

A Survey on Rural Internet Connectivity in India

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Abstract—Rural connectivity has been a widely researched topic for several years. In India, around 50% of the population have poor or no connectivity to access digital services. Numerous technological solutions are being tested around the world, as well as in India. The key driving factor for reducing the digital divide is to lower the cost of network deployments and improve service adoption rate by exploring different technological and economical solutions. This survey aims to study rural connectivity and create awareness about the use-cases, state of the art projects and initiatives, challenges, and technologies to improve digital connectivity in rural parts of India. The strengths and weaknesses of different technologies tested for rural connectivity are analysed. The study includes a brief discussion of rural connectivity trials performed in India and around the world. We also explore the rural use-case of the 6G communication system, which would suit the rural Indian scenario.

Index Terms—Digital divide, internet connectivity, mobile technologies, 6G,

I. INTRODUCTION

Although India has already made the giant leap in the digital revolution, there is still a long way to connect the unconnected. As per a report by the various survey companies based on inputs from the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), there is a national average of 51% broadband penetration in India versus a mere 29.3% in rural India, and around 50% of India's population is connected to the mobile network [1]–[3]. Exacerbated by COVID-19, this digital divide is worsening the existing societal and economic inequalities in the country. Further, there are concerns about widening the connectivity gap due to adopting new digital developments such as e-wallets, internet of things (IoT), and artificial intelligence (AI).

The rural communities need to connect to the internet with the help of digital connectivity. Rural areas would benefit from use-cases for digital connectivity, such as personal communication, online banking, e-governance, and smart-farming. But the cost involved in providing connectivity using traditional solutions is very high, lacking economic feasibility to attract investors. The Indian government is undertaking various initiatives to improve connectivity, but still, some challenges require solutions. The solution lies in formulating strategies and initiatives that would consider input from operators, equipment

manufacturers, academia, government, and civil societies to understand the requirements of the rural communities to create sustainable solutions for them to leverage for development [4]. Each village would use a different combination of existing technological solutions to improve digital connectivity.

There is extensive research done in solving the digital divide problem around the world for the Indian scenario [1], [4]–[15]. The research presented in [1], [4]–[7] highlights the different challenges, uses-cases, solutions especially, 5G and justifies the need for innovation in business models for using 5G technology in the Indian setting with a main focus towards urban areas and its applications. The study in [8] presents the techno-economic feasibility of long term evolution (LTE) in rural India. A study on the role of telecommunication in managing pandemics such as COVID-19 has highlighted the importance of digital connectivity especially, in rural areas [9]. The research [10] explore low cost solutions using TV WhiteSpace (TVWS), whereas in [11] explores an integration of 5G, neutral host networks (NHN), TVWS, and WiFi for providing rural connectivity in India. The need for innovative business models for rural scenarios with MNO and business ecosystem is discussed in [12]. The cost-savings for rural settings are explored by using 5G network slicing supporting NHN in the Indian scenario in [13]. Similarly, the study in [14] shows the need for supportive policies for encouraging NHN. The research in [15] discusses the need for supportive spectrum policies for 5G deployments in rural areas to encourage 6G deployments with a special focus on the India scenario.

Our research is different from the existing research presented in [1], [4]–[15]. The research in [1], [4]–[6] present a generic study on rural digital connectivity and possible technological with spectrum solutions and business models but without focusing on existing infrastructure or suitability of different technologies in the Indian rural scenario. The study in [7] gives a glimpse of rural connectivity solutions in India only using fibre backhaul, TVWS, and WiFi however lacks a focused study on rural Indian challenges and the suitable solutions. The research in [8]–[13] showcase the use of specific technologies rather than a combination of all the possible technologies of rural connectivity. Our research presents the different technologies to solve the digital divide and assesses their suitability for different use-cases. The study in [14] lacks the study on the suitability of NHN specifically for the rural parts of India. The research in [15] lacks extensive research on the current state of telecommunication in India's scenario.

According to researchers in [16], [17], lack of awareness of appropriate solutions for digital connectivity in India is a significant roadblock. Also, the research performed by [7]

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shows that around 70% of surveyed institutions didn't know the existence of BharatNet, which is an Indian government initiative to provide fibre connectivity at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level. The key motivation for this survey is to address the lack of awareness among people about the benefits of digital connectivity, technological solutions and applications. This study presents a survey of rural internet connectivity in India. The main contributions in this paper are:

- A discussion on use-case based network design rather than a generic urban style network deployment.
- A survey on the current state-of-the-art initiatives and projects undertaken for rural connectivity in India.
- A discussion on major challenges that need to be addressed to improve rural telecommunication.
- A survey on technological trials for rural areas around the world.
- A case study on different rural trials in the Indian scenario.
- An overview of 6G solutions for rural connectivity and lessons from the study.

The organisation of the paper is as follows: Section II presents the rural connectivity use-cases for the Indian applications, and the current state-of-the-art initiatives and projects to improve rural connectivity in India. Section III presents the main challenges for reducing the digital divide. Section IV presents a survey of different technologies, their role in solving the issues, strengths and weaknesses of each emerging technology, and the rural trials undertaken around the world, and in India. Furthermore, there is a brief discussion on 6G solutions, and the learning's focusing on rural connectivity. Finally, Section V presents the conclusion of the study.

II. RURAL CONNECTIVITY USE-CASES AND STATE-OF-THE-ART INITIATIVES

The internet provides immense potential for the development of rural communities. The network deployment should consider the possible use-cases for the particular village and design a network accordingly. Unlike in urban scenarios, rural networks are typically loss-making businesses. Hence, the aim of deployment should be to reduce the under-utilisation of resources and to lower the network cost [1], [7], [12], [13]. The network planning should also account for future demands with a realistic view of current demands. The prominent and emerging use-cases for digital connectivity in rural India, as shown in Fig. 1, are explained below:

- 1) **Agriculture:** The main occupation of rural communities in India is agriculture. With access to internet connectivity, farmers can use trusted channels to receive the best market price for their commodity and other daily updates for their products to ensure they receive fair returns. The connectivity can improve agricultural productivity by facilitating the sharing of essential information on sowing, crop protection, improving soil fertility and weather, and access to portals such as National Agriculture Market or e-Nam [22], and early-warning systems (EWS). The

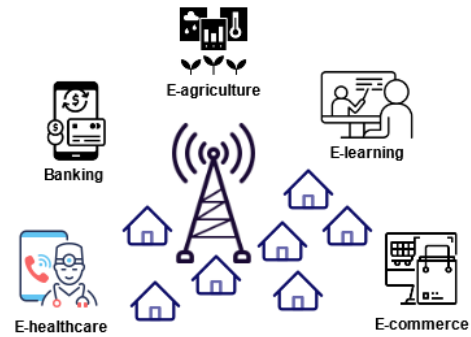


Fig. 1. Rural connectivity use cases

Internet helps farmers manage livestock and enables the improvement of various aspects of livestock production and education.

- 2) **Healthcare:** Internet connectivity can help in improving healthcare facilities in rural areas using telehealth services such as long-distance clinical health care, patient and professional health-related education, public health, and health administration. It has been used by emergency medical personnel for consultation during natural disasters and in military battle situations. The various initiatives for rural healthcare that require access to internet connectivity are National Health Portal [23], Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan [24], NHP Directory Services [25], and Indradhanush Immunization [26].
- 3) **Education:** Connecting rural communities help enable distance education in remote parts of the country, including vocation training classes to build skill-sets such as teaching, tailoring and weaving [27]. Digitizing and recording teaching material for students with visual impairments is making the education sector even more inclusive. Various initiatives that are accessible using internet connectivity in rural areas are National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) [28], National Digital Library (NDL) [29], SWAYAM Prabha [30], and virtual labs [31]. Professor Raj Reddy Centre on Technology in Service of Society at IIIT Hyderabad has multiple initiatives targeting rural youth education and teacher training [32]. They are also establishing virtual labs to provide remote access to physical labs and research centres.
- 4) **E-governance:** Modern-day e-governance requires internet services to access various government aids related to jobs, education, wellness, pension, and justice that are available on the National Government Services Portal [33]. Digital services help in the bill payments, e-registration, storing and accessing the database on the history and approvals for the properties (RERA), pandemics based essential services such as information on the vaccination centre and complaint registrations require access to the internet [1], [18], [34], [35]. Governments also use the internet to increase their outreach, improve understanding of policies, and expand credit

Initiative	Pros	Cons
Digital India Initiatives	Aim to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks and improve digital literacy via stable and secure digital infrastructure [18]	Last mile connectivity depends on the operators, and requires newer business models
State Wide Area Network (SWAN)	Solves the connectivity problem from the State HQ up to the Block level [19]	Still the last mile issue in connecting the village remains
BharatNet or Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL)	create a robust middle-mile infrastructure using optical fibre for reaching broadband connectivity to all GPs in India [20]. As per the project, there are 1,65,082 GPs to which optical fibre cable has been connected and necessary equipment are installed [20].	Last mile connectivity depends on the operators, and techno-economic feasibility
PM-WANI (Wi-Fi Access Network Interface) scheme	A decentralized system of public access points to increase internet connectivity and address last-mile connectivity at cheap rates. There is no license, no registration, and no fee required for the Public Data Offices (PDOs), which could be small shops or even Common Service Centres as access points [21].	Lacks collaboration with MNOs, WiFi-based network leads to difficulty in roaming for mobile rural customers of the PM-WANI network.

penetration.

- 5) **Banking:** Reliant and secure digital connectivity can strengthen rural access to financial services enabling them to find appropriate insurance, loans, support to manage and mitigate risk. It will assist with better farmer profiling systems for agricultural credit decisions and protection for farmers in times of bad weather or disaster. The digital initiatives and payments that often require good internet connectivity such as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) [36], Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana [37], the Government of India scheme, Kisan Credit Card (KCC), e-wallets, UPI (united payment interface) and BHIM.
- 6) **E-commerce:** With connectivity comes access to regional and global markets. E-commerce opportunities have been crucial in purchasing and selling agro-based products and handicrafts. Rural communities have a digital platform to showcase diverse cultures and crafts promoting tourism, such as GeM. Handicrafts and paintings from India, such as Kalamkari paintings, Lepakshi handicrafts, and Kondapalli toys, can be displayed and sold in international markets via e-commerce platforms when connected to the internet.

By considering the above mentioned emerging rural use-cases and already existing ones, the government of India is trying to address the issues of rural internet penetration. Table I shows the different projects and initiatives such as Digital India, SWAN, BharatNet, and PM-WANI [4], [7], [18]–[20] undertaken by the government of India. Many studies highlight the need for subsidy or support for rural connectivity [7], [14], [15], [38]. The rural markets need a push to become self-sufficient and profitable in the long run. These initiatives are going to help rural communities set up their networks based on their use cases.

III. CHALLENGES SPECIFIC TO INDIAN SETTING

Though the government is encouraging initiatives and projects to improve rural connectivity focusing on middle-mile connectivity, there still exist challenges in improving last-mile

connectivity and expanding the network with the operators [1], [7], [8], [13], [17], [39], [40]. Hence, the key challenges that need to be addressed by the operators are:

- 1) **Population distribution and topography:** The population of villages in rural parts of India can vary from as low as 100 to more than 10,000 people per village [64]. Furthermore, India has diverse topography such as the plane, plateau, mountain and desserts and extreme climatic conditions. A sparsely populated village has the lowest priority while deploying networks because of low return on investment. An uneven terrain poses a challenge in providing digital connectivity [7], [13], [65].
- 2) **Cost:** The main factor which makes rural connectivity difficult is the cost of providing internet solutions in rural areas [1], [13], [41], [57], [66]. The deployment cost is high due to various factors such as the non-existence of either backhaul or point of presence (PoP), cost of equipment, repair and maintenance, and spectrum licensing in hard-to-reach locations. The techno-economic study of different technologies highlight the need for reduced deployment and operational costs along with newer business models in rural areas for improving rural connectivity, [1], [7], [8], [13], [41], [43], [67]–[69].
- 3) **Per-capita income:** The pricing should be attractive for people living in rural areas to spend on digital applications due to lower per-capita incomes [1], [3], [7], [13], [64]. Newer revenue models to attract rural areas customers to enrol for internet services is required. The local businesses should also be encouraged to use facilities offered by internet services, and enlightened with the benefits from being online.
- 4) **Business models:** The lack of innovative business models is the major challenge for rural connectivity [3], [7], [8], [70]. The traditional business models used for urban scenarios are not suitable for rural scenarios as those focus on high ARPU, high customer base, and long investment duration [5]. The new business model needs to focus on factors such as low ARPU, low to

TABLE II
COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT RURAL CONNECTIVITY SOLUTIONS

Technology	References	Strengths	Weaknesses
5G	[12], [13], [35], [41]–[44]	Very high speed, versatile applications, reasonable pricing plans, remote maintenance, software defined networking, shared spectrum, supports multiple frequencies, NHN, supports mobility up to 500 kmph, energy efficient	High TCO, difficulty obtaining spectrum licence, higher bandwidth, significant network upgrade costs, requires legal approvals and network planning, revenue depends on the subscription rates
Network slicing	[12]–[14], [45]–[50]	Easily scalable, low cost, supports neutral hosts and spectrum sharing, resource allocation as per demand, isolation of slices, 5G features, easy setup	Technology implementation, legal and government approvals, spectrum regulations
Satellite internet	[7], [51]–[53]	Provide coverage anywhere on the earth, high speed data rates, easy setup, supports OTT, smooth handover for mobile devices, low latency	High subscription fees, customer premise equipment (CPE), higher cost, dependent on weather, no roaming for in-house antenna, lower data capacity limits compared to terrestrial networks
Hot air balloon/ UAV / Drone	[7], [54]–[56]	Wireless infrastructure, long distance coverage, relatively easy to setup anywhere, low requirements for base station	Techno-economic feasibility is not fully studied, weather related challenges, legal approvals, interference planning, fuel issues, roaming agreements, continuous service requirement is not feasible
TVWS	[10], [57]–[61]	Very good coverage, supports LTE, 5G small cells and internet, long distance transmission, wireless backhaul, long transmission ranges, lower cost	Spectrum licence, dynamic spectrum sharing (DSA) technology, licence duration, middle-mile technology, user-devices do not operate on these bands, power restrictions, interference management, dynamic change in frequency of operation
WiFi long range	[62], [63]	Easy to setup, unlicensed bands, devices support WiFi bands, plug and play devices, in-house or local areas networks, very high data rates	Limited power supply, interference prone, customised for rural requirements, handover for mobile networks, lower coverage regions compared to licensed technologies

the moderate customer base, low network take up and moderate investment duration [71].

- 5) **Funding and investment:** The MNOs and ISPs obtain funding and investment from financial institutions or government agencies [1]. As the rural telecommunication business is non-profitable for a new entrant or infrastructure providers (InP), the lack of funding and subsidies allocated for rural last-mile connectivity and its development is another roadblock [7]. There is a need for innovations in the possible funding model for local operators in rural areas.
- 6) **Technology:** Mobile communication technology needs to be modified for meeting the rural communities' requirements. The requirements of rural networks are high coverage (up to 10 km radius), high data rates (100 Mbps or more), high energy efficiency, high spectral efficiency, support all use-cases using single network and soft handover [1], [3], [7], [13], [34], [72]. There is also a need for local spectrum licensing to encourage micro-operators or InP [12], [13], [73]. Open network technologies such as OpenRAN, 5G open-source base stations, and other open source technologies could significantly reduce the cost of deployments [74].
- 7) **Electricity:** The rural areas in India have irregular or unreliable power supply issues [7], [8], [60], [65], [75]. The rural telecommunication system stresses the need for renewable energy sources and a highly power-efficient system. The 5G systems are 10x times more power-efficient than of 4G systems which is an advantage for rural areas.
- 8) **Digital awareness:** Another challenge is digital aware-

ness among rural users. People need to understand the benefits and comfort offered by digital solutions, and then they would demand better services [1], [65], [76]. Since India is a multi-lingual country, the content should be available in different languages to attract rural subscribers on the network [77], [78].

IV. POSSIBLE TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS FOR INDIAN SETTINGS

Technologies such as 3G and 4G are operational in rural areas [8], these technologies are expensive to cater to rural conditions. Furthermore, they support passive sharing that does not reduce the cost as significantly as active sharing using 5G and open networks [79]. Technologies shown in Fig. 2 such as 5G, hot air balloon base stations, drone base stations, satellite internet and backhaul, long-range WiFi networks, unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), and TVWS, were tested as rural solutions. The scope of this research lies in exploring different technologies and understanding their suitability for different rural scenarios. The research in [70] presents different rural technologies with their viability in terms of network architecture, performance, key characteristics, and deployment concerns.

In Table II summarises various rural technologies and their strengths along with weaknesses. The challenges with 5G networks for rural solutions are local spectrum licensing, ease of new entrants in local markets, subscription of services, the performance of network slicing and adoption rate. Furthermore, in [7], [60], [68], the importance of renewable energy for rural connectivity was investigated, with the issue of connection to an alternate energy source in the absence of

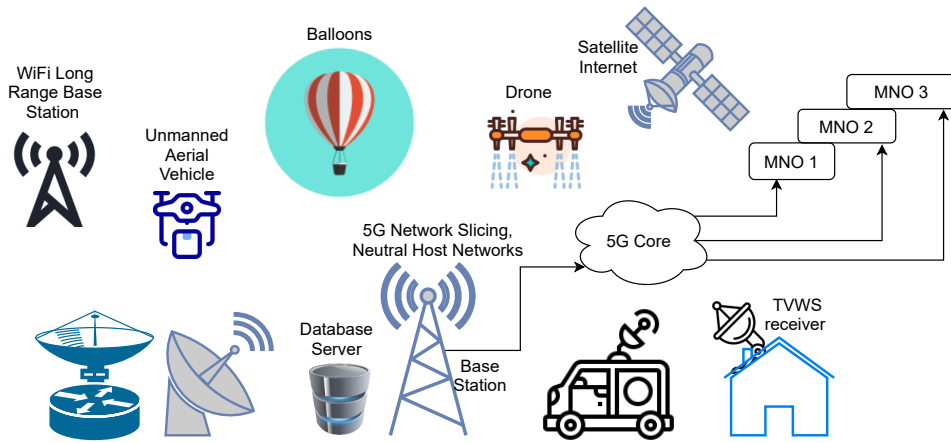


Fig. 2. Different rural technologies for last mile connectivity

renewable sources. Similarly, though TVWS communication has a long-range, parameter limits exist for deployment in terms of factors such as power levels, maximum allowable interference levels and spectrum licensing [7], [10], [60], [68]. According to a study in [7], [68], there is a need to research scalability and business model for technologies such as hot air balloon base stations, drone base stations, satellite backhaul, long-range WiFi, and UAV. These solutions in their current state are not yet totally appropriate for use in rural areas at the current stage for a long-term wide-area network as there is a lack of techno-economic feasibility study, and reliability analysis.

Table II highlights that one solution is not going to fix the whole rural connectivity. A combination of these technologies is going to cater to the rural use-cases needs. These studies highlight the importance of interoperability and loose coupling between various technologies to support the smooth handover of mobile users. Hence, this fuels the need for standardising technologies to channel interaction between technologies and lower the cost.

A. Rural trials around the world

1) **5G**: 5G is the fifth generation of communication systems supporting three major use-cases such as enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB), ultra-low latency communications (uRLLCs), and massive machine to machine communications (mMTC). To address the issue of rural internet connectivity, researchers began testing the suitability of the design of a 5G communication infrastructure to address the needs of rural use-cases. In [41], [80], [81], the research on deploying and operating a nationwide 5G network with a duration 10 years was investigated. It was concluded that policy and technological advancement along with smart innovations in rural telecommunication business models will drive the connectivity.

2) **Network slicing**: Network slicing is one of the 5G architectures that support the usage of virtual networks to increase resource utilisation [45]. It is investigated extensively

for rural solutions, ranging from slicing in the radio access network to end-to-end network sharing. The network slicing for broadband-related applications is explored in [35] to improve rural broadband services for eMBB services. The research shows the discussions on bridging the digital divide issues and focusing on multi-tenancy sharing of infrastructure to make rural connectivity sustainable. In [43], the authors advocated using a single slice to give basic but free internet connectivity to people who cannot afford it in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), while the rest slices are for commercial operations. The solution educates rural residents about the advantages of having access to the internet. The idea of employing 5G NHN for vertical industries, tested in a pilot study on the Orkney Islands, United Kingdom, where one slice is for BBC [38] broadcasting applications and other slices for rural industrial verticals. The learning's from the trial is that 5G network slicing is an innovative option to encourage rural connectivity.

3) **Satellite internet**: In hard-to-reach rural areas and other topography areas, low earth orbit satellites provide internet connectivity, [52], [82]. Today, various satellite telecommunication companies such as OneWeb, SpaceX, Eutelsat, and Blue Origin are launching satellites to provide 5G and internet services for different applications [51], [53], [83]. The pricing would vary depending upon the application served. OneWeb and SpaceX aim to remove the dependency of rural areas on fibre backhaul by providing excellent coverage and data rates using satellite internet. They would offer attractive pricing plans for rural inhabitants.

4) **Hot air balloon/UAV/Drone**: The flying antenna system between the backhaul network and the access network works as a base station in the air. The research in [7], [54], [55], [84] shows the application of hot air balloons/UAV/Drone for digital connectivity in hard-to-reach areas due to topographical challenges and emergency services. The cost of the network is highly dependent on the number of drones required to support the use-cases. The results were satisfactory in the test trials. Companies such as Google, Facebook, Amazon, Taara and

Walmart are researching the use of these technologies for 5G service provisioning [56], [85].

5) **TVWS**: TVWS is a telecommunication technology in which information is transmitted using the TV frequency bands. After the digitisation of the TV channels, a swathe of frequency became available around the world. In [10], [57], [58], [60], the authors study the network by using TVWS technology to provide long distance wireless backhaul capacity. 2G, 3G, 4G, 5G or unlicensed spectrum technologies for operations on end-user devices while TVWS acts as a backhaul/midhaul technology. The frequency bands available for usage varies in different countries around the world.

6) **WiFi long range**: Long-range WiFi is the technology that uses WiFi for long-distance wide-area communication. The recent study in IEEE 802.11ah shows that it has a potential for long-range backhaul and long outdoor network [86] with power restrictions. This technology trials were performed as well as tested by different researchers [7], [59], [62], [87]. It is operating in unlicensed spectrum bands [88]. This technology also uses MIMO systems to provide long-range coverage in rural areas and adhere to the usage policy of unlicensed spectrum bands.

B. Overview of rural trials in the Indian scenario

The research in [89] shows the need for sustainable internet business models and possible technologies. The rural network will only become sustainable when the business model suits the demand and capacity available for that village. The suitability and challenges of using long-range WiFi, 2G/3G, LTE, and a few other technologies have been discussed in [90]. The research shows that WiFi involves lower cost and easy setup but is prone to interference, whereas LTE is suitable to support roaming for rural customers though it is expensive. The trial [91] shows the 'DakNet' with long-range WiFi to connect rural parts of India. The author highlights the need for cheaper CAPEX costs and low spectrum licensing costs. The researchers in [87] show the usage of long-range WiFi with a multi-hop mesh network for affordable connectivity for fishermen. The network provides coverage up to 100 km using multi-hop network concepts. In [11], the authors discuss the technology and architecture related to 5G IEEE standard network slicing for rural connectivity using WiFi as the last-mile network. All these researchers show the use of WiFi routers in the village for end-users to access the internet. There is a need to make mobile technologies easily accessible and available to increase mobile services' uptake. The report [92] shows the TVWS trials for connecting schools in rural parts of Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh, India. Meanwhile, the reports [56], [93] describe the Free Space Optical Communication (FSOC) Technology trials performed for providing connectivity in hard-to-reach places in Kohima, Nagaland by ERNET.

C. 6G - integration of different technologies

The latest generation of telecommunication systems researched is 6G, which supports Tetra-Hertz frequency band communication and a minimum data speed of 1 Gbps speed

per user. The research in [7], [68], [69] presents a survey on delivering 6G connectivity in rural areas, challenges, different technologies and viable solutions. Several research groups are working on 6G research ideas to tackle digital divide issues. The 6G includes rural connectivity as one of the main use-cases [7]. Table III shows a brief comparison of 5G and 6G communication systems. The key rural connectivity aims of 6G as stated in [6], [7], [15], [68], [79] are as summarised below:

- Low-cost rural connectivity technology, backhaul solutions to reduce the overall cost, remote monitoring and maintenance of the network.
- Efficient spectrum usage in the spectrum sharing bands, energy consumption to address unreliable energy supply, resource allocation to support multiple applications as well as utilisation. The network supports guaranteed QoS and high reliability to encourage MNO investments for the rural connectivity ecosystem.
- Smart infrastructure for telecommunication services in rural areas.

TABLE III
5G AND 6G COMPARISON

Parameter	5G	6G
Maximum frequency	90 GHz	10 THz
Technologies	mmWave, IoT, industry 4.0, network slicing, massive MIMO	Satellite integration, THz, autonomous vehicles, haptics communications, intelligent surfaces
End-to-end latency	10ms	1 ms
Data speeds	1 Gbps	1 Tbps

6G and older technologies would co-exist and require smooth interoperability between these technologies. The 6G rural connectivity solutions would encourage the business for micro-operators or InP, the MNOs, and an internet service provider (ISP), can lease services from the InP in rural areas providing services to their end-customers. The demand and supply should be proportional to keep the cost reasonable. The proposed research ideas include use-cases for various stakeholders such as standardisation bodies, national and international regulations, equipment manufacturers, MNOs, ISP, schools, hospitals, councils, indoor-building service providers, satellite service providers, vehicular connectivity providers and hospitals. India could also benefit from 6G rural solutions.

V. CONCLUSION

This research paper provides a survey on rural connectivity challenges and possible solutions in India. Connecting more than 50% of India's population, most of whom live in rural areas, to high-speed internet is a serious issue to solve. Thus, this paper provides awareness of the use-cases, the government initiatives and projects, challenges, and technologies available for rural connectivity in the Indian scenario. The technological solutions and their strengths, as well as weaknesses, are

discussed. There is a need to weigh the challenges, initiatives, and technologies to find a solution that caters to the rural use-cases and demand. The lesson learnt from the survey is that no single solution is suitable for all villages. For rural connectivity improvement, there is a need for a combination of technologies and smooth interoperability between technologies. Finally, this paper presents an overview of possible rural solutions using 6G technologies that would co-exist with other technologies. A good understanding of the demand and the most feasible technologies to provide connectivity in the village using the appropriate initiatives would help deploy and operate a technoeconomically viable network in rural areas.

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