An argument put forward by the author is that the allocation of 2G spectrum has been skewed towards non-campaigning operators, which has resulted in the government losing a huge sum of money. The author argues that this is because the fourth licence was not issued, which meant that non-campaigning operators did not have to pay for it. The government, therefore, lost a significant amount of revenue. The author argues that this is why the government has been reluctant to issue 2G spectrum to new operators.

The author also discusses the impact of the 2G spectrum on the Indian telecom industry. The author argues that the 2G spectrum has allowed new operators to enter the market, which has increased competition and driven down prices. This has benefited consumers, who have access to cheaper and better services. However, the author argues that the government has not benefited, as it has lost a significant amount of revenue.

The author also discusses the impact of the 2G spectrum on the Indian economy. The author argues that the 2G spectrum has helped to stimulate economic growth, as it has created new jobs and increased investment. However, the author argues that the government has not benefited, as it has lost a significant amount of revenue.

In conclusion, the author argues that the 2G spectrum has had a mixed impact on the Indian telecom industry and economy. While it has stimulated economic growth, it has also resulted in the government losing a significant amount of revenue. The author argues that the government should be more proactive in issuing new licences to new operators, in order to maximize its revenue and benefit from the growth in the Indian telecom industry.