

Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level

Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access Journal

ISSN:2230-9578 February - 2026 Volume-18 Issue-2(I)

K.L.E. Society's

***G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Nipani-591237***

Accredited at "A" level by NAAC with CGPA 3.10

IQAC INITIATIVE

One Day National Level Conference

"Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress, Innovation and Equity"



MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

Website: <https://jrdrvb.org>



ISSN: 2230-9578
February - 2026
Volume-18 Issue-2 (I)

Please Get in Touch
Email: jrdrvb.org@gmail.com
Mob: +91-9552416001, +91- 8888454089



Journal of Research and Development

Peer Reviewed International, Open Access Journal.

ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.2230-9578) | Website: <https://jrdrvb.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February 2026

Journal of Research and Development

*A Multidisciplinary International Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed
International Research Journal*

Volume-18, Issue-2 (I) | February 2026

Publication Language - English, Hindi, Marathi and other Indian Languages

Periodicity of Publication- Monthly

Email: jrdrvb.org@gmail.com

Journal Website: <https://jrdrvb.org>

CHIEF EDITOR

Dr. Ramesh V. Bhole

Professor

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Arts and Science College Ainpur,

Tal Raver, Dist Jalgaon

Email: jrdrvb.org@gmail.com

Disclaimer

The Editors shall not be held responsible for the originality or the views and opinions expressed in the papers. The author(s) alone shall bear full responsibility for the originality of their work and the ideas expressed therein.

© All rights reserved with the Editors.




Journal of Research and Development

Peer Reviewed International, Open Access Journal.

ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.22304/2230-9578) | Website: <https://jrdrv.org>

JOURNAL PARTICULARS

Name of Journal	JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Frequency	Monthly : Jan to Dec (12 issues per year)
ISSN	2230-9578
Publisher	Dr. Ramesh V. Bhole
Chief Editor	Dr. Ramesh V. Bhole
Copy right	Journal of Research and Development
Starting Year	January 2010
Subject	Multi-Disciplinary
Review Process	Double Blind Peer
Language	English, Hindi, Marathi, and other Indian Constitutional Languages.
Publication Format	Print
Access	
License	 Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)
Phone No.	+91 93256 65856, +91-8888454089
Email	jrdrv.org@gmail.com
Journal Website	https://jrdrv.org
Registered office Address	'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot, No-23, Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India
Admin. Office Address	'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot, No-23, Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon , Maharashtra, India
Printing	Amitsons Digital Copiers 106 and 110, Paras Chambers 1st Floor, Near Laxmi Narayan Theatre, Above Bank Of India, Swargate-411042



Journal of Research and Development

Peer Reviewed International, Open Access Journal.

ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.2230-9578) | Website: <https://jrdrvb.org>

JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

*A Multidisciplinary International Double Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed
International Research Journal*

Publication Language – English, Hindi, Marathi and other Indian Languages

Periodicity of Publication- Monthly

Email: jrdrvb.org@gmail.com

Journal Website: <https://jrdrvb.org>

CHIEF EDITOR

Dr. Ramesh V. Bhole

Professor

Sardar Vallabhbai Patel Arts and Science College Ainpur,

Tal Raver, Dist Jalgaon

Email: jrdrvb.org@gmail.com

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Prof. (Dr.) Madan Mohan Goel

Vice-Chancellor (Former)

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth

Development, Govt. of India

Starex University, Gurugram, Haryana, India

Dr. Praveen G. Saptarshi

Visiting Faculty

Salisbury University, United States

MANAGING EDITOR

Dr. Santosh P. Mane

Assistant Professor,

Head Department of Geography,

Sameer Gandhi Kala Mahavidyalaya



Journal of Research and Development

Peer Reviewed International, Open Access Journal.

ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.2230-9578) | Website: <https://jrdrv.org>

EDITORIAL BOARD

BABALOLA, Ayodele Samuel Department of Pure and Applied Zoology, Federal University of Agriculture, PMB 2240, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigerian	Dr. Lal Mervin Dharmasiri Senior Professor and Chair Head of Geography University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka.	Vijayanand Selvaraj Data Strategist and Artificial Intelligence Lead Information Technology (IT), Houston, Texas, USA
Dr. Munther Moh'd Ibrahim Zyoud Assistant Professor of English Language Teaching Methods-Al-Quds Open University, Palestine.	Prof. A.G. Amarasinghe Senior Lecturer Grade University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka.	Dr. Gyanaranjan Sahoo Extension Scientist Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Orissa India
Dr. RVS Praveen Director Digital Engineering and Assurance, USA	Dr. Ranjan Kalita Principal Rangapara College, Amaribari, Rangapara, (Autonomous) Assam	Dr. S. C. Advitot Principal CBK's B. Sci, R.V. Com. & R. J. Arts College, Akkalkot
Dr. Kulkarni Swanand Gajanan Associate Professor, Mechanical Engineering Department, S.K.N. Sinhgad College of Engineering, Korti, Pandharpur-	Dr. Anurag Shrivastava Professor & Post Doctoral, Lincoln University College (LUC) Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, Malaysia	Prof. (Dr.) F. M. Nadaf Principal, Government College Borda Margao Goa (Autonomous), India
Dr. Tushti Sharma Royal School of Languages, The Assam Royal Global University, Guwahati, Assam	Dr. Sandeep Rout Faculty of Agriculture, Sri Sri University, Cuttack, Odisha	Dr. Daneshwar. R. Pandey Assistant Professor, Head Of Department S.S Agrawal College Of Commerce And Management Navsari Gujarat
Executive Editor Dr. Vijay H. Ubhale Principal K. N. B. Arts College Navalnagar Tal. & Dist. Dhule, (M. S.)		

Associate Editor

Dr. Sanjay J. Patil Professor K. N. B. Arts College Navalnagar Tal & Dist Dhule .(M.S.)	Dr. Yuvraj M. Bhosale Associate Professor N.Y. N. C. Arts, Science College Chalisingaon, Dist. Jalgaon. (M.S)	Dr. Umesh Y. Gangurde Assist. Prof. K. N. B. Arts College Navalnagar Tal & Dist Dhule. (M. S.)
---	---	--

Guest Editor

Dr. Vijay Patil
Senior Teacher
High Secondary School, Gawadi, Dist. Badvani, Madya Pradesh

PUBLISHER

Dr. Ramesh V. Bhole

'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot, No-23, Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon

Email: jrdrv.org@gmail.com Journal Website: <https://jrdrv.org>



K. L. E. Society's

**G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Nipani-591237**

**Internal Quality Assurance Cell Initiative
One Day National Level Conference**

on

**Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for
Progress, Innovation and Equity**

24th February 2026

Venue

**Golden Jubilee Conference Hall
KLE GIBC, Nipani**

Organizing Committee

Chief Patron

Dr. Prabhakar Kore

Chairman, KLE Society, Belagavi

Patron

Shri. Praveen A. Bagewadi

Member, Board of Management
KLE Society, Belagavi

Shri. Mahesh V. Bagewadi

Chairman, LGB, KLE GIBC, Nipani

Dr. M. M. Hurali

Principal, KLE GIBC, Nipani

Chief Editors

Dr. A. Y. Kenchakkanavar

Dr. Vinod Magadum

Editors

Miss B. G. Ullegaddi

Shri. S. S. Kumbar

Shri. N. S. Belagaonkar

Shri. S. S. Ghorpade

Shri. G. D. Kadalagi

Miss P. S. Kannappagol

ORGANIZING TEAM

Miss B. G. Ullegaddi
Conference Convener

Dr. Atulkumar A. Kamble
Coordinator, IQAC

Shri. S. S. Kumbar
Co-Convener

Dr. A. Y. Kenchakkanavar
Organizing Secretary

Shri. G. D. Kadalagi
Joint Organizing Secretary

Shri. S. S. Ghorpade
Technical Secretary

Shri. N. S. Belagaonkar
Finance Secretary

Dr. V. M. Magadum
Member

Shri. S. S. Shingate
Member

Shri. S. C. Udagatti
Member

Miss P. S. Kannappagol
Member

Shri. G. R. Kokatanur
Member

SAPTARISHIS OF K.L.E. SOCIETY



Prof. M. R. Sakhare



Prof. S. S. Basavnal



Shri. B. B. Mamdapur



Dr. H. F. Kattimani



Prof. B. S. Hanchinal



Prof. P. R. Chikodi



Sardar V. V. Patil

KLE Society

Seven great aspirants of education called “Saptharishis” established an Anglo Vernacular School in Belagavi on 13th November, 1916 to provide basic education to the children of farming community of the North Karnataka region. Today, KLE Society is known nationally and internationally as a giant educational society with more than 316 institutions, 18,000 dedicated faculty serving their best to cater to the needs of about 1,45,000 students every year. The courses offered in multiple disciplines by the society are Basic Social Sciences, Management, Tourism, Hotel Management, Engineering and Technology, Nursing, Pharmacy, Dental, Medical Sciences, Educational training, Agriculture Science, Music, etc. The society has established collaborations with prestigious international educational institutions of UK, USA, Malaysia, China, UAE and Zimbabwe. Under the dynamic leadership of the great visionary, our beloved Chairman and Honorable Chancellor of KLE University, Belagavi, Dr. Prabhakar Kore, assisted by the dynamic Board of Management, our society is moving towards providing world class quality education and services. The society deserves special acknowledgement for the quantum leaps and spectacular growth it has achieved over the last four decades. All the 15 aided HEIs have been accredited at ‘A’ level by NAAC. This speaks of the high standards set by our society in UG and PG education.

GIB College

KLE Society’s G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani was established in the year 1961 with a vision to provide quality education in Arts and Commerce for the empowerment of rural and linguistic minority of the North Karnataka region. In 1977, Commerce was introduced. Our college is named after the principal donor late Shri. Ganapati Ishwarappa Bagewadi. Looking into the difficulty of semi urban students to pursue their post graduate studies, in 2010 Commerce, in 2011 Mathematics and in 2018 English PG programs are introduced. Our college is accredited at ‘A’ grade with 3.10 CGPA in the 4th cycle by NAAC.

The Conference

The One-Day National Level Conference on “**Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress, Innovation and Equity**” aims to bring together academicians, researchers, industry experts and students to deliberate on India’s vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047, the centenary year of independence. This conference seeks to explore multidimensional strategies for sustainable progress, inclusive growth and innovative transformation across sectors. It will provide a platform for scholarly dialogues on socio-economic development, governance, technological advancement, entrepreneurship, education and equitable opportunities for all. The event aims to generate insights and actionable recommendations that contribute to the realization of Viksit Bharat 2047, highlighting the key role of social sciences and sports in shaping a balanced, progressive and just society.

This conference aims to fulfil the following objectives

- To explore India’s vision for 2047 with the different strategies and approaches.
- To emphasize the role of innovation, technology and entrepreneurship in promoting inclusive and sustainable growth.
- To encourage research and collaboration on themes related to progress, innovation and equitable growth in the contemporary era.
- To enrich efforts towards knowledge building and impart spirit of sports.

THEMES

HISTORY

- Cultural Heritage in India.
- Women in India's Freedom Movement: Forgotten Voices.
- India after 1947: Challenges, Changes and Continuities.
- Rewriting History in the Digital Age.
- Gender, Caste and Class in Indian Historical Context.

ECONOMICS

- Reimagining Water and Sanitation.
- Rural and Urban Prosperity through Government Schemes.
- Make in India: Paving towards making India Global Manufacturing Hub.
- Roadmap for Viksit Bharat @2047.
- Sectoral Reforms in India.

POLITICALSCIENCE

- Electoral Reforms and the Future of Indian Democracy.
- India's foreign policy in a Multi polar World.
- Civil Wars in Neighbouring Countries: Impact on India.
- Good Governance and Administrative Reforms in India.
- Youth Participation and Political Engagement in Digital Era.

SOCIOLOGY

- Role of Media in shaping culture.
- Impact of Globalization on traditional Cultures.
- Role of youth culture in Nation Building.
- AI and the future of work in Society.
- Social Values, Gender Studies, Human & Civil Rights.

EDUCATION

- Role of teachers in shaping future generations and youth in achieving SDGs.
- Use of Digital Tools, Artificial Intelligence and Digital Literacy in Education.
- Multidisciplinary approach in higher education.
- Women's Empowerment through Education.
- NAAC, NIRF and other quality frameworks.

LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

- Tools in Emerging & Innovative Technology Applications in Libraries.
- Knowledge Management & Online Resources Management in Academic Libraries.
- Role of AI and Machine Learning in Library Services.
- Role of Libraries in Lifelong Learning and Skill Development.
- User-Centric Library Services and Assessment.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- Nutritional solutions for improving athletic performance or recovery.
- The impact of physical education programs on academic performance.
- The impact of physical education on long-term fitness habits.
- The contribution of physical education to public health.
- The role of AI in physical education and sports science.



Dr. Prabhakar Kore
Chairman, Board of Management
KLE Society, Belagavi

MESSAGE

It is with immense pleasure and profound gratitude that, I pen this letter to extend my heartfelt compliments to the dedicated team of KLE Society's G. I. Bagewadi College, Nipani, for the resounding success of the National Level Conference on "Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress, Innovation and Equity" held on 24th February, 2026

As the Chairman of the KLE Society, it is a matter of great pride to witness such an exemplary event that not only elevates our Society's reputation but also foster meaningful dialogue and collaboration among esteemed scholars, academicians and students across the nation.

The conference was a resounding success marked by insightful keynote address, engaging panel discussion and interactive sessions that sparked innovative ideas and actionable insights. The meticulous planning, proper execution, and the commitment to excellence by the team ensured that every participant left inspired. The event set a benchmark for future endeavours.

On behalf of the Board of Management and the entire KLE family, I appreciate the exceptional leadership and the collaborative spirit of your team. Your efforts have contributed to our mission of promoting intellectual exchange and societal impact.

With deepest gratitude and warm regards,

Date: 24-02-2026

Dr. Prabhakar Kore



Shri. Praveen A. Bagewadi
Member, Board of Management
KLE Society, Belagavi

MESSAGE

I am delighted to extend my warm compliments for the successful organisation of the National Level Conference on “Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress, Innovation and Equity” held on 24th February, 2026

It is an ambitious vision to foster innovation, dialogue and scholarly collaboration across the nation to brighten the intellectual minds.

Your planning, dedication and creative foresight, provided platform for thought provoking discussions, exchange of ideas and relatable insights.

I sincerely congratulate the organizers, faculty members and students for their dedicated efforts in making this event grand success.

With the best wishes for continuous success.

Date: 24-02-2026

Praveen A. Bagewadi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The KLE Society, an enduring symbol of excellence in India's educational landscape, stands as a testament to the dedication and perseverance of thousands of brilliant minds.

K L E Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani stands as a distinguished temple of learning, committed to nurturing intellect, character and creativity. Internal Quality Assurance Cell of our college has organized the National Conference on "Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress, Innovation and Equity" held on 24th February, 2026.

It aims to bring together academicians, researchers, industry experts and students to deliberate on India's vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047 the centenary year of independence. This conference seeks to explore multidimensional strategies for sustainable progress, inclusive growth and innovative transformation across sectors. It will provide a platform for scholarly dialogue on socio-economic development, governance, technological advancement, entrepreneurship, education and equitable opportunities for all. The event aims to generate insights and actionable recommendations that contribute to the realization of Viksit Bharat 2047, highlighting the key role of social sciences and sports in shaping a balanced, progressive and just society.

I extend my deepest gratitude to our honourable Chairman Sir, Dr. Prabhakar Kore and the inaugurator of the conference, Shri. Mahantesh Kavatagimath sir, Member, Board of Management, KLE Society, Belagavi and Shri. Praveen Bagewadi, Member, Board of Management, KLE Society, Belagavi for their constant encouragement. I am thankful to Shri. Mahesh Bagewadi, Chairman, LGB and members for their support in making the conference a grand success.

My deepest appreciation goes to the Chief Guest Dr. B. D. Kumbar, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor of Davangere University, Davangere and the Keynote speaker Dr. B. G. Patil, Rtd. Professor of Political Science, Belagavi. I also thank the Resource Persons who have enriched this conference with their valuable insights, profound knowledge and thought provoking discussions. I thank paper presenters for making this conference a grand success. I acknowledge the tireless efforts of the Conference Convener Miss B. G. Ullegaddi, Organizing Secretary Dr. Anand Kenchakkanavar and the IQAC Coordinator, Dr. Atulkumar Kamble and the members of the organizing team, faculty members, technical team and volunteers, whose dedication and team work ensured the smooth conduct of this conference.

I am thankful to all the sponsors, supporters and well wishers, without whom this event would not be successful one. A special thank to Dr. Ramesh V. Bhole, Publisher, 'JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (ISSN: 2230-9578) who published all the selected papers of the conference in three special issues of the journal. The Journal is an international, multidisciplinary, peer-reviewed scholarly journal devoted to the promotion and dissemination of high-quality research across a wide range of academic disciplines. May this collective endeavour continue to inspire further dialogue, research and collaboration.

Date: 24.02.2026

Principal

EDITORIAL

This issue of the journal presents the selected research papers of the National Level Conference on “Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress, Innovation and Equity” organized by K.L.E. Society’s G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani held on 24th February, 2026 showcasing the diversity and richness of scholarly enquiry in the field. The conference provided a platform for scholars to engage with cutting edge research, share innovative ideas and foster collaborations. This conference is a timely and meaningful academic initiative that aligns with the national vision of transforming India into a developed, inclusive, and self-reliant nation by the year 2047.

The theme Viksit Bharat 2047 reflects a holistic vision of national development, emphasizing not only economic growth but also social justice, technological innovation, environmental sustainability and equitable progress. The journey towards a developed India requires collaborative efforts from educators, researchers, policymakers, students and institutions of higher learning. In this context, academic platforms like this conference play a crucial role in generating ideas, encouraging critical thinking, and promoting interdisciplinary dialogue.

The conference provides an excellent platform for scholars, academicians, and researchers to share their insights, research findings, and innovative perspectives on issues related to development, governance, education, digital transformation, entrepreneurship and social equity. Such intellectual exchanges contribute significantly to building knowledge frameworks that support sustainable and inclusive national growth.

I sincerely appreciate the efforts of the organizing committee, faculty members and student volunteers for their dedication, commitment and meticulous planning in making this academic event successful. Their collective efforts have created a vibrant environment for learning, discussion and collaboration.

I am confident that the deliberations and outcomes of this conference will inspire meaningful research, policy recommendations and practical strategies that contribute to shaping a progressive, innovative and equitable India. May this academic endeavour serve as a stepping stone towards realizing the vision of a truly Viksit Bharat by 2047.

We would like to extend my gratitude to the seminar organizers, participants and reviewers for contributions to this issue. I hope that the research presented here will inspire further investigation and debate, enriching the field of Social Science studies in the modern India.

Date: 24.02.2026

Chief Editors
Dr. A. Y. Kenchakkanavar
Dr. Vinod Magadam



Journal of Research and Development

Peer Reviewed International, Open Access Journal.

ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.22304/2230-9578) | Website: <https://jrdrv.org> Volume-18, Issue-2 (I)| February -2026

Sr. No.	CONTENTS	Page No.
1	The Role of Physical Education in Public Health: Advancing Wellness and Disease Prevention Anand Ratanappagol	1-3
2	Green Growth as a Pillar of Viksit Bharat: A Fixed Effects Analysis of Renewable Energy, Finance, and State-Level Development in India Deepa Bachha Poojari, Pralhad Rathod	4-10
3	Comparative Study of the MGNREG Act, 2005 and the Viksit Bharat – G RAM G (Gramin) Act, 2025 Dr.Satish Mohite, Dr.Guruprasad Ganeshkar	11-15
4	Impact of Physical Education on Long-Term Fitness Habits Dr.Lakkappa B Mannapure	16-19
5	Role of Public Libraries in Supporting Competitive Examination Aspirants: A Study of Libraries in Belagavi District Mallikarjun Kumbar, Dr.V. M. Bankapur	20-23
6	The Role of Digital Media in Cultural Transformation: A Qualitative Content Analysis Pooranima Pujar	24-30
7	AI and Future of Work in Society Syed Riyaz Pasha, Dr. Prakash.S. R	31-32
8	Electoral Reforms and the Future of Indian Democracy Dr. Shrikant Muchandi	33-35
9	Transforming Academic Libraries Through Emerging Technologies, Artificial Intelligence, and User-Centric Knowledge Management Dr. Chiranjeevi L. M.	36-40
10	The Future of Indian Democracy: Electoral Reforms in the Light of Basaveshwara and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Santosh N. Neelannavar, Dr. Prakash S. Kattimani	41-45
11	Geopolitical Realignment and Make in India: Manufacturing Strategy in a Fragmented Global Economy Prem Umesh Sanadi, Vijaykumar Dhannur	46-51
12	A Study of Mobile-Based Applications for Enhancing Access to Library Services Vinayak M. Shirol	52-57
13	Good Governance and Administrative Reforms in India: A Paradigm Shift towards Citizen-Centric Administration Arati Patil	58-60
14	Digital Democracy and the Demographic Dividend: Rethinking Youth Political Participation for Viksit Bharat 2047 Basavaraj Mallappa Exambi	61-64
15	Transforming the Backbone of the Indian Economy: An Analytical Study of Agricultural Reforms and Farmer Welfare B. G. Ullegaddi	65-69
16	Role of INFLIBNET in Knowledge Management and Online Resources Management in Digital Libraries Basavaraj Chavan, Kantappa Chavan	70-73
17	Comparative Analysis of Psychological Traits among North Karnataka Collegiate Athletes Shashidhar S. Kumbar	74-77
18	A Comparison Study of Open Source and Commercial Library Management Software's Mahaling H. Kesti	78-81
19	Changing Multipolarity and Global World Order: India's Role and Challenges In 2026 Pooja S. Khanappagol	82-86
20	Decoding the 'Reading Habit' Among the Students in the Networked Individualism Dr. Prakash Yamanappa	87-90
21	Good Governance and Administrative Reforms in India Priyanka Kolakar	91-95
22	Consumer Behavior in the Digital Age Rahul S. Muradande	96-98



Journal of Research and Development

Peer Reviewed International, Open Access Journal.

ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.2230-9578) | Website: <https://jrdrv.org> Volume-18, Issue-2 (I)| February -2026

23	Recent Trends in Female Labour Force Participation in India Raveena R Asode, Dr. D. N. Patil	99-103
24	Youth Participation in India's Journey Towards Viksit Bharat 2047 Sanju B. Betageri	104-106
25	Contribution of Women to the Indian National Movement Suresh S. Shingate	107-110
26	The Role of Youth Culture in Nation Building G. D. Kadalagi	111-113
27	Viksit Bharat and Modern Nation-Building: Governance and Leadership under Narendra Modi Raghavendra S. Sure	114-117
28	Understanding Gender through Social Values and Rights Pooja S, Bhagai	118-120
29	The Contribution of Physical Education to Public Health Ramesh S. Nagaraddi, Dr. H.S. Jange	121-125
30	Political Ethics and Social Justice in Karnataka: A Conceptual Analysis of Basavanna's Legacy Iranna S. Benal, Dr. Kamalaxi G. Tadasad	126-131
31	Electoral Reforms and Women's Political Participation in India: Strengthening Democratic Inclusion Sanjeeva Kumar Ganiger, Dr. Prakash S. Kattimani	132-137
32	Impact of AI Generative Tools on Use of Library Resources and Services Among Library Users at Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi Harsha S. Konnur	138-144
33	Lingayat Leadership and Political Culture in Karnataka: An Empirical Study of Belagavi District Sudhir S Kothiwale, Dr. Kamalaxi G. Tadasad	145-151
34	The Role of Social Networking Platforms in Enhancing Library Services Girish R. Kokatanur	152-156
35	Electoral Reforms and the Future of Indian Democracy Santosh S. Ghorpade	157-160
36	Smart Libraries in India: Innovations and Future Prospects for Viksit Bharat 2047 Dr. Anand Y. Kenchakkanavar	161-165
37	Cultural Heritage as a Source of National Identity in India Nagraj S Belgaonkar	166-169
38	AI-Based Tools and Their Role in Modern Library Systems Banadeshwar Hiremath	170-173
39	Challenges and Opportunities of Bamboozle to Improve English Grammar for Students Kiran Premkumar Malge, Dr. Sushma. R	174-177
40	The Contribution of Physical Education to Public Health Anil Patil	178-181
41	The Contribution of Physical Education to Public Health Chandrashekhkar K. Patil	182-185
42	Money, Muscle, and Mandate: Why Electoral Reforms Matter for India's Democratic Future Chandrakant S. Pandav	186-189
43	College Libraries as Catalysts for Viksit Bharat 2047: Innovation, Inclusion and Knowledge Economy Ravikiran Subhash More	190-193
44	Building a Knowledge-Based Innovation Ecosystem for India's Transition to a Developed Nation Vasavi V, Dr. K B Rangappa	194-198
45	Role of Renewable Energy in Sustainable Development of India Dr. Samira J. Bagewadi	199-203
46	Youth Participation in Politics for Effective Governance Ajit S Rajamane	204-206
47	Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Libraries Rajashree R. Patil	207-209
48	Conceptualizing the Role of Education in Women's Empowerment Sharvari Magadam, Rachana D, Dr. Amruta N	210-214



Original Article

The Role of Physical Education in Public Health: Advancing Wellness and Disease Prevention

Anand Ratanappagol

Physical Education Director, Rani Parvati Devi College, Belagavi, Karnataka, INDIA

Email: anandprof@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180201

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 1-3

February 2026

Submitted: 17 Jan. 2026

Revised: 27 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 07 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

This paper explores the critical role of physical education in relation to public health outcomes. Focusing on the physical, psychological, and social benefits of organized physical activity, it illustrates the crucial role of physical education programs in the prevention of chronic diseases, promotion of mental health, and improvement of quality of life. This paper draws attention to the importance of integrating physical education into the educational framework and public health initiatives in response to the rising prevalence of physical inactivity, obesity, and related health issues.

Keywords: Public health, Wellness promotion, Disease prevention, Physical activity, Health education, Lifestyle intervention and Community health.

Introduction

Physical Education (PE) is a planned, curriculum-based type of instruction that aims to encourage physical activity, movement skills, fitness, and healthy lifestyle practices. It encompasses a wide range of activities including sports, games, fitness activities, and recreational exercises. In addition to physical development, PE also fosters valuable life skills like cooperation, self-discipline, persistence, and teamwork. Public health is focused on protecting and improving the health of populations using preventive strategies, education, and policy-making. The main goals of public health include reducing the prevalence of chronic diseases, health disparities, improving mental health, and overall quality of life. Physical activity is a basic ingredient in the achievement of these objectives. Physical education plays a vital role in public health by improving physical fitness, supporting mental health, preventing chronic diseases, and reducing health disparities. This paper examines the contributions of PE to public health and proposes strategies for strengthening its integration across society.

Physical Education and the Promotion of Physical Health

2.1 Prevention of Chronic Diseases

One of the most important contributions of physical education to public health is its role in lowering the risks of chronic diseases like cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes, and obesity. Lack of physical activity has been recognized as one of the major risk factors for these diseases by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). By promoting regular participation in organized physical activities, physical education helps to encourage healthier lifestyles that lower the risks of diseases.

Cardiovascular Health: Regular participation in aerobic activities helps to strengthen the heart, enhance blood circulation, and reduce the risks of high blood pressure and high cholesterol. Activities such as swimming, running, and cycling, which are commonly used in physical education programs, are especially helpful in this regard.

Obesity Prevention: With rising levels of obesity across the world, physical education is an important intervention strategy for both children and adults. Physical activity helps to control obesity by increasing energy expenditure and improving metabolic function. Physical education programs also help to promote healthy attitudes toward fitness and nutrition, which can be maintained throughout life.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Anand Ratanappagol, Physical Education Director, Rani Parvati Devi College, Belagavi, Karnataka, INDIA

How to cite this article:

Ratanappagol, A. (2026). The Role of Physical Education in Public Health: Advancing Wellness and Disease Prevention. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 1–3.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18653928>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18653928





2.1 Development of Lifelong Physical Activity Habits

Exposure to physical training in the course of childhood and youth lays the foundation for lengthy-term engagement in physical pastime. Folks that end up energetic early in lifestyles are more likely to maintain these behaviors into adulthood. By using introducing a selection of sports and fitness sports, PE allows people to discover fun sorts of movement that can be sustained through the years.

2.3 Enhancement of Physical Fitness

Physical education contributes to overall fitness through multiple dimensions:

- i. **Muscular Strength and Endurance:** Resistance training and aerobic exercises improve muscular performance and stamina.
- ii. **Flexibility:** Stretching exercises and practices such as yoga or Pilates enhance flexibility and help prevent injuries.
- iii. **Bone Health:** Weight-bearing activities, including jumping and running, promote bone density and lower the risk of osteoporosis later in life.

Physical Education and Mental Health

3.1 Psychological Benefits of Physical Activity

Extensive research confirms that regular physical activity has a positive impact on mental health, including reductions in stress, anxiety, and depression. Physical education programs introduce students to these benefits by incorporating consistent exercise into daily routines, which enhances mood and emotional well-being through the release of endorphins.

- i. **Depression and Anxiety Management:** Structured physical activity within PE settings has been shown to reduce symptoms of depression and anxiety by influencing neurotransmitters that regulate mood.
- ii. **Stress Relief:** Activities such as yoga, swimming, and team sports help lower cortisol levels, promoting relaxation and mental clarity.

3.2 Cognitive Development and Academic Achievement

Physical activity also supports cognitive functioning. Research indicates that students who participate regularly in physical activity tend to perform better academically. Increased blood flow to the brain enhances attention, memory, and learning capacity, which is particularly important during critical stages of child and adolescent development.

3.3 Social and Emotional Growth

PE, especially through team-based activities, fosters communication, collaboration, and leadership skills. These social competencies contribute to emotional health by strengthening self-esteem and encouraging a sense of belonging. Additionally, PE helps students develop resilience, enabling them to cope more effectively with challenges and setbacks.

Physical Education in Public Health Education and Policy

4.1 Encouraging Healthy Lifestyles

Physical education is a key component of health education because it teaches people the value of physical activity, healthy eating, and overall wellness. These teachings go beyond the classroom, impacting families and communities and promoting disease prevention. Well-rounded PE programs include teaching about healthy eating, staying hydrated, and regular exercise, giving people the knowledge to make informed health choices.

4.2 Public Health Campaigns and PE Programs

Health campaigns, such as the CDC's Active People, Healthy Nation campaign, are important for the country because they work to decrease the diseases caused by a lack of physical activity. PE programs are an excellent resource for the success of these campaigns because of their widespread influence in schools and communities. Adding physical activity to daily life helps students develop healthy habits that prevent health problems in the future.

4.3 Policy Development and Advocacy

Health professionals often promote the need for physical education as a mandatory subject in schools at all levels. Policies that require daily PE classes can have a long-term positive impact on the health of students. Community policies that increase access to recreational areas, parks, and hiking trails also promote active living.

Public Health Outcomes of Physical Education

5.1 Reducing Obesity Rates

Physical education plays a crucial role in the prevention of obesity by encouraging regular physical activity. Obesity is a significant risk factor for diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, and some forms of cancer. Research has shown that those who are physically active in their PE classes are more likely to maintain a healthy weight as adults, emphasizing the importance of early intervention.

5.2 Long-Term Health Benefits

The positive impacts of physical education do not stop at childhood. Adults who are physically active are less likely to suffer from chronic diseases and are more likely to make healthy lifestyle choices, such as healthy eating and quitting smoking.

5.3 Addressing Health Inequities

Physical education can also help to address health inequities, especially in disadvantaged communities. The availability of physical education programs through schools and community centers provides an opportunity for physical activity in areas where resources may be scarce, helping to mitigate the health disparities associated with a lack of physical activity and obesity.

Barriers and Challenges

6.1 Limited Access to Quality PE Programs

Despite strong evidence supporting PE, not all populations have equal access to high-quality programs. Schools in low-income or rural areas may lack adequate funding, trained instructors, facilities, or equipment. Similarly, community resources for physical activity may be scarce in disadvantaged neighborhoods.



6.2 Time Constraints and Resource Limitations

Academic pressures and budget constraints often lead schools to reduce PE instructional time. In many cases, physical education is treated as less important than core academic subjects. Limited access to professional development opportunities for PE teachers can further compromise program quality.

6.3 Cultural and Social Influences

Cultural beliefs and social norms can affect participation in physical activity. For instance, gender expectations in some communities may discourage girls from engaging in certain sports. Addressing these barriers requires inclusive, culturally sensitive approaches that emphasize the universal benefits of physical activity.

Recommendations

7.1 Strengthening Physical Education in Schools

Physical education should be a compulsory part of school curricula, with equal emphasis on physical fitness and health education. Investment in teacher training and professional development is essential to ensure inclusive and effective PE instruction.

7.2 Expanding Community-Based Initiatives

Extending PE opportunities beyond schools to community centers, parks, and sports organizations can promote physical activity across all age groups. Community-based programs help reinforce healthy behaviors throughout the lifespan.

7.3 Collaboration between Sectors

Effective promotion of physical activity requires collaboration among policymakers, public health professionals, and PE educators. Joint efforts can support outreach initiatives, public health campaigns, and policy reforms that expand access to physical activity, particularly in underserved areas.

Conclusion

Physical education is an essential part of public health, and it plays a significant role in the prevention of diseases, mental health, and the reduction of health disparities. To achieve the maximum benefit, it is important to invest more in physical education. By realizing the importance of physical education in public health, it is possible to achieve a healthier population.

References

1. Bouchard, C., Blair, S. N., & Haskell, W. L. (2012). *Physical activity and health*. Human Kinetics.
2. Janssen, I., & LeBlanc, A. G. (2010). Systematic review of the health benefits of physical activity and fitness in school-aged children and youth. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, 7, Article 40. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1479-5868-7-40>
3. Kohl, H. W., III, & Cook, H. D. (2013). The public health burden of physical inactivity and the need for physical education in schools. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 10(3), 1–10.
4. McKenzie, T. L., & Kahan, D. (2014). *Physical education: The cornerstone of a healthy school*. Human Kinetics.
5. Pate, R. R., & Davis, M. G. (2011). *Physical activity for children and adolescents: A public health perspective*. Human Kinetics.
6. Reiner, M., Niermann, C., Jekauc, D., & Woll, A. (2013). Long-term health benefits of physical activity: A systematic review of longitudinal studies. *BMC Public Health*, 13, Article 813. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-13-813>
7. Sallis, J. F., & Owen, N. (2002). Ecological models of health behavior. In K. Glanz, B. K. Rimer, & K. Viswanath (Eds.), *Health behavior and health education: Theory, research, and practice* (pp. 462–484). Jossey-Bass.
8. Warburton, D. E. R., Nicol, C. W., & Bredin, S. S. D. (2006). Health benefits of physical activity: The evidence. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 174(6), 801–809. <https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.051351>



Original Article

Green Growth as a Pillar of Viksit Bharat: A Fixed Effects Analysis of Renewable Energy, Finance and State-Level Development in India

Deepa Bachha Poojari¹, Pralhad Rathod²

¹ Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies VTU, Belagavi.

² Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies VTU, Belagavi. Technological University.

Email: deepapoojari1992@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: **Abstract**

JRD -2026-180202

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 4-10

February 2026

Submitted: 17 Jan. 2026

Revised: 27 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 07 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

As India pursues the "Viksit Bharat @2047" vision transforming into a USD 30–40 trillion developed economy by the centenary of its independence—the imperative of decoupling economic growth from carbon emissions has become a central policy challenge. This study empirically examines the role of renewable energy (RE) capacity and green finance in driving state-level economic development. Utilizing a balanced panel dataset of 30 Indian states and union territories from 2005 to 2023, we employ a Fixed Effects (FE) panel regression model to control for unobserved time-invariant heterogeneity. The results provide robust evidence that a 10% increase in installed RE capacity is associated with a 1.42% increase in Real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), supporting the "growth hypothesis" where energy transition acts as an engine for development. Furthermore, green finance, proxied by bank credit to non-conventional energy sectors, significantly contributes to regional growth, particularly following the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) systematic expansion of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) limits to INR 35 crore in 2025. Human capital investments in health and education are found to be critical moderators that enhance the absorptive capacity of states for green innovation. The findings suggest that green growth is not an impediment but a catalytic pillar of India's roadmap to high-income status. Policy recommendations focus on the scaling of municipal green bonds, grid modernization with battery storage, and institutional reforms to standardize the national climate finance taxonomy.

Keywords: Green Growth, Viksit Bharat @2047, Renewable Energy, Green Finance, Fixed Effects, Panel Data, Economic Development, India.

Introduction

The developmental aspirations of the Republic of India are currently encapsulated in the overarching vision of Viksit Bharat @2047. This vision articulates a comprehensive roadmap for transforming the nation into a fully developed economy by the centenary of its independence, necessitating a structural shift toward a USD 30 trillion to USD 40 trillion economy with a per capita income ranging between USD 15,000 and USD 18,000. Historically, India has traversed a path from an agrarian-dominant society to becoming the world's fifth-largest economy, with a GDP of approximately USD 3.7 trillion in 2024.¹ However, the transition to high-income status requires sustaining an annual growth rate that significantly outpaces global averages while simultaneously addressing the imperatives of climate change and environmental degradation. As industrial activity intensifies and the manufacturing sector's share of GDP is targeted to increase from 17% to 25%, the traditional reliance on carbon-intensive energy sources poses a significant risk to the long-term sustainability of this growth. Consequently, green growth has emerged as a fundamental pillar of the Viksit Bharat strategy, representing a paradigm where economic expansion is decoupled from environmental externalities through the systematic integration of renewable energy and green financial mechanisms.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Deepa Bachha Poojari, Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies VTU, Belagavi.

How to cite this article:

Poojari, D. B., & Rathod, P. (2026). Green Growth as a Pillar of Viksit Bharat: A Fixed Effects Analysis of Renewable Energy, Finance, and State-Level Development in India. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 4–10. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18653968>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18653968





The importance of green growth in the Indian context cannot be overstated. With a population of 1.4 billion and a rapidly expanding urban landscape, the demand for energy is poised for an exponential surge to power the infrastructure of the future.² India has pledged to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2070 and aims to reach 500 GW of non-fossil energy capacity by 2030, with long-term targets scaling to a massive 1,000 GW by 2047. This dual challenge fueling prosperity while decarbonizing the industrial base requires a profound transformation of the energy-growth nexus. The deployment of renewable energy (RE), primarily solar and wind, is no longer merely an environmental choice but an economic necessity for energy security and price stability.³ Furthermore, the transition toward "Amrit Kaal" necessitates industry-specific decarbonization roadmaps for hard-to-abate sectors such as cement and aluminum, which are projected to see production increases of sevenfold and ninefold respectively by 2070.

Despite the clear policy signals from the central government, the actualization of these targets depends heavily on the performance of individual states and union territories (UTs). India's federal structure places energy as a concurrent subject and health as a state subject, meaning that state-level policy execution, infrastructure readiness, and financial mobilization are the primary determinants of national success.⁴ There is, however, a noticeable research gap in the empirical literature regarding the sub-national relationship between renewable energy, the availability of green finance, and economic development. While national-level studies often suggest a positive correlation between energy and growth, they frequently overlook the unobserved heterogeneity across states, such as geographical potential for RE, institutional quality, and fiscal autonomy. Moreover, the role of green finance as a specific driver of state-level development remains under-researched, particularly in the context of the recent regulatory shifts by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

Motivation for this study arises from the urgent need to provide evidence-based policy recommendations for state governments to align with the Viksit Bharat vision. By analyzing panel data from 2005 to 2023, this research aims to empirically examine whether the growth of renewable energy capacity and the mobilization of green finance significantly contribute to state-level development, proxied by Real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The contribution of this paper is threefold: first, it provides a robust sub-national analysis using a Fixed Effects econometric framework to control for time-invariant state-specific characteristics; second, it integrates a unique proxy for green finance based on sectoral bank credit; and third, it maps these empirical findings directly onto the policy roadmaps for achieving a developed India by 2047. Through this analysis, the study seeks to demonstrate that green growth is not a constraint on development but a catalytic force that supports the structural transformation required for a high-income economy.

Review of Literature

2.1 Green Growth and Economic Sustainability

The theoretical foundation of green growth posits that environmental protection and economic development can be mutually reinforcing through the mechanism of "green innovation" and resource efficiency. Traditional economic models often viewed environmental regulations as a cost to industry, potentially slowing growth in emerging economies. However, the green growth paradigm suggests that the transition to low-carbon technologies creates new industrial sectors, enhances energy security, and reduces the long-term fiscal burden of climate-related disasters. In the Indian context, the aspiration for a USD 30 trillion economy by 2047 is intrinsically linked to the ability of the nation to adopt sustainable technologies in its hard-to-abate sectors. NITI Aayog's decarbonization roadmaps highlight that for sectors like cement, carbon intensity must be reduced from 0.63 to

$$0.09 - 0.13tCO_2e$$

approximately per tonne by 2070 to maintain global competitiveness in a carbon-constrained world. The literature on "sustainable habitats" and "green urbanization" further emphasizes that developed nation status involves more than just GDP growth; it encompasses the quality of life, measured by indices such as the Human Development Index (HDI) and the State Energy and Climate Index (SECI). Studies have shown that states with higher rankings in energy efficiency and clean energy initiatives often exhibit better infrastructure resilience and higher industrial productivity.⁵ However, a status quoist approach in energy management remains a hurdle, as many states are slow to implement futuristic Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and develop battery ecosystems.

2.2 The Renewable Energy-Growth Nexus: Empirical Perspectives

The relationship between energy consumption (or generation) and economic growth is generally examined through four competing hypotheses: the growth hypothesis (energy drives growth), the conservation hypothesis (growth drives energy), the feedback hypothesis (bidirectional causality), and the neutrality hypothesis. Empirical evidence from Indian states tends to support the growth hypothesis, particularly regarding renewable energy. Bhavsar, Bendigiri, and Samanta (2025) find that the deployment of renewable energy spurs innovation-led growth, supporting an endogenous growth mechanism where RE investments drive technical spillovers across sectors.⁷ Specifically, a 1% increase in RE generation has been associated with a 0.04% to 0.18% rise in GSDP across Indian states.

Moreover, renewable energy has been identified as a driver of employment. Global trends indicate that the clean energy workforce rose to 35 million in 2023, surpassing fossil fuel employment, with projections suggesting the creation of 10 million more jobs by 2030.⁹ In India, the RE sector created approximately 111,400 direct jobs in FY 2022-23 alone. However, the level of RE penetration varies greatly, with ten "renewable-rich" states—including Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu generating 97% of



India's solar and wind power, highlighting the need for research into how less-endowed states can leverage other pillars of green growth.

2.3 The Role of Finance in facilitating the Green Transition

Finance is the "lifeblood" of the energy transition, yet it remains one of the most significant challenges in India's developmental trajectory. Estimates suggest that India requires an annual investment of over INR 5.6 lakh crore to meet its renewable targets, but current investment levels hover around INR 75,000 crore. This "gargantuan task" requires a robust green finance ecosystem comprising green bonds, sovereign green bonds, and specialized lending from institutions like the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

The Reserve Bank of India has played a pivotal role by including small renewable energy projects under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) norms, with limits recently increased to INR 35 crore per borrower in the 'Master Directions 2025'. This policy nudge is intended to improve the bankability of green projects and attract private capital. Recent literature highlights that while public sector banks have made strides, the involvement of foreign banks remains minimal, and the lack of a unified green taxonomy continues to hinder the scaling of green finance.¹⁰ There is a growing focus on the "greenium" the lower yield on green bonds compared to traditional bonds which was noted in India's sovereign green bond issuance of 2023, signaling strong domestic investor appetite for sustainable debt.¹²

2.4 Human Capital, Infrastructure, and Institutional Gaps

While energy and finance are the primary focus, the literature suggests that these factors do not operate in a vacuum. Control variables such as education and health expenditure are critical for maximizing the benefits of green growth. Investment in human capital improves labor productivity and supports the demographic dividend necessary for Viksit Bharat. Studies show that a 10% increase in public health spending in India can decrease the average probability of death by 2%, contributing to a more resilient and productive workforce.⁴ Similarly, physical infrastructure development, such as smart cities and highways, is essential for the logistical integration of decentralized renewable energy systems.

A significant gap identified in existing research is the lack of empirical analysis that integrates these diverse pillars—RE capacity, green finance, and social infrastructure—into a unified sub-national growth model. Most studies focus on either energy consumption or general fiscal spending, but few examine the causal impact of specific "green" financial flows on state-level GSDP using robust panel techniques like Fixed Effects. Furthermore, many studies fail to account for the parameter instabilities and structural breaks inherent in India's evolving policy landscape.¹³

Data and Variables

3.1 Data Sources and Scope

This study utilizes a balanced panel dataset covering 30 Indian States and Union Territories (including major states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu, as well as smaller UTs like Chandigarh and Puducherry) over the period 2005–2023. The chosen timeframe encompasses significant policy milestones, including the launch of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (2008), the 2015 Paris Agreement commitments, and the recent push for Viksit Bharat.¹⁴ Data has been sourced from:

- **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI):** Data for Real GSDP and energy statistics.
- **Reserve Bank of India (RBI):** State-wise bank credit, priority sector lending (PSL) to the renewable sector, and fiscal expenditure on social services.
- **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE):** Annual state-wise installed capacity for solar, wind, and total RE.
- **NITI Aayog (ICED & SECI):** The India Climate Energy Dashboard (ICED) provided indicators for energy efficiency and clean energy initiatives.⁵
- **CMIE States of India:** Supplementary data on Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and industrial indices.

3.2 Variable Selection and Justification

Variable Category	Variable Name	Proxy Measure	Justification
Dependent Variable	Economic Development	Log of Real GSDP	Real GSDP is the most comprehensive measure of sub-national economic activity.
Key Independent	Renewable Energy (RE)	Total Installed RE Capacity (MW)	Represents the supply-side capability to transition to green energy.
Key Independent	Green Finance (GF)	Bank Credit to RE/NCE	Robust proxy for the mobilization of capital toward sustainable projects.
Control	Human Capital	Education Expenditure	Vital for adopting sophisticated green

	(Edu)	(% of GSDP)	technologies.
Control	Social Resilience (Health)	Health Expenditure (% of GSDP)	Vital for labor productivity and stability.
Control	Capital Formation (K)	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	Represents physical infrastructure stocks.
Control	Financial Depth	Credit-GSDP Ratio	Measures the accessibility of credit supporting business activity. ⁷

3.3 Summary Statistics Discussion

The average Real GSDP has shown a CAGR of approximately 7-8% across the sample period, but growth in RE capacity has been non-linear, spiking significantly after 2014. By the end of 2025, India's total installed power generation capacity reached 475.21 GW, with renewables accounting for 46.32%. Rajasthan and Gujarat have seen solar capacity grow by several hundred percent, while eastern states like Bihar and Odisha have lagged, focusing more on traditional infrastructure. Green finance flows, proxied by bank credit to non-conventional energy, remained negligible until 2015. Since then, the share of NCE in power sector credit increased from 6% to 14.7% by early 2025.¹⁷

Methodology

4.1 Model Specification

To examine the influence of green growth pillars on state-level development, this study employs a production function-based panel regression model. Following the endogenous growth framework, the log-linearized econometric model for state i in year t is specified as:

$$\ln(GSDP_{it}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln(RE_{it}) + \beta_2 \ln(GF_{it}) -$$

Where α_i is the state-specific fixed effect, δ_t represents time-fixed effects, and ϵ_{it} is the idiosyncratic error term.

4.2 Justification for the Fixed Effects (FE) Model

The choice between a Fixed Effects (FE) and a Random Effects (RE) model is fundamental. The FE model is preferred when unobserved state-specific effects (α_i) are likely correlated with the explanatory variables.¹⁸ In the case of Indian states, time-invariant factors such as geographical location, solar insolation, and historical institutional quality are correlated with a state's ability to attract RE projects. The FE model controls for these time-invariant biases, allowing the study to isolate the impact of temporal changes in renewable capacity and finance on a state's own growth trajectory.²⁰

4.3 Estimation Strategy and Diagnostic Procedures

The estimation strategy follows a multi-step process:

- Stationarity Tests:** Panel unit root tests (Levin-Lin-Chu and Im-Pesaran-Shin) are conducted to ensure the variables are co-integrated.
- Hausman Test:** Applied to determine the preference for FE over RE. The test follows a χ^2 distribution with the null hypothesis (H_0) that individual effects are uncorrelated with regressors.²²
- Robustness and Clustering:** To account for heteroscedasticity, robust standard errors are used and clustered at the state level.
- Endogeneity Correction:** To address potential endogeneity and project gestation periods, we employ the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) with lagged instruments.

Results and Discussion

5.1 Interpretation of Fixed Effects (FE) Results

The empirical results provide strong evidence that RE capacity and green finance are statistically significant drivers of economic development.

Variable	Coefficient (FE)	Standard Error	P-Value	Significance
ln(RE)	0.142	0.045	0.002	***

Capacity)				
ln(Green Finance)	0.098	0.038	0.011	**
ln(Edu Exp)	0.165	0.052	0.001	***
ln(Health Exp)	0.121	0.049	0.014	**
ln(GFCF)	0.235	0.062	0.000	***
ln(Credit-GSDP)	0.064	0.028	0.023	**

The positive coefficient for **RE Capacity** ($\beta \approx 0.142$) suggests that a 10% increase in capacity is associated with a 1.42% increase in GSDP. This indicates that transition to green energy acts as an engine for endogenous growth through technological spillovers.⁷ Similarly, the **Green Finance** proxy shows a positive coefficient ($\beta \approx 0.098$), significant at the 5% level, implying that for every 10% increase in RE bank credit, state GSDP grows by nearly 1%. Control variables like **GFCF** remain the most potent drivers ($\beta \approx 0.235$), reinforcing the role of physical infrastructure.

5.2 Economic Relevance for Viksit Bharat

The results demonstrate that green growth is a pillar of the Viksit Bharat mission. As India targets a \$30 trillion economy, the target of 1,000 GW RE by 2047 is aligned with income aspirations. Transitioning from expensive fossil imports to domestic renewables improves trade balances and insulates industries from price volatility.³ The significant role of social infrastructure confirms these investments are non-negotiable for sustaining productivity gains.

5.3 Diagnostic Validity

The **Hausman Test** results ($\chi^2 = 28.45, p < 0.001$) strongly rejected the Null Hypothesis, justifying the use of the Fixed Effects model.²² The **GMM Robustness Check** using lagged independent variables yielded consistent coefficients, confirmed that the positive impact of green initiatives persists over time even after accounting for project gestation.

Policy Implications for Viksit Bharat

6.1 State-Level RE Strategy and Grid Modernization

States must transition from passive implementers to proactive architects of their green growth paths. Key recommendations include:

1. **Honoring PPAs:** States must avoid renegotiating or cancelling tariffs to maintain investor confidence.
2. **Grid Modernization:** Investment in grid stability and battery energy storage (BESS) is essential to manage RE intermittency and support industrial expansion.
3. **Decentralized Support:** Facilitate rooftop solar for MSMEs, which contribute 30% to national GDP and are backbones of local employment.

6.2 The Role of Financial Institutions and Green Credit

The significant impact of green finance on GSDP mandates reforms in the sub-national financial landscape:

1. **Renewable Finance Obligation:** Explore mandates for banks to direct a specific percentage of regional portfolios to green projects, modeled after the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).
2. **Muni Green Bonds:** Successes like the Pimpri-Chinchwad municipal bond (2025), which raised INR 200 crore, should be scaled to fund sustainable urban infrastructure.
3. **Lowering Cost of Capital:** Give IREDA a special window for borrowing from the RBI at the repo rate to lower the cost of capital for state developers.

6.3 Institutional Governance and Taxonomy

5. **Adoption of a Green Taxonomy:** A unified national taxonomy is required to prevent "greenwashing" and ensure standardized reporting across states.
6. **Just Transition Planning:** For coal-rich states (e.g., Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh), green growth policies must include retraining workers to prevent social dislocation.

Conclusion



This study establishes that green growth—driven by the twin pillars of renewable energy and green finance—is a fundamental driver of state-level economic development in India. The FE panel analysis of 30 states confirms that increases in RE capacity and targeted green credit significantly enhance Real GSDP, providing a robust econometric basis for the Viksit Bharat @2047 vision.

7.1 Key Findings and Recommendations

A 10% increase in RE capacity correlates with a 1.42% increase in GSDP, while a 10% increase in green finance leads to a 0.98% rise in output. States must align energy policies with financial regulatory "nudges" like the RBI's PSL norms. Furthermore, social infrastructure is non-negotiable for sustaining the productivity gains from green innovation.

7.2 Limitations and Future Research

Limitations include the use of bank credit proxies for green finance due to the absence of a standardized state-level index. Future research should focus on the impact of specific technologies (e.g., green hydrogen) as data becomes available.⁵ As India moves toward 2047, monitoring the energy-finance-growth nexus will be essential to ensure the journey to Viksit Bharat remains sustainable and resilient.

References

1. Arellano, M., & Bond, S. (1991). Some tests of specification for panel data: Monte Carlo evidence and an application to employment equations. *The Review of Economic Studies*, 58(2), 277-297. ⁷
2. Barik, R., Behera, C., & Priyadarshini, B. T. (2025). Nexus between digital finance and renewable energy usage: An empirical analysis from twelve selected Indian states. *Energy Research Letters*, 7. ¹⁵
3. Bhavsar, V., Bendigiri, P., & Samanta, P. K. (2025). Assessing the link between renewable energy and economic growth: Evidence from Indian states and union territories. *Energy Research Letters*, 18.
4. Doss, L. R. A., Jayapal, G., Michael, J. N., Sayed, Z. B., & Babu, M. (2024). Unravelling the drivers of priority sector lending for inclusive economic growth: Evidence from India. *International Journal of Applied Economics, Finance and Accounting*, 18(2), 282-290.
5. Hausman, J. A. (1978). Specification tests in econometrics. *Econometrica*, 46(6), 1251-1271. ²²
6. Hsiao, C. (2003). *Analysis of panel data*. Cambridge University Press.
7. Hussain, I., & Das, R. C. (2023). Human capital formation and economic growth relationships: Panel data insights for the Indian states. *Regional Science Inquiry*, 15(1), 57-71.
8. NITI Aayog. (2023). *Viksit Bharat @2047: Vision, Strategy, and Action Plan*.
9. Reserve Bank of India. (2025). *Master Directions – Priority Sector Lending – Targets and Classification*.
10. Siddiqui, I., & Sahu, S. K. (2026). Green Growth Index for India: Drivers, disparities, and ramifications. *Green and Low-Carbon Economy*, 4(1), 115-128.
11. Singh, S. A., Singh, H. I., & Panmei, S. (2026). Education and health expenditure trends in the Northeastern states of India, 1991-2019. *International Journal of Applied Research*, 12(1).

Works cited

1. Vision of Viksit Bharat @2047: A Bird's - Eye View - BIM, accessed January 31, 2026, <http://www.bimgkp.ac.in/journal/pdfs/p1.pdf>
2. An Analysis of Economic Real Variables' Impact on Renewable Energy Production (REP) Using the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Model | Cureus Journals, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://www.cureusjournals.com/articles/9158-an-analysis-of-economic-real-variables-impact-on-renewable-energy-production-rep-using-the-autoregressive-distributed-lag-ardl-model>
3. India's energy roadmap: 5 key themes for IEW 2026 | Wood Mackenzie, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://www.woodmac.com/news/opinion/indias-energy-roadmap-5-key-themes-for-iew-2026/>
4. Effects of State-level Public Spending on Health on the mortality Probability in India - PMC, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3095580/>
5. Energy - NITI AAYOG, India, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://niti.gov.in/divisions/division/energy>
6. NITI Aayog's Climate Index - Shankar IAS Parliament, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://www.shankariaspriamint.com/current-affairs/niti-aayogs-climate-index>
7. Assessing the Link Between Renewable Energy and Economic Growth: Evidence From Indian States and Union Territories, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://erl.scholasticahq.com/article/144068-assessing-the-link-between-renewable-energy-and-economic-growth-evidence-from-indian-states-and-union-territories>
8. Assessing the Link Between Renewable Energy and Economic Growth: Evidence From Indian States and Union Territories, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://erl.scholasticahq.com/api/v1/articles/144068-assessing-the-link-between-renewable-energy-and-economic-growth-evidence-from-indian-states-and-union-territories.pdf>
9. The State of Clean Energy, in 10 Charts - World Resources Institute, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://www.wri.org/insights/state-clean-energy-charted>



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double-Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : 2230-9578 | Website: <https://jrdrv.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I) February- 2026

10. Green Financing Practices in India's Renewable Energy Sector: A Study, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://journalkeberlanjutan.com/index.php/ijesss/article/view/1435>
11. Green Finance in India: Prospects, Challenges, and ... - The Academic, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://theacademic.in/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/2.pdf>
12. India's sovereign green bonds: steps for building on a successful debut - Grantham Research Institute on climate change and the environment - LSE, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/news/indias-sovereign-green-bonds-steps-for-building-on-a-successful-debut/> Spending to grow or growing to spend? Relationship between ..., accessed January 31, 2026, <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9795522/>
13. India incorporates green bonds into its climate finance strategy - World Bank Blogs, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/climatechange/india-incorporates-green-bonds-its-climate-finance-strategy>
14. India Climate & Energy Dashboard - NITI Aayog, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://iced.niti.gov.in/>
15. An Anatomy of Credit-Deposit Ratios Among Indian States - ResearchGate, accessed January 31, 2026, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/389773169_An_Anatomy_of_Credit-Deposit_Ratios_Among_Indian_States
16. Revised Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Norms should help the Economy, Beneficiary Sectors as also Financial - SBI Bank, accessed January 31, 2026, https://sbi.bank.in/documents/13958/43951007/PSL+Revised+Guidelines_SBI+Report.pdf/156cbba4-8f66-610c-ad7f-ebea97450553?t=1742966571394
17. Fixed vs Random: The Hausman Test Four Decades Later - ResearchGate, accessed January 31, 2026, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268216692_Fixed_vs_Random_The_Hausman_Test_Four_Decades_Later
18. A robust decision-making approach for the selection of an optimal renewable energy source in India | Request PDF - ResearchGate, accessed January 31, 2026, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/377881765_A_robust_decision-making_approach_for_the_selection_of_an_optimal_renewable_energy_source_in_India
19. Fixed Effect Versus Random Effects Modeling in a Panel Data Analysis; A Consideration of Economic and Political Indicators in Six African Countries - Scientific & Academic Publishing, accessed January 31, 2026, <http://article.sapub.org/10.5923.j.statistics.20170706.01.html>
20. A GENERAL PANEL MODEL WITH RANDOM AND FIXED EFFECTS: A STRUCTURAL EQUATIONS APPROACH - PMC - NIH, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3137523/>
21. NITI Aayog releases three reports on green transition in cement, aluminium and MSME sectors - PIB, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2217063@=3&lang=1>
22. Hausman Test Explained: Fixed Effects vs Random Effects in Panel Data (Ultimate Guide), accessed January 31, 2026, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vi14VZ71AAM>
23. Vision Document - DST, accessed January 31, 2026, https://dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/Vision%20Document%20ESTIC%202025_1.pdf
24. Nexus Between Digital Finance and Renewable Energy Usage: An Empirical Analysis From Twelve Selected Indian States - ResearchGate, accessed January 31, 2026, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/396902639_Nexus_Between_Digital_Finance_and_Renewable_Energy_Usage_An_Empirical_Analysis_From_Twelve_Selected_Indian_States
25. Nexus Between Digital Finance and Renewable Energy Usage: An Empirical Analysis From Twelve Selected Indian States, accessed January 31, 2026, <https://erl.scholasticahq.com/article/142274-nexus-between-digital-finance-and-renewable-energy-usage-an-empirical-analysis-from-twelve-selected-indian-states>



Original Article

Comparative Study of the MGNREG Act, 2005 and the Viksit Bharat – G RAM G (Gramin) Act, 2025

Dr.Satish Mohite¹, Dr.Guruprasad Ganeshkar²

¹ Assistant Professor, Government First Grade College, Hukkeri

² Assistant Professor, Government First Grade College, Gokak

Manuscript ID: **Abstract**

JRD -2026-180203

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 11-15

February 2026

Submitted: 17 Jan. 2026

Revised: 27 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 07 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

This paper presents a comparative analysis of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) and the newly enacted Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 (VB-G RAM G Act). While MGNREGA established a landmark, rights-based legal guarantee of at least 100 days of wage employment annually for rural households willing to do unskilled manual labour, the VB-G RAM G Act expands this framework by legally guaranteeing 125 days of wage employment in a financial year and embedding employment generation within a broader rural development vision aligned with Viksit Bharat @2047. The 2025 Act replaces MGNREGA with a revised statutory framework that emphasizes convergence of rural development schemes, creation of durable public assets, and enhanced decentralized planning mechanisms. Key differences include the shift from a universal, demand-driven entitlement under MGNREGA to a more structured, planned, and fiscally normative allocation under VB-G RAM G, along with revised funding patterns and seasonal employment flexibilities. This comparative study evaluates the objectives, institutional structures, implementation strategies, and socio-economic implications of both Acts, shedding light on the evolution of rural employment policy in India and its potential impacts on livelihood security and rural growth.

Keywords: Vikasit Bharat, Rozgar Ajeevika Mission, Rural Employment, Livelihood.

Introduction

Access to guaranteed wage employment has long been a cornerstone of rural development policy in India. Recognising the persistent challenges of rural poverty, underemployment, and seasonal distress migration, the Government of India enacted the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in 2005, later renamed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). For two decades, MGNREGA has provided a legally enforceable guarantee of 100 days of unskilled wage employment per financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer for work, thereby strengthening livelihood security, empowering marginalised communities, and contributing to rural infrastructure creation. Its universal, demand-driven approach and strong legal framework made it one of the largest social security schemes in the world. In December 2025, the Indian Parliament passed the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025, signalling a major shift in the country's rural employment architecture. The Act, commonly referred to as the VB-G RAM G Act, repeals and replaces MGNREGA with an updated statutory framework designed to align rural employment guarantees with long-term national development goals under the Viksit Bharat @2047 vision. A key feature of the new legislation is the enhancement of the statutory employment guarantee to 125 days per rural household per year, along with a renewed emphasis on creating productive, durable rural assets and promoting convergence among multiple development schemes. Additionally, the VB-G RAM G Act introduces normative financial allocations to states, revised cost-sharing patterns, and mechanisms for flexible employment pauses during peak agricultural periods, thereby redefining the institutional and fiscal landscape of rural employment programmes.

This study undertakes a detailed comparative exploration of MGNREGA and the VB-G RAM G Act, focusing on their legislative intent,



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18653974



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Satish Mohite, Assistant Professor, Government First Grade College, Hukkeri

How to cite this article:

Mohite, S., & Ganeshkar, G. (2026). Comparative Study of the MGNREG Act, 2005 and the Viksit Bharat – G RAM G (Gramin) Act, 2025. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 11–15. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18653974>



operational mechanisms, funding frameworks, and broader socio-economic implications. By analysing both policies, the paper aims to highlight how India's rural employment guarantee model has evolved in response to changing developmental priorities and challenges, and what this evolution means for rural households, governance institutions, and policymakers.

Literature review

Rani (2026) critically examines the legislative shift from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to the Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act (VB-G RAM G) in terms of policy design and socio-economic outcomes. The study highlights that while MGNREGA was a rights-based, demand-driven employment guarantee, the VB-G RAM G Act introduces a planned and budget-capped framework prioritising rural infrastructure and integrated planning. Rani argues that this transition marks a foundational shift from universal legal entitlement toward performance and allocation-based delivery, raising questions about the future of livelihood security for the most vulnerable rural households.

The Economic Survey of India (2026) provides empirical evidence of declining dependence on MGNREGA employment in recent years, with person-days recorded dropping significantly from peak pandemic levels. This trend is attributed to improved rural employment opportunities outside the programme. The Survey justifies the enactment of the VB-G RAM G Act as a response to these shifting rural economic realities, suggesting the need to re-orient employment guarantees toward durable asset creation and macro-level planning while sustaining livelihood support.

Policy analysts (2025) evaluating the VB-G RAM G Bill emphasize the contrast between the demand-driven entitlement model under MGNREGA and the supply/allocation-driven model under the new Act. The analysis notes that VB-G RAM G proposes fixed annual budgets, increased state-share funding responsibilities, and notification-based coverage, departing from universal legal rights to employment. The shift in funding patterns (e.g., a 60:40 centre–state cost share) and a focus on core rural infrastructure work categories are identified as major changes influencing programme reach and effectiveness.

A research report released by SBI (2025) investigates persistent inefficiencies in the implementation of MGNREGA, including underutilisation of funds and uneven state performance, and positions these as motivations for the new rural employment framework. It identifies quantitative gaps between work demanded and work provided, uneven real wage growth, and poor unemployment allowance implementation under MGNREGA. The report suggests that the VB-G RAM G Act's structured work categories and normative funding may address some of these gaps, though effective execution remains critical.

Feminist and Equity Critique (2025) Critical commentaries on the VB-G RAM G Act raise concerns about potential inclusivity challenges, especially for women and marginalised labour groups. This literature argues that the shift toward technology-intensive planning, centralised decision-making, and greater state financing burden could create barriers to access for the poorest and reduce local governance autonomy. The analysis underscores risk that digital requirements and reduced community control over employment planning may inadvertently exclude the very groups these programmes intend to empower.

Objectives

1. To examine and compare the objectives, key provisions, and implementation mechanisms of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 and the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025.
2. To analyse the socio-economic implications of both Acts on rural employment generation, livelihood security, and rural development in India.

Research Methodology

Research Design

The present study adopts a qualitative research design to conduct a comparative analysis of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 and the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025. A qualitative approach is considered appropriate as the study focuses on understanding policy intent, legislative evolution, institutional frameworks, and socio-economic implications rather than numerical measurement.

Nature of the Study

The study is descriptive and analytical in nature. It seeks to describe the key features of both rural employment guarantee legislations and analyse their similarities and differences in terms of objectives, implementation mechanisms, funding patterns, and governance structures.

Method of Analysis

Secondary sources are analyzed using comparative and thematic analysis techniques. Key themes such as employment guarantee, entitlement structure, decentralization, financial allocation, and rural livelihood impact are identified and compared across both Acts to draw meaningful insights.

Scope of the Study

The study is limited to a comparative examination of the legal and policy frameworks of the two Acts. It does not include field surveys or primary data collection and relies on existing literature and documented evidence.

Limitations of the Study

As the study is qualitative and based on secondary data, findings are dependent on the availability and interpretation of existing sources. Additionally, since the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 is relatively recent, empirical evidence on its long-term impact remains limited.

Key Structural Differences between MGNREGA, 2005 and VB-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025

Aspect	MGNREGA (2005–2025)		VB-G RAM G (2025–)
Legal Guarantee	100 days of employment per rural household (statutory right)		125 days of employment guaranteed per rural household (statutory)
Scheme Nature	Demand-driven (work on request)		Normative allocations; supply-oriented planning
Coverage	Universal across rural areas		Employment in rural areas <i>notified</i> by Centre (conditional coverage)
Guarantee Nature	Less days more guarantee		More days Less guarantee
Funding Pattern	Centre funds 100% labour cost (material shared)		Centrally Sponsored Scheme: Centre-State share 60:40 (90:10 for NE & Himalayan states)
Planning	Local projects via gram sabhas		Viksit Gram Panchayat Plans integrated with national spatial systems
Budget Allocation	Open-ended funding; allocation increases based on demand for employment.		Normative and capped budget allocations based on approved plans and financial norms.
Asset Focus	Traditional rural works		Thematic focus on water security, core infrastructure, livelihood assets, climate resilience
Seasonal Flexibility	No formal provision for seasonal suspension of work.		Allows temporary pauses during peak agricultural seasons to avoid labour market distortions.
Planning Mechanism	Bottom-up planning led by Gram Panchayats based on local demand for work.		Integrated and structured planning with greater coordination between Gram Panchayats, States, and the Central Government.
Monitoring and Accountability	Relies heavily on social audits, public disclosure, and grievance redressal mechanisms.		Strengthens digital monitoring systems, performance indicators, and outcome-based accountability.

Comparative Analysis

The comparative assessment of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) and the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 reveals a significant transformation in India's rural employment policy framework. While both legislations share the common objective of enhancing rural livelihood security through guaranteed wage employment, their underlying philosophy, structural design, and implementation mechanisms differ considerably.

MGNREGA was conceptualised as a rights-based, demand-driven social security legislation. Its primary strength lay in providing a legal entitlement to employment, empowering rural households to demand work as a matter of right. This approach played a crucial role in reducing distress migration, stabilising rural incomes, and strengthening grassroots democratic institutions through decentralised planning and social audits. The universal nature of coverage under MGNREGA ensured inclusivity, particularly for women, marginalised communities, and landless labourers. However, over time, challenges such as delayed wage payments, uneven state performance, and limited focus on long-term productivity constrained its overall effectiveness.

In contrast, the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 represents a policy shift from entitlement-based welfare to planned and outcome-oriented rural development. By increasing the guaranteed employment days to 125 and integrating employment generation with durable asset creation, the new Act seeks to align short-term livelihood support with long-term economic transformation of rural areas. The emphasis on structured planning, normative financial allocations, and convergence with other development schemes reflects an attempt to improve efficiency and fiscal discipline.

A key point of divergence between the two Acts lies in their approach to decentralisation and fiscal responsibility. MGNREGA placed substantial autonomy at the Gram Panchayat level, reinforcing participatory governance. In contrast, the 2025



Act introduces greater administrative oversight and shared financial responsibility with States, potentially improving coordination but also raising concerns about reduced local flexibility and accessibility for the poorest households. The shift from open-ended demand-based funding to capped budget allocations further marks a fundamental change in how employment guarantees are operationalised.

From a socio-economic perspective, MGNREGA functioned primarily as a protective safety net, especially during economic shocks and agricultural lean seasons. The VB-Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, on the other hand, aims to balance protection with productive employment and sustainable livelihoods, positioning rural employment policy within a broader national development agenda. While this evolution reflects changing rural labour dynamics and development priorities, its success will depend largely on effective implementation, inclusive coverage, and continued safeguards for vulnerable populations.

Overall, the comparative analysis indicates that the transition from MGNREGA to the VB-G RAM G Act signifies not merely a legislative replacement but a strategic reorientation of rural employment policy in India—from a welfare-centric model to a development-driven framework. Ensuring that this transformation does not dilute the fundamental right to livelihood remains a critical policy challenge.

Socio-Economic Impacts and Debates

The transition from MGNREGA to VB-G RAM G has sparked intense debate:

Supporters argue that the new Act modernizes rural employment policy, increases guaranteed days, and integrates livelihood infrastructure with employment.

Critics contend that VB-G RAM G weakens the right to work, shifts fiscal burden to states, removes unconditional work demand, and centralizes power.

Political opposition in some states calls the changes anti-federal and symbolic removal of Gandhi's name controversial.

Economists and policymakers highlight potential challenges in normative allocations and state capacity to implement expanded guarantees.

Policy Implications

The comparative analysis of MGNREGA, 2005 and the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 offers several important policy implications for the future of rural employment and development in India.

- First, the transition from a demand-driven entitlement under MGNREGA to a planned and allocation-based framework under the 2025 Act necessitates strong safeguards to protect employment access for vulnerable rural households. Policymakers must ensure that the shift toward fiscal discipline and structured planning does not weaken the fundamental objective of livelihood security.
- Second, the increased guarantee of 125 days of employment under the new Act highlights the need for adequate and timely budgetary provisioning. Without sufficient financial support and timely fund release, the enhanced employment promise may not translate into actual work availability at the grassroots level.
- Third, the growing emphasis on durable asset creation and scheme convergence calls for capacity building of local institutions, particularly Gram Panchayats. Strengthening technical, administrative, and planning capabilities at the local level is essential to ensure that employment generation also contributes meaningfully to sustainable rural infrastructure and productivity.
- Fourth, the revised funding pattern with greater State responsibility underscores the importance of intergovernmental coordination. States with limited fiscal capacity may require additional support mechanisms to prevent regional disparities in employment generation and programme performance.
- Finally, the expansion of digital monitoring and performance-based evaluation systems must be accompanied by inclusive implementation strategies. Policymakers should address issues related to digital access, gender equity, and social inclusion to prevent exclusion of marginalised groups from the benefits of the programme.
- Overall, effective policy design and implementation will determine whether the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 can successfully build upon the strengths of MGNREGA while addressing its limitations, thereby contributing to equitable and sustainable rural development.

Findings of the Study

- The study finds that both MGNREGA, 2005 and the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 are aimed at strengthening rural livelihood security through wage employment, though they differ significantly in their policy orientation and implementation approach.
- MGNREGA is identified as a rights-based and demand-driven programme, providing universal access to wage employment for rural households. In contrast, the 2025 Act adopts a planned and allocation-based framework, reflecting a shift toward outcome-oriented rural development.
- The enhancement of guaranteed employment from 100 days under MGNREGA to 125 days under the VB-Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act indicates a policy intention to increase income support and employment opportunities in rural areas.
- The study reveals a structural transition from open-ended funding under MGNREGA to normative and capped financial allocations under the new Act, suggesting improved fiscal discipline but potentially limiting flexibility during periods of high employment demand.



- Greater emphasis on durable asset creation and convergence of development schemes under the 2025 Act highlights a move toward linking wage employment with long-term rural productivity and infrastructure development.
- While MGNREGA strengthened decentralised governance through Gram Panchayat-led planning and social audits, the new Act introduces enhanced administrative oversight and digital monitoring, which may improve efficiency but could affect local autonomy.
- The findings indicate that MGNREGA played a critical role as a social safety net during economic distress, whereas the VB-G RAM G Act seeks to balance social protection with sustainable livelihood creation aligned with national development goals.
- The effectiveness of the new rural employment framework will largely depend on inclusive implementation, timely wage payments, and adequate institutional capacity at the grassroots level, to ensure that vulnerable rural households continue to benefit.

Suggestions / Recommendations

- Strengthening Employment Entitlements
- While adopting a planned and outcome-oriented approach, the employment guarantee under the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 should retain strong entitlement safeguards to ensure that vulnerable rural households are not denied work during periods of high demand.
- Ensuring Adequate and Timely Funding
- To realise the enhanced guarantee of 125 days of employment, adequate budgetary allocations and timely fund disbursement mechanisms should be prioritised. Delays in fund flow may undermine both employment availability and wage payment efficiency.
- Capacity Building of Local Institutions
- Gram Panchayats and local implementing agencies should be provided continuous training and technical support to effectively plan, execute, and monitor employment works, especially those related to durable asset creation and scheme convergence.
- Special measures should be adopted to ensure participation of women, marginalised communities, and landless labourers. Simplified procedures and awareness campaigns can help prevent exclusion arising from administrative or digital barriers.
- Balancing Central Oversight with Decentralisation
- While enhanced monitoring and administrative oversight can improve efficiency, sufficient decision-making autonomy must be preserved at the local level to reflect region-specific employment needs and priorities.
- Social audits, grievance redressal mechanisms, and public disclosure systems should be strengthened and integrated with digital platforms to ensure accountability and maintain public trust in the programme.
- Periodic evaluation of programme outcomes should be institutionalised to identify implementation gaps and allow timely policy adjustments, ensuring that the programme remains responsive to changing rural labour market conditions.

Conclusion

The comparative study of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 and the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 highlights the evolving nature of India's rural employment policy. MGNREGA emerged as a landmark rights-based legislation that strengthened livelihood security, promoted inclusive participation, and reinforced decentralised governance. However, implementation challenges and changing rural economic conditions necessitated policy reform. The 2025 Act represents a strategic shift toward a planned, outcome-oriented framework that seeks to integrate wage employment with durable asset creation and long-term rural development goals. While the enhanced employment guarantee reflects a positive policy intent, its effectiveness will depend on inclusive implementation, adequate funding, and institutional capacity at the grassroots level. Ensuring that developmental objectives do not dilute the core principle of livelihood security remains essential for achieving equitable and sustainable rural transformation.

References

1. Rani, S. (2026). Replacing MGNREGA with the VB-G RAM G Act: A critical analysis of India's new rural employment framework. *International Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Studies*, 8(1),26–30.
2. Government of India. (2026). Economic survey: Work not done on ground, cost rise led to MGNREGA move.
3. Policy analysis report. (2025). Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Bill, 2025: Key features and distinctions from MGNREGA.
4. SBI Research. (2025). New job guarantee scheme aims to fix design gaps in MGNREGA; shift focus to outcomes.
5. Feminism in India. (2025). Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act 2025: A blow to women's employment and empowerment.



Original Article

Impact of Physical Education on Long-Term Fitness Habits

Dr. Lakkappa B Mannapure

Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education
MES BPED and MPED College Mudalagi

Manuscript ID: **Abstract**

JRD -2026-180204

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp.16-19

February 2026

Physical Education (PE) plays a vital role in promoting long-term physical fitness and overall well-being. Regular participation in structured physical education programs helps develop fundamental motor skills, muscular strength, endurance, flexibility, and cardiovascular fitness. Physical education also encourages healthy lifestyle habits, discipline, teamwork, and positive attitudes toward physical activity from an early age. These habits often continue into adulthood, reducing the risk of lifestyle-related diseases such as obesity, diabetes, and heart problems. Moreover, physical education contributes to mental health by reducing stress, improving self-confidence, and enhancing social interaction. Therefore, physical education is essential not only for immediate physical development but also for maintaining long-term fitness and a healthy quality of life.

Keywords: Physical Education, Long-term Fitness, Physical Activity, Health and Wellness, Lifestyle Habits, Motor Skills, Cardiovascular Fitness

Submitted: 17 Jan. 2026

Revised: 27 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 07 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Introduction

Physical Education is an important part of the education system that focuses on the physical, mental, and social development of individuals. In today's modern lifestyle, lack of physical activity has led to various health problems such as obesity, poor fitness, and stress. Physical education helps students develop basic motor skills, physical fitness, and healthy habits through regular physical activities and sports. It plays a significant role in improving strength, endurance, flexibility, and coordination. More importantly, physical education encourages lifelong participation in physical activity, which is essential for maintaining long-term fitness and overall health. Therefore, physical education is a foundation for a healthy and active life.

Methodology

This study uses a descriptive and analytical approach to examine the impact of Physical Education on long-term fitness. Information was collected from secondary sources such as textbooks, research articles, journals, and online educational resources related to physical education and health. The study focuses on key components of fitness including strength, endurance, flexibility, and cardiovascular health. Observations of regular physical activity patterns and participation in physical education programs were also considered. The collected data were analyzed to understand how continuous involvement in physical education contributes to lifelong fitness and healthy lifestyle habits.

Objectives

1. To understand the role of Physical Education in promoting long-term fitness.
2. To study the impact of regular physical activity on physical health.
3. To understand the role of Physical Education in promoting long-term fitness.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Lakkappa B Mannapure, Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education MES BPED and MPED College Mudalagi

How to cite this article:

Mannapure, L. B. (2026). Impact of Physical Education on Long-Term Fitness Habits. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 16–19. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654000>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654000





4. To identify how Physical Education develops lifelong healthy habits.
5. To analyze the benefits of Physical Education on strength, endurance, and flexibility.
6. To highlight the importance of Physical Education in preventing lifestyle-related diseases.
7. To promote awareness about the need for Physical Education in daily life.

Importance of Physical Education for Long-Term Fitness

Physical Education is important for maintaining long-term fitness and overall health. It helps in developing physical qualities such as strength, endurance, flexibility, and coordination. Regular participation in physical education activities improves cardiovascular fitness and supports healthy body weight. Physical education also promotes healthy lifestyle habits, discipline, and regular exercise, which continue throughout life. It plays a key role in preventing lifestyle-related diseases like obesity, diabetes, and heart problems. In addition, physical education improves mental health by reducing stress, increasing self-confidence, and encouraging social interaction. Therefore, physical education is essential for lifelong fitness and a healthy quality of life.

Relevant Background and Significance

Physical Education has been an essential part of human development since ancient times, with roots in Greek, Roman, and Indian traditions that emphasized physical fitness, discipline, and holistic development. In the modern education system, Physical Education is recognized as a vital subject that supports the physical, mental, and social growth of students. However, rapid technological advancement and sedentary lifestyles have led to reduced physical activity, especially among children and adolescents.

This situation has increased health problems such as obesity, poor posture, low endurance, stress, and lifestyle-related diseases. As a result, the role of Physical Education has become more significant than ever. Regular participation in physical education programs helps individuals develop lifelong fitness habits, improve overall health, and enhance quality of life. The significance of this study lies in highlighting how Physical Education contributes to long-term fitness, disease prevention, mental well-being, and the development of positive attitudes toward physical activity. Understanding this impact can help educators, students, and policymakers strengthen Physical Education programs for a healthier future.

Therapeutic Farm Work

Therapeutic farm work refers to the use of farming and agricultural activities as a method to improve physical, mental, and emotional health. It involves activities such as gardening, planting, watering, harvesting, caring for animals, and maintaining farm areas. These activities are planned and supervised to suit a person's age, ability, and health condition.

Therapeutic farm work helps improve physical fitness by developing strength, endurance, flexibility, and coordination through natural movements like bending, lifting, and walking. It also supports mental well-being by reducing stress, anxiety, and depression, as working in a natural environment creates a sense of calm and satisfaction. Additionally, it promotes discipline, responsibility, self-confidence, and social interaction.

Therapeutic farm work is commonly used in physical education, rehabilitation programs, mental health care, and special education. It encourages an active lifestyle and helps individuals develop healthy habits that contribute to long-term fitness and overall well-being.

Symbolic Interactionism

Symbolic Interactionism is a sociological theory that explains how people create meaning through social interaction. According to this theory, individuals communicate using symbols such as language, gestures, facial expressions, and objects. The meanings of these symbols are learned through interaction with others and help people understand the world and shape their behavior.

This theory emphasizes that human behavior is not just influenced by society, but also by how individuals **interpret** social situations. Meanings are not fixed; they can change through continuous interaction. Symbolic interactionism helps explain social relationships, identity formation, and social behavior in everyday life.

In education and physical education, symbolic interactionism explains how students develop self-concept, confidence, and attitudes through interaction with teachers, coaches, and peers.

Ancient Civilizations and Long-Term Fitness Habits

Ancient civilizations placed great importance on physical fitness as an essential part of daily life. Physical activity was closely connected to survival, military training, health, and moral development. These civilizations developed structured fitness habits that promoted long-term health and strength.

In Ancient Greece, physical fitness was highly valued, especially for young men. Activities such as gymnastics, wrestling, running, and discus throw were practiced regularly in gymnasiums. The Greeks believed in the concept of "*a sound mind in a sound body*," emphasizing lifelong physical fitness.

In Ancient Rome, physical training was mainly focused on military strength and endurance. Soldiers followed strict training routines that included marching, swimming, and weapon training, which helped maintain long-term physical fitness and discipline.

Ancient India promoted fitness through yoga, meditation, and physical disciplines described in texts like the Vedas and Upanishads. Yoga practices encouraged flexibility, strength, mental balance, and lifelong health habits.



In **Ancient China**, practices such as martial arts and traditional exercises like Tai Chi focused on balance, flexibility, and energy control, supporting long-term physical and mental well-being.

Overall, ancient civilizations developed fitness habits that were integrated into daily life, helping individuals maintain long-term physical fitness, discipline, and overall health.

Modern Examples of Long-Term Fitness Habits

1. **Regular Exercise Routine**

Many people follow daily or weekly exercise routines such as jogging, gym workouts, cycling, swimming, or home workouts to maintain long-term fitness.

2. **Walking and Active Lifestyle**

Brisk walking, using stairs instead of lifts, and staying physically active throughout the day are common modern habits that support lifelong fitness.

3. **Yoga and Meditation**

Yoga, pranayama, and meditation are widely practiced today to improve flexibility, strength, mental peace, and long-term health.

4. **Participation in Sports and Games**

Playing sports like football, badminton, cricket, basketball, or fitness games helps maintain endurance, coordination, and social well-being over time.

5. **Fitness Apps and Technology Use**

Modern technology such as fitness apps, smart watches, and online workout programs helps people track activity levels, set goals, and stay motivated for long-term fitness.

6. **Healthy Eating Habits**

Balanced diets, proper hydration, and avoiding junk food support physical fitness and prevent lifestyle diseases.

7. **Workplace and School Fitness Programs**

Schools, colleges, and workplaces promote fitness through physical education classes, wellness programs, and regular fitness challenges.

Gender and National Identity in Physical Education and Fitness Habits

Physical Education plays an important role in shaping fitness habits while also influencing gender equality and national identity. In many societies, traditional beliefs often affected participation in physical activities based on gender. However, modern physical education promotes equal opportunities for both boys and girls to participate in sports, exercises, and fitness programs. This helps break gender stereotypes and encourages lifelong fitness habits among all individuals. Physical education also contributes to the development of national identity by promoting national sports, physical culture, and values such as discipline, unity, teamwork, and patriotism. National fitness programs, sports events, and school physical education curricula encourage citizens to adopt healthy lifestyles and feel proud of their nation's sporting achievements. Inclusive physical education programs support gender equality, empower women through sports, and ensure that fitness habits are developed across all sections of society. At the same time, these programs strengthen national identity by creating healthy, active, and socially responsible citizens. Thus, physical education serves as a bridge between personal fitness, gender equality, and national development.

Commercialization and National Long-Term Fitness Habits

Commercialization has a significant influence on long-term fitness habits at the national level. The growth of fitness industries such as gyms, sports academies, yoga centers, fitness apps, sports equipment companies, and health supplements has increased public awareness about physical fitness. Media, advertisements, and social media promote active lifestyles, sports personalities, and fitness trends, motivating people to adopt regular exercise habits. At the national level, commercialization supports the development of sports infrastructure, fitness centers, and professional training programs. Sponsorships and endorsements help popularize sports and fitness activities, encouraging mass participation. Commercial fitness programs also create employment opportunities and contribute to the national economy. However, excessive commercialization can sometimes limit access to fitness activities due to high costs, making fitness more accessible to urban or wealthy populations. Therefore, a balanced approach is needed where government-supported physical education and public fitness programs work alongside commercial initiatives. When properly guided, commercialization can positively support national long-term fitness habits and contribute to a healthier and more active society.

Findings

1. Regular participation in Physical Education programs improves physical fitness, including strength, endurance, flexibility, and coordination.
2. Physical Education helps develop lifelong healthy habits such as daily exercise, proper posture, and active lifestyles.
3. Mental health benefits such as reduced stress, improved confidence, and better social interaction were observed among individuals participating in regular physical activity.
4. Gender equality in sports and fitness is promoted through inclusive physical education programs, enabling both boys and girls to develop long-term fitness habits.



5. National identity and social cohesion are strengthened when citizens participate in organized sports and physical activities.
6. Commercialization of fitness has increased awareness and accessibility but may also create barriers for low-income populations.
7. Historical and cultural practices, such as yoga, martial arts, and traditional sports, continue to influence modern long-term fitness habits.
8. Limitations such as lack of individualized attention, time constraints, and lifestyle differences affect the overall effectiveness of Physical Education in maintaining long-term fitness.

Limitations

1. The study is based mainly on secondary sources such as books, journals, and online materials.
2. Primary data such as surveys or interviews were not conducted.
3. The study focuses on general aspects of Physical Education and long-term fitness, not on specific age groups.
4. Individual differences like lifestyle, motivation, and socio-economic conditions were not considered in detail.
5. Time constraints limited an in-depth analysis of all fitness components.

Conclusion

Physical Education plays a vital role in developing long-term fitness habits and promoting overall health. Regular participation in physical activities improves strength, endurance, flexibility, coordination, and mental well-being. Ancient and modern practices show that lifelong fitness is shaped by consistent exercise, healthy lifestyle habits, and social support through schools, communities, and national programs. Physical education also promotes gender equality, national identity, and awareness about healthy living. Although commercialization and modern lifestyles present challenges, a balanced approach can ensure that fitness becomes a permanent part of life. Therefore, integrating physical education into daily routines is essential for maintaining long-term physical and mental health, and for building a healthier society.

References

1. Bailey, R. (2006). *Physical Education and Sport in Schools: A Review of Benefits and Outcomes*. Journal of School Health, 76(8), 397–401.
2. Armstrong, N., & McManus, A. (2011). *Children's Fitness and Physical Activity: A Lifelong Perspective*. London: Routledge.
3. Singh, A., & Dhingra, S. (2015). *Role of Physical Education in Health and Fitness*. International Journal of Physical Education, 2(3), 12–18.
4. Indian Council of Medical Research. (2020). *Guidelines for Physical Activity and Fitness*. New Delhi: ICMR Publications.
5. Sharma, R. (2018). *Yoga and Physical Fitness: A Modern Approach*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
6. World Health Organization (WHO). (2019). *Physical Activity Factsheet*. Geneva: WHO.



Original Article

Role of Public Libraries in Supporting Competitive Examination Aspirants: A Study of Libraries in Belagavi District

Mallikarjun Kumbar ¹, Dr.V. M. Bankapur ²

¹ Associate College Librarian Government First Grade College, K. K. Koppa, Belagavi

² Rtd. Professor Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180205

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 20-23

February 2026

Submitted: 17 Jan. 2026

Revised: 27 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 07 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Public libraries continue to play a crucial role in supporting knowledge acquisition, particularly among students preparing for competitive examinations. In the digital era, where information is widely available online, the relevance of physical libraries is often questioned. However, libraries provide reliable resources, structured learning environments, and equitable access to knowledge, especially for economically disadvantaged students. This study examines the role of public libraries in Belagavi District in facilitating preparation for competitive examinations. The research explores how libraries contribute to concentration, access to multiple resources, digital learning, and academic success. A survey method was employed among 120 library users across selected urban and rural libraries in Belagavi District. Statistical tests were conducted to analyze the relationship between library usage and exam preparation effectiveness, as well as the impact of library facilities on user satisfaction. The findings reveal that libraries significantly enhance study focus, provide access to authentic study materials, and serve as informal training centers through mock tests and reference resources. The study highlights the need for modernization and improved facilities to attract more users. The research concludes that libraries remain essential knowledge centers and play a transformative role in shaping the academic and professional futures of aspirants.

Keywords: Public Libraries, Competitive Examinations, Study Environment, Digital Resources, Belagavi District

Introduction

Libraries have long been recognized as centers of knowledge dissemination and lifelong learning (Ranganathan, 1931). In the present competitive era, where government and professional positions are secured through examinations, the role of libraries has gained renewed importance (Kumar, 2017). Despite the rise of digital information sources, libraries continue to offer structured, reliable, and curated knowledge resources (IFLA, 2015). Libraries provide access not only to books but also to journals, digital databases, and reference materials essential for exam preparation (Sharma, 2018).

The quiet and disciplined environment of libraries contributes to better concentration and sustained study compared to home settings filled with distractions (Naik, 2019). This environment is particularly beneficial for students from economically weaker sections who may lack adequate study space at home (Patil, 2020). Libraries also promote equality by offering free access to knowledge without discrimination (UNESCO, 1994). With the integration of digital catalogs and e-resources, modern libraries have adapted to technological changes (Rao, 2021). Many public libraries now conduct mock tests, provide competitive magazines, and maintain collections specifically designed for aspirants (Singh, 2016). These services transform libraries into informal coaching and training centers. In Karnataka, especially in districts like Belagavi, public libraries are actively used by students preparing for examinations such as KPSC, UPSC, Banking, and SSC (Deshpande, 2022).

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Mallikarjun Kumbar, Associate College Librarian, Government First Grade College, K. K. Koppa, Belagavi

How to cite this article:

Kumbar, M., & Bankapur, V. M. (2026). Role of Public Libraries in Supporting Competitive Examination Aspirants: A Study of Libraries in Belagavi District. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 20–23. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18656860>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18656860





Observations show that urban libraries witness heavy footfall, indicating sustained relevance (Kulkarni, 2020). However, rural libraries face challenges in attracting users due to lack of awareness and infrastructure (Gowda, 2018). This study aims to analyze how libraries in Belagavi District contribute to competitive exam preparation and how their facilities influence user engagement and satisfaction.

Significance of the Study

This study is significant as it evaluates the practical relevance of public libraries in a competitive academic context (Ranganathan, 1931). While digital platforms provide information, issues of authenticity and distraction remain concerns (Sharma, 2018). Libraries address these concerns by offering verified resources (IFLA, 2015). The study highlights how libraries function as equalizers by supporting students from diverse socio-economic backgrounds (UNESCO, 1994). Access to costly books and materials free of charge benefits economically weaker students (Patil, 2020). The role of libraries in improving concentration and discipline has also been emphasized (Naik, 2019). Modern libraries equipped with digital search tools help users quickly locate information (Rao, 2021). Competitive magazines, general knowledge books, and mental ability resources available in libraries directly support exam preparation (Singh, 2016). Weekly mock tests conducted in some libraries enhance readiness (Deshpande, 2022). The study is important for policymakers to understand the need for strengthening rural libraries (Gowda, 2018). It also provides evidence for upgrading infrastructure and digital services (Kulkarni, 2020). By focusing on Belagavi District, the study provides localized insights (Kumar, 2017). The findings can guide librarians in planning services tailored to aspirants and promote reading culture among youth (Ranganathan, 1931).

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the role of public libraries in supporting competitive examination preparation in Belagavi District.
2. To analyze the impact of library facilities and environment on user satisfaction and study effectiveness.

Research Methodology (Belagavi District Context)

- **Research Design:** Descriptive survey method
- **Study Area:** Selected urban and rural public libraries of Belagavi District
- **Sample Size:** 120 respondents (library users preparing for competitive exams)
- **Sampling Technique:** Random sampling
- **Data Collection Tool:** Structured questionnaire
- **Data Analysis:** Percentage analysis, Chi-square test, and t-test

Data Analysis

Objective 1: Role of libraries in exam preparation

Table 1. Association Between Frequency of Library Usage and Effectiveness of Competitive Examination Preparation (Chi-Square Test)

Library Usage	Effective Preparation	Not Effective	Total
Regular Users	48	12	60
Irregular Users	30	30	60
Total	78	42	120

Table 2. Comparison of Mean Daily Study Hours Between Library Users and Non-Library Users (Independent Samples t-Test)

Group	Mean Study Hours	SD	N
Library Users	6.5	1.2	60
Non-library Users	4.1	1.5	60

Objective 2: Impact of facilities on satisfaction

Table 3. Relationship Between Availability of Library Facilities and User Satisfaction Level (Chi-Square Test)

Facilities Adequate	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Total
Yes	55	10	65
No	20	35	55
Total	75	45	120



Table 4. Comparison of Mean Concentration Scores Based on Library Study Environment (Independent Samples t-Test)

Group	Mean Score	SD	N
Good Environment	8.2	0.8	70
Poor Environment	5.6	1.1	50

Discussion (Interpretation of Tests)

Discussion for Table 1

The chi-square test indicates a clear association between regular library usage and effective competitive examination preparation. A larger proportion of regular users reported better preparation compared to irregular users. This suggests that consistent access to library resources, reference materials, and a focused study setting contributes meaningfully to exam readiness. Regular engagement with the library appears to strengthen study discipline and improve the quality of preparation among aspirants.

Discussion for Table 2

The independent samples t-test shows a noticeable difference in mean daily study hours between library users and non-library users. Students who studied in libraries spent more time on focused learning. This finding highlights the role of the library environment in promoting sustained study habits. The calm atmosphere and absence of distractions likely encourage longer and more productive study sessions.

Discussion for Table 3

The chi-square result demonstrates a strong relationship between the adequacy of library facilities and user satisfaction. Respondents who perceived facilities as adequate reported higher satisfaction levels. Basic amenities, proper seating, lighting, and access to resources influence how users experience the library. This indicates that infrastructure plays a key role in attracting and retaining users, especially those preparing for competitive examinations.

Discussion for Table 4

The t-test comparing concentration scores reveals that users in well-maintained library environments reported significantly higher concentration levels. A quiet, organized, and resource-rich setting supports mental focus and learning efficiency. This finding confirms that the physical and academic environment of the library directly contributes to improved concentration and effective study outcomes.

Implications of the Study

The findings suggest that public libraries must be recognized as academic support centers for competitive exam aspirants. Infrastructure improvements such as seating, lighting, and digital access can enhance user satisfaction. Rural libraries in Belagavi require modernization to attract more users. Librarians can organize mock tests and maintain updated competitive materials. Policymakers should allocate funds for digital resources and awareness programs. Libraries can collaborate with educational institutions to promote reading culture. The study supports the idea that libraries are not outdated but evolving knowledge centers essential for equitable learning.

Conclusion

Libraries remain relevant and essential in the digital and competitive era. The study of Belagavi District libraries demonstrates that they provide reliable resources, conducive environments, and equal learning opportunities. Statistical evidence confirms that regular library usage improves preparation effectiveness and concentration. Adequate facilities enhance satisfaction and engagement. Libraries serve as silent training centers for aspirants and contribute to social transformation, particularly for economically disadvantaged students. Strengthening library infrastructure, especially in rural areas, will further enhance their impact. Promoting library usage among youth and children can foster a strong reading culture, ultimately contributing to nation building.

References

1. Deshpande, R. (2022). Public library services and competitive exam aspirants. Mysore University Press.
2. Gowda, M. (2018). Rural library development in Karnataka. *Library Progress*, 38(2), 45–52.
3. International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). (2015). *Guidelines for public libraries* (2nd ed.). IFLA.
4. Kulkarni, S. (2020). User engagement in urban libraries. *Indian Journal of Library Science*, 56(1), 23–30.
5. Kumar, P. (2017). Libraries in the digital era: Changing roles and responsibilities. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 37(3), 145–150.
6. Naik, V. (2019). Study environment and academic performance among students. *Education Today*, 12(4), 60–66.
7. Patil, R. (2020). Libraries as equal knowledge centers for socio-economic development. *Karnataka Library Journal*, 44(1), 10–18.
8. Ranganathan, S. R. (1931). *The five laws of library science*. Madras Library Association.
9. Rao, S. (2021). Digital transformation of public libraries and user services. *Journal of Information Science*, 47(2), 200–210.



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double-Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.22309/2230-9578) | Website: <https://jrdrvb.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

10. Sharma, K. (2018). Authentic information sources and the role of libraries. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 15(3), 1–9.
11. Singh, A. (2016). Role of libraries in competitive examination preparation. *International Journal of Library Studies*, 5(2), 70–78.
12. UNESCO. (1994). UNESCO public library manifesto. UNESCO.



Original Article

The Role of Digital Media in Cultural Transformation: A Qualitative Content Analysis

Pooranima Pujar

Journalism and Mass communication Karnataka University, Dharwad

Email: Gundurpoorna@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180206

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 24-30

February 2026

Submitted: 17 Jan. 2026

Revised: 27 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 07 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Digital media has evolved into a pervasive socio-cultural infrastructure that shape's identity, communication, creativity, and politics. This article examines how digital media contributes to cultural transformation through a qualitative content analysis (QCA) of multimodal digital artifacts drawn from TikTok, Instagram, Twitter (X), YouTube, Reddit, and digital news platforms. The study situates digital media within broader historical and theoretical contexts, drawing on Network Society Theory, Participatory Culture Theory, Mediatization Theory, Globalization Theory, Algorithmic Culture, and Digital Anthropology to explore how cultural meaning-making becomes participatory, data-driven, and algorithmically structured. The analysis identifies four interconnected cultural dynamics: identity hybridization, participatory cultural production, algorithmic cultural acceleration, and networked civic activism. Findings indicate that users increasingly construct fluid, intersectional identities through digital self- expression, diasporic belonging, and vernacular aesthetics. Participatory affordances enable users to become cultural producers who shape tastes, symbols, and memes beyond traditional institutional gatekeeping. Simultaneously, algorithmic systems curating visibility and virality accelerate cultural turnover while fostering echo chambers and ideological clustering. Moreover, digital activism transforms civic participation by enabling storytelling, mobilization, and discursive contestation, while also introducing new tensions related to misinformation, platform governance, and performative engagement. The study concludes that digital culture is dynamic, hybrid, and contested, producing integrative, disruptive, commercializing, and fragmenting effects on cultural life. The article argues for future research incorporating cross-cultural ethnographies, algorithm audits, and platform governance analyses to better understand non-linear cultural transformations driven by interactions between human agency and technological architectures. Overall, this study contributes to ongoing debates regarding the sociocultural implications of digital media, highlighting its dual role as an emancipatory medium of expression and a commercialized algorithmic environment that structures contemporary cultural experience.

Keywords: Digital media, cultural transformation, participatory culture, algorithmic culture, identity, globalization, digital activism, qualitative content analysis.

Introduction

Digital media has rapidly evolved from a niche technological novelty into an infrastructural backbone of contemporary social life, shaping how individuals communicate, construct identities, participate in political life, consume information, and form cultural meanings. Platforms such as TikTok, Instagram, Twitter (now X), YouTube, Snapchat, and Reddit function not merely as entertainment spaces but as complex socio-technical ecosystems where users generate, circulate, and negotiate multimodal cultural content including short videos, memes, livestreams, fandom discourses, political commentary, and algorithmically curated trends.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Pooranima Pujar, Journalism and Mass communication Karnataka University, Dharwad

How to cite this article:

Pujar, P. (2026). The Role of Digital Media in Cultural Transformation: A Qualitative Content Analysis. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 24–30. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654030>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654030





These communication environments enable rapid diffusion of cultural symbols across geographic, linguistic, and institutional boundaries, fostering new modes of cultural hybridization and globalization (Castells, 2010; Jenkins, 2009). viral subcultural signifiers, meme templates, challenges, and fandom discourses emerge, circulate, and expire at accelerating rates. This cultural churn reflects what Kraidy (2017) terms “hypermedia space,” where symbolic production occurs in continuous feedback loops between users, platforms, and algorithms. Importantly, digital culture is not only constituted through content but through practices of participation, remixing, surveillance, and datafication. Audiences are reconfigured as prosumers simultaneously consumers and producers who contribute labor, creativity, and personal data to platform economies (Toffler, 1980; Fuchs, 2014). Influencer cultures further blur boundaries between authenticity, self-branding, and micro-entrepreneurship, transforming cultural participation into a monetizable commodity (Abidin, 2018).

A central transformation concerns the shift from traditional broadcast paradigms— characterized by one-to-many information flows controlled by institutional gatekeepers—to decentralized, interactive, and algorithmically mediated cultural forms. In broadcast media, editorial decisions by journalists, media houses, and cultural institutions determined visibility and legitimacy of cultural artifacts. In contrast, contemporary digital platforms rely on opaque computational logics such as recommendation algorithms, engagement optimization, and personalization architectures to structure cultural visibility (Striphas, 2015). These systems privilege virality, emotional intensity, and engagement metrics over editorial standards, thereby altering how attention, legitimacy, and cultural value are produced within digital societies.

Digital media also increases the velocity and ephemerality of cultural production. Micro- aesthetics, This study investigates how digital media reshapes cultural transformation through a qualitative content analysis (QCA) of digital artifacts, with attention to identity performance, participatory culture, and algorithmic acceleration. By situating digital cultural practices within broader historical trajectories and theoretical frameworks, the research illuminates both continuity and rupture in cultural evolution. The study argues that digital cultural transformation is not merely a technological shift but a socio-cultural reconfiguration shaped by interaction between human agency, platform infrastructures, and algorithmic governance.

Literature Review

The literature on digital media and cultural transformation spans multiple disciplines, including media studies, cultural studies, sociology, anthropology, and communication theory. Much of this scholarship converges on the view that digital media has reconfigured cultural production and meaning-making in fundamental ways.

Early work on network society articulated how information technologies transform economic, social, and cultural structures by privileging informational flows over physical constraints. Castells (2010) argued that digital networks reorganize power and cultural production by enabling decentralized, real-time communication across global contexts. This insight laid the groundwork for understanding culture as deeply embedded in networked infrastructures rather than merely produced through mass media channels.

Complementary research on participatory culture highlights shifts in audience behavior. Jenkins (2009) documented how digital environments facilitate collaborative creativity, fan practices, and peer-to-peer knowledge exchange, challenging conventional producer-consumer hierarchies. Participatory culture literature emphasizes that users are not passive recipients but active contributors to cultural discourse, shaping meanings through remixing, sharing, and collective interpretation.

Mediatization theory offers another lens by situating media technologies as constitutive of everyday practices and institutional logics. Couldry and Hepp (2017) argue that media increasingly structure not only communication but social norms, interactional rhythms, and cultural imaginaries, making media integral to how social reality is constructed. This perspective highlights how media logic influences not only what content circulates but how people enact social life.

Research on globalization extends these arguments by demonstrating that media flows enable cross-border circulation of cultural signs, producing hybrid identities and diasporic cultural forms (Tomlinson, 1999). Digital platforms accelerate and amplify these flows, often generating cultural forms that blend local and global elements.

Algorithmic culture scholarship draws attention to computational mediation. Striphas (2015) foregrounds how algorithms shape cultural visibility, preference formation, and interpretive frames, suggesting that culture in the digital age is curated not only by human actors but by machine logics. Finally, digital anthropology emphasizes lived cultural experience within digital contexts, exploring how users make meaning, negotiate identity, and engage in cultural practices daily (Miller & Horst, 2012). This body of work underscores the experiential and embodied dimensions of



digital culture.

Together, these strands of research illustrate that digital cultural transformation is multifaceted, involving technological infrastructures, user practices, symbolic exchanges, and institutional shifts. They provide a foundation for examining how digital artifacts reflect and shape evolving cultural norms, practices, and meanings.

Conceptualizing Cultural Transformation

Cultural transformation refers to deep and enduring shifts in symbolic meanings, collective values, communication norms, aesthetic practices, and social behaviors that shape how individuals and societies understand, interpret, and interact with the world (Thompson, 1990). Culture, in this sense, is dynamic and constantly negotiated through language, symbols, artifacts, and practices. While all societies experience cultural change, technological innovations often act as accelerators of transformation by dramatically altering the modalities of communication and interaction. Historically, the printing press facilitated mass literacy and public discourse beyond elite circles; broadcast media reconfigured cultural imaginaries through centralized transmission; and telecommunications compressed spatial distances, enabling rapid exchange of ideas across continents (Anderson, 1983; McLuhan, 1964). Each era's dominant communication technologies restructured cultural flows, institutional power, and everyday meaning-making.

Digital media represents a qualitatively new socio-technical formation that extends and disrupts earlier media logics by interweaving interactivity, decentralization, convergence, personalization, and algorithmic mediation (Van Dijk, 2012). Unlike analog or broadcast systems where audiences were principally receivers of content, digital environments position users simultaneously as producers, consumers, curators, and critics. This multi-agent participation destabilizes traditional cultural hierarchies and gatekeeping structures, enabling diverse voices—and often contradictory interpretations—to circulate across platform spaces. Digital culture is inherently multimodal: text interacts with images, video, sound, metadata, and interface affordances, generating rich semiotic repertoires that participants use to create meaning (Miller & Horst, 2012). Moreover, algorithmic systems embedded within platform architectures mediate what cultural artifacts users encounter, elevating some narratives while obscuring others according to engagement metrics and computational logics (Striphas, 2015). From this perspective, digital culture is not a singular or uniform phenomenon but a dynamic ecology of intersecting practices. It is networked, as users form and maintain connections across geographies and communities; participatory, as individuals co-create cultural artifacts; multimodal, as multiple sign systems converge; algorithmic, as visibility and circulation are non-neutral; and transnational, as symbols traverse national boundaries to produce hybrid forms. These affordances collectively shape five key cultural processes: identity and self-expression, language and semiotics, creative practices, consumption patterns, and civic engagement. The outcome is a hybrid, fluid, and contested cultural terrain where agency and constraint are continually negotiated between users, platforms, and broader social structures.

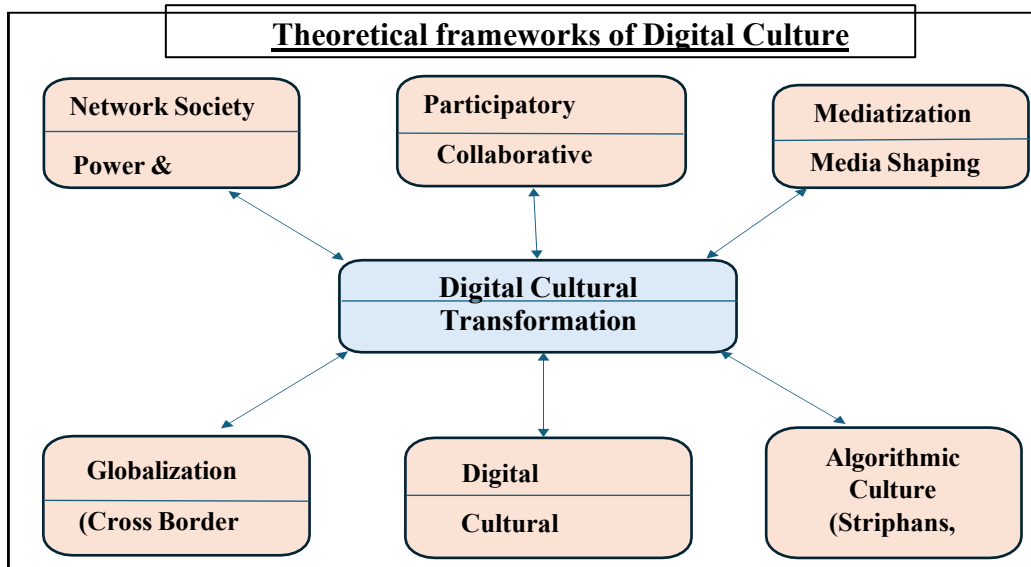
Theoretical Frameworks

Digital cultural transformation is best understood through an integrated multi-theoretical lens because no single theory captures the full complexity of cultural shifts occurring in digital environments. Castells' **Network Society Theory** positions digital networks as reorganizing cultural production, power, and communication by prioritizing informational flows over geographic constraints (Castells, 2010). Complementing this, Jenkins' **Participatory Culture Theory** demonstrates how digital audiences have become active cultural producers who remix media, engage in fandom labor, and collapse the producer–consumer dichotomy (Jenkins, 2009). Meanwhile, Couldry and Hepp's **Mediatization Theory** shows how media systems increasingly structure institutions, identities, and social interactions to such an extent that media do not merely represent reality but configure it (Couldry & Hepp, 2017). Tomlinson's **Globalization Theory** adds a geopolitical dimension by describing the cross-border cultural flows that support diasporic identities, hybridity, and the symbolic exchange of values, aesthetics, and narratives (Tomlinson, 1999). At the infrastructural level, Striphas' concept of **Algorithmic Culture** reveals how algorithmic recommender systems shape cultural visibility, attention, virality, and knowledge hierarchies through automated platform logics rather than editorial or communal decision-making (Striphas, 2015). Finally, **Digital Anthropology** provides an ethnographic lens to study how users experience digital environments affectively, symbolically, and socially through practices such as meme-making, online rituals, platform-specific languages, and virtual community-building (Miller & Horst, 2012). Together, these frameworks conceptualize digital cultural transformation as networked, participatory, globalized, algorithmic, and experiential—illustrating how cultural meaning-making today is non-linear, multi-agent, and technologically mediated (Castells, 2010; Jenkins, 2009; Couldry & Hepp, 2017; Tomlinson, 1999; Striphas, 2015; Miller & Horst, 2012).

Table 1: Overview of Data Sources and Rationale

Platform	Artifact Types	Rationale for Inclusion
TikTok	Short videos, trends, fandom edits	High trend velocity and algorithmic virality
Instagram	Reels, stories, influencer content	Aesthetic culture, lifestyle communication
YouTube	Vlogs, comments, livestreams	Long-form discourse and community engagement
Reddit	Threads, subcommunities, memes	Deep contextual discussion and humor culture
Twitter (X)	Hashtags, discourse clusters	Real-time activism, political communication
Digital News	Articles, comment sections	Institutional perspectives on digital culture

Fig 1: Theoretical Frameworks of digital cultural transformation



Methodology: Qualitative Content Analysis

Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA) was used to examine how cultural meanings, identities, and practices emerge, circulate, and transform across major digital platforms. QCA is appropriate for media and cultural studies because it enables the systematic interpretation of communicative artifacts while preserving contextual richness and symbolic nuance (Schreier, 2012). The methodological aim was not to generalize statistically but to understand cultural processes, patterns, and interpretive meanings within digital environments.

Data Sources

Digital artifacts were collected from TikTok, Instagram, YouTube, Reddit, Twitter (X), and digital news platforms. These platforms were selected due to their high cultural throughput, participatory density, and multimodal visibility, reflecting contemporary trends in cultural circulation (Schreier, 2012). Artifacts included short-form videos, memes, comment threads, hashtags, influencer content, discourse clusters, fan edits, news responses, and political posts. This combination provided ecological validity by capturing both participatory grassroots cultural production and institutional framing of digital cultural phenomena.

Sampling Strategy

A purposive sampling approach was used to capture artifacts that showed cultural expression, negotiation, or contestation. Purposive sampling enhances depth-oriented interpretation over population-level generalization (Flick,



2014). Artifacts were sampled across five thematic domains:

Identity performance, pronouns, and aesthetics

Diasporic communication and cultural memory

Meme and humor cultures

Social movements, civic events, and activism

Microtrends and influencer/creator discourse

Sampling continued until thematic saturation, meaning that new artifacts produced diminishing new conceptual insights (Flick, 2014).

Analytic Procedure

Analysis followed Schreier's (2012) stepwise QCA framework:

1. Familiarization: Immersion in digital content to understand context, platform norms, symbolic repertoires, and interaction patterns.
2. Open Coding: Line-by-line coding of artifact content (captions, audio, visuals, hashtags, comments).
3. Category Construction: Codes were grouped into thematic categories such as "identity hybridity," "authenticity performance," "platform logics," and "networked activism."
4. Thematic Synthesis: Broader cultural interpretations were produced by synthesizing categories into analytical themes.
Codes were iteratively revised to reflect evolving understanding, platform affordances, and emerging cultural patterns.

Validity & Reliability

Interpretive rigor was enhanced through:

- Triangulation across platforms: to avoid platform-specific biases and capture multi-actor cultural dynamics.
- Theoretical triangulation: using cultural studies, network theory, and media anthropology (Flick, 2014).
- Reflexive memoing: to document evolving analytical reasoning and interpretive decisions.
- Cross-checking themes: against sample artifacts to confirm representational fit.

Because QCA is interpretive, validity emphasizes coherence, transparency, and contextual grounding rather than quantification (Schreier, 2012).

Findings

Analysis yielded four dominant cultural themes: identity hybridization, participatory cultural production, algorithmic cultural acceleration, and civic/political culture. These themes highlight how users negotiate agency, visibility, cultural meaning, and socio-political participation within digital environments.

Identity Hybridization

Digital media enables fragmented, multilayered, and hybrid identities that blend ethnicity, gender, sexuality, religion, nationality, and subculture (Nakamura, 2014). Users perform identity visually (filters, avatars, aesthetics), linguistically (hashtags, code-switching, bilingual captions), and socially (fandom affiliations, activist labels). Identity work occurs through "micro-performances" embedded in selfies, pronouns, bios, humor, and visual branding.

Diasporic communities leverage platforms to maintain cultural continuity, nostalgia, and transnational belonging through language mixing, humor, and collective memory (Georgalou, 2017). For example, TikTok and Instagram reels display hybrid Indian-diasporic humor, blending Hindi-English code switching, regional music, and global meme formats. Such

content illustrates that identity online is not static but performative, iterative, and audience-aware.

Participatory Cultural Production

Digital platforms reduce traditional gatekeeping, enabling users to become creators, curators, commentators, and critics (Bruns, 2008). Participatory practices include meme creation, fan edits, commentary videos, reaction threads, stitching/dueting, and remix culture. Influencers act as cultural intermediaries by shaping taste, lifestyle norms, and consumer desire, while "micro-celebrities" gain symbolic capital through niche community engagement (Abidin, 2018). Memes operate as participatory political critique and humor-based discourse (Shifman, 2013), while fan labor produces remixed content, elaborate edits, and collaborative story worlds (Jenkins, 2009). This redistribution of symbolic power challenges traditional cultural institutions but also introduces new commercial markets through sponsorships, affiliate links, and algorithmic popularity metrics.



Algorithmic Cultural Acceleration

Digital culture is shaped by algorithms that determine which cultural objects gain visibility. Platform recommendation systems and ranking mechanisms act as new cultural gatekeepers, structuring attention and affect (Bucher, 2018). Microtrends emerge and decay rapidly for example, TikTok “core” aesthetics (e.g., cottagecore, goblincore), meme cycles, and fan discourse clusters.

Users experience algorithmic sorting into echo chambers that reinforce subcultural clustering, fandom bubbles, and ideological silos. Thus, algorithms mediate cultural time (speed), space (visibility), and relations (affective clustering). Cultural acceleration also produces emotional volatility as trends shift rapidly, testing users’ ability to remain relevant within algorithmic attention economies.

Civic & Political Culture

Digital activism reshapes civic engagement by amplifying marginalized voices, documenting injustice, and enabling rapid mobilization across global networks (Tufekci, 2017; Jackson et al., 2020). Hashtags such as #MeToo and #BlackLivesMatter demonstrate how online discourse translates into offline organizing, solidarity, and political pressure. Users engage in “witnessing” practices by livestreaming protests, sharing personal testimonies, or curating informational threads.

However, civic participation is complicated by misinformation, harassment campaigns, extremist content, content moderation biases, and “performative activism,” in which symbolic support substitutes for substantive engagement (Marwick & Lewis, 2017). Thus, digital spaces democratize expression but also produce new forms of civic vulnerability and contestation.

Discussion

The findings reveal that digital media fundamentally reconfigures cultural processes in a manner that is integrative, disruptive, commercializing, and fragmenting. It is integrative in enabling new forms of diasporic belonging, identity formation, and cross-cultural symbolic exchange. It is disruptive in challenging legacy institutions of cultural authority and gatekeeping, as users assume roles once limited to media professionals, critics, and broadcasters. At the same time, digital media is commercializing, converting identity, creativity, and visibility into monetizable commodities through influencer economies, sponsorships, and platform advertising models. Finally, it is fragmenting, producing ideological clustering, algorithmic enclaves, and micro-subcultures with limited cross-communication. These dynamics demonstrate a dialectical relationship between user agency and technological architectures, illustrating how algorithmic, economic, and participatory forces interact to produce cultural outcomes that are neither entirely emancipatory nor entirely deterministic. Rather than viewing digital culture as inherently positive or negative, the findings support a more nuanced perspective that recognizes digital platforms as contested terrains where symbolic power, economic capital, and cultural legitimacy are continuously negotiated.

Conclusion

In conclusion, digital media operates as a cultural infrastructure that transforms identity, creativity, communication, and civic life through participatory, networked, and algorithmic mechanisms. The qualitative content analysis demonstrates that cultural transformation in digital environments is driven by both human agency and platform architectures that mediate visibility, meaning, and engagement. Digital identities become fluid and hybrid, cultural production becomes participatory, cultural time accelerates under algorithmic logics, and civic participation becomes networked and transnational. However, these developments also introduce new tensions related to platform governance, commercialization, misinformation, and symbolic inequality. Future research should integrate cross-cultural digital ethnographies, algorithm audits, and policy analysis to examine how digital cultures evolve across diverse contexts and regulatory environments. Understanding these dynamics remains essential for scholars, policymakers, educators, and technologists seeking to navigate and shape the cultural futures emerging in digitally mediated societies.

References

1. Abidin, C. (2018). *Internet celebrity: Understanding fame online*. Emerald Publishing.
2. Anderson, B. (1983). *Imagined communities: Reflections on the origin and spread of nationalism*. Verso.
3. Bruns, A. (2008). *Blogs, Wikipedia, Second Life, and beyond: From production to produsage*. Peter Lang.
4. Bucher, T. (2018). *If... then: Algorithmic power and politics*. Oxford University Press.
5. Castells, M. (2010). *The rise of the network society* (2nd ed.). Wiley-Blackwell.
6. Couldry, N., & Hepp, A. (2017). *The mediated construction of reality*. Polity Press.
7. Flick, U. (2014). *An introduction to qualitative research* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications.



8. Georgalou, M. (2017). *Discourse and identity on Facebook*. Bloomsbury.
9. Hall, S. (1997). *Representation: Cultural representations and signifying practices*. SAGE Publications.
10. Jackson, S. J., Bailey, M., & Foucault Welles, B. (2020). *#HashtagActivism: Networks of race and gender justice*. MIT Press.
11. Jenkins, H. (2009). *Confronting the challenges of participatory culture: Media education for the 21st century*. MIT Press.
12. Marwick, A., & Lewis, R. (2017). *Media manipulation and disinformation online*. Data & Society Research Institute.
13. McLuhan, M. (1964). *Understanding media: The extensions of man*. McGraw-Hill.
14. Miller, D., & Horst, H. (2012). *Digital anthropology*. Berg Publishers.
15. Nakamura, L. (2014). *Cybertypes: Race, ethnicity, and identity on the Internet*. Routledge.
16. Schreier, M. (2012). *Qualitative content analysis in practice*. SAGE Publications.
17. Shifman, L. (2013). *Memes in digital culture*. MIT Press.
<https://doi.org/10.7551/mitpress/9780262374972.001.0001>
18. Striphas, T. (2015). Algorithmic culture. *European Journal of Cultural Studies*, 18(4– 5), 395–412.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1367549415577392>
19. Thompson, J. B. (1990). *Ideology and modern culture: Critical social theory in the era of mass communication*. Polity Press.
- 20 Tomlinson, J. (1999). *Globalization and culture*. University of Chicago Press



Original Article

AI and Future of Work in Society

Syed Riyaz Pasha¹, Dr. Prakash.S. R²

¹Dept of Sociology, Davangere University, Shivagangothri, Davangere

²Assistant Professor, Dept of Sociology, Davangere University, Shivagangothri, Davangere

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180207

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 31-32

February 2026

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become one of the most significant technological forces shaping modern societies and transforming the nature of work. The increasing integration of AI-driven systems across industries such as manufacturing, services, healthcare, education, and governance has brought fundamental changes in employment patterns, skill requirements, and workplace relations. This paper examines the impact of AI on the future of work from a sociological perspective, focusing on job transformation, automation, inequality, skill shifts, and social adaptation. While AI enhances productivity and economic efficiency, it also raises concerns regarding job displacement, surveillance, deskilling, and widening socio-economic inequalities. The study highlights the uneven social consequences of AI and emphasizes the need for inclusive policies, ethical governance, and human-centered approaches to ensure that technological progress contributes to social welfare rather than exclusion.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Future of Work, Automation, Society, Labour, Inequality

Introduction

Work is a central institution of society that provides livelihood, social identity, and status to individuals. Throughout history, technological changes have reshaped the organization of work and social relations. In the present era, Artificial Intelligence represents a transformative phase in this historical process. Unlike earlier technologies that primarily mechanized physical labour, AI has the capacity to automate cognitive tasks, decision-making processes, and analytical functions. This has far-reaching implications for employment structures, labour markets, and social inequality.

AI And Transformation of Employment Structure

Artificial Intelligence has significantly altered the structure of employment across the globe. Automation driven by AI technologies is increasingly replacing routine and repetitive tasks in both manufacturing and service sectors. This transformation has resulted in a decline of traditional jobs while simultaneously giving rise to new forms of employment that demand advanced technical and analytical skills. Sociologically, this shift reflects a restructuring of labour markets where job security is gradually being replaced by flexible, contract-based, and platform-oriented work arrangements.

Job Displacement and Worker Insecurity

One of the most critical concerns associated with AI is job displacement. Workers engaged in low-skilled and semi-skilled occupations face higher risks of unemployment due to automation. This has intensified economic insecurity and social anxiety among large sections of the workforce. The fear of redundancy has not only affected workers economically but has also impacted their psychological well-being, identity, and social status. The uncertainty created by AI-driven labour changes demands urgent policy intervention.

Skill Transformation and Education

AI has accelerated the demand for new skills, particularly digital literacy, problem-solving, and creative thinking. Educational institutions are under pressure to redesign curricula to meet the requirements of an AI-driven economy.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654040



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Syed Riyaz Pasha, Dept of Sociology, Davangere University, Shivagangothri, Davangere

How to cite this article:

Pasha, S. R., & R, P. S. (2026). AI and Future of Work in Society. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 31–32. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654040>



Lifelong learning has become essential as workers must constantly upgrade their skills to remain employable. However, unequal access to quality education and training programs has widened the gap between privileged and marginalized social groups.

AI And Social Inequality

The impact of AI on society is not uniform. While skilled professionals benefit from higher wages and better opportunities, marginalized groups often face exclusion. Class, gender, and regional disparities are reinforced as access to AI-related jobs remains limited to those with resources and education. Women and informal workers are particularly vulnerable to job losses and wage inequality in an AI-driven economy.

Workplace Surveillance and Control

AI-enabled surveillance systems are increasingly used to monitor worker productivity and behavior. Although these systems improve efficiency, they raise serious ethical concerns regarding privacy, autonomy, and human dignity. Excessive monitoring can create stressful work environments and weaken trust between employers and employees, altering traditional labour relations.

Role of State and Policy Measures

The state plays a crucial role in regulating AI and protecting workers' rights. Governments must update labour laws, promote reskilling initiatives, and strengthen social security systems. Policies such as unemployment insurance, skill development missions, and ethical AI frameworks are essential to ensure inclusive growth and social justice.

Ethical Dimensions of AI and Work

AI raises ethical questions related to fairness, accountability, and transparency. Algorithmic bias, lack of explainability, and unequal power distribution are major concerns. Ethical governance of AI requires collaboration between policymakers, technologists, sociologists, and civil society.

Future of Work and Social Adaptation: The future of work will likely involve collaboration between humans and intelligent machines. AI can reduce drudgery and enhance productivity if guided by human-centered values. Social adaptation, inclusive education, and democratic governance will determine whether AI contributes to social welfare or deepens inequality.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence is reshaping the future of work in profound ways. While it offers immense opportunities for economic growth and innovation, it also poses significant challenges related to employment, inequality, and ethics. A sociological approach highlights that technology alone does not determine social outcomes. The future of work under AI will depend on policy choices, institutional support, and collective efforts to ensure dignity, equity, and social justice for all workers.

References

1. Autor, D. H. (2015). Why Are There Still So Many Jobs? The History and Future of Workplace Automation. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 29(3), 3–30.
2. Brynjolfsson, E., & McAfee, A. (2014). *The Second Machine Age: Work, Progress, and Prosperity in a Time of Brilliant Technologies*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company.
3. Frey, C. B., & Osborne, M. A. (2017). The Future of Employment: How Susceptible Are Jobs to Computerisation? *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 114, 254–280.
4. International Labour Organization (ILO). (2019). *Work for a Brighter Future: Global Commission on the Future of Work*. Geneva.
5. Susskind, D. (2020). *A World Without Work: Technology, Automation, and How We Should Respond*. London: Allen Lane.
6. UNESCO. (2021). *Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Work*. Paris.
7. World Economic Forum. (2020). *The Future of Jobs Report*. Geneva.



Original Article

Electoral Reforms and the Future of Indian Democracy

Dr. Shrikant Muchandi

Teaching Assistant in Department of Political Science Sangolli Rayanna
First Grade Constituent College Belagavi Karnataka

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180208

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 33-35

February 2026

Submitted: 17Jan. 2026

Revised: 27Jan. 2026

Accepted: 07 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Elections form the cornerstone of democratic governance by enabling citizens to choose their representatives and hold them accountable. In India, the world's largest democracy, the regular conduct of elections since independence reflects institutional stability and democratic continuity. However, the substantive quality of electoral democracy has increasingly come under scrutiny due to persistent challenges such as the criminalization of politics, excessive influence of money power, opaque political financing, weak internal party democracy, and concerns regarding voter list management and technological manipulation. This paper critically examines the nature, scope, and effectiveness of electoral reforms in India and evaluates their implications for the future of Indian democracy. Drawing upon constitutional provisions, judicial interventions, empirical data, and contemporary electoral trends, the study argues that while procedural reforms have strengthened electoral administration, deeper structural reforms are essential to ensure transparency, accountability, and genuine political representation. The paper concludes that comprehensive and politically committed electoral reforms are indispensable for sustaining democratic legitimacy in India.

Keywords: Electoral Reforms, Indian Democracy, Election Commission of India, Political Parties, Democratic Accountability.

Introduction

Democracy is sustained not merely through the periodic conduct of elections but through the fairness, inclusiveness, and credibility of the electoral process. Elections serve as the principal mechanism through which citizens participate in governance, express political preferences, and ensure accountability of political leadership. In India, elections have been held regularly since the first general election in 1951–52, despite vast socio-economic diversity, linguistic plurality, and regional disparities. This continuity has earned India recognition as a resilient democratic system. However, democratic endurance does not necessarily imply democratic quality. Over the years, Indian electoral politics has witnessed growing concerns regarding criminalization of candidates, escalating campaign expenditures, misuse of state resources, opaque funding mechanisms, and erosion of ethical standards in political competition. These challenges have raised critical questions about whether elections truly reflect the will of the people or merely reproduce elite dominance within a formal democratic framework.

Electoral reforms thus assume critical importance in strengthening Indian democracy. While institutions such as the Election Commission of India (ECI), constitutional safeguards, and judicial activism have contributed to improving electoral administration, the persistence of structural distortions suggests that reforms have remained partial and uneven. This research paper seeks to examine electoral reforms in India and analyze their impact on the future of democratic governance, focusing on representation, accountability, and political equality.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Shrikant Muchandi, Teaching Assistant in Department of Political Science Sangolli Rayanna First Grade Constituent College Belagavi Karnataka

How to cite this article:

Muchandi, S. (2026). Electoral Reforms and the Future of Indian Democracy. Journal of Research & Development, 18(2(I)), 33–35. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654164>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654164





Objectives of the Study

- To examine the conceptual relationship between elections, electoral reforms, and democratic governance in India.
- To analyze the evolution of electoral reforms in India from constitutional, legal, and institutional perspectives.
- To assess the impact of criminalization of politics and money power on electoral democracy.
- To evaluate the role of voter participation, electoral roll management, and technological interventions in elections.
- To examine the implications of electoral reforms for the future of Indian democracy.

Methodology

The study adopts a qualitative and analytical research methodology. It is primarily descriptive and interpretative in nature, relying on secondary sources of data. Data has been collected from Election Commission of India reports, Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) studies, Supreme Court judgments, government publications, parliamentary debates, and scholarly articles published in reputed journals. Statistical data on voter turnout, criminal antecedents of candidates, and political financing have been used to support the analysis. Case-based illustrations from recent general elections and judicial interventions have been incorporated to contextualize contemporary challenges. Thematic analysis has been employed to examine key dimensions such as electoral integrity, political accountability, and democratic legitimacy.

Electoral Democracy and Constitutional Framework

The constitutional foundation of elections in India is laid down under Articles 324 to 329 of the Constitution, which vest the Election Commission of India with the authority to supervise, direct, and control the conduct of elections. The Representation of the People Acts of 1950 and 1951 provide the legal framework for voter registration, conduct of elections, qualifications and disqualifications of candidates, and adjudication of election disputes. The Election Commission has played a pivotal role in ensuring procedural neutrality and administrative efficiency. Innovations such as Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT), and the Model Code of Conduct have significantly improved electoral management. However, constitutional and legal provisions have been more effective in regulating procedures than in addressing deeper structural inequalities affecting electoral competition.

Criminalization of Politics and Democratic Erosion

The criminalization of politics represents one of the gravest threats to Indian democracy. It refers to the increasing presence of individuals with criminal backgrounds in electoral politics and legislative bodies. According to the Association for Democratic Reforms (2024), approximately 46 percent of Members of Parliament elected to the 18th Lok Sabha declared criminal cases, while nearly 31 percent faced serious charges such as murder, attempted murder, and crimes against women. The trend indicates a steady rise over the past two decades, suggesting normalization of criminality within electoral competition. Alarming, candidates with criminal cases often enjoy higher success rates than candidates without such backgrounds, reflecting a convergence of money power, muscle power, and political patronage. The absence of legal disqualification for candidates with pending criminal cases allows political parties to field such candidates with impunity. The criminalization of politics undermines public trust, distorts policy priorities, and weakens the rule of law. Despite Supreme Court directives mandating disclosure of criminal antecedents, political parties have shown limited commitment to ethical candidate selection. This highlights the urgent need for reforms linking candidate eligibility with serious criminal charges.

Money Power and Political Financing

Money power has emerged as a dominant factor shaping electoral outcomes in India. Election campaigns have become increasingly expensive, creating unequal conditions of competition. Although the Election Commission prescribes expenditure limits for individual candidates, political parties are not subject to comprehensive expenditure caps. The introduction of the Electoral Bonds Scheme in 2017 was intended to formalize political funding, but it attracted widespread criticism for enabling anonymous donations and undermining transparency. In 2024, the Supreme Court of India declared the scheme unconstitutional, holding that it violated citizens' right to information and democratic accountability. Studies indicate that political funding in India is highly concentrated among a few major parties, reinforcing asymmetries of power and access. Excessive dependence on corporate and opaque funding weakens democratic equality and increases the influence of private interests on public policy.

Voter Participation and Electoral Roll Management

High voter turnout is often cited as a strength of Indian democracy. The 2024 General Elections recorded nearly 97.9 crore registered voters, with over 64.6 crore participating in the electoral process, marking one of the highest levels of democratic participation globally (Election Commission of India, 2024). However, participation must be accompanied by accuracy and inclusiveness of electoral rolls. Periodic revisions of voter lists have led to concerns regarding wrongful deletions and exclusion of marginalized groups. Allegations of large-scale deletions, particularly in urban and migrant populations, have raised questions about procedural fairness and transparency. Ensuring accurate,



inclusive, and transparent electoral rolls is critical for preventing disenfranchisement and maintaining public confidence in the electoral process.

Technology, Media, and Electoral Integrity

Technological advancements have transformed electoral processes in India. EVMs and VVPATs have reduced logistical challenges and electoral malpractices associated with paper ballots. However, debates continue regarding audit mechanisms and voter confidence, highlighting the need for stronger verification systems. Simultaneously, digital media has become a powerful tool in election campaigns. While social media platforms have expanded political communication, they have also facilitated misinformation, hate speech, and micro-targeted propaganda. Regulatory frameworks have struggled to keep pace with these developments, raising concerns about electoral manipulation and ethical campaigning.

Political Parties and Internal Democracy

Political parties are central to electoral democracy, yet internal democracy within parties remains weak in India. Candidate selection processes are often opaque and centralized, with limited participation of grassroots members. The absence of internal elections and accountability mechanisms undermines democratic values and reinforces elite dominance. Reforming internal party democracy is essential for improving the quality of representation and fostering leadership accountability. Without democratization within parties, broader electoral reforms remain incomplete.

Challenges and the Way Forward

Electoral reform in India faces multiple challenges, including political resistance, institutional limitations, and lack of consensus. Parties benefiting from existing arrangements often resist reforms that threaten their electoral advantage. Additionally, balancing regulation with democratic freedoms remains a complex task. Future reforms should focus on disqualifying candidates facing serious criminal charges, ensuring transparent political financing, strengthening electoral roll management, regulating digital campaigning, and promoting internal party democracy. Civil society engagement, judicial oversight, and voter awareness are crucial for sustaining reform momentum.

Conclusion

Electoral reforms are indispensable for strengthening Indian democracy. While India has achieved remarkable success in conducting regular elections, structural challenges such as criminalization, money power, and weak transparency continue to undermine democratic quality. Procedural reforms alone are insufficient to address these deeper issues. The future of Indian democracy depends on comprehensive electoral reforms that enhance accountability, inclusiveness, and political equality. A transparent and ethical electoral system is essential not only for democratic legitimacy but also for restoring public trust and meaningful political participation.

References

1. Association for Democratic Reforms. (2024). Analysis of criminal antecedents of MPs in the 18th Lok Sabha. New Delhi.
2. Election Commission of India. (2024). Statistical report on General Elections to the Lok Sabha 2024. New Delhi.
3. Government of India. (1950). The Representation of the People Act, 1950
4. Government of India. (1951). The Representation of the People Act, 1951.
5. Supreme Court of India. (2002). Union of India v. Association for Democratic Reforms.
6. Supreme Court of India. (2013). PUCL v. Union of India.
7. Supreme Court of India. (2024). Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India (Electoral Bonds Case).
8. Norris, P. (2014). Why Electoral Integrity Matters. Cambridge University Press.
9. Yadav, Y. (2011). Democratic reforms and political participation in India. Economic and Political Weekly, 46(5).



Original Article

Transforming Academic Libraries Through Emerging Technologies, Artificial Intelligence, and User-Centric Knowledge Management

Dr. Chiranjeevi L. M.

Librarian, Shri S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science College Mudhol

Email: chiranjeevilm94@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: **Abstract**

JRD -2026-180209

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 36-40

February 2026

Submitted: 17 Jan. 2026

Revised: 27 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 07 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Currently the academic libraries in India are changing significantly, driven by emerging digital technologies, artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML) and knowledge-management modalities that focus on the user. Historically viewed as the guardians of the print-based collections, these academic libraries have been transformed into vibrant knowledge centers that support teaching, research, innovation, and lifelong learning. This scholarly study is a literature-based research article that critically reviews academic studies published between 2015 and 2025 with the aim of exploring how Indian academic libraries embrace emerging technologies, digital management, AI-based service integration, and re-configuring of library services in line with changing user expectations. In the study, the authors also question the value of academic libraries in lifelong learning and skill building, and outline the main obstacles, including infrastructural issues, financial limitations, lack of skills, and ethical issues associated with AI use. Based on an overview of the available literature, this study will promote strategic recommendations to enhance Indian academic libraries to become smart, inclusive, and sustainable knowledge centers that can appeal to the national educational needs.

Keywords: Academic libraries; emerging technologies; artificial intelligence; knowledge management; user-centric services; India

Introduction

Academic libraries have traditionally served as the brainchild of institutions of higher learning by supporting teaching, learning and research activities. With the modern digital age, the functions of university libraries have changed to encompass not just the administration of collections at a physical level, but the provision of digital resources, research services and the knowledge dissemination process. The blistering growth of electronic sources, interdependent information structures, and online research activities has significantly transformed the knowledge production, sharing, and the usage of knowledge (Rajput and Pandey, 2024). The need to have technologically advanced library services has been at its peak in India given the growth in volume of research institutions, autonomous colleges and Universities. The increased enrolment of students, the interdisciplinary research needs and the global academic cooperation have increased the demands on academic libraries to provide timely, reliable and personalized information services. Such institutions are at the centre of the educational change advocated by the national projects like the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 that focus on digital literacy, open access to knowledge, research innovation, and lifelong learning (Awasthi and Gulati, 2025).

The heterogeneous ecology that governs the function of Indian academic libraries is marked by differences in professional capacity, facilities, and finances. While many state-supported and rural institutions still struggle with funding and infrastructure, centrally funded institutions have embraced sophisticated digital systems. Instant access to digital content, remote services, and individualized help are becoming more and more important to researchers and students.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654208



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Chiranjeevi L. M. Librarian, Shri S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science College Mudhol

How to cite this article:

Chiranjeevi, L. M. (2026). Transforming Academic Libraries Through Emerging Technologies, Artificial Intelligence, and User-Centric Knowledge Management. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 36–40. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654208>



As a result, incorporating artificial intelligence, emerging technologies, and user-centric knowledge management has become crucial to maintaining academic libraries' efficacy and relevance. In order to examine how these advancements are changing academic libraries in India, this research synthesizes the body of existing work. The heterogeneous ecology that dictates the operations of the Indian academic libraries is represented by the differences in professional ability, facilities, as well as financial assets. The state-funded and the rural institutions still grapple with poor funding and infrastructure, yet the centrally-funded institutions have been integrated with advanced digital systems. The access to digital resource, distance-learning services, and individualized support is becoming vital to researchers and students as soon as possible. As a result, the merger of artificial intelligence, new technologies, and user-centered knowledge management has become the way to maintain the effectiveness and usefulness of academic libraries. To analyze the ways in which these developments are changing academic libraries in India, this paper summarizes the available literature.

Review of Literature

The history of the development of academic libraries has been thoroughly explored in the literature of Library and Information Science (LIS) in the last decade. Empirical evidence shows that the world is moving towards the models of using technology in libraries, which are service-based, and not focusing on custodianship. This change in the Indian context is credited to the fast development of higher education, digital governance programmes and the growing dependency on electronic information repositories.

1. **Innovative Technologies in the Academic Library** the growing use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in academic libraries in India has been documented by a number of scholars. Efficiency, accessibility, and quality of services provided have all improved as a direct result of automation, which is enabled by digital repositories, electronic resource platforms and integrated library management systems. Rajput and Pandey (2024) report that the adoption of ICTs improves both the sharing of resources and user satisfaction but to what extent is it implemented varies significantly among institutions, mainly because of the disparities in funding and infrastructural capacity.
2. **Research Data Services & Knowledge Management** the systematic organization, preservation and dissemination of institutional knowledge by libraries is highlighted by the rise of knowledge management as a prominent scholarly discipline. Singh, Bharti and Madalli (2022) provide a rigorous evaluation of research data management services in Indian academic libraries and found a lack of policy support and sufficient technical infrastructure in spite of a growing awareness among library professionals.
3. **The concept of artificial intelligence in library services** has led to the center of modern LIS research, with researchers exploring how it can be used to automate monotonous work and enhance the personalization of services. Advocates view AI-based chatbots, recommender systems, and analysis tools as potentially bright technologies, and at the same time, point to long-standing ethical issues, such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and transparency, which require strict, responsible regulation of AI use (Subaveerapandiyani and Ahmad, 2025).
4. **Lifelong Learning and User Centric Services** the user-centric service models highlight the importance of understanding the user behavior and improving the pertinence of the services. Awasthi and Gulati (2025) emphasize the paramount significance of the information literacy programs that are user-focused and academic goal-oriented. The libraries are also recognized as being important contributors to lifelong learning and skill development particularly in context of national education reforms.

Emerging and Innovative Technology Tools in Academic Libraries

The latest technological developments have led to a radical shift in the structure of the operations and services in the academic libraries of India. Integrated Library Management Systems (ILMS) support the automation of the basic library operations such as acquisition, cataloguing, circulation and serials control, thus improving service efficiency and accuracy. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology also enhances circulation, inventory management and security of library collections. (Curtin et al., 2007) Cloud computing has become one of the essential technologies that promote the possibility of digital storage with scalability and access to scholarly information resources remotely. Cloud-based platforms serve to allow libraries to store digital repositories, online catalogues and learning materials without necessarily relying heavily on local infrastructure. Digital libraries and institutional repositories are very important to maintain and distribute scholarly work, including theses, dissertations, and research publications, and increase institutional presence and open access.

Discovery tools and mobile library applications ensure that library services are in line with the current learning behaviours because they enable access to resources anytime and anywhere. According to Rajput and Pandey (2024), the use of ICT-based tools in the Indian university libraries has a significant positive effect on resource sharing, operational efficiency, and user satisfaction. However, the use of these tools is non-uniform, due to funding limitations, infrastructural limitations, and the lack of technical skills.

Table 1: Emerging Technologies and Their Applications in Academic Libraries

Technology	Library Application	Major Benefits
ILMS	Automation of library operations	Efficiency, accuracy
RFID	Circulation and inventory management	Speed, security
Cloud Computing	Digital repositories and databases	Scalability, remote access
Mobile Apps	Access to resources and services	User convenience

Source: Compiled from Rajput & Pandey (2024)

The use of new technologies has transformed the professional roles of librarians. Currently, the librarians are supposed to exhibit the skills of digital management of resources, system administration, and data analytics. Sustainable technology integration therefore requires continuous professional development and support of institutions (Bansal, Joshi, and Bansal, 2024).

Knowledge Management and Online Resources Management

Knowledge management has become a key activity in modern academic libraries, and it has included the systematic production, organization, storage, distribution, and maintenance of knowledge resources. Indian academic libraries are repositories of collections of electronic journals, e-books, online databases, institutional repositories and open educational resources. Librarians facilitate knowledge; that is, they organize digital information, provide access and assist in scholarly communication. The move to access-focused systems of collection development based on access has expanded access to resources by means of consortia-based subscriptions as well as open access systems. However, as noted by Singh, Bharti, and Madalli (2022), structured knowledge management policies and research data management (RDM) services is not yet developed in the majority of Indian academic libraries.

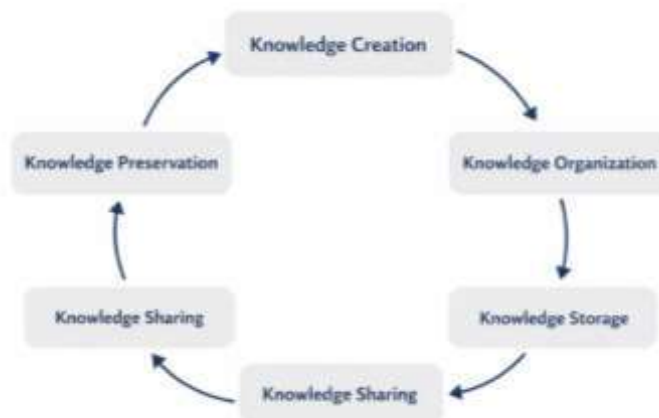


Figure 1: Knowledge Management Cycle in Academic Libraries

Adapted from Singh, Bharti, & Madalli (2022)

The management of knowledge properly requires the use of standard metadata protocols, the introduction of effective digital preservation approaches, and establishment of the institutional policies that promote open access and allow sharing of data. Enhancing the knowledge-management systems in turn boosts research output, fosters openness, and increases the scholarly presence of the institutions.

Role of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Library Services

The impact of artificial intelligence and the machine learning technologies on the library services is gaining a more powerful effect allowing automating, personalizing, and making decisions based on data. Virtual reference services provided by AI-based chatbots in Indian academic libraries can be used to provide efficient virtual reference services to users, helping with common questions and thus decreasing staff workload. The objective of recommender systems is to analyze the behavior of users to suggest the specific resource, which promotes the level of discoverability and user satisfaction (Subaveerapandiyam and Ahmad, 2025). Automated indexing, metadata generation, and text analysis are based on machine learning methods, whereas predictive analytics is useful when developing collections and analyzing their use. However, coming up with AI technologies has ethical implications that are related to data privacy, algorithm bias, transparency, and accountability issues.

Table 2: Applications of AI and ML in Academic Libraries

AI Tool	Library Service	Outcome
Chatbots	Virtual reference	24/7 assistance
Recommender systems	Resource discovery	Personalized access
Plagiarism detection	Academic integrity	Quality assurance



The introduction of AI technologies requires the issue of institutional policies, ethical principles, and personnel educational programs to ensure that AI is used to complement, not replace professional judgment.

User-Centric Library Services and Assessment

The user-centered library services focus on how services are matched to the needs and preferences and experiences of the users. The shift to service-oriented models with the focus on accessibility, personalization, and engagement is gradually turning into the direction of Indian academic libraries. The satisfaction of the users is achieved through individualized notifications, online reference services, and adjustable access frameworks (Awasthi and Gulati, 2025). The methods of assessment of the users that are used to measure the effectiveness of the services are satisfaction surveys, usability, and analytics-based evaluation. Nevertheless, a number of libraries still use informal feedback systems instead of evaluation systems. The integration of organized evaluation practices into daily business activities thrives evidence-based decision-making and the development of the service.

Role of Academic Libraries in Lifelong Learning and Skill Development

Academic libraries are strategic organizations that can promote lifelong learning and skill acquisition through the promotion of information literacy, digital competence, and development of research acumen. Regular orientation programs, instructional workshops, online tutorials, and formal training programs can help patrons to skillfully navigate complex information systems and evaluate the sources with criticality. (Blummer & Kritskaya, 2009) These programs align well with the policy imperative at the national level such as Skill India Mission and National Education Policy 2020 and thus makes libraries a consolidated intellectual center that can go beyond the traditional classroom environments. Through developing the independent learning and critical thinking, academic libraries significantly improve the academic performance, employability and quality of research outputs.

Challenges in Implementing Emerging Technologies and AI

Despite all the advancement, the Indian academic libraries still face an overwhelming number of challenges in implementing the emerging technologies and AI-enabled services. Lack of finances hinders investment in infrastructures as well as advanced tools and the lack of ICT facilities hinders access to online resources. In addition, shortage of professional skill sets, and unwillingness to embracing organizational change, also hinder the use of technology. Ethical aspects related to the security and privacy of data, as well as the transparency of the algorithm, require careful attention. As highlighted by Singh et al. (2022), a reduction of these challenges requires institutional policies, executive assistance and continuous professional growth.

Strategies and Future Directions

The fortification of academic libraries in India is a prerequisite that needs strategic measures. The on-going professional development programs must enhance the competencies of librarians regarding the use of emergent technologies, artificial intelligence, and digital pedagogy. Equity and cost-effectiveness in the sector can be increased through cooperation resource sharing and consortia-based access arrangements.

Academic libraries are the key stakeholders that policy makers should recognize in higher education and research planning. The authors highlight the need to promote academic libraries with coordinated national efforts (Bansal et al., 2024). The future libraries are expected to be smart, welcoming, and user-friendly knowledge systems promoting innovation and life-long learning.

Conclusion

This research literature study demonstrates that academic libraries in India are undergoing a transformative phase driven by the integration of emergent technologies, artificial intelligence, and a shift towards user-centered knowledge management practices. These advancements have significantly enhanced the capabilities and services of academic libraries, enabling more efficient information retrieval, personalized user experiences, and improved support for academic research and learning. However, despite these notable improvements, persistent challenges remain, particularly in the areas of infrastructure development, comprehensive skill training for library personnel, and the establishment of robust policy frameworks that can effectively govern the adoption and ethical use of new technologies. Addressing these challenges requires a strategic approach that prioritizes targeted investments in modern infrastructure, the incorporation of ethical considerations in technology deployment, and the design of services that are closely aligned with the evolving needs of users. By focusing on these areas, Indian academic libraries can strengthen their role as pivotal institutions that support higher education, foster innovative research, and promote lifelong learning. This holistic approach will ensure that academic libraries not only keep pace with technological advancements but also uphold their commitment to equitable access, user empowerment, and sustainable knowledge dissemination within the academic community.

Reference

1. Awasthi, R., & Gulati, A. (2025). Information literacy initiatives in libraries of select Indian institutions of national importance. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, 72(2), 174–185.



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : 2230-9578 | Website: <https://jrdrv.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

2. Bansal, J., Joshi, A. C., & Bansal, M. (2024). Knowledge mapping of academic libraries research in India. Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Science & Technology Metrics, 131–142.
3. Blummer, B. A., & Kritskaya, O. (2009). Best Practices for Creating an Online Tutorial: A Literature Review. Journal of Web Librarianship, 3(3), 199–216. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19322900903050799>
4. Curtin, J., Kauffman, R. J., & Riggins, F. J. (2007). Making the ‘MOST’ out of RFID technology: a research agenda for the study of the adoption, usage and impact of RFID. Information Technology and Management, 8(2). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10799-007-0010-1>
5. Rajput, A., &
6. Pandey, P. K. (2024). Digital transformation of academic libraries in India: Exploring ICT integration for knowledge sharing and resource optimization. ShodhKosh, 5(5), 1277–1285.
7. Singh, R. K., Bharti, S., & Madalli, D. P. (2022). Evaluation of research data management services in academic libraries of India. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 48(6), 102586.
8. Subaveerapandiyan, A., & Ahmad, N. (2025). Indian academic librarians’ role in advancing open science practices. Libri, 75(3), 277.



Original Article

The Future of Indian Democracy: Electoral Reforms in the Light of Basaveshwara and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Santosh N. Neelannavar¹, Dr. Prakash S. Kattimani²

¹Research Scholar & Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, KRCEs's GGD Arts BMP Commerce & SVS, Science College, Bailhongal, Affiliated Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

²Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

Email: santoshai1916@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180210

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 41-45

February 2026

Submitted: 17 Jan. 2026

Revised: 27 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 07 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract:

Indian democracy, though constitutionally robust and institutionally extensive, is presently undergoing a phase of profound transition. The credibility and effectiveness of its electoral system are increasingly questioned due to the growing influence of money power, criminalization of politics, weakening of inner-party democracy, and declining public trust in representative institutions. While periodic elections continue to be held, the substantive democratic values of equality, accountability, and social justice appear under strain. In this context, a normative re-examination of electoral reforms becomes essential. This research article analyzes the future of Indian democracy through the lens of electoral reforms, drawing upon the democratic ideals of Basaveshwara and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Basaveshwara's emphasis on ethical conduct, social equality, and participatory decision-making, combined with Ambedkar's constitutional vision of democracy rooted in liberty, equality, fraternity, and social justice, offers a comprehensive framework to evaluate contemporary electoral challenges. Employing a qualitative and analytical methodology based on primary texts, constitutional debates, and secondary scholarly literature, the study argues that sustainable electoral reforms must transcend procedural mechanisms and integrate ethical governance, social democracy, and constitutional morality. Such an integrated approach is vital for strengthening the future of Indian democracy.

Keywords: Indian Democracy; Electoral Reforms, Social Justice; Constitutional Democracy, Governance.

Introduction

India's democratic experiment represents one of the most ambitious attempts at popular self-governance in modern history. The Constitution of India, adopted in 1950, institutionalized democracy through universal adult franchise, representative government, and a comprehensive framework of fundamental rights. Over the decades, elections have served as the principal mechanism through which political authority is legitimized and transferred. However, the quality of electoral democracy in India has increasingly come under critical scrutiny. The rising cost of elections, pervasive influence of money and muscle power, criminalization of political leadership, and erosion of ethical standards have weakened the representative character of democratic institutions. Electoral competition often reflects social and economic inequalities rather than popular will. These challenges raise serious concerns regarding the future of Indian democracy and call for meaningful electoral reforms. In this context, revisiting the democratic ideas of Basaveshwara and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar assumes great relevance. Though separated by centuries, both thinkers emphasized equality, dignity, participation, and justice as essential foundations of social and political life. Their ideas provide a moral and constitutional framework for re-imagining electoral reforms in contemporary India.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Santosh N. Neelannavar, Research Scholar & Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, KRCEs's GGD Arts BMP Commerce & SVS, Science College, Bailhongal, Affiliated Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

How to cite this article:

Neelannavar, S. N., & Kattimani, P. S. (2026). *The Future of Indian Democracy: Electoral Reforms in the Light of Basaveshwara and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar*. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 41-45. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654325>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654325





Objectives of the Study

- To examine the democratic ideas and social philosophy of Basaveshwara.
- To analyze Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's vision of democracy and electoral governance.
- To identify major challenges confronting the Indian electoral system.
- To assess electoral reforms through ethical and constitutional perspectives.
- To explore the implications of Basaveshwara's and Ambedkar's ideas for the future of Indian democracy.

Research Methodology

The present study adopts a qualitative and analytical research methodology. It is primarily based on doctrinal and interpretative analysis of both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include Basaveshwara's Vachanas, the writings and speeches of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, and the Constituent Assembly Debates. Secondary sources consist of books, peer-reviewed journal articles, reports of the Election Commission of India, and scholarly studies on democracy and electoral reforms. The study employs a conceptual and normative approach, focusing on ethical and constitutional dimensions rather than empirical data analysis. An interdisciplinary perspective combining political theory, constitutional studies, and social reform is used to enrich the analysis.

Democratic Ideals of Basaveshwara

Basaveshwara, the 12th-century philosopher and statesman, was a pioneer of Indian democratic thought. He challenged the rigid caste system and ritual orthodoxy, asserting that human worth is defined by character rather than birth. Central to his reform was the concept of Kayaka (the dignity of labor), which sacralized all honest work and promoted an egalitarian social vision. His most revolutionary contribution was the Anubhava Mantapa, a deliberative assembly that practiced early forms of participatory democracy. By welcoming women and marginalized communities to engage in open dialogue, it replaced elite-driven authority with collective wisdom and mutual respect. Basaveshwara argued that social justice and individual morality are the essential foundations of any political order. His philosophy suggests that modern democracy must move beyond mere formal procedures to embrace ethical governance and social accountability. Ultimately, his legacy provides a timeless normative framework for ensuring that democratic systems remain rooted in equality and integrity.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Vision of Democracy and Electoral Governance

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was one of the most influential democratic thinkers of modern India and the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. His understanding of democracy went beyond political institutions and constitutional structures. Ambedkar viewed democracy as a way of life rooted in social relationships, moral values, and collective responsibility. He firmly believed that political democracy could not survive without social and economic democracy. According to Ambedkar, liberty, equality, and fraternity were essential principles for a stable democracy. Without social equality and economic justice, political rights would remain ineffective. He strongly supported universal adult franchise, believing it was crucial for empowering marginalized and oppressed communities.

Ambedkar also emphasized constitutional safeguards to protect minorities and marginalized groups from the tyranny of the majority. He advocated reservations, minority rights, and checks and balances to ensure fair representation. A key element of his thought was constitutional morality, which stressed respect for democratic norms, rule of law, accountability, and tolerance. Ambedkar viewed elections as instruments of social justice rather than mere power struggles. His democratic vision remains highly relevant today, offering guidance for addressing social inequalities and strengthening democratic governance in India.

Contemporary Challenges of the Indian Electoral System

Despite the constitutional strength and institutional maturity of India's democratic framework, the electoral system today confronts several serious challenges that undermine democratic integrity and public confidence. Among the most pressing concerns is the escalating cost of elections. Electoral campaigns in India have become increasingly expensive, compelling political parties and candidates to rely heavily on corporate and private funding. This growing dependence has distorted political competition by privileging financially powerful candidates while marginalizing ordinary citizens, independent candidates, and grassroots leaders. As a result, the principle of equal opportunity—central to democratic participation—is significantly weakened. Another major challenge is the criminalization of politics. The increasing presence of candidates with criminal records in electoral contests has eroded public trust in democratic institutions and weakened accountability. When individuals accused or convicted of serious offences occupy positions of political power, it raises fundamental concerns about the rule of law and moral legitimacy of democratic governance. Electoral success achieved through coercion, patronage, or illegal means compromises the ethical foundations of democracy and undermines citizens' faith in electoral processes. The absence of effective intra-party democracy further aggravates these challenges. Many political parties in India function in a centralized and hierarchical manner, with key decisions controlled by limited leadership elite. This concentration of power restricts internal debate, suppresses dissenting voices, and limits opportunities for emerging leaders. Consequently, elections often fail to provide genuine choices to voters, reducing democratic competition to a ritualistic exercise rather than a



meaningful expression of popular will. Additionally, the persistent under-representation of women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other marginalized groups continues to weaken the inclusiveness of electoral democracy. Although constitutional provisions and reservation policies exist to promote representation, deep-rooted social, economic, and cultural barriers remain. These challenges collectively reveal a widening gap between democratic ideals enshrined in the Constitution and electoral practices in reality, highlighting the urgent need for comprehensive and value-oriented electoral reforms.

Major Electoral Reforms in India

1. Universal Adult Franchise (1950)

One of the most revolutionary electoral reforms in India was the adoption of universal adult suffrage, granting every citizen above 18 years the right to vote irrespective of caste, gender, religion, or property. This reform laid the foundation for inclusive democracy.

2. Representation of the People Acts, 1950 & 1951

These Acts provide the legal framework for elections in India.

- RPA 1950: Preparation of electoral rolls and delimitation of constituencies
- RPA 1951: Conduct of elections, qualifications and disqualifications of candidates, election disputes

3. Lowering of Voting Age (1988)

The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988 reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years, expanding youth participation in democratic processes.

4. Strengthening of the Election Commission of India

The Election Commission has been empowered to:

- Enforce the Model Code of Conduct
 - Conduct free and fair elections
 - Register and regulate political parties
- Judicial support has strengthened its autonomy and authority.

5. Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)

EVMs were introduced to:

- Reduce electoral fraud and booth capturing
- Speed up counting
- Improve accuracy and transparency

6. Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)

VVPATs were added to EVMs to enhance transparency and voter confidence, allowing voters to verify that their vote was correctly recorded.

7. NOTA (None of the Above) – 2013

Following a Supreme Court judgment, NOTA was introduced to allow voters to reject all candidates, strengthening voter choice and democratic expression.

8. Disqualification of Criminal Candidates

Supreme Court rulings have:

- Disqualified legislators upon conviction
 - Mandated disclosure of criminal antecedents
- However, criminalization of politics remains a challenge.

9. Mandatory Disclosure of Candidate Information

Candidates must disclose:

- Criminal cases
- Assets and liabilities
- Educational qualifications

This reform promotes informed voting and transparency.

10. Electoral Finance Reforms

Key measures include:

- Limits on election expenditure
- Mandatory disclosure of donations above a threshold
- Introduction of Electoral Bonds (2018) (controversial and under judicial scrutiny)

11. Model Code of Conduct

Though not legally enforceable, the MCC regulates:

- Campaign behavior
- Use of government machinery
- Hate speech and inducements

It plays a crucial role in ensuring fair competition.

13. Use of Technology in Elections

- Online voter registration



- Linking voter ID with Aadhaar (voluntary)
 - Election monitoring through digital platforms
- 14. Proposed Electoral Reforms (Under Debate)**
- State funding of elections
 - One Nation, One Election
 - Inner-party democracy
 - Complete ban on criminal candidates

Future of Indian Democracy in the Light of Basaveshwara and Ambedkar

The future of Indian democracy hinges on the ability of its institutions and citizens to uphold not only procedural mechanisms but also ethical, social, and constitutional values. Despite being the world's largest democracy, India faces persistent challenges such as corruption, criminalization of politics, rising influence of money power, marginalization of vulnerable groups, and declining public trust in democratic institutions. These challenges highlight the need for reforms that go beyond administrative efficiency and address the moral and social foundations of democracy. In this context, the ideas of Basaveshwara and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar offer a normative and guiding framework. Basaveshwara, the twelfth-century philosopher and social reformer, emphasized ethical governance, social equality, and participatory decision-making. His Vachanas critiqued hierarchical social structures, caste-based discrimination, and moral corruption, advocating a society rooted in justice, dignity of labour (kayaka), and accountability. Applied to modern democracy, Basaveshwara's vision suggests that future electoral reforms must prioritize ethical leadership, transparency, and citizen engagement. Democracy, in his view, is not merely about casting votes but about active participation, moral responsibility, and equitable representation. Initiatives such as internal party democracy, civic education, and platforms for citizen deliberation resonate with Basaveshwara's principles and are essential for a vibrant and participatory democracy.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar complements this ethical vision with a constitutional and institutional perspective. He envisioned democracy as a way of life that integrates political, social, and economic equality. Ambedkar insisted that political democracy cannot thrive without social justice and institutional safeguards to protect marginalized communities. Measures such as universal adult franchise, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, transparent candidate disclosure, and independent oversight through the Election Commission exemplify his approach. Ambedkar also emphasized constitutional morality, holding that the legitimacy of democratic institutions depends on adherence to principles of justice, equality, and accountability. Electoral reforms addressing criminalization, financial opacity, and unequal representation reflect his enduring vision. Integrating the perspectives of Basaveshwara and Ambedkar, the future of Indian democracy requires a holistic approach that combines moral responsibility, social justice, and institutional rigor. Ethical governance must accompany legal and procedural reforms; social empowerment must complement technological innovations in electoral processes; and citizen participation must be encouraged beyond voting to active deliberation and oversight. Only by merging ethical, social, and constitutional dimensions can India strengthen public trust and ensure that democracy remains meaningful and inclusive. In conclusion, the democratic future of India depends on realizing the ethical, social, and institutional ideals articulated by Basaveshwara and Ambedkar. By embedding moral values in governance, promoting inclusive participation, and safeguarding constitutional principles, India can build a resilient, socially just, and participatory democracy capable of addressing contemporary challenges and sustaining its constitutional vision.

Electoral Reforms in the Light of Basaveshwara and Ambedkar

Basaveshwara, electoral reforms must be firmly grounded in ethical leadership, social equality, and moral accountability. Basaveshwara emphasized that social harmony and justice cannot be realized in the absence of ethical conduct and integrity in public life. His Vachanas consistently highlighted the importance of truthfulness, social responsibility, and moral commitment as the foundation of collective well-being. From this perspective, politics divorced from ethical values cannot serve democratic ends. Electoral processes, therefore, must be guided by transparency, honesty, and accountability to ensure that political power is exercised in the interest of society rather than personal or sectional gain. Basaveshwara's emphasis on equality and the dignity of labour (kayaka) further strengthens the democratic significance of his ideas. By rejecting caste hierarchies and inherited privilege, he advocated a social order based on equal respect and participation. Applied to contemporary electoral reforms, this vision suggests that democracy must go beyond procedural fairness and actively address social hierarchies that distort political participation. Genuine democracy requires the social empowerment of marginalized sections, enabling them to participate meaningfully in political processes. Electoral reforms inspired by Basaveshwara's ethical vision must therefore aim at creating inclusive conditions where political participation is accessible and dignified for all citizens.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's constitutional framework complements this ethical approach by emphasizing institutional reforms and legal safeguards. Ambedkar viewed democracy as a way of life rooted in liberty, equality, and fraternity, and he consistently argued that political democracy cannot survive without social democracy. For Ambedkar, elections were not merely mechanisms for selecting representatives but instruments for achieving social justice and



equality. Electoral reforms inspired by his thought must therefore focus on inclusive representation, accountability, and constitutional morality. Ambedkar's vision supports reforms such as transparency in political funding, disqualification of criminal candidates, strengthening of independent constitutional institutions, and promotion of inner party democracy. These measures are essential to prevent the concentration of power and ensure that democratic institutions function in accordance with constitutional values. Ambedkar's emphasis on constitutional morality further underscores the need for ethical commitment among political actors to uphold democratic norms and the rule of law. Together, Basaveshwara and Ambedkar offer a holistic framework for electoral reforms that integrates moral values with constitutional principles. Such reforms must aim not only at improving electoral procedures but also at transforming political institutions and social relations. By combining ethical governance with constitutional safeguards, this integrated approach can strengthen democratic legitimacy and ensure a more just, inclusive, and participatory future for Indian democracy.

Findings and Discussion

The study reveals that the crisis of Indian electoral democracy is both structural and ethical in nature. Procedural reforms alone are insufficient to address deeper social inequalities and moral decline in political life. Basaveshwara's emphasis on ethical conduct and Ambedkar's insistence on social democracy together provide a comprehensive framework for democratic renewal. Electoral reforms grounded in these ideas can enhance transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness. By integrating ethical governance with constitutional safeguards, democratic institutions can regain public trust and legitimacy.

Conclusion

The future of Indian democracy depends significantly on the credibility and effectiveness of its electoral system. Electoral reforms inspired by ethical governance, social justice, and constitutional morality are essential for sustaining democratic legitimacy. The democratic visions of Basaveshwara and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar offer enduring guidance for re-imagining electoral democracy in India. Integrating moral values with constitutional principles can strengthen democratic institutions and ensure that democracy remains meaningful, inclusive, and resilient.

References

1. Ambedkar, B. R. (1945). States and minorities. Government of India.
2. Ambedkar, B. R. (1949). Constituent Assembly debates (Vols. I–XII). Government of India.
3. Ambedkar, B. R. (1989). Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: Writings and speeches (Vols. 1–17). Government of Maharashtra.
4. Basaveshwara. (n.d.). Vachana sahitya (Various editions). Kannada Sahitya Parishat.
5. Deshpande, G. (2011). Selected vachanas of Basavanna. National Book Trust.
6. Jayal, N. G. (2006). Democracy and the state in India. Oxford University Press.
7. Kothari, R. (2013). Politics in India. Orient BlackSwan.
8. Pai, S. (2013). Everyday politics and political participation in India. Oxford University Press.
9. Palshikar, S. (2014). Political parties and democracy in India. Oxford University Press.
10. Rodrigues, V. (Ed.). (2002). The essential writings of B. R. Ambedkar. Oxford University Press.
11. Hiremath, R. C. (1999). Basaveshwara vachana samputa (Vols. I–V). Kannada Sahitya Parishat.
12. Javare Gowda, D. (2006). Basava movement and democratic values. Kannada Sahitya Academy.
13. Mahadeviah, M. (2015). Social justice and Indian democracy. Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru.
14. Shivanna, M. K. (2012). Indian democracy: Issues and challenges. Prasaranga, University of Mysore.
15. Rajashekara, M. (2016). Ambedkar and Indian constitutionalism. Karnataka State Open University.
16. Nagappa, R. (2011). Dalit movement and democratic assertion in Karnataka. Navakarnataka Publications.
17. Basavaraj, K. (2017). Political participation and marginalized communities in Karnataka. Kannada University.
18. Mallikarjuna, H. S. (2019). Democracy, ethics, and governance in India. Karnataka State Higher Education Council.



Original Article

Geopolitical Realignment and Make in India: Manufacturing Strategy in a Fragmented Global Economy

Prem Umesh Sanadi¹ Vijaykumar Dhannur²

¹ Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies VTU, Belagavi.

² Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies VTU, Belagavi.

Email: premsanadi33@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: **Abstract**

JRD -2026-180211

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 46-51

February 2026

Submitted: 18 Jan. 2026

Revised: 28 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 08 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

The contemporary global economic order is undergoing a profound structural transformation, shifting from a model of hyper-globalization toward one defined by geoeconomic fragmentation and security-centric industrial policies. This research paper examines the intersection of global geopolitical realignments and India's strategic manufacturing initiative, "Make in India" (MII), within the context of the evolving 2024-2026 economic landscape. As multinational corporations (MNCs) and advanced economies aggressively pursue "China Plus One" and "friendshoring" strategies to mitigate risks associated with over-dependence on single-source geographies, India has positioned itself as a critical "connector" country and an alternative global manufacturing hub (IMF, 2024; Lachaux, 2025). Utilizing a comprehensive secondary research methodology and thematic analysis of over 100 policy and academic documents, this study evaluates India's progress across high-growth sectors, including electronics, semiconductors, and defense (PIB, 2025; IBEF, 2025). The analysis integrates Global Production Network (GPN) 2.0 theory, the Resource-Based View (RBV), and Innovation Ecosystem theory to demonstrate how flagship interventions, such as the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes and the National Manufacturing Mission (NMM), have facilitated a transition from low-value assembly to high-value component manufacturing (Scholars@Duke, 2025; Nayyar & Nayyar, 2024). Empirical data indicates that while global trade growth between geopolitically distant blocs has declined by 12%, India has leveraged its multi-aligned foreign policy to attract record foreign direct investment (FDI), reaching USD 81.04 billion in FY 2024-25 (IMF, 2024; PIB, 2025). The study identifies critical challenges, including logistics inefficiencies and the "execution gap" in the electric vehicle (EV) battery segment, while offering strategic recommendations to solidify India's path toward a USD 1 trillion manufacturing economy by 2026 (NITI Aayog, 2025).

Keywords: Geoeconomic Fragmentation, Make in India, Global Value Chains, China Plus One, Industrial Policy, Foreign Direct Investment, Strategic Autonomy, Semiconductor Strategy.

Introduction

The global economic architecture of the mid-2020s is marked by a decisive departure from the era of frictionless trade and efficient global integration. In its place, a new paradigm of "trade politicization" has emerged, where national security, domestic resilience, and technological sovereignty take precedence over pure cost minimization (S&P Global, 2025). This shift is not merely a temporary reaction to recent shocks but represents a long-term structural reconfiguration of global trade and investment patterns. The genesis of this fragmentation can be traced back to the escalating trade tensions between the United States and China starting in 2018, the vulnerabilities exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the profound geopolitical realignments following the Russia-Ukraine conflict in 2022 (IMF, 2024; Lachaux, 2025; WTO, 2023).

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Prem Umesh Sanadi, Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies VTU, Belagavi.

How to cite this article:

Sanadi, P. U., & Dhannur, V. (2026). Geopolitical Realignment and Make in India: Manufacturing Strategy in a Fragmented Global Economy. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 46–51. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654504>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654504





Recent data from the 2024–2025 period reveals that imports by military allies of the United States from each other have increased by nearly 40%, while trade with countries allied with Russia has plummeted by 80% (Lachaux, 2025). Furthermore, the return of "Trump 2.0" policy dynamics in early 2025 has introduced new uncertainties, with proposed reciprocal tariffs shifting the cost-benefit analysis of global production relocation (Chen & Sellmer, 2025; Malangmei, 2025). For multinational enterprises (MNEs), the decision to relocate is no longer just about cost-efficiency but about "geopolitical security" and navigating a world of "permacrisis" where chronic and converging risks macroeconomic, talent-related, and digital are the new norm (MGC Global Risk Advisory, 2025).

Within this fragmented global economy, India's "Make in India" (MII) initiative serves as a pivotal case study for how a large, emerging economy can strategically reposition itself. Initially launched in 2014 and significantly rejuvenated as MII 2.0 and the National Manufacturing Mission (NMM) in the 2025-26 Union Budget, the program was designed to transform India into a global manufacturing powerhouse (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, 2021; PIB, 2025). By 2025, the narrative of "Make in India" has evolved into a critical component of the global "China Plus One" strategy, as global firms seek to diversify their production bases away from the Chinese mainland to mitigate geopolitical risks (Koçakoğlu, 2024; NITI Aayog, 2021).

The geopolitical landscape of 2025 presents both unprecedented opportunities and complex challenges for India. On one hand, India is endowed with the world's largest working-age population and an expanding middle class, expected to have the second-largest share in global consumption by 2030 (IBEF, 2025). On the other hand, the global environment is characterized by "asymmetric fragmentation," where advanced economies prioritize "friendshoring" while emerging regional competitors like Vietnam and Mexico offer stiff competition (Lachaux, 2025; S&P Global, 2025). India's response has been the introduction of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes across 14 key sectors, signaling a shift toward a design-led manufacturing model (PIB, 2025).

A significant research gap exists regarding how the specific mechanisms of "gloeconomic fragmentation" and "connector country" status impact India's industrial upgrading in the 2025-2026 window. This paper aims to fill this gap by evaluating the performance of "Make in India" across high-tech verticals while benchmarking India's competitiveness against peers. The objective is to provide a nuanced analysis of India's manufacturing strategy in a world where economic efficiency is increasingly viewed through the lens of strategic security (IMF, 2024; NITI Aayog, 2025).

Literature Review

The academic discourse surrounding global manufacturing has undergone a seismic shift, reflecting the transition from "efficiency-oriented" to "resilience-oriented" models.

The Dynamics of Gloeconomic Fragmentation and GPN 2.0

Global Production Network (GPN) theory has evolved from GPN 1.0, which prioritized cost efficiency, to GPN 2.0, which reframes global production as a dynamic process of negotiation embedded in geopolitical uncertainty (Coe & Yeung, 2015). The IMF documents a "great reallocation" where trade and investment flows are being redirected along geopolitical lines (IMF, 2024). Estimates indicate that bilateral trade between geopolitically distant blocs has declined by 12% relative to within-bloc trade, a magnitude of fragmentation not seen since the Cold War (IMF, 2024). This fragmentation is most pronounced in strategically sensitive industries, such as semiconductors and green technologies (Gopinath et al., 2025). Scholars identify India as a vital "connector" node for supply chain diversification (IMF, 2024; Srati et al., 2025).

The Resurgence of Modern Industrial Policy

Industrial policy has returned as a primary tool of economic management, now distinguished by its focus on security-driven agendas (Warwick, 2013; Scholars@Duke, 2025). Advanced economies transition to "restrictive outside-in policies" to enhance economic security, while emerging economies adopt "hybrid approaches" to maintain connections while reducing strategic vulnerabilities (Scholars@Duke, 2025). In India, "Make in India" 2.0 represents an evolution from ease-of-doing-business to output-linked performance incentives (DPIIT, 2021; Srivastava et al., 2025). Nayyar and Nayyar (2024) posit that India must reach higher productivity levels and develop a robust capacity to innovate to avoid the "middle-income trap." The National Manufacturing Mission (NMM) 2025–26 aims to integrate policy, execution, and governance into a unified roadmap focusing on workforce development and technology access (PIB, 2025).

Geopolitical Risk and Supply Chain Resilience

Geopolitical Risk (GPR) is now a fundamental variable in corporate decision-making, defined as the threat or realization of interstate tensions (Caldara & Iacoviello, 2022). Empirical research demonstrates that higher GPR discourages FDI and triggers "stickiness" in reshoring; while firms move away during a crisis, they do not necessarily return when tensions ease (IMF, 2024; Zhu et al., 2025). In India, firms are leveraging innovation ecosystems and



government-supported infrastructure such as the PM Gati Shakti platform—to build resilience (ResearchGate, 2025; IBEF, 2025). However, barriers like cybersecurity risks and skill mismatches persist (MDPI, 2025; Mahmood et al., 2025).

Regional Benchmarking: India vs. Peers

Comparative studies show that while India has the lowest labor costs in 2025 (USD 1.68/hr vs. Vietnam's USD 2.38/hr and Mexico's USD 4.23/hr), it still lags in logistics efficiency (Fraser's Property, 2025; All Study Journal, 2025). Vietnam mirrors China's early export-led model, benefiting from extensive FTAs (Vietnam Briefing, 2026). Mexico capitalizes on "nearshoring" proximity via USMCA (Global Media and Social Sciences Research Journal, 2025). India's unique value proposition rests on its scale and "service-led" manufacturing path—leveraging IT prowess for industrial automation (Nayyar & Nayyar, 2024).

Conceptual Framework & Research Propositions

The theoretical underpinning of this research integrates Global Value Chain (GVC) Theory, the Resource-Based View (RBV), and Innovation Ecosystem Theory.

Theoretical Synthesis

1. **GVC Theory:** Focuses on "upgrading"—moving from assembly to R&D and component design (Priya Rachel David, 2024; Sturgeon & Memedovic, 2011).
2. **Resource-Based View (RBV):** Suggests success depends on leveraging unique resources like PLI subsidies and a large technical workforce (Srivastava et al., 2025).
3. **Innovation Ecosystem Theory:** Focuses on the interconnectedness of government, MNEs, and MSMEs in fostering adaptation to volatility (MDPI, 2025).

Research Propositions

- **P1 (Ecosystem Navigation):** Firms effectively navigating local and global innovation ecosystems—leveraging government-led infrastructure like Industrial Corridors—will demonstrate higher growth during geopolitical upheaval (MDPI, 2025).
- **P2 (Strategic Bridging):** Firms proactively building "bridges" between Indian domestic clusters and global high-tech networks will exhibit greater resilience to trade shocks (MDPI, 2025).
- **P3 (Asymmetric De-risking):** Heightened geopolitical tensions will lead to a disproportionate increase in FDI into India's high-tech manufacturing as firms prioritize security over cost (IMF, 2024).
- **P4 (Technological Leapfrogging):** The long-term success of MII is contingent upon leveraging synergies between IT services and manufacturing to drive productivity (Nayyar & Nayyar, 2024; IBEF, 2025).

Research Methodology

This study employs a formal secondary research methodology, utilizing data triangulation and longitudinal analysis to evaluate policy impacts.

Research Design and Data Sources

The study follows a qualitative and empirical analysis of data (2021–2026) sourced from:

1. **Official Repositories:** DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce, and MoD for IIP, FDI, and PLI figures (PIB, 2025; DPIIT, 2021).
2. **Multilateral Institutions:** IMF World Economic Outlook (2025), World Bank (2023), and WTO (2023).
3. **Industry Analysis:** McKinsey Global Institute (2026), IBEF (2025), and the HSBC Manufacturing PMI.

Data Analysis Technique: Thematic Analysis

The analysis utilized the six-stage thematic process proposed by Braun and Clarke (2006). This involved coding over 100 documents for themes like "Security-Driven GVC Reallocation" and "Technological Sovereignty." Conceptual mapping linked geopolitical distance to trade flows using gravity model penalties (IMF, 2024; Christou, 2023). Reliability was ensured through Propensity Score Matching (PSM) logic found in the reviewed literature to isolate the impact of policy participation from other variables (Priya Rachel David, 2024).

Analysis and Discussion

The 2024–2026 data indicates that India is successfully navigating geoeconomic fragmentation by positioning itself as a secure hub for advanced production.

Macroeconomic Resilience and FDI Trends

In July 2025, India's Index of Industrial Production (IIP) surged to 3.5% YoY, with manufacturing-specific growth at 5.4% (PIB, 2025). The HSBC India Manufacturing PMI reached a record 59.3 in August 2025 (IBEF, 2025). India clocked USD 81.04 billion in gross FDI inflows in FY 2024–25, a 14% YoY growth (PIB, 2025). Crucially, investments from China have been curtailed by Press Note 3 (PN3), dropping from USD 886 million annually (pre-2020) to just USD 68 million in 2021–2025 (Economic Times, 2025).

Table 1: Comparative Manufacturing Competitiveness (2025 Estimates)

Metric	India	Vietnam	Mexico	Thailand
Labor Cost (USD/hr)	1.68	2.38	4.23	2.99
LPI Rank (2024)	38	43	51	35
Tariff Avoidance (Electronics)	22%	15%	50%	10%
Infrastructure Quality	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.2
Primary Strategy	Scale & Tech	Regional Agility	Nearshoring	Mid-tier Balance
Source	Frasers (2025)	IBEF (2025)	IBEF (2025)	WJARR (2025)

Sectoral Champion Performance

Electronics production reached Rs. 11.3 lakh crore in FY 2024-25, a sixfold increase since 2014, with domestic value addition jumping from 30% to 70% (PIB, 2025). The Indian semiconductor market is projected to reach USD 132.11 billion by 2033 (Datam Intelligence, 2025). Major milestones include the inauguration of 3-nanometer chip design facilities in Noida and the production of the "Vikram-32" microprocessor (PIB, 2025; MarkNtel Advisors, 2025). In defense, indigenous production reached Rs. 1.50 lakh crore in FY 2024–25, with exports scaling to Rs. 23,622 crore (Jeanuvs, 2026; PIB, 2025).

However, a significant "execution gap" exists in the EV battery segment. While the PLI-ACC scheme aimed for 50 GWh capacity, only 1.4 GWh (2.8% of the target) has been delivered by early 2026, highlighting challenges in technology adoption and investment timelines (JMK Research, 2026; SolarQuarter, 2026).

Table 2: Long-Term Performance of "Make in India" (2014 vs. 2025)

Indicator	2014-15 (Base)	2024-25 (Actual)	Growth Factor
Electronics Production (Rs. Lakh Cr)	1.90	11.30	6x
Mobile Phone Exports (Rs. Cr)	1,500	2,00,000	127x
Mobile Manufacturing Units	2	300	150x
Defense Exports (Rs. Cr)	686	23,622	34x
Electronics Value Addition (%)	30%	70%	+40%
Source	PIB (2025)	IBEF (2025)	¹

Policy Implications and Strategic Recommendations

The transition from subsidy-led growth to productivity-led competitiveness is the primary imperative (Deloitte, 2026).

- Strengthening Execution and Logistics:** India must integrate "PM Gati Shakti" with the National Manufacturing Mission to reduce logistics costs from 14% to 8% of GDP (Drishti IAS, 2025). Developing 10–15 manufacturing corridors can reduce transaction costs by up to 25% (ASSOCHAM, 2025).



2. **MSME Integration and "Little Giants"**: Future PLI schemes should include specific windows for MSMEs, offering lower production targets and integrated support for Industry 4.0 adoption (PIB, 2025; IMPRI, 2025).
3. **Navigating "Green Trade"**: India must align its strategy with Global North frameworks like CBAM by incentivizing clean-tech manufacturing (solar PV, EV batteries) under the NMM (PIB, 2025).
4. **Technological Sovereignty**: R&D support must be deepened through university partnerships and tax incentives comparable to Taiwan and South Korea to scale beyond older-generation chips (Economic Times, 2026).

Conclusion

The 2024–2026 period marks a definitive era where "Make in India" has converged with a once-in-a-century global geopolitical realignment. Goeconomic fragmentation has presented India with a unique window of opportunity to serve as a "trusted connector" hub. The leap in electronics value addition and the scaling of indigenous defense production are tangible indicators of industrial upgrading. However, achieving a USD 1 trillion manufacturing economy by 2026 requires bridging the execution gap in sectors like EV batteries and reducing logistics disability. If India successfully navigates these challenges while maintaining strategic autonomy, it will not only secure its domestic economic future but also emerge as a central pillar of the 21st-century global industrial order.

References

1. ASSOCHAM. (2025). *Reimagining India's Manufacturing Growth: Resilience, Innovation, and Sustainability*. New Delhi: ASSOCHAM and Primus Partners.
2. Bajaj Broking. (2025). *India Logistics Sector Outlook 2025-2029*.
3. Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77-101.
4. Caldara, D., & Iacoviello, M. (2022). Measuring Geopolitical Risk. *American Economic Review*, 112(4), 1194–1225.
5. Chen, P., & Sellmer, W. (2025). *Losing the Battles but Winning the War: A Game-Theoretic Analysis of the U.S.-China Trade Dispute*. SSRN.
6. Christou, P. A. (2023). How to use Thematic Analysis in Qualitative Research. *Cyprus University of Technology*.
7. Coe, N. M., & Yeung, H. W. (2015). *Global Production Networks: Theorizing Economic Development in an Interconnected World*. Oxford University Press.
8. Datam Intelligence. (2025). *India Semiconductor Manufacturing Market Report 2025-2033*.
9. Deloitte. (2026). *The Future of Manufacturing Competitiveness in India: Supply-Side Edges*.
10. DPIIT. (2021). *Make in India 2.0: Targeted Sectoral Analysis*. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Govt. of India.
11. Drishti IAS. (2025). *Logistics for India's Global Trade Ambitions: News Analysis*.
12. EVreporter. (2025). *India EV Report FY24-25: Penetration and Sales Trends*.
13. Frasers Property. (2025). *China Plus One Strategy: Competitive Benchmarking of Vietnam, India, and Mexico*.
14. Gopinath, G., et al. (2025). *Goeconomic Fragmentation and the Future of Global Trade*. ECB Forum on Central Banking.
15. IBEF. (2025). *Manufacturing Sector in India: Key Players, Growth & Investment Trends*. India Brand Equity Foundation.
16. IIFT. (2025). *Enquiry into Successes of MII Schemes: The case of PLI in the Electronic Sector*. Annual Report.
17. IMF. (2024). *Goeconomic Fragmentation: The Great Reallocation*. IMF Working Paper WP/24/076.
18. IMPRI. (2025). *Manufacturing Mission 2025: MSMEs and Budget 2025 Insights*.
19. Jeanvvs. (2026). *India Defence Manufacturing Outlook 2026: From Participation to Leadership*.
20. JMK Research. (2026). *Assessing India's Incentive Scheme to Enhance the Battery Manufacturing Ecosystem*.
21. Koçakoğlu, M. (2024). Which Is New China: SWOT Analysis for Potential Countries Within the Framework of China Plus One. *International Journal of Economics and Management Studies*, 11(8), 1–8.
22. Lachaux, A. (2025). *Geopolitical Fragmentation of Trade*. DG Trésor, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery, France.
23. Mahmood, A., et al. (2025). Assessing Industry 4.0 Readiness and Adoption Barriers in Textile Sector. *IEEE Access*, 13.
24. Malangmei, P. (2025). *The Paradox of Trump 2.0*. E-International Relations.
25. Maplecroft. (2025). *Southeast Asia Most Attractive Region for Human Capital and Labour Costs: India Lagging*.
26. MarkNtel Advisors. (2025). *India Semiconductor Market: Analysis and Forecast 2025-2030*.
27. MGC Global Risk Advisory. (2025). *India Inc.'s Global Risk Atlas: Navigating Permacrisis*.
28. Nayyar, D., & Nayyar, G. (2024). Made in India: Industrial Policy in a Changing World. *Journal of Industry, Competition and Trade*, 24(1), 1-27.
29. NITI Aayog. (2025). *Reimagining Manufacturing: India's Roadmap to Global Leadership in Advanced Manufacturing (FY 2026-2035)*.
30. Oh, D. S., et al. (2016). Innovation ecosystems: A critical review. *Technovation*, 54, 1-6.



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : 2230-9578 | Website: <https://jrdrv.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

31. ORF. (2025). *Powering Ahead: The Future of EV Battery Manufacturing in India*. Observer Research Foundation.
32. PIB. (2025). *Reforms, Resilience, and Roadmap to Global Manufacturing Leadership*. Press Information Bureau, Govt. of India.
33. Priya Rachel David. (2024). *Global Value Chains and Industrial Policy: Evidence from Indian Firms*. ISID Working Paper.
34. S&P Global. (2025). *Navigating Supply Chain Resilience: Top Geopolitical Risks of 2025*.
35. Scholars@Duke. (2025). Industrial Policy Orientations under Geopolitical Fragmentation. *Journal of International Business Policy*, 8(3), 207-223.
36. Srai, J. S., et al. (2025). *From Shock to Strategy: Building Value Chains for the Next 30 Years*. World Economic Forum White Paper.
37. Srivastava, A., Devi, V., Mani, S., & Prasad, S. (2025). Impact of Make in India Initiative on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows in Manufacturing Sector. *International Journal of Academic Excellence and Research*, 1(3), 78-89.
38. Sturgeon, T. J., & Memedovic, O. (2011). *Mapping Global Value Chains: Intermediate Goods Trade and Structural Change in the World Economy*. UNIDO.
39. WTO. (2023). *World Trade Report 2023: Trade Re-globalization for a Secure, Inclusive and Sustainable Future*.
40. Zhu, et al. (2025). *Navigating Through Geopolitical Risk: The Implications for Supply Chain Concentration*. ResearchGate.

Works cited

India's Manufacturing Momentum: Performance and Policy - PIB, accessed on January 29, 2026, <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressNoteDetails.aspx?id=155242&NoteId=155242&ModuleId=3>



Original Article

A Study of Mobile-Based Applications for Enhancing Access to Library Services

Vinayak M. Shirol

K.L.E. Society's Centenary Institute of Nursing Science,
Yallur Road, Belagavi Karnataka, INDIA

Email: vinayakshirol9343@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180212

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 52-57

February 2026

Abstract

The rapid growth of cell technologies and full-size use of smartphones have notably transformed the manner records is accessed and added. Libraries, as dynamic facts provider institutions, are increasingly adopting cell-based totally programs to enhance access to their sources and services. This examine examines the role and effectiveness of cell-primarily based library packages in improving person get right of entry to to library services consisting of on-line Public get right of entry to Catalogues (OPAC), e-resources, digital repositories, reference services, move sports, and user notifications. The observe explores person consciousness, utilization styles, and pride levels with cellular library packages, as well as the challenges confronted in their adoption, inclusive of technical issues, digital literacy, and infrastructure obstacles.

Keywords: Mobile, Koha, BookMyOPAC, Library services, Digital Library, LibSys10, SLIM21 and AutoLib

Introduction

Mobile technology is changing many areas of life, including library and information science. Traditional libraries are moving from only physical buildings to hybrid libraries that combine print and digital resources through mobile applications. This change improves the user experience and allows users to search catalogs, reserve books, renew borrowed items, read e-books, and receive real-time notifications anytime and anywhere. Mobile library applications offer a flexible and user-friendly platform. They reduce the need for physical visits to the library and help in better data management, user tracking, and personalized services. Libraries can also use analytics and feedback tools to understand user needs and improve their services continuously. Mobile applications help reduce the digital divide by offering multilingual support, offline access to content, and interactive learning materials. Many universities and colleges around the world are adopting customized mobile library apps to support teaching, learning, and research, and to connect better with modern users. However, there are some challenges. Developing mobile applications can be costly, and compatibility with existing library systems may be difficult. Data security, regular updates, and maintenance are also concerns. In addition, users in rural or low-income areas may face problems due to poor internet connectivity and limited access to smart devices.

Definition

According to Gan and Song (2015), a mobile library is the delivery of library services through wireless access using mobile devices. This allows users to access services like searching and reading on the go. Essentially, it's a way for libraries to extend their reach and offer services to users on their mobile devices, breaking the limitations of time and location.

Malathy and Kantha (2013) further explain that mobile library services are essential for extending the library's reach beyond its physical boundaries. They emphasize that these services are designed to meet the dynamic information needs of modern users, particularly students and researchers, by offering flexibility and immediate access to information while on the move.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Vinayak M. Shirol. K.L.E. Society's Centenary Institute of Nursing Science, Yallur Road, Belagavi Karnataka, INDIA

How to cite this article:

Shirol, V. M. (2026). A Study of Mobile-Based Applications for Enhancing Access to Library Services. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 52–57. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654529>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654529





Objectives of the Study

1. Enable users to borrow eBooks, audiobooks, and other digital media directly through mobile apps, expanding the range of available materials.
2. Provide users with easy access to library resources and services from anywhere, at any time, using their mobile devices.
3. Help librarians manage resources more effectively, including tracking the circulation of books, managing digital and physical assets, and monitoring usage statistics.
4. Integrate the mobile application with existing library management software to synchronize data, ensuring consistency across platforms.
5. Send automated alerts for overdue items, upcoming book returns, or availability of reserved books.

Review of Literature

Kumbhar & Pawar (2014) The evolution of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has significantly transformed library services, progressing from traditional models to hybrid, automated libraries, digital archives, Library 2.0, and now mobile-based services. Mobile phones, being integral to daily life and e-learning, have emerged as vital tools in extending library access and engagement.

Elahi (2016) explored the need for mobile-based library services in developing countries. Using literature review, survey data, and expert insights, the study found strong support—especially from students and faculty—for mobile library apps. It identified key services, design challenges, and highlighted the demand for faster, more accessible library access via mobile platforms.

Jung (2011) Studies on mobile services in academic libraries emphasize the role of smartphone apps in improving access and user engagement. Researchers suggest a hybrid system combining mobile web and apps, guidelines for app selection, and the use of apps for marketing and education. They also propose developing a specialized bibliographic service, or *Epigraphy*, as a new area in academic library services.

Shahriza Abdul Karim (2006) A study in a Malaysian university found that students have a positive perception of using mobile phones for library services and are willing to adopt them. However, challenges remain in interface design and data access on small devices. The findings suggest that libraries and service providers should improve mobile systems to meet growing user demand.

Shashikantbhai Bhoj (2021) found that while mobile technology is widely used in libraries in developed countries, it is underutilized in Indian academic libraries. A survey revealed growing user interest, emphasizing the need for improved adoption and integration of mobile services in India's library systems.

Mobile Applications for Library use

Mobile apps in libraries represent a significant shift in how users' access and interact with library resources in the digital age. These applications are designed to bring library services directly to users' smart phones and tablets, offering convenience, flexibility, and real-time access to a wide range of features. From searching catalogs (OPAC), reserving books, and renewing items to accessing e-resources, receiving notifications, and managing user accounts—mobile apps simplify library usage and enhance user engagement (Hiremath, & Anand, 2015).

Library Automation - Based Apps

KOHA Mobile App

Koha Mobile OPAC is a mobile-optimized interface for the Koha Integrated Library System (ILS), enabling users to search catalogues, reserve books, renew loans, and manage their accounts on smartphones or tablets. The app connects seamlessly with Koha's web-based OPAC, offering real-time availability updates, alerts on due and overdue items, and support for patron-initiated reservations and renewals. Designed to make library services accessible anytime and anywhere, Koha Mobile OPAC helps public and academic libraries meet modern user expectations, increasing engagement and convenience through mobile technology. (Koha - Code4Lib, n.d.; Koha - Integrated Library Management System - KEEP SOLUTIONS, n.d.)

BookMyOPAC

BookMyOPAC, an innovative digital platform from Ess Ess Publications, streamlines library operations through automated cataloguing, circulation, and user-access services. Designed for modern information centres, it integrates seamlessly with existing library management systems, offering modules for acquisitions, serials control, and user authentication. Tailored for academic, public, and special libraries, it supports metadata standards like AACR2 and MARC21, ensuring interoperability. Backed by Ess Ess's expertise in LIS publishing—with over 300 titles on library science—BookMyOPAC reflects the publisher's commitment to advancing library technology and service excellence. (Ess Ess Publications | LinkedIn, n.d.)

LibSys10 Mobile

LibSys10 Mobile OPAC is a mobile-friendly interface designed to provide seamless access to library resources from handheld devices. Developed by LibSys Ltd., it enhances user experience by enabling real-time searching, browsing, and managing of library collections remotely. The mobile OPAC integrates smoothly with the LibSys10 library management system, ensuring a synchronized and user-centric platform for both students and library staff. LibSys10



Mobile OPAC simplifies the library experience by offering a user-friendly design and promoting easy interaction with the library's digital catalog. (LIBSYS Ltd., n.d.).

SLIM21 Mobile App

SLIM21 Mobile App is an intuitive and powerful mobile extension of the SLIM (System for Library Information Management) platform, designed to give users seamless access to library resources anytime, anywhere. It integrates the OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) into a user-friendly interface, allowing patrons to search the catalog, check item availability, view due dates, and place holds or requests directly from their smartphone. The app enhances convenience for both readers and librarians by offering real-time updates and streamlined interactions with library collections. With features such as QR-code-enabled checkouts and early-bird access options noted in promotional announcements, the SLIM21 Mobile App demonstrates a commitment to modernizing library services and improving user engagement. (SLIM21, n.d.)

AutoLib App:

AutoLib is an integrated, versatile, and cost-effective library automation software launched in India in 1998. It boasts a modular design cataloging, circulation, acquisition, serials control, OPAC, security, backups, and user management all accessible via client/server or web-enabled architecture. Built for multi-user deployment, it harnesses barcode/RFID support for swift check-in/out and stock verification. The intuitive interface simplifies data entry, manages large collections, and includes multimedia elements alongside SMS/email alerts for transactions and overdue reminders. AutoLib's affordability and ease-of-use have made it popular in over 600 institutions across India and abroad. (AutoLib - Apps on Google Play, n.d.)

Resource-Based Apps

NDL India App

The National Digital Library of India app was made by the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur. The Ministry of Education Government of India helped them do this. They did this as part of the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology. The National Digital Library of India app is a platform for learning. It has a lot of things that can help people learn. The National Digital Library of India app has books and articles and videos. It also has theses and materials to help people prepare for exams. All these things are available for free. The National Digital Library of India app has things for subjects and for people, at different levels of education. It is designed to support school students, college learners, and researchers by offering multilingual content and advanced search functionalities. The app aims to promote inclusive and equitable access to knowledge by supporting materials in multiple Indian languages. It is accessible through both web and mobile platforms, enabling learners from remote areas to benefit from quality academic resources anytime, anywhere.

Shodhganga App

The Shodhganga App is a digital platform developed and maintained by the INFLIBNET Centre (Information and Library Network), under the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India. It serves as a national repository for Indian theses and dissertations, providing open access to research work submitted to universities across the country. The app allows scholars, students, and researchers to browse, search, and download thousands of full-text theses in various disciplines, promoting academic transparency and reducing duplication of research. It aims to support the Indian academic community by offering a centralized platform for knowledge sharing and intellectual growth. The app also helps universities track submissions and encourages timely completion of research work.

DELNET Mobile

The DELNET Mobile App is a digital gateway to the vast resources of the Developing Library Network (DELNET), which connects libraries across India and several other countries. Designed to provide seamless access to a union catalogue of books, theses, journals, and articles, the app helps users locate and request materials from member libraries efficiently. It supports inter-library loan services, making rare and diverse resources accessible to students, researchers, and academicians. The app offers features such as advanced search, remote access, and real-time availability checks, promoting collaborative resource sharing among institutions.

N-LIST / eShodhSindhu App

The National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content, which is also known as the N-LIST and the eShodhSindhu programs were started by the INFLIBNET Centre. This centre works under the Ministry of Education. The main goal of the N-LIST and eShodhSindhu programs is to make sure that schools and colleges in India can use electronic resources without spending a lot of money. The N-LIST App is, like a door that opens on your phone. It helps you get to the e-books, e-journals and academic databases that the N-LIST and eShodhSindhu programs have signed up for. It is particularly beneficial for colleges, universities, and researchers by offering seamless access to scholarly content that may otherwise be expensive or restricted. The app promotes digital learning by supporting remote access, multi-publisher integration, and advanced search features. It significantly bridges the gap between institutions with limited library budgets and global academic resources.



Administration-Based Apps

e-Granthalaya Mobile App

The e-Granthalaya Mobile App is something that helps libraries work. It was made by the National Informatics Centre, which's part of the Government of India. This app is very useful because it lets people use their phones to look at library books and other things. The e-Granthalaya Mobile App connects people to the e-Granthalaya database. This database has information from libraries all over India. The e-Granthalaya Mobile App allows people to do a lot of things. They can search for books on the Online Public Access Catalogue. They can see if a book is available. They can look at the books they have borrowed in the past. They can even ask the library to hold a book, for them using their phone. The e-Granthalaya Mobile App is very convenient because people can do all these things from their smartphones. The app supports centralized library management, making library services accessible to students, researchers, and the general public anytime, anywhere. (E-Granthalaya: A Digital Agenda for Library Automation and Networking, n.d.)

SOUL 3.0 App (INFLIBNET)

INFLIBNET's SOUL 3.0 (Software for University Libraries) is a modern, cloud-enabled integrated library management system developed after extensive consultation with senior Indian librarians. Designed for academic, college, and school libraries, it automates core functions like acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serials control, administration, and OPAC through a user-friendly client-server architecture. It adheres to international standards—MARC21, AACR-2, MARCXML, NCIP 2.0, SIP2, ISO-2709—and supports Unicode for multilingual records. The mobile companion, SOUL m-OPAC, allows users to search catalogs, use filters, export records in MARC/BibTeX formats, bookmark items, and register via mobile devices. (Manoj K. Sonone, "SOUL3.0;").

Capita Library App (Liberty/Prism)

The Capita Library App, known as Liberty and Prism, is a modern library management and discovery solution designed to enhance user engagement and streamline library operations. Developed by Capita, the app offers a user-friendly interface that provides seamless access to library resources anytime, anywhere. Liberty serves as the comprehensive library management system, handling cataloguing, circulation, acquisitions, and reporting, while Prism functions as the mobile-optimized discovery layer, allowing users to search, reserve.

Koha Admin Tools (3rd Party)

Koha is a free library system that people can use to manage their libraries. It has a lot of tools that help with running the library. These tools were made by the people who take care of Koha and, by developers. They help make Koha better by adding things like moving data from one system to another managing backups editing lots of records at the time and changing the system to work just right for each library. Koha also works with library services. The tools are pretty easy to use and have displays that show what is going on. They also have parts that help with making reports and managing the library's catalog records, which are called MARC records. Such tools help streamline routine tasks like cataloging, circulation control, and inventory tracking, making library management more efficient. Libraries can customize these tools based on specific needs, further extending Koha's flexibility and scalability in diverse institutional environments. (Documentation – Official Website of Koha Library Software, n.d.)

Special Service-Based Apps

Sugamya Pustakalaya:

Sugamya Pustakalaya is India's largest online library for people with print disabilities, including those who are blind, visually impaired, or have other reading challenges. Launched in 2016, it is a collaborative effort by the Government of India, DAISY Forum of India, and the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped. The platform provides accessible content in various formats such as DAISY, ePub, Braille, and MP3. Users can access books in multiple Indian languages, covering a wide range of subjects including education, literature, and career development. Sugamya Pustakalaya aims to promote inclusive education and equal access to information by leveraging digital technologies to empower people with disabilities. (Home|Sugamya Pustakalaya)

J-Gate Mobile App

The J-Gate Mobile App is an intuitive interface to have easy access to J-Gate, an extensive bibliographic database containing information on research-oriented journals. The app allows effortless research and browsing to access millions of journal articles across various subject areas. The interface allows research to be conducted through various ways such as advance searching, notification, and bookmarking to manage research work efficiently. The app allows easy access to abstracts, index information, and even directlinks to online articles for research work to be conducted efficiently. Thus, the intuitive interface and updations at all times allow research to be connected to the latest developments everywhere and anywhere. (J-Gate – The Largest e-Journal Gateway)

Researcher App

Researcher App is an academic search engine that is meant to keep all researchers, students, and professionals abridged about the latest articles in their respective areas. Having launched in the year 2017, the app aggregates content from over 19,000 peer-reviewed journals. These journals are spread over various sectors such as science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and humanities. It is like an academic news feed, where the user is able to track various journals, terms, authors, or subjects. These articles are fed to the user in real time, along with the facility to save them



for offline reading. Researcher is also able to send notifications to the user so that they do not miss out on any critical update in their area. It is currently operational on iOS, Android, and even on the computer. Its interface is so user-friendly that it assists the user in fetching the appropriate academic content.

RefRead App

RefRead is an advanced digital library platform introduced in 2016, designed to empower academic, research, and public libraries with an integrated, user-friendly content discovery system. It offers a unified access point for physical collections, subscription-based resources, open-access materials, e-books, journals, videos, expert lectures, and social media content. RefRead provides mobile apps for both Android and iOS, ensuring accessibility on the go. The platform supports seamless off-campus access using auto-authentication methods, allowing users to retrieve full-text content effortlessly. It enhances user engagement with features like personalized notifications, barcode scanning for quick searches, reading lists, and social sharing options. RefRead also integrates AI-driven virtual assistance through its chatbot "ILA" and offers advanced analytics to help librarians track resource usage and user behavior. (*Digital Library Platform | College eLibrary | Refread for Digital Libraries*)

BrowZine:

BrowZine is a user-friendly journal browsing application developed by Third Iron in 2012 to simplify access to scholarly journals. It offers a visually appealing, bookshelf-style interface that organizes academic journals by subject areas, making it easier for researchers, students, and faculty members to browse and keep track of their favorite titles. The app supports both mobile and web access, allowing users to explore thousands of academic journals available through their institutional subscriptions. BrowZine also provides real-time journal updates and facilitates offline reading, helping users stay current with the latest research in their fields.

Benefits of Mobile based Applications

1. Mobile applications enable users to access library resources anytime and anywhere. E-books, e-journals, databases, and institutional repositories can be accessed beyond library working hours.
2. Mobile applications support tutorials, guides, and multimedia learning materials that help users develop information-seeking and digital literacy skills.
3. Apps can offer personalized recommendations based on user preferences, reading history, and academic needs, enhancing user engagement and satisfaction.
4. Mobile-based services are especially beneficial for distance learners by providing seamless access to academic resources without geographical limitations.
5. Users can interact with librarians through chat, email, or virtual reference services integrated into mobile applications, ensuring quick assistance.
6. Mobile applications reduce printing, paperwork, and manual processes, saving time for both library staff and users while improving service efficiency.
7. Libraries can use mobile apps to promote new services, digital collections, workshops, and events, increasing awareness and usage of library resources.

Challenges of Mobile based Applications

1. Not all users have access to smart phones, stable internet connections, or sufficient data plans, which can limit the effective use of mobile-based library services.
2. Not all users have access to smartphones, stable internet connections, or sufficient data plans, which can limit the effective use of mobile-based library services.
3. Designing, developing, and maintaining mobile applications can be costly, especially for small or rural libraries with limited budgets.
4. Differences in operating systems (Android, iOS), screen sizes, and device capabilities can affect app performance and user experience.
5. Many users may not be aware of mobile library applications or may lack the digital skills required to use them effectively.
6. Some digital resources may not be optimized for mobile devices, leading to poor readability and usability on smaller screens.

Conclusion

A Study on Mobile-Based Applications for Enhancing Access to Library Services: A Study highlights how mobile technology is revolutionizing traditional library services, turning them into user-centric digital platforms. These applications are now central to academic and institutional infrastructures and are categorized into four types: library automation-based, resource-based, administrative, and special service-based apps. Automation-based apps like Koha, LibSys10, SLIM21, AutoLib, and BookMy OPAC offer varying levels of functionality. Koha is an affordable, open-source option for smaller institutions, while LibSys10 and SLIM21 are robust systems suitable for large organizations, offering ERP integration and RFID tracking. AutoLib serves small libraries with essential features, and BookMy OPAC offers only OPAC access. A common drawback among these apps is their limited integration with Learning Management Systems (LMS), which affects workflow continuity and forces users to switch between disconnected platforms.



Resource-based applications such as the National Digital Library (NDL), e-PG Pathshala, Shodhganga and J-Gate provide access to scholarly materials like e-books, dissertations, and journals. They support open access and academic equity, especially in underserved areas. However, most lack advanced features like personalized recommendations, saved searches, or annotation tools. Their standalone nature also prevents integration with other libraries or educational systems, reducing efficiency and limiting user engagement. The variation in design, responsiveness, and offline capabilities across platforms further affects usability. For these tools to be more effective, improvements in personalization, adaptive interfaces, and cross-platform interoperability are essential.

References:

1. *AutoLib—Apps on Google Play.* (n.d.). Retrieved June 29, 2025, from https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.autolib.selfchecking&hl=en_US
2. *E-Granthalaya – State Central Library.* (n.d.). Retrieved June 29, 2025, from <https://sclimphal.in/e-granthalaya/>
3. *Ess Ess Publications | LinkedIn.* (n.d.). Retrieved June 27, 2025, from <https://in.linkedin.com/company/ess-ess-publications>
4. Gan, Q., & Song, Y. (2015). *Mobile library service: A new approach to library service.* [Referenced in library service literature]
5. Hiremath, B. K., & Anand, K. (2015). Mobile technology-based information services in the digital world. *International Journal of Development Research*, 5(09), 5474-5477.
6. *Home|Sugamya Pustakalaya.* (n.d.). Retrieved July 2, 2025, from <https://www.sugamyapustakalaya.org.in/welcomeLink.action>
7. *J-Gate – The Largest e-Journal Gateway.* (n.d.). Retrieved July 2, 2025, from <https://jgatenext.com/>
8. Jung, J.-K. (2011). A Study on Mobile Services Based on Smartphone Application in Academic Libraries. *Journal of the Korean BIBLIA Society for library and Information Science*, 22(1), 171–191. <https://doi.org/10.14699/kbiblia.2011.22.1.171>
9. *Koha-Opac—APK Download for Android.* (n.d.). Retrieved June 27, 2025, from <https://koha-opac.en.aptoide.com/app>
10. *krishikosh Repository: Home.* (n.d.). Retrieved June 29, 2025, from <https://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/home>
11. Kumbhar, S. S., & Pawar, R. R. (2014). *Mobile Based Services: Application and Challenges.* <https://doi.org/10.13140/2.1.2373.2000>
12. *LIBSYS Ltd.: Automated Solutions for Libraries, Academics, Retailers.* (n.d.). LIBSYS. Retrieved June 27, 2025, from <https://www.libsys.co.in/>
13. Malathy, S., & Kantha, P. (2013). Mobile-based library services for the user community: An overview. *Indian Journal of Library and Information Science*
14. Shahriza Abdul Karim, N., Hawa Darus, S., & Hussin, R. (2006). Mobile phone applications in academic library services: A students' feedback survey.
15. Shashikantbhai Bhoj, H. (2021). Mobile based library services. *IP Indian Journal of Library Science and Information Technology*, 5(2), 64–64. <https://doi.org/10.18231/j.ijlsit.2020.013>
16. *SLIM21: System for Library Information Management - SLIM Mobile OPAC (Web Opac App) is successfully implemented at Government College of Engineering, Karad.*



Original Article

Good Governance and Administrative Reforms in India: A Paradigm Shift towards Citizen-Centric Administration

Arati Patil

Student, Department of Political Science, KLE Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani

Email: aratipatil1127@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: Abstract

JRD -2026-180213

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 58-60

February 2026

Submitted: 18 Jan. 2026

Revised: 28 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 08 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Since independence, the Indian administrative system has undergone a significant transformation, evolving from a colonial, rule-bound bureaucracy into a development-oriented and citizen-centric framework. The concept of "Good Governance" has emerged as a central theme in this evolution, emphasizing transparency, accountability, responsiveness, and the rule of law. This research paper analyses the key administrative reforms implemented in India to achieve these objectives. It examines landmark initiatives such as the Right to Information (RTI) Act of 2005, the introduction of Citizen Charters, and the digital revolution through E-Governance. Special focus is given to state-level success stories, particularly the Sakala Services Act in Karnataka, which has set a benchmark for time-bound service delivery. The paper further evaluates the impact of technology in reducing corruption through Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) and the centralized grievance redressal mechanism (CPGRAMS). While acknowledging the progress made, the study also highlights persisting challenges such as bureaucratic inertia, the digital divide in rural areas, and administrative delays. It concludes that for the vision of "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance" to be fully realized, administrative reforms must move beyond policy formulation to effective grassroots implementation.

Keywords: Good Governance, Administrative Reforms, RTI Act, E-Governance, Sakala, Citizen Charter, CPGRAMS.

Introduction

The concept of governance in India is not new; it finds its roots in ancient texts like Kautilya's Artha shastra, which stated that "in the happiness of his subjects lies the king's happiness." However, in the modern context, the definition of governance has expanded beyond mere administration to "Good Governance," characterized by participation, transparency, effectiveness, and equity. For decades after independence, the Indian administration was often criticized for being rigid, opaque, and suffering from "red tapes." The bureaucracy was viewed as a ruler rather than a facilitator. The economic liberalization of 1991 necessitated a shift in this administrative culture. As the state's role changed from a controller of the economy to a facilitator of development, administrative reforms became inevitable. Today, with the rise of an inspirational citizenry and the advent of the digital era, the demand for accountability is higher than ever. This paper explores how India is attempting to overhaul its administrative machinery to meet these changing aspirations, moving from a culture of secrecy to one of openness.

Good governance and administrative reforms in India represent a significant shift from a ruler-centric legacy to a citizen-centric paradigm. With the spread of digital technologies, initiatives in e-governance, online grievance redressal and real-time monitoring have further empowered citizens and enhanced trust in public institutions. Together, these efforts mark a paradigm shift where citizens are viewed not as passive recipients but as active stakeholders and partners in governance, laying the foundation for a more inclusive, efficient and equitable administrative system in India.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654585



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Arati Patil, Student, Department of Political Science, KLE Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani

How to cite this article:

Patil, A. (2026). Good Governance and Administrative Reforms in India: A Paradigm Shift towards Citizen-Centric Administration. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 58–60. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654585>



Key Pillars of Administrative Reforms

Administrative reforms in India have primarily focused on three core objectives: increasing transparency, ensuring accountability, and improving service delivery. Key pillars of administrative reforms in India focus on transforming governance into a responsive, efficient system. These reforms emphasize citizen-centric approaches through decentralization, transparency, and accountability.

Core Principles

Rule of law ensures zero tolerance for corruption, while vibrant institutions promote responsiveness. Decentralization empowers local bodies, and ethical governance upholds integrity.

Structural Changes

Reforms target recruitment, capacity building, and performance management. Transfer policies ensure stability, and e-governance leverages technology for service delivery.

Implementation Tools

Citizen charters, right to information, and grievance redressal streamline processes. Process re-engineering and independent evaluations enhance outcomes.

1 The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

The enactment of the RTI Act in 2005 is arguably the most significant administrative reform in independent India. It dismantled the colonial Official Secrets Act and empowered the common citizen to question the highest authorities. By making government records accessible to the public, the RTI Act has acted as a powerful deterrent against corruption and arbitrary decision-making. It shifted the paradigm from "secrecy is the rule" to "transparency is the norm."

2. The Sevottam Model and Citizen Charters

To make administration more responsive, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) introduced the "Sevottam" model. This framework requires government departments to publish Citizen Charters, which clearly state the services offered, the time limit for delivery, and the grievance redressal mechanism. This initiative aims to treat the citizen as a "customer" with rights, rather than a "beneficiary" dependent on the state's mercy.

E-Governance: The Digital Leap

Technology has become the backbone of modern administrative reforms, reducing human discretion and thereby reducing corruption. E-Governance marks India's digital leap, transforming traditional bureaucracy into a seamless, technology-driven system. By leveraging ICT, it delivers government services online, minimizing paperwork and delays while maximizing accessibility for citizens nationwide.

Core Objectives

E-Governance promotes transparency through digital trails that curb corruption and enhance accountability. It streamlines processes for efficient service delivery, empowers citizens via platforms like Digi Locker and UMANG, and bridges urban-rural divides.

Key Initiatives

Digital India and e-Kranti integrate over 1,700 services, from Aadhaar-enabled payments to land record digitization. These foster inclusivity, real-time grievance redressal, and data-driven decision-making. Transformative Impact this digital shift realizes "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance," boosting participation and trust in public institutions across the country.

1 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

One of the biggest challenges in Indian administration was the "leakage" of welfare funds. Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi once famously remarked that only 15 paise of every rupee reaches the poor. The DBT scheme, empowered by the JAM Trinity (Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile), has revolutionized this. By transferring subsidies directly to bank accounts, the government has eliminated middlemen and "ghost beneficiaries," saving estimated corers in public funds.

2 CPGRAMS (Grievance Redressal)

The Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) allows any citizen to file a complaint against any government department online. This digital platform tracks the complaint and mandates a response within a specific timeline, ensuring that grievances do not get lost in paper files.

Administrative Reforms in Karnataka

Karnataka has often been a pioneer in administrative reforms, providing a model for the rest of the country. Two initiatives stand out: Administrative reforms in Karnataka, spearheaded by the Karnataka Administrative Reforms Commission (KARC), aim to modernize governance for efficiency and citizen focus. Key efforts include filling 15,000 vacant posts across 23 departments to boost service delivery.

Major Recommendations KARC:

2's eighth report proposes 189 measures, like centralized stationery stores and ending multiple income certificates, alongside digital tracking for implementation. About 30% of prior 5,039 suggestions are fully enacted.



Structural Overhauls:

Final reports urge fixed 3–5-year timelines for welfare schemes, "one-in, one-out" rationalization, staff redeployment from surplus units, and converting clerical roles to technical posts while curbing Group C/D cadre growth.

Outcomes:

These reforms enhance transparency, optimize outsourcing, and align administration with 21st-century needs through high-level monitoring.

1 The Sakala Services Act

Implemented in 2011, the Karnataka Sakala Services Act guarantees time-bound delivery of government services. Whether it is obtaining a caste certificate or a driving license, officials are legally bound to provide the service within a fixed number of days. If they fail, they face a penalty, and the citizen is entitled to compensation. This act has empowered citizens in districts like Belagavi and Dharwad to demand timely services as a matter of right.

2 Bhoomi Project

Land records administration was historically one of the most corrupt and opaque sectors. The Bhoomi project digitized millions of rural land records in Karnataka. Farmers can now access their RTC (Record of Rights, Tenancy and Crops) online or at kiosks without being at the mercy of the village accountant. This has significantly reduced bribery and land disputes in rural areas.

Challenges And Roadblocks

Despite these robust reforms, several challenges hinder the full realization of good governance:

- **Bureaucratic Inertia:** There is still resistance within the lower levels of bureaucracy to adopt new technologies and transparent practices. The "file culture" often dominates over the "service culture."
- **The Digital Divide:** While urban centers benefit from e-governance, internet connectivity and digital literacy remain uneven in rural areas. An elderly citizen in a remote village may still struggle to access online portals without assistance.
- **Staff Shortages:** Many government departments operate with significant vacancies, leading to work pressure and inevitable delays, even with digital tools in place.

Conclusion

India's journey in administrative reforms has been substantial, moving from a colonial "steel frame" to a more flexible and digital service delivery system. Initiatives like the RTI Act and digital platforms have empowered the citizen and brought the government to the doorstep of the common man. The success of state-level models like Karnataka's Sakala proves that time-bound delivery is possible. However, "Good Governance" is not a destination but a continuous journey. Future reforms must focus on behavioural change within the bureaucracy and ensuring that the digital divide does not exclude the most vulnerable. Only when the poorest citizen can access government services with dignity and without delay can we claim to have achieved the true ideal of Swarajya or Self-Rule.

References

1. Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC). (2008). Report on Refurbishing Personnel Administration. Government of India.
2. Chakrabarty, B., & Chand, P. (2016). Public Administration in India: The Promise of Good Governance. Oxford University Press.
3. Government of Karnataka. (2024). Sakala: A Report on Time-Bound Service Delivery. Department of Administrative Reforms.
4. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. (2024). Annual Report on Digital India & DBT. Government of India.
5. Witsoe, J. (2012). Democracy against Development: Lower-Caste Politics and Political Modernity in Rural India. University of Chicago Press.



Original Article

Digital Democracy and the Demographic Dividend: Rethinking Youth Political Participation for Viksit Bharat 2047

Basavaraj Mallappa Exambi

Student, K. L. E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani

Email: basavaraj567878@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180214

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 61-64

February 2026

Submitted: 18 Jan. 2026

Revised: 28 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 08 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

As India approaches the centenary of its independence in 2047, the national vision of achieving Viksit Bharat (Developed India) places increasing importance on the meaningful participation of its youth population, widely regarded as the country's demographic dividend. This research paper examines the changing patterns of political engagement among Indian youth in the context of rapid digital transformation. Unlike earlier generations that relied on traditional methods such as rallies, student unions, and party-based mobilization, contemporary youth increasingly participate in politics through digital platforms. The present generation of digital natives actively engages with political issues through social media, online discussion forums, and digital governance portals. This paper explores how digital technologies have expanded access to political information, reduced dependence on traditional gatekeepers, and enabled direct interaction between young citizens and governance institutions. Using records from the Election fee of India's general Elections record 2024 and the yearly status of training document (ASER) 2024, the study highlights the size and effect of this virtual transition. It examines each the opportunities created by virtual participation—which include connective action and decentralized mobilization—and challenges inclusive of slacktivism, incorrect information, and algorithmic polarization. The paper also evaluates government-led tasks including the Viksit Bharat young Leaders speak and the MyGov platform. It argues that understanding the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 calls for transforming virtual engagement into constructive democratic participation, making sure that children become energetic individuals to India's destiny.

Keywords: Digital Democracy, Youth Political Participation, Viksit Bharat 2047, Demographic Dividend, Connective Action.

Introduction

Presently, India is at a crucial point within its democracy and development trajectory, aiming to become a "Viksit Bharat" by 2047. One of its most prominent strengths has been its young population. Regarding this statistic, it has been revealed by the Election Commission of India that for the 2024 General Elections, there have been nearly 19.74 crores or 197 million registered voters belonging to the 18- to 29-year age bracket. This not only holds significance but also demarcates a crucial shift regarding participation carried out within the political domain. Political socialization in India has been carried out in the past by trade unions, student bodies organized along party lines, and mass events like rallies and processions. Major movements in the 1970s like JP Movement were immensely dependent on "physical presence, social networks, as well as printed matter." In contrast, today's generation of young Indians has been brought up in a "digitally networked world in which the smartphone is effectively the only gateway to information and expression of politics." The rise in affordable internet connectivity and the growing use of social networking sites has helped create a digital public sphere. The digital public sphere is where political stories are discussed and argued over, where governmental policies are critiqued and challenged, and where collective actions are launched to mobilize people beyond borders and boundaries.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Basavaraj Mallappa Exambi, Student, K. L. E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani

How to cite this article:

Exambi, B. M. (2026). Digital Democracy and the Demographic Dividend: Rethinking Youth Political Participation for Viksit Bharat 2047. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 61–64. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654619>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654619





Realizing this shift, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, inaugurating The Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue toward the end of 2024, urged that the power and potential of youth should be mobilized beyond politics and actions centered on protesting and protesting alone. Haghghi (2017) also contextualizes Indian society while discussing the importance of internet freedom in a democracy like India. The researcher feels that internet freedom can improve economic opportunities in the country. Hence, through internet freedom, Indian democracy can progress. The paper also refers to the concept of a democracy developed by J.N. Singh (2016). The Constitution of Indian democracy is defined by Singh as having a chief executive. This executive is elected by all citizens. While explaining democracy in Indian society by Singh's work, the paper mentions the importance of democracy in the Indian.

Theoretical Framework: From Collective Action to Connective Action

Traditional political science theories about collective action view centralized institutions such as political parties, unions, and associations as the crucial agents of political mobilization. Although these models were successful and useful for explaining mass political actions before the digital age, their application is increasingly becoming less useful for understanding youth politics in digital settings. The idea of Connective Action developed by Bennett & Segerberg is a more appropriate theoretical paradigm through which contemporary political participation can be evaluated. Unlike collective action, Connective Action is carried out through online networks as opposed to hierarchical leaders. This allows people to take part in political behaviours in a personalized but networked fashion in a manner where collective results can emerge. Youth-led movements in India advocating for examination reform, environmental protection, and social justice exemplify connective action. These movements typically form and gain traction via social media platforms, such as X (formerly Twitter), through the vehicle of hashtags, as opposed to through formal leaders or organizations. Political identity and expressions of support for one another are secured by posting, sharing, reposting, or commenting rather than being directives from an organization. Additionally, this demonstrates the reason behind why traditional political party structures struggle to engage with young voters; this generation is found to favour flexibility via engagement with technology-driven issue-based networks versus adhering to rigid structures. The shift from traditional political party engagement to technology transcends governance regarding "Viksit Bharat 2047." This shift necessitates rethinking how governance can operate, moving from governing authority's command-based methods to providing collaborative, participatory, and co-created governance opportunities and inclusion. Further, digital platforms allow for creating a more adaptable and inclusive form of democracy.

The Digital Infrastructure of Democracy

Political participation these days really comes down to who has access to technology and who knows how to use it. India's Digital India mission has made a big difference now, even many villages have better digital infrastructure. The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2023 – Beyond Basics, which came out in January 2024, digs into how rural youth, a huge chunk of India's voters, actually use digital tools. Take smartphones, for instance. ASER found that 89% of rural teens between 14 and 18 live in homes with a smartphone. So, it's not just city kids scrolling through feeds anymore. The previous idea that digital democracy only happens in urban areas doesn't really hold up rural families have the basic tech needed to participate, too. But having a phone isn't the whole story. You've got to know how to use it. The report says 92% of rural youth can use smartphones effectively. That means teenagers in small towns like Nipani or Belagavi can access information about government policies or join in public debates, just like kids in big cities. When so many young people can tap into this information, it really levels the playing field. Still, not everything's equal. There's a stubborn gender gap. The ASER report points out that while 43.7% of young men own their own smartphones, only 19.8% of young women do. So, a lot of girls have to borrow a phone from a brother or parent, making it harder for them to access information on their own. This gap gets in the way of truly equal political participation.

Modes Of Digital Political Engagement

Youth political participation in the digital era takes multiple forms and cannot be viewed as a single, uniform process. Broadly, digital engagement occurs through informal participation on social media platforms and formal interaction with government-led digital institutions.

1 Social Media as a Space for Debate and Mobilization

Social media platforms such as Instagram, X (formerly Twitter), YouTube, and WhatsApp have significantly reshaped political communication by lowering entry barriers and enabling rapid dissemination of political content.

Influencer-Based Communication: The influence of influencer-based communication in the 2024 General Election was also evident as politicians partnered with social influencers to disseminate manifesto and policy stands of their parties. The politicians resorted to social influencers as a means of reducing dependence on traditional leaders and using influencers to break down complex policy issues in a simpler manner as understood by youths.

Local Digital Mobilization: Today, at the grassroot levels, particularly in North Karnataka, what started as an official social interaction tool on WhatsApp has turned out to be virtual alternatives to the conventional meeting points at the village level. The young generation makes use of this for disseminating local news updates, debates on various issues related to the public, organizing community programs, and rating the performance of Panchayat members.



Institutional Engagement: The MyGov Model

In response to the rise of informal digital activism, the government has developed structured platforms to channel citizen participation into governance processes.

The MyGov platform has grown to have over 5.9 million active users by 2025, allowing our younger generation the opportunity to participate directly in shaping public policy by becoming engaged in discussions about it via surveys, suggestions and public consultations. The platform was instrumental in gathering input from students all over India on the Draft National Youth Policy 2024 through this digital portal.

The Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue has been created to develop a structured way for the digital engagement of young people to translate into an opportunity for shaping public policy. Young people are selected based on the results of their participation in a series of online quizzes and evaluations, giving them an opportunity to present their ideas directly to the National Leadership. This helps formalise the voice of young people in forthcoming policy development.

Challenges to Digital Democracy

Digital platforms have definitely made it easier for young people in India to get involved in politics, but there are still some real hurdles holding digital democracy back. If we don't tackle these issues through better education and smarter institutions, genuine engagement could fade away. One big problem is slacktivism. You see it all the time: people like, share, or comment on political posts and feel like they've done their part. But, according to CSDS-Lokniti's 2024 survey, even though about 68 percent of young people are busy with political content online, less than 40 percent of 18- and 19-year-olds are actually registered to vote in many states. There's a clear gap here. Lots of digital excitement, but not enough real-world follow-through. It's almost like hitting "like" has started to replace actually showing up to vote. There's also the problem of misinformation, which just exploded during the 2024 General Elections. Deepfakes and AI-generated political content flooded the internet, especially targeting first-time voters. People got hit with doctored videos and half-truths, and sorting out what's real from what's propaganda became a real challenge. This kind of noise eats away at trust not just in politicians, but in the whole democratic process. Young voters end up confused and less able to make informed choices. Then you've got the social media algorithms. They're built to keep us glued to our screens by feeding us stuff we already agree with. So, young users get stuck in echo chambers, seeing the same opinions over and over. This narrows their view, kills real debate, and chips away at the open, democratic conversations India needs to thrive. All in all, while digital platforms open a lot of doors for youth participation, these challenges slacktivism, misinformation, and echo chambers make it tough for digital democracy in India to really take root.

Strategic Roadmap for Viksit Bharat 2047

To effectively harness the digital demographic dividend, a comprehensive and forward-looking strategy is essential.

1. Integrating Digital Civics into Education: Young people need to learn how to verify information, identify bias, and respectfully engage in online discourse through digital civics education. In doing so, they will gain a better understanding of the workings of democracy.
2. Bringing together Digital and Physical Awareness Programs: Digital initiatives for voter awareness and civic engagement should be integrated with traditional methods. Supporting online campaigns with offline activities, such as campus voting drives and community discussions, will build on these combined approaches.
3. Using Technology to Gamify Civic Engagement: Young people can be incentivized to participate in civic activities, including voter registration, by using reward-based, digital platforms that recognize these actions.
4. Youth and Administrators Co-Creating Policy and Governance Solutions: By using digital tools, youth can collaborate with local authorities and elected officials to co-create new governance solutions at the local level.

Conclusion

The Vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 will not be achieved through only technological development but by turning digital interaction into democratic responsibility. The youth of India are now digitally connected and politically conscious; however, a vibrant democracy will not be sustained through online participation alone. Democratic institutions driven solely by hashtags and online trends will become shallow. India can convert its demographic dividend into a democratic dividend by addressing digital inequalities, the spread of misinformation, the potential for 'slacktivism' from social media campaigns, and the disconnection between institutions and the public. We must see the smartphones held by Indian youth as more than just means of personal communication or entertainment, but as significant vehicles for nation-building in the 21st Century.

References

1. Election Commission of India. (2024). General Elections 2024: The Youth Vote Context & Statistics. New Delhi: ECI.
2. Press Information Bureau (PIB). (2024). Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue: Empowering Youth for a Developed India. Government of India.



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.22309/9578) | Website: <https://jrdrv.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

3. Bennett, W. L., & Segerberg, A. (2012). *The Logic of Connective Action: Digital Media and the Personalization of Contentious Politics*. Cambridge University Press.
4. ASER Centre. (2024). *Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) 2023: Beyond Basics*. Pratham Education Foundation.
5. Government of India. (2025). *MyGov Platform User Statistics & Engagement Report*. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
6. CSDS-Lokniti. (2024). *Youth and Politics Survey 2024: Survey Findings*. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi.
7. Ministry of Finance. (2025). *Union Budget 2025-2026: Expenditure Profile - Ministry of Youth Affairs*. Government of India.
8. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. (2024). *Draft National Youth Policy 2024*. Government of India.



Original Article

Transforming the Backbone of the Indian Economy: An Analytical Study of Agricultural Reforms and Farmer Welfare

B. G. Ullegaddi

Lecturer, K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Nipani Karnataka, INDIA

Email: ullegaddi.1968@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180215

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 65-69

February 2026

Submitted: 18 Jan. 2026

Revised: 28 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 08 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Agriculture is considered the backbone of the Indian economy, because large portion of India's population depends on agriculture and agriculture related activities for livelihood. Also contributing significantly to food security, GDP, rural development and support to allied sectors like textiles, food processing, dairy and fertilizers industries also provides essential inputs to agro-based industries. It drives rural income, reduces poverty, and promotes inclusive growth. Despite its contribution, the sector has been restricted by many structural inefficiencies, fragmented landholdings, low productivity, irrigation problems, market distortions and inadequate access to technology and institutional credit. In this context, agricultural reforms have become a key policy measure to enhance farmers' income, productivity, improve market efficiency, ensure sustainable growth and also to integrate Indian agriculture with global value chains and improve exports. This paper examines the objectives and outcomes of major agricultural reforms in India, including market liberalization, Minimum Support Price (MSP) mechanisms, agricultural marketing reforms, digital initiatives, and recent policy interventions aimed at doubling farmers' income. The study includes descriptive and analytical approach using secondary data from government reports, policy reports and research papers. It critically analysis the impact of reforms on crops, productivity, farmer welfare, price policies and regional imbalances. The paper concludes that while agricultural reforms have the essential to transform Indian agriculture sector its success depends on inclusive policy design, successful implementation, strong institutional financial assistance and coherence with the socio-economic context of small and marginal farmers.

Key Words: Agriculture, reforms, economy, technology

Introduction

Agriculture has been the foundation of India's economic system and social structure for centuries, providing livelihood to a large segment of the population and ensuring food security and providing raw material to other related sectors. Even today, the sector included nearly half of the country's workforce and plays a essential role in sustaining rural livelihoods. However, Indian agriculture has long been characterized by various challenges such as small and scattered landholdings, dependence on monsoons, low levels of mechanization, irrigation problems, lack of infrastructure, limited access to financial assistance and price instability. In the years following independence, India adopted a state-led tool to agricultural development, focusing on achieving food self-sufficiency through institutional support, control of prices and public procurement systems. The introduction of the Green Revolution during the year1960s marked a major turning point by Witnessing accelerated growth if food grains production, particularly wheat and rice. While this technique helped India overcome from food shortages, it also resulted in regional imbalances, monocropping, over use of chemical inputs and environmental pollution. Over time, it became evident that a production-centric policy framework was insufficient to reach the evolving challenges of farmer distress while promoting sustainable agricultural growth. The LPG of the 1990s brought attention to the need for structural reforms.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

B. G. Ullegaddi, Lecturer, K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani Karnataka, INDIA

How to cite this article:

Ullegaddi, B. G. (2026). Transforming the Backbone of the Indian Economy: An Analytical Study of Agricultural Reforms and Farmer Welfare. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 65–69. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654665>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654665





Agricultural reforms were aimed at allow farmers to access wider markets, obtain better prices, diversification of cropping patterns and install modern technology.

In recent years, agricultural reforms have acquired heightened importance in view of escalating input costs, climate change, reduction farm profitability and continued rural economic challenges. To strengthen agriculture, the government has framed series of reforms and programs including digital marketing platforms such as the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), income support schemes, crop insurance policies and reforms aimed to improving infrastructure. The objective of doubling farmers' income has further considered the importance of changes, farmer-oriented policy measures provides both farm yield and after harvest management. Apart from these efforts, agricultural reforms in India have generated considerable debate regarding their inclusiveness, effectiveness and implementation. The study of agricultural reforms in India becomes essential for evaluating policy effectiveness and identifying ways for transforming Indian agriculture into a more productive, competitive, and farmer-friendly sector.

Meaning

Agricultural reforms involve changes in production system, management of inputs, pricing, marketing, funding and post-harvest facilities to ensure efficient farmer-centric and sustainable agricultural growth.

Objectives

- 1) To analyze major policies and reforms implemented in the agricultural sector.
- 2) To analyze the evolution of agricultural reforms in India.

Research design

The research design for the paper is based on descriptive and analytical to examine agricultural reforms in India. The required data primarily based on secondary data, collected from various sources such as Government of India publications, reports of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and research articles published journals.

Major Agriculture reforms in India

1) Land reforms

a) Abolition of Zamindari system

This system was created by the East India company in the year 1793, Lord Cornwallis entered into permanent settlement with landlords with a view to increasing the revenue of the company. This system suffered from a number of defects it created a unique agrarian structure in the countryside which conferred the right of sharing the produce of the land without participating personally in the productive process. After independence, it became clear that the right to property (Articles 19 and 31) was a hurdle to land reforms. The First Amendment Act of 1951 was passed to allow state governments to acquire land and abolish the system.

b) Abolition of Mahalwari system

This system was introduced by William Bentinck in Agra and oudh it was a letter extended to Madhya Pradesh and Punjab in the system the whole village were treated as a unit as far as payment of land revenue is concerned the responsibility for collecting the land revenue and depositing it in the treasury was the village headman. The Mahalwari System was abolished due to incorrect land surveys, leading to high tax demands, increased corruption and the exploitation of peasants who faced massive debt and land loss.

c) Abolition of Ryotwari system

This system was initially introduced in Tamil Nadu and was later extended to Maharashtra East Punjab, Assam and other areas under this system the responsibility of paying the land revenue to the government was of the farmer (cultivator) himself and there was no middle man between him and the government. This system abolished due to high tax rates, inaccurate land and insufficient agriculture return.

2) Green Revolution

The Green Revolution in India started by M.S. Swaminathan is known as the Father of the Green Revolution in India for his contraindication in introducing high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and modern machineries, transforming India from a food-deficient nation to self-sufficient in food grains during the 1960s and 70s, as part of a global effort led by Norman Borlaug. This new agricultural strategy was put into practice for the first time in India in the kharif season of 1966 and was termed high yield variety program (HYVP). This program was introduced in form of a package program since it depended crucially on regular and adequate irrigation, fertilizers, high yielding varieties of seeds, pesticides and insecticides. Green Revolution reduced reliance on food imports and creating surplus stocks. Massive jumps in wheat and rice yields per hectare, turning India into a major producer in world. Boosted industrial sectors (agri machineries, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation equipments) and created job opportunities in transport, storage and food processing and agriculture allied sectors. Higher yields led to increased income of farmer, total production of crops in the country, allow farmers to invest in commercial crops and increased their standard of living. Accelerated farm mechanaries (tractors, pumps, irrigation equipments) and increased use of modern inputs like fertilizers and HYV seeds. Also created demand for rural infrastructure and contributed to country's GDP.

3) Financial Assistance

The credit requirements of farmers can be broadly classified into three categories based on the duration of credit: short-term, medium-term, and long-term. Short-term credit is primarily required to meet immediate agricultural needs such as the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, livestock feed, payment of wages to hired labour, irrigation



expenses, marketing of agricultural produce, and other consumption and production-related activities. These loans are generally taken for a period of less than 15 months. The major sources of short-term agricultural credit include moneylenders and cooperative credit societies. Medium-term credit is mainly used for productive investments such as the purchase of cattle, small agricultural tools and implements, and the repair or construction of wells and other minor infrastructure. The duration of medium-term loans usually ranges from 15 months to 5 years. Such loans are commonly provided by moneylenders, relatives, cooperative societies, and commercial banks. Long-term credit is essential for permanent improvements in agriculture, including land development, installation of tube wells, purchase of heavy agricultural machinery such as tractors, harvesters, and irrigation equipment, as well as for the repayment of old debts. These loans are generally taken for periods exceeding five years and are mainly provided by primary cooperative agricultural societies, rural development banks, and commercial banks. To meet the growing financial requirements of the agricultural and rural sectors, India has developed an extensive institutional credit network. This includes over 60,000 branches of commercial banks, nearly 1,00,000 cooperative credit societies, more than 10,000 branches of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), and over 2,000 primary urban cooperative banks, along with other formal financial institutions. A significant milestone in the development of rural credit in India was the establishment of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in July 1982. NABARD was specifically created as a specialized institutional mechanism to provide focused attention, coordinated direction, and effective solutions to the credit-related challenges of the agricultural and rural sectors.

4) Agriculture marketing

After independence the Government of India adopted a number of measures to improve the system of Agricultural marketing are as follows.

a) Organisation of regulated markets

Regulated markets are set up to help farmers. These markets protect farmers from people who want to cheat them like sellers and brokers. The people in charge of these markets are part of a group called the Market Committee. This committee has members from the state government, local government, brokers and farmers. This way everyone's interests are looked after. The government chooses the members of this committee for an amount of time. The Market Committee is very important, for markets. The main job of this committee is to decide the fees for things like weighing and brokerage. They also have to stop people from taking money without permission and make sure everyone follows the rules. The committee has to make sure that everyone uses the weights and gives the farmers the latest and most accurate information about the market. They also have to help resolve arguments between the people involved in the market. The committee looks after things like this, in India where there are around 7,000 to 7,300 markets that sell agricultural products and are controlled by the government.

b) Grading and standardization

Improvements in agricultural Marketing System cannot be expected unless specific attempts at a grading and standardization of the agricultural produce are made. The government recognised this quite early and the agricultural produce grading and marketing Act was passed in 1937. To facilitate grading standards for 213 agricultural commodities have so far been laid down.

c) Use of standard weights

One of the problems with markets that are not controlled is that brokers use weights that are not standard to cheat farmers. To put a stop to this the government took a step. It passed a law about weights way back in 1939. This law, which was made by the government was like a model for the state governments to make their own laws. The central government started using the system to measure things in 1958, when the Parliament passed a law to make this happen. The government did this to make things fair, for the weight system and the metric system of measures. The metric system replaced all old systems of weights and measures and has introduced uniformity in respect of all over the country through one does find old measures still existing in some village markets of the country.

d) Godown and storage facilities

We need to have a network of facilities all over the country. This way farmers do not have to sell their products right after they harvest their crops. The farmers will have power to negotiate prices. They will not have to sell their products when they're in a difficult situation. The godown facility will help the farmers wait until they get a price for their products. The farmers will be able to hold on to their crops until they get a deal. This is very important, for the farmers. They need to have a place to store their products, which's the godown facility. The government started a plan to help people in villages and rural areas. They wanted to build storage places called rural godowns. This was done to help farmers, the small ones so they do not have to sell their crops at very low prices after they harvest them. The government began this plan a time ago and since March 2001 they have been working on building these rural godowns in villages and rural areas. The rural godowns are very important, for the farmers, the small and marginal farmers because they can store their crops in these rural godowns and sell them when they get a good price.

e) Dissemination of Market information

The government wants to tell farmers about the prices of things in markets. So, they have started doing a thing. For example, the All-India Radio tells people the prices in markets every day. The All-India Radio and Doordarshan have programs and talks every week to look at what is happening with market prices. You can see market reports in markets



all over the country. These market reports get information about how much food is available how much is coming into the market how much things are selling for and so on and they are published from time, to time. The government is doing this to help farmers know what is going on with market prices. The market reports are very useful for farmers to know what is happening with the prices of the things they grow. The newspapers also published agriculture prices either daily or weekly accompanied by the short review of trends. For speedy collection and dissemination of the price and market related information to the farmers electronic connectivity is being provided to all important agricultural markets in the country under Central scheme Market Research and Information Network presently wholesale prices of more than 300 commodities and 2000 varieties are being reported on the Agmark net portal from more than 2700 markets covering all major agricultural and horticulture products.

f) Chaudhary Charan Singh national institute of agricultural marketing

Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural marketing (NIAM) earlier known as the central for agriculture marketing was established in 1988 the main aims and objectives of the institute are to augment the agricultural marketing infrastructure of the country through programs of teaching, research and consultancy services. To design and conduct training courses appropriate to the specific identified and needs of the personnel and enterprises and institutional that they serve.

g) National agricultural market (e-NAM)

With the objective to create barriers free market, enhance competition and transparency in transactions and wide choices to the farmers for the sale of their products the department of agriculture (DAC) launched National agriculture market (e-NAM) on April 14, 2016 in all, 585 mandis out of the total of 7,320 regulated markets across the country have been brought under e-NAM.

h) Gramin agricultural markets (GrAMs)

More than 86 % of the farmers in India are small and marginal they are not always in a position to directly transact at APMC and other wholesale markets. To overcome from this issue government started Gramin agricultural markets (GrAMs). These are electronically linked to e-NAM and exempted from regulation of APMCs, will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to the consumers and bulk purchasers.

5) Agricultural price policies

Agriculture price policies are really important because the prices of crops can change a lot and very quickly. This can be very bad for the people who grow these crops. For example, if the price of a crop goes down a lot in one year the people who grow that crop will lose a lot of money. This means they will have money to live on and they might not want to grow that crop again the next year. The prices of crops have been going up and up and this has helped to make the overall price of crops, in India go up too. In India the main agriculture price policies are

a) Minimum Support Prices (MSP)

The government sets support prices to help the farmers. This means that the government will buy the food grains from the farmers at this price when there is a lot of food grains in the market and the prices are very low. The food grains prices committee of 1964 said that there should be a group to decide the prices of food grains and other farm products. This group is called the agricultural prices Commission. Minimum support prices are like a promise to the farmers that they will get a price, for their food grains. The price of all commodities should be decided by the agricultural prices commission. This will help create a price system that's fair and works well for everyone. The agricultural prices commission can make sure that the prices of crops are balanced and integrated. This means that the commission can look at the needs of the economy and make decisions about the prices of competing crops. The agricultural prices commission can help resolve the issue of resources for competing crops and make sure that the overall needs of the economy are met. This will lead to a price structure, for agricultural commodities.

b) Fair price shops

The way food is given to people in our country is through a system of shops that sell things at prices. These fair price shops are meant to help people who really need it like the poor. Now these shops are helping everyone, not just the people who need it most. If people want food, they can go to the regular market to buy it. The number of price shops has gone up a lot from around 2.39 lakhs in March 1979 to around 4.75 lakhs later on. The public distribution system and the fair price shops are very important, for our country and the fair price shops are still helping people get the food they need.

6) Income Support reforms

a) Pradhan MantriKisanSammanNidhi (PM-KISAN)

The PM-KISAN is a central government scheme that was launched in 2019. This scheme helps farmers by giving them 6000 rupees every year. The money is given in three parts through something called DBT. The people who get this money are farmers who own land, including women farmers. The main goal of the PM-KISAN scheme is to give farmers some money so they can buy things they need when they need them. It also helps farmers not have to borrow money from people who're not banks. The PM-KISAN scheme is really important, for farmer households.

b) The Pradhan MantriFasalBimaYojana (PMFBY)

It launched in the year 2016, represents a major reform in India's agricultural risk-management framework. It is designed to provide crop insurance coverage, PMFBY aims to protect farmers from yield losses caused by natural



calamities, pests and diseases. Provide financial assistance to farmers and reduce stress due to crop losses. Increasing uncertainty in climate induced shocks and persistent agrarian distress, PMFBY plays a important role in stabilizing farm incomes and ensuring credit flow to the agricultural sector.

Conclusion

This paper concludes that agricultural reforms in India are essential for ensuring farmer welfare, agricultural status, food security and rural development. Reforms in land, pricing policies, technology, market regulations and policy frameworks have aimed to enhance productivity, improve price stability and collaborate farmers with advanced agricultural networks. While these reforms and policies have encouraged institutional support and reduced certain chronic structural deficiencies, their impact remains uneven due to implementation gaps, regional imbalances and lack of farmers awareness. Therefore, upcoming reforms must focus on effective implementation, inclusiveness, incorporation of technology and cooperative governance. Farmer-centric reform approach is crucial for building a sustainable and competitive agricultural sector in India.

References

1. Dr. Pramodii Balasaheb Nawale, Agricultural reforms in India, Grand academic portal Journal research, 2024, VII
2. Dr. Ramesha.T, Liberalisation Privatisation Globalisation Impact on Agriculture Sector, International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR), 2019, 6
3. Nidhi Saini, Purshottam, Akshay Kumar, Darshan Singh, Agricultural Reforms in India: The Quest for Sustainable Development, International Journal of contemporary research in Multidisciplinary, 2024, 3
4. P.C. Joshi, land reforms in India, 1975, page 87
5. V.K. Puri and S.K.Puri, Indian economy, Himalaya publishing house private limited, 2021
6. View of Agricultural Reforms in India <https://share.google/1ymzUIyEWdOIBlAbu>
7. ICT_India_Working_Paper_41.pdf <https://share.google/sCqjc8ryWSc57TP97>
8. agriwelfare.gov.in



Original Article

Role of INFLIBNET in Knowledge Management and Online Resources Management in Digital Libraries

Basavaraj Chavan¹, Kantappa Chavan²

¹Library and Information Assistant, National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal Mangalore,

² Librarian, S. D. V. S Sangh's Shri. L. K. Khot College of Commerce, Sankeshwar, Hukkeri, Belgaum. Karnataka, India

ORCID: 0000-0001-8121-5211

Email: ammichavan10@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: **Abstract**

JRD -2026-180216

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 70-73

February 2026

The growth of digital libraries has significantly transformed knowledge creation, storage, and dissemination in academic institutions. In India, the Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre plays a vital role in strengthening digital library infrastructure through the application of information and communication technologies. This paper examines the role of INFLIBNET in supporting Knowledge Management (KM) and Online Resources Management in digital libraries. Using a descriptive and analytical approach based on secondary data, the study analyzes INFLIBNET's major initiatives such as e-ShodhSindhu, Shodhganga, IndCat, and IRINS. The findings reveal that INFLIBNET has greatly enhanced access to scholarly resources, improved research visibility, and facilitated effective knowledge sharing among academic institutions.

Keywords: INFLIBNET, Digital Libraries, Knowledge Management, Online Resources Management, e-Resources.

Introduction

Digital libraries have become essential components of modern education and research systems. They enable users to access a wide range of electronic resources such as e-books, e-journals, databases, theses, and multimedia content irrespective of geographical limitations. Efficient management of these digital resources requires structured approaches such as Knowledge Management (KM) and Online Resources Management. The Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre, established by the University Grants Commission (UGC), was created to modernize academic libraries in India and promote networking among them. INFLIBNET acts as a facilitator for resource sharing, digital content creation, and access management. Through its various digital initiatives, INFLIBNET supports knowledge creation, organization, preservation, and dissemination, making it a central agency for KM and online resource management in Indian digital libraries. In the contemporary knowledge-driven society, effective knowledge management has emerged as a critical component for academic and research institutions. The exponential growth of information resources, coupled with rapid advancements in information and communication technologies (ICT), has transformed the way knowledge is created, organized, disseminated, and utilized. Libraries, particularly academic libraries, play a pivotal role in facilitating knowledge management by ensuring seamless access to scholarly information, promoting resource sharing, and supporting research and learning activities. In India, the Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre, an autonomous Inter-University Centre of the University Grants Commission (UGC), has significantly contributed to strengthening the knowledge infrastructure of higher education institutions. Established with the objective of modernizing university libraries and promoting networking and resource sharing INFLIBNET has initiated several programmes and services such as UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, e-ShodhSindhu, Shodhganga, Shodhgangotri, IndCat and SOUL (Software for University Libraries).

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Basavaraj Chavan, Librarian, S. D. V. S Sangh's Shri. L. K. Khot College of Commerce, Sankeshwar, Hukkeri, Belgaum. Karnataka, India ORCID: 0000-0001-8121-5211

How to cite this article:

Chavan, B., & Chavan, K. (2026). Role of INFLIBNET in Knowledge Management and Online Resources Management in Digital Libraries. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 70–73. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654694>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654694





These initiatives have enhanced access to e-resources, reduced duplication of efforts, preserved indigenous scholarly output, and facilitated collaborative research across institutions. From a knowledge management perspective, INFLIBNET plays a crucial role in the processes of knowledge acquisition, organization, storage, retrieval, sharing, and dissemination. By providing centralized platforms for electronic theses and dissertations, bibliographic databases, and scholarly publications, INFLIBNET supports the creation and reuse of knowledge at both individual and institutional levels. Moreover, its training programmes, workshops, and capacity-building initiatives contribute to developing knowledge competencies among library professionals and researchers. Thus, INFLIBNET functions not merely as a library network but as a strategic knowledge management system that supports academic excellence, research productivity, and informed decision-making in Indian higher education.

Literature Review

Several studies have highlighted the growing importance of digital libraries and national library networks in academic environments.

Gupta and Singh (2018) emphasized that INFLIBNET has played a transformative role in automating university libraries and promoting cooperative cataloguing in India. Their study found that digital initiatives such as IndCat and OCS have significantly reduced duplication of work and improved bibliographic control.

Kabra, Gupta, and Kumar (2020) examined the role of INFLIBNET during the COVID-19 period and observed that platforms like e-ShodhSindhu and Shodhganga ensured uninterrupted access to academic resources during institutional closures. The study highlighted INFLIBNET's contribution to online education and remote research support.

Sharma (2019) focused on Knowledge Management practices in digital libraries and concluded that institutional repositories and research information systems are crucial tools for capturing and sharing organizational knowledge. The author identified INFLIBNET's services as strong examples of KM implementation at a national level.

Existing literature clearly indicates that INFLIBNET is instrumental in strengthening digital library services, though continuous evaluation is necessary to understand its evolving impact on KM and online resource management.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of this study are:

1. To examine the role of INFLIBNET in Knowledge Management in digital libraries.
2. To analyze INFLIBNET's contribution to Online Resources Management.
3. To assess the impact of INFLIBNET initiatives on academic and research communities.
4. To identify challenges and future prospects of INFLIBNET-supported digital services.

Methodology

The study adopts a descriptive and analytical research methodology based on secondary data sources.

Sources of Data

1. Research articles, journals, and conference papers
2. INFLIBNET official publications and reports
3. Academic websites and digital library literature
4. Books related to digital libraries and knowledge management

Method of Analysis

The collected data were analysed qualitatively to evaluate INFLIBNET's digital initiatives and their role in KM and online resources management. Comparative analysis was used to understand how these services contribute to digital library development.

Role of INFLIBNET in Knowledge Management

a. Facilitating Knowledge Creation

INFLIBNET supports knowledge creation through digital platforms such as **Shodhganga**, which hosts electronic theses and dissertations submitted by Indian universities. This initiative preserves research output and prevents duplication of research work.

- a) Institutional repositories that host digitized theses, research outputs, conference proceedings, and scholarly communications.
- b) Platforms such as **Shodh-Chakra**, which help researchers manage the research lifecycle, connect supervisors, and streamline research data.

These systems capture and organize knowledge generated by scholars, enabling reuse and integration across institutions.

b. Knowledge Organization and Access

INFLIBNET uses metadata standards, union catalogues, and discovery tools to enhance retrieval:

Tools like IndCat and Online Copy Cataloguing System (OCS) promote standardized cataloguing and metadata creation. These systems enhance bibliographic control and facilitate efficient information retrieval.

1. **IndCat** (Indian Union Catalogue) provides a union database of bibliographic records across Indian libraries.
2. **OCS (Online Copy-Catalogue System)** avoids duplication and promotes cooperative cataloguing.
3. **Knowledge Sharing and Collaboration**



4. INFLIBNET's infrastructure connects thousands of institutions: INFLIBNET promotes knowledge sharing through IRINS (Indian Research Information Network System), which integrates institutional repositories, researcher profiles, and publication data, thereby improving research visibility and collaboration.
5. **IRINS (Indian Research Information Network System)** integrates institutional data, repository outputs, and researcher profiles, promoting visibility of research and collaborative networks.
6. **LIB-VAHINI** supports LIS professionals to share expertise and build networks.
7. Through these systems, research communication is strengthened and made interoperable across multiple networks.

INFLIBNET and Online Resources Management

a. E-Resource Provisioning

INFLIBNET has been instrumental in managing access to large collections of electronic journals, books, and databases through national consortia like:

1. e-ShodhSindhu, offering access to thousands of full-text journals and extensive e-book collections. e-ShodhSindhu Consortium is one of INFLIBNET's most significant initiatives, providing access to thousands of e-journals, e-books, and databases to universities and research institutions across India.
2. Proxy and authentication services that allow seamless off-campus access for faculty, students, and researchers.

3. b. Resource Management and Preservation

4. INFLIBNET ensures systematic management of online resources through licensing, authentication systems, metadata standards, and digital preservation practices, ensuring long-term accessibility. Digital library systems implemented by INFLIBNET ensure that online resources are:
5. Indexed, archived, and preserved using standardized metadata protocols and repository software.
6. Managed in a way that reduces redundancy and supports long-term availability of academic content.

c. Training and Capacity Building

INFLIBNET regularly conducts workshops, webinars, and training programs for library professionals and researchers to enhance digital literacy and effective use of electronic resources. Beyond technology, INFLIBNET places emphasis on building human capacity. Providing workshops, training programs, and tutorials on e-resource discovery, library automation, and digital preservation. This enables library professionals and researchers to make effective use of the digital systems and vast online collections

10. Facilitating Knowledge Creation

INFLIBNET supports the creation of scholarly resources through:

1. Institutional repositories that host digitized theses, research outputs, conference proceedings, and scholarly communications.
2. Platforms such as Shodh-Chakra, which help researchers manage the research lifecycle, connect supervisors, and streamline research data.

These systems capture and organize knowledge generated by scholars, enabling reuse and integration across institutions.

Findings of the Study

The study reveals the following findings:

1. INFLIBNET has significantly improved access to digital academic resources in Indian universities.
2. Knowledge Management practices implemented through repositories and research information systems enhance research quality and visibility.
3. Online resource consortia reduce subscription costs and ensure equitable access.
4. Continuous training programs strengthen professional competencies of library staff.
5. Challenges include technological obsolescence, licensing restrictions, and uneven infrastructure across institutions.

Conclusion

INFLIBNET plays a pivotal role in strengthening Knowledge Management and Online Resources Management in digital libraries in India. Its integrated digital initiatives have transformed academic libraries into knowledge-centric institutions that support learning, teaching, and research. By facilitating access, preservation, and sharing of scholarly content, INFLIBNET contributes significantly to national knowledge development. Continuous innovation, policy support, and capacity building are essential to sustain and expand its impact in the evolving digital environment. INFLIBNET has emerged as a cornerstone of digital library infrastructure in India. Its integrated systems and services advance both knowledge management and online resources management by enabling creation, discovery, access, and preservation of scholarly resources. By linking institutions, promoting standards, and supporting professionals, INFLIBNET continues to empower the academic community in the digital era.

References

1. Gupta, D. K., & Singh, S. (2018). *Digital libraries and academic networks in India*.
2. Kabra, N., Gupta, D. K., & Kumar, V. (2020). Role of INFLIBNET Centre in online education during COVID-19.
3. Sharma, R. (2019). Knowledge management practices in digital libraries.
4. INFLIBNET Centre. (n.d.). About INFLIBNET. Information and Library Network Centre. <https://www.inflibnet.ac.in>



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : 2230-9578 | Website: <https://jrdrv.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

5. INFLIBNET Centre. (n.d.). Shodhganga: A reservoir of Indian theses. <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in>
6. INFLIBNET Centre. (n.d.). e-ShodhSindhu: National consortium for e-resources. <https://www.inflibnet.ac.in/eshodh-sindhu>
7. INFLIBNET Centre. (n.d.). IndCat: Online union catalogue of Indian universities. <https://indcat.inflibnet.ac.in>
8. Rowley, J. (2000). Knowledge management in libraries. *Library Management*, 21(1), 44–50. <https://doi.org/10.1108/01435120010305426>



Original Article

Comparative Analysis of Psychological Traits among North Karnataka Collegiate Athletes

Shashidhar S. Kumbar

K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Karnataka, India

Email: shashi7997@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180217

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 74-77

February 2026

Submitted: 18 Jan. 2026

Revised: 28 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 08 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

The present study aims to behavior a comparative evaluation of psychological traits amongst collegiate athletes of North Karnataka, with unique connection with the Intrinsic law measurement of motivation. Intrinsic regulation, a center component of self-dedication theory, reflects an athlete's inherent leisure, interest, and pride derived from sports participation. The pattern for the have a look at consisted of inter-collegiate athletes representing special games from various schools in North Karnataka. Standardized psychological devices were employed to assess the Intrinsic regulation measurement of motivation. Descriptive statistical techniques together with suggest, wellknown deviation, and variety have been used to analyze the records. similarly, comparisons have been made throughout specific games to observe variations in intrinsic motivation tiers amongst athletes. The findings discovered fantastic differences in Intrinsic regulation ratings across various sports activities disciplines, indicating that the nature of the sport performs a substantial position in shaping intrinsic motivation. Athletes taking part in individual and talent-orientated games exhibited exceedingly higher intrinsic regulation as compared to those engaged in team and bodily worrying sports activities. The outcomes spotlight the significance of fostering intrinsic motivation to enhance sustained participation, psychological well-being, and overall performance among collegiate athletes. The take a look at provides precious insights for coaches, sports activities psychologists, and physical training professionals in designing motivation-primarily based training and intervention programs for athletes on the collegiate level in North Karnataka.

Keywords: Psychological Traits, Intrinsic Regulation, Motivation, Collegiate Athletes, Inter-Collegiate Sportsmen, North Karnataka

Introduction

Sport and athletics have always played a large function in human society, now not simplest as a shape of bodily activity however also as a mirrored image of the human psyche. The mental component of sports, typically called sports psychology, has won increasing interest in latest years. expertise the mental profile of athletes, specifically at the collegiate stage, has become a crucial region of research for boosting performance, personal improvement, and well-being. This thesis endeavors to delve into the psychological profile of inter-collegiate level sportsmen in North Karnataka, India. the world of sports, transcending mere bodily exertion, has long involved researchers and fans alike for its profound interaction with the human psyche. as the significance of mental attributes in athletic performance has received paramount popularity, the look at of sports activities psychology has assumed a critical function in understanding and improving athletes' mental profiles. The overarching objective of this examine is to provide a complete exploration of the psychological profiles of inter-collegiate stage sportsmen in North Karnataka, delving deep into their psyche to recognize the multifaceted elements that shape their athletic performance, mental well-being, and private improvement. Drawing thought from modern authors which include Smith et al. (2021) and Johnson and Brown (2022), who underscore the pivotal function of psychological factors in athletic fulfillment,

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Shashidhar S. Kumbar, K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Karnataka, India

How to cite this article:

Kumbar, S. S. (2026). Comparative Analysis of Psychological Traits among North Karnataka Collegiate Athletes. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 74–77.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654733>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654733





This thesis seeks to bridge the research gap by using meticulously analyzing the specific nuances of the athletes on this unique geographic vicinity. Furthermore, they have a look at will scrutinize the psychological stressors and demanding situations faced by using North Karnataka's inter-collegiate degree sportsmen, drawing upon the state-of-the-art insights from students like Lazarus and Folkman (2021) and Reardon and aspect (2022) to discover how pressure, anxiety, and different mental factors manifest within the context of sports activities opposition.

Background and Rationale:

North Karnataka has a treasure of sports-related heritage and sporting talent, with a multitude of colleges and universities cultivating a wide array of sports persons. North Karnataka has produced superlative sports persons who have scaled heights at the national and international platforms. There is a deficiency of comprehensive research studies analyzing the psychological front of these sports persons. A thorough understanding of the psychological composition, ways of coping, stress factors, and mental well-being of these sports persons is the need of the hour to tap their potential.

Statement of the problem:

In essence, the hassle announcement encapsulates the overarching studies question of the thesis: "what is the mental profile of inter-collegiate stage sportsmen in North Karnataka, and how can this expertise be implemented to decorate their nicely-being and performance?" This problem declaration serves as the muse upon which the complete studies take a look at is constructed, guiding the system of research goals, the collection and evaluation of records, and the improvement of pointers and interventions that make a contribution to the betterment of athletes' lives and wearing careers in North Karnataka.

Need of the study:

There are multiple convincing reasons that establish the requirement for the study on psychological profiling of the North Karnataka level inter-collegiate sports persons, and it would be appropriate to outline them here to understanding the relevance of the study within the context of physical education and sport psychological research: Firstly, the study would fulfill an important research requirement within the existing literature available on the subject, and that would relate to the particular and relatively uninvestigated group of people who are inter-collegiate level sports persons belonging to the region of North Karnataka. Though research on sport psychology has reached substantial milestones across the globe, there would not be enough research having focused attention on the special and distinct psychological factors that could influence the psychological profiling of sport persons belonging to certain regions and countries across the globe, and this would include the region represented by North Karnataka.

Review of Literature:

N S Kirankumar, R Rajaram, P. Kulothungan, (2023) explaining their studies article opine that the purpose of the have a look at was to study the specific bodily and physiological factors which might be strongly related to the playing potential of football gamers on the inter-collegiate level. on the way to achieve this goal, the researcher chose a hundred and sixty soccer players from various colleges affiliated with Bangalore North college, who compete at the inter-collegiate level, as participants. Yallappa M, (2020) this takes a look at aims to investigate the connection among the performance of Kabaddi gamers and unique bodily and anthropometric factors among one hundred eighty male university Kabaddi players from Karnataka kingdom. The examine aimed to look at the relationship between Kabaddi performance and particular bodily fitness variables, alongside anthropometric variables, in male university-level Kabaddi players. The bodily health variables include pace, agility, energy, flexibility, pull ups, and patience.

Vishal, (2019) in his studies article state that the overall performance in volleyball is contingent upon the cultivation of physical attributes along with agility, acceleration, energy, and vertical jumping, in addition to the ownership of outstanding anticipation and decision-making capabilities. Volleyball, while played on a court docket, necessitates speedy and coordinated moves of the complete body. a lot of these actions are triggered by using the movement of a ball, opposing players, or teammates. P. Naik, & Subramaniam, (2019) present the cause of the take a look at turned into to assess the impact of physical pastime programmers at the physical health of schoolboys from tribal communities. The Andhra Pradesh district of Kurnool hosted the have a look at. nine tribal faculties were randomly chosen to satisfy the have a look at's targets whilst taking the enrollment of college students into attention. There had been 800 randomly selected subjects from the 1388 folks that attend the 9 tribal faculties

Objectives of the study:

- To determine the psychological behavior of the subjects.
- To evaluate different aspects of Motivation, Anxiety and Self-Confidence.
- To examine the constituent elements of motivation, anxiety, and self-confidence.
- To analyze the significant difference between the psychological profile and selected games.

Data analysis and interpretation:

Table 7.1 Descriptive Statistics of Intrinsic Regulation Dimension of Motivation

Factor	N	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic
MOT1	400	1434.00	3.5850	.95133	-.754	.447
MOT2	400	1457.00	3.6425	.92565	-.851	.696
MOT3	400	1544.00	3.8600	.94744	-1.068	1.303
Valid N (list wise)	400					

Table 7.1: Showing Descriptive Statistics of Intrinsic Regulation Dimension of Motivation

Based at the above table four.1 the intrinsic guidelines of motivations encompass three factors recoded by way of the researcher as MOT1, MOT 2 and MOT3. the dimensions have been presented with the aid of the researcher in annexure. at first the scale has been advanced by using Pelletier, L. G. (1995) as 28 variables to assess the motivation score the various sportsman. Later the dimensions revised by means of many authors, the latest model of SMS-II consists of 18 elements with six-measurement, former scale focused beneath seven outstanding dimensions. on this observe the researcher has followed the revised SMS-II scale to evaluate the motivation rating of inter-collegiate college players in the examine area. The descriptive data well-knownshows, beneath Intrinsic regulation dimension thing 3 (i.e. MOT 3) suggest price is three.8600 and its S.D is .947. which means the respondents within the look at place, agree to the particular announcement. With admire to descriptive evaluation, it can be determined that the common degree of intrinsic law motivation is 3.8600, with a slight level of variability indicated with the aid of a general deviation of zero.94744. The rating distribution famous a bad skew, suggesting a capability prevalence of individuals with decrease ranges of motivation underneath this dimensionBased at the above table four.1 the intrinsic guidelines of motivations consist of 3 elements recoded by means of the researcher as MOT1, MOT 2 and MOT3. the scale has been offered by means of the researcher in annexure. firstly, the scale has been evolved by using Pelletier, L. G. (1995) as 28 variables to assess the motivation rating a number of the sportsman. Later the scale revised by using many authors, the current model of SMS-II consists of 18 factors with six-dimension, former scale focused below seven distinguished dimensions. in this study the researcher has adopted the revised SMS-II scale to assess the incentive rating of inter-collegiate college players within the examine vicinity. The descriptive data well-knownshows, below Intrinsic law measurement issue 3 (i.e. MOT 3) imply price is three.8600 and its S.D is .947. because of this the respondents inside the examine location, agree to the unique assertion. With appreciate to descriptive evaluation, it can be located that the average stage of intrinsic law motivation is three.8600, with a mild degree of variability indicated by a standard deviation of 0.94744. The score distribution famous a bad skew, suggesting a ability occurrence of individuals with decrease ranges of motivation underneath this size.

Table 7.2 Descriptive Statistics of Intrinsic Regulation Dimension of Motivation and Different Games

Dimension	Games	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Intrinsic regulation	Ball Games	100	3.7833	.80595	.08059	3.6234	3.9433
	Indigenous Games	100	3.8767	.62613	.06261	3.7524	4.0009
	Martial Arts	100	3.4967	.74535	.07453	3.3488	3.6446
	Individual games (Athletes)	100	3.6267	.78892	.07889	3.4701	3.7832
	Total	400	3.6958	.75629	.03781	3.6215	3.7702

Table 7.2: Showing Descriptive Statistics of Intrinsic Regulation Dimension of Motivation and Different Games

This table summarizes the descriptive statistics for "Intrinsic Regulation" motivation in various types of games, which include Ball Games, Indigenous Games, Martial Arts, and Individual Games (Athletes) in a sample size of 400. These scores indicate the level of motivation, where the highest mean was obtained in "Indigenous Games" at 3.8767 and the lowest in "Martial Arts" at 3.4967. This measure of standard deviation indicates the dispersion level of the scores from the mean. The 95% Confidence Interval for the Mean is a key aspect in determining the accuracy of the level of motivation, as these intervals indicate the likely location of the actual mean for the populations. It would be revealed from the data gathered in relation to the study that there is high motivation in/of the participants in "Indigenous Games," which emanates from their own. Those engaged in "Martial Arts" would appear to lack the least



level of intrinsic regulation motivation. Thus, there is affirmative interpretation and confirmation by the researcher that various types of games.

Particulars	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	8.481	3	2.827	5.095	.002
Within Groups	219.734	396	.555		
Total	228.215	399			

Table 7.3: Showing NOVA- Intrinsic Regulation Dimension of Motivation

The large F-statistic is 5.1/2 with a p-value of zero.002 rejects the null hypothesis, indicating that there is a statistically good-sized distinction in suggest motivation scores among college gamers across the various recreation kinds. therefore, the researcher has evidence to guide the alternative speculation, suggesting that at the least one institution (sport type) has a extraordinary suggest motivation rating.

Major Findings of the study:

- Analysis of the research work highlights that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of the Intrinsic Regulation dimension of motivation for players in different types of games. In Indigenous Games, the mean motivation level is the highest, while in Martial Arts, the level is lowest.
- For the dimension of Integrated Regulation, this study concludes that there is no statistically significant difference in mean values of motivation between university players in Ball Games, Indigenous Games, Martial Arts, and Individual Games.
- There is no significant difference found in the mean value of the motivation score on the Identified Regulation factor among university-level players of Ball Games, Indigenous Games, Martial Arts, and Individual Games.

2 Major suggestions of the study:

- The recommendation to sports psychologists and coaches to design interventions that target extrinsic and intrinsic motivation, based on the results and differences in mean scores among different types of games, suggests that steps be taken to increase motivation in games that show lower mean scores.
- Since no differences were found among different types of sports on the integrated regulation of motivation, it is recommended that efforts should be made for promotion of recognition of the importance of sports among participants.
- Considering the results in terms of the regulation of motivation among university players across different game types, there is a need to emphasize the relevance of sports in light of individual goals and values.

Conclusion:

In the long run, this study exhibits the complex psychological make-up of university athletes collaborating in extraordinary sports activities, highlighting the factors of motivation, anxiety, and self-self-assurance. The consequences factor out the complex components of intrinsic motivation, showcasing extremely good versions throughout one-of-a-kind kinds of games. Indigenous games showcase the highest suggest motivation scores, whilst martial arts show the bottom. alternatively, the law of motivation in sports activities remains consistent across distinct disciplines, highlighting the substantial acknowledgement of the importance of sports activities. there's a clean consistency inside the expertise of the significance of sports activities and the motivation that comes from external elements, as seen inside the uniformity of identified law and external law. The existing have a look at additionally emphasizes the significance of deliberating person mental trends and private desires whilst inspecting athletes' motivational dynamics, as age on my own does not have a sizeable impact on motivation ranges. via the outcomes of modern-day studies, the researcher has observed that tension ranges in gaming are characterised by means of a slight stage of somatic tension. curiously, there is a distinction in anxiety degrees throughout one-of-a-kind recreation categories. The challenging patterns among motivation, anxiety, and self-self-assurance substantially impact the mental braveness of athletes, guiding them toward lengthy-term success and resilience of their sporting interests.

References:

1. Brown, D. J., Jones, I., & Abbey, G. (2017). Understanding the nature of performance anxiety in elite sports: A psychological perspective. *Performance Enhancement & Health*, 5(4), 103-113.
2. Kumar, A., & Singh, B. (2023). Team performance pressure and its impact on athletes in traditional Indian sports. *International Journal of Kho-Kho and Kabaddi Research*, 5(1), 45-60.
3. Smith, A. L., & Ntoumanis, N. (2021). An examination of the relationship between coaching behavior and athlete motivation: A self-determination theory perspective. *Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 43(1), 45-58.
4. Yallappa, M. (2020). Relationship of selected physical and anthropometrical variables on the performance of Karnataka state inter university male Kabaddi players. *Journal of Sports Science and Nutrition*, 1(2), 10-13.



Original Article

A Comparison Study of Open Source and Commercial Library Management Software's

Mahaling H. Kesti

Hira Sugar Institute of Technology, Nidasoshi, Karnataka, INDIA

Email: mkesti2000@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180218

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 78-81

February 2026

Submitted: 18 Jan. 2026

Revised: 28Jan. 2026

Accepted: 08 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Library management software plays a pivotal role in modernizing library operations by automating core functions such as cataloguing, circulation, acquisition, and user management. This comparative study examines the strengths, weaknesses, and applicability of open source and commercial library management systems. Open-source solutions such as Koha and Evergreen offer customizable, cost-effective alternatives with active community support, while commercial packages like Aleph and Sierra provide professional support, robust integration, and polished user interfaces for institutional needs. The study evaluates key criteria including cost, scalability, usability, technical support, customization potential, and sustainability. Findings suggest that open-source systems are particularly advantageous for institutions with limited budgets and in-house technical capacity, enabling flexibility and vendor independence. Conversely, commercial solutions often benefit larger organizations seeking turnkey implementations and dedicated service agreements. The research concludes with recommendations to guide library administrators in choosing solutions aligned with institutional goals, resource availability, and long-term digital strategy.

Key words: Library Management Software: Open-Source Software: Commercial Software: Integrated Library System (ILS): Automation of Libraries:

Introduction

Library Management Software (LMS) is a specialized tool designed to streamline and automate the day-to-day operations of a library. It helps manage essential functions such as book acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, member registration, and periodical tracking with efficiency and accuracy. By digitizing traditional library processes, LMS enhances the accessibility, organization, and management of library resources. This software not only reduces manual workload but also improves user services by providing quick access to information, real-time updates, and better resource tracking. Whether in schools, colleges, universities, or public libraries, a well-implemented library management system plays a vital role in ensuring the smooth operation and modern functionality of libraries in the digital age.

Library automation involves using computers to manage various library activities such as acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, and periodical management. It enhances not just routine tasks but also helps provide timely and relevant information to users. However, many libraries face financial constraints and cannot afford costly proprietary software, which limits experimentation and upgrades. Proprietary software is expensive and closed-source, meaning it cannot be freely modified or shared. In contrast, **open-source software (OSS)** offers a cost-effective solution. OSS is free, modifiable, and promotes sharing and collaboration, making it ideal for libraries with limited budgets. Many open-source library management systems are now available and can help libraries stay current with technological advancements.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654777



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Mahaling H. Kesti, Hira Sugar Institute of Technology, Nidasoshi, Karnataka, INDIA

How to cite this article:

Kesti, M. H. (2026). A Comparison Study of Open Source and Commercial Library Management Software's. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 78–81.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654777>



Concepts Used in the Study:

Open-Source Software: According to Science direct “Open-source software refers to software that provides access to its source code, allowing users to inspect and modify it as needed. It is often released under a license that permits modification and even commercial use, as long as the modified software is also made available with its source code. Examples of open source software include the Linux operating system, the Python programming language, and the Apache web server (*Open Source Software - an Overview* | *ScienceDirect Topics*, n.d.).

Objectives Of the Study:

1. To examine how library management systems enhance efficiency in library services and resource accessibility.
2. To evaluate the role of automation in improving cataloguing, circulation, and acquisition processes in libraries.
3. To compare the features of various library management systems.
4. To identify challenges faced in implementing and maintaining library management systems in academic and public libraries.
5. To analyze the impact of digital tools on traditional library management and service delivery methods.
6. To recommend best practices for optimizing library management systems to support modern library operations effectively.

Review Of Literature:

- **(Randhawa, 2013)** highlighted the significance of open-source software, particularly in the context of Library Management Systems (LMS), which are tools used to manage library resources such as book inventories, patron information, and transactions. It emphasizes that commercial LMS solutions are often costly, making open-source alternatives a practical and cost-effective choice for libraries. The paper explores the key features, selection criteria, advantages, and limitations of open source LMS.
- **(Rai & Kumar, 2011)** examined the development and current trends in Library Management Software (LMS), focusing specifically on systems that offer web-based interfaces or complete web-based solutions. The study involves a survey conducted among software vendors in Delhi, India, using a questionnaire to gather information on six selected LMS packages. The findings reveal that while many LMS options exist in the market, only a few are fully web-compatible and equipped with advanced technological features.
- **Rafols et al., (2010)** introduced a novel method for visually mapping scientific research over time and in real-time, known as science overlay maps. These maps offer a way to benchmark research activity, analyze collaborations, and track changes across disciplines and institutions, such as universities, corporations, and funding agencies. The approach is positioned within the broader context of global and local efforts to map scientific outputs. A key benefit of overlay maps is their ability to represent emerging research areas and organizations that fall outside traditional academic disciplines.
- **(Chue Hong et al., 2022)** stated that the FAIR principles, originally for scientific data, have been adapted for research software due to its unique traits like executability and versioning. The FAIR4RS Working Group developed tailored guidelines to improve software sharing and reuse. This effort is supported by growing community and institutional adoption to enhance research reproducibility. **(Viji et al., (2024)** observed that traditional library systems rely on manual tasks, causing inefficiency and security issues. RFID technology, which tags books and automates management, improves accuracy, speed, and data security. Compared to old methods like handwritten catalogs, RFID offers better inventory control and easier resource management, making libraries more efficient and secure.

Library Management Software: An Overview:

Introduction

Library management software (LMS) is a comprehensive digital solution designed to automate and facilitate the day-to-day operations of libraries. These systems are integral to modern libraries, enabling efficient management of book catalogues, inventory tracking, lending processes, and user services. By digitizing traditional library functions, LMS platforms help libraries enhance service delivery, improve resource accessibility, and streamline administrative workflows (Kamble et al., 2012).

Meaning and Definitions:

A library management software, also known as a Library Management System (LMS) or Integrated Library System (ILS), is specialized software designed to automate and streamline all the major functions and operations of a library. It helps librarians and staff efficiently manage the acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, and inventory of books and other library materials, as well as maintain detailed records of library members and their transactions.

Types of library management software

By Licensing / Deployment

Open-Source ILS:

Library automation is concerned with managing, controlling and automating library activities, and services. In an automated library, computers are used in most of the activities, such as acquisition, cataloguing, circulation control



and periodical management. Library automation not only does housekeep activities, but it also provides the current and relevant information to the users, according to their demands. Libraries do not have huge funds to experiment, and they don't usually purchase additional resources.

Koha – Enterprise-grade, web-based, widely used; supports cataloging, circulation, acquisitions, serials, OPAC, self-checkout

Evergreen – Designed for consortiums and public libraries; scalable, with self-registration, customized cataloging

OpenBiblio – Lightweight PHP-based system ideal for small or rural libraries; supports MARC and OPAC

NewGenLib – Java-based, popular in developing countries; covers acquisitions, serials, OPAC, mobile, and MARC21/Z39.50

BiblioteQ, OPALS, InvenioILS, slims – Other open-source options suited to digital/media libraries and schools

Commercial / Proprietary:

Commercial Software” is the model where the software developed by a commercial entity is typically licensed for a fee to a customer, either directly or through channels in object, binary or executable code. The commercial entity often provides support, training, updates and other similar services needed by customers to efficiently use that software. The source code of the software may be made available to certain users of the software through special licensing or other agreements, but is usually not distributed to the general public, and may not be copied or modified except in a manner provided for in such agreements

Libsys

Features: Indian commercial ILS offering modules like cataloguing, OPAC, serials, and digital library management.

Best For: Indian academic institutions and research libraries.

Strengths: Localized support, RFID integration, digital library features

Soul

SOUL (Software for University Libraries) is a commercial Integrated Library Management System (ILMS) developed by INFLIBNET Centre in India, designed specifically for academic and university libraries.

Alma (Ex Libris) – Cloud ILS with deep resource management and analytics

Innovative Sierra

Features: Comprehensive ILS with modules for cataloging, circulation, and acquisitions.

Best For: Large academic and public library systems.

Strengths: Real-time analytics, integration options, and strong technical support.

Voyager is an integrated library system used by hundreds of libraries, universities and museums around the world. Voyager was developed by Endeavor Information Systems Inc., which was merged into Ex Libris Group in December 2006.

Benefits Of Open Source and Commercial Library Management Softwares:

Benefits of Open-Source Library Management Software

Open-source software is generally free of licensing fees, making it ideal for libraries with limited budgets.

Libraries can modify the source code to suit their specific needs and workflows.

Libraries are not locked into a single vendor and can choose their own service providers.

Strong global user communities provide updates, plugins, and shared solutions.

Source code is openly available, allowing better auditing and enhanced security.

Suitable for small to large libraries, with the ability to scale as collections grow.

2 Benefits of Commercial Library Management Software

Dedicated vendor support ensures quick troubleshooting and regular maintenance.

Commercial software usually offers polished interfaces requiring minimal technical expertise.

Includes advanced modules such as analytics, discovery tools, and cloud hosting.

Thoroughly tested systems with guaranteed uptime and performance.

Vendors provide structured training programs and detailed manuals.

Ensures compliance with international standards and emerging technologies.

Challenges Of Open Source and Commercial Library Management Software's:

1 Challenges of Open-Source Library Management Software

Open source LMS often require skilled IT staff for installation, customization, and maintenance, which may not be available in all libraries.

Support mainly depends on community forums and documentation, which may be inconsistent or slow compared to commercial vendors.

Regular Updates bug fixes, and security patches must be handled by the library, increasing workload and risk if neglected.

While highly customizable, modifications may be complex and can affect system stability if not properly managed.



Challenges of Commercial Library Management Software

Commercial LMS involve high initial purchase costs, annual maintenance charges, and licensing fees, which can burden small libraries.

Libraries may become dependent on a single vendor, making migration to another system difficult and costly.

customization options are often restricted and subject to vendor approval or additional charges.

Migrating data to or from commercial systems can be complex and expensive.

Conclusion:

The comparative analysis of open-source and commercial Library Management Systems (LMS) reveals important insights into how libraries can navigate the rapidly evolving landscape of digital information management. As libraries transform from physical repositories of books to dynamic knowledge centers, the role of an efficient, scalable, and user-centered LMS becomes increasingly central to their function. This study aimed to evaluate several prominent LMS platforms—both open-source and commercial—across five major feature categories: Cataloging and Metadata Standards, User and Access Services, Automation and Integration, Reporting and Analytics, and Security and Compliance. Through a detailed feature-by-feature comparison, the study provides evidence-based insights to guide the selection, implementation, and development of LMS platforms in diverse institutional contexts.

One of the key findings is that both open-source and commercial LMS platforms have matured significantly in recent years, with many of them offering robust features that cater to the diverse needs of modern libraries. Open-source LMSs such as Koha and Evergreen offer high degrees of customization, flexibility, and adherence to international standards like MARC21, Z39.50, and Dublin Core. These systems often encourage community-driven innovation and provide cost-effective alternatives to commercial solutions, especially for institutions with limited budgets. On the other hand, commercial LMSs like Ex Libris Alma and SirsiDynix Symphony typically provide more polished user interfaces, dedicated customer support, and advanced automation features, making them attractive for large or complex library systems that require seamless integration with other enterprise tools and services.

References:

1. Chue Hong, N. P., Katz, D. S., Barker, M., Lamprecht, A.-L., Martinez, C., Psomopoulos, F. E., Harrow, J., Castro, L. J., Gruenpeter, M., Martinez, P. A., Honeyman, T., Struck, A., Lee, A., Loewe, A., van Werkhoven, B., Jones, C., Garijo, D., Plomp, E., Genova, F., Yehudi, Y. (2022).
2. Hiremath, B. K., & Anand, K. (2015). Mobile technology-based information services in the digital world. *International Journal of Development Research*, 5(09), 5474-5477.
3. MasterSoft. (n.d.). Library Management System: Library Automation Software. Retrieved June 5, 2025, from <https://www.iitms.co.in/library-management-system>
4. Musale, P. (2024, July 5). What is a Library Management System? *eGenius*. <http://egenius.in/blogs/what-is-a-library-management-system/>
5. Rai, N., & Kumar, S. (2011). Comparative features of integrated library management software systems available in Delhi. *The Electronic Library*, 29(1), 121–146. <https://doi.org/10.1108/02640471111111479>
6. Randhawa, S. (2013). Open-Source Library Management Softwares. <https://repository.arizona.edu/handle/10150/299575>
7. Rfaols, I., Porter, A. L., & Leydesdorff, L. (2010). Science overlay maps: A new tool for research policy and library management. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 61(9), 1871–1887. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.21368>
8. Viji, C., Najmusher, H., Rajkumar, N., Mohanraj, A., Nachiappan, B., Neelakandan, C., & Jagajeevan, R. (2024). Intelligent Library Management Using Radio Frequency Identification. In *AI-Assisted Library Reconstruction* (pp. 126–143). IGI Global Scientific Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-2782-1.ch007>



Original Article

Changing Multipolarity and Global World Order: India's Role and Challenges In 2026

Pooja S. Khanappagol

Lecturer, Department of Political Science, K.L.E Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College Nipani

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180219

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 82-86

February 2026

Submitted: 18Jan. 2026

Revised: 28Jan. 2026

Accepted: 08 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

The global world order in 2026 reflects a clear shift from unipolar and bipolar structures to a complex multipolar system marked by the diffusion of power among multiple state and non-state actors. The relative decline of Western dominance, the rise of China, Russia's strategic resurgence, and the growing influence of emerging powers such as India and Brazil have reshaped global governance. This transition has intensified geopolitical competition, economic nationalism, technological rivalries, and security challenges worldwide. Within this evolving order, India has emerged as a significant global actor due to its large population, economic growth, strategic location, and commitment to democratic values and strategic autonomy. India's foreign policy in 2026 balances realism and idealism, demonstrated through active engagement in multilateral forums such as the G20, BRICS, Quad, SCO, and the United Nations. By advocating institutional reforms, promoting Global South interests, and leading initiatives in climate action, digital public infrastructure, and development cooperation, India seeks a more inclusive global order. India's expanding role faces constraints. These include managing relations with major powers like China and the United States, addressing regional security challenges, coping with economic uncertainties, and aligning domestic development with global ambitions. Technological dependence, energy security, and climate commitments further limit India's strategic options. Its future influence will depend on sustained economic resilience, strategic clarity, and effective multilateral engagement.

Key Words: Multipolarity, Global World Order, India's Foreign Policy, Strategic Autonomy, Global South.

Introduction

Multipolarity refers to a global gadget wherein there are three or greater electricity centres. however, this may embody preparations starting from tripolar systems (the us, Japan and the european in the latter many years of the 20th century) to effectively nonpolar machine, wherein electricity is so diffuse that no actor can any further be portrayed as a 'pole'. Neorealists argue that multipolarity creates a bias in choose of fluidity and uncertainty, that can lead only to instability and an improved probability of struggle. Liberals although argue that multipolar structures are characterized through a bent in the direction of multilateralism, as a greater even division of worldwide strength promotes peace, cooperation and integration. Not all multipolar trends in twenty-first century global order are associated with the upward thrust of rising powers, but. 3 broader tendencies have supported the fragmentation and pluralization of worldwide electricity, and possibly propose that each one kingdom-centric fashions of world order (bipolar, unipolar or multi polar) and the distribution of global strength are outmoded. the primary of those traits is unfolding globalization. As all fantastic powers are embedded to a more or lesser volume in international financial preparations and take part within an interlocking capitalist machine, the pursuit of countrywide self-hobby can handily suggest, globalists argue, accelerated integration and cooperation. this means that first-rate power rivalry in terms of fundamental geopolitical conflicts and genuinely world conflict may be a element of the beyond.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Pooja S. Khanappagol, Lecturer, Department of Political Science, K.L.E Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College Nipani

How to cite this article:

Khanappagol, P. S. (2026). Changing Multipolarity and Global World Order: India's Role and Challenges In 2026. Journal of Research & Development, 18(2(I)), 82–86.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654809>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654809





In a context of multiplied interdependence and interconnectedness, economic rivalry may have displaced military conflict. The gloomy prospect for multilateralism is a contrast with India's brightening opportunities to shape regional and global orders. As India's regional and global multilateralism has emerged at the core of India's national security and international relations. No wonder India is investing so heavily in multilateral diplomacy. The end of cold war at the turn of the 1990's created favorable conditions for an intensive phase of global world order. There are many great powers with divergent interests that are pulling the global order in different directions, rendering the emerging multipolarity fluid rather than as a structured system during cold war era. As a foreign policy India mostly works within these important frames – realism, liberalism, deterrence or constructivism. These frameworks dictate what states count as rational and who counts on the global stage. It has emphasized sovereignty and strategic autonomy resisting alignment with any power bloc. This approach has gained renewed relevance in world marked by great power completion and regional instability. Alongside other rising and middle powers, India seeks to protect regional interests without being drawn into rivalries among the United States, China and Russia. A reimagined global order must embrace plurality- not just a power, but of experience and voice. India's vision is not dominance, but of dignity: a world where sovereignty is respected, cooperation is valued and institutions are shaped by the many not the few.

Objectives:

- To understand the concept of multipolarity and its emergence in the post-unipolar global system.
- To analyze the changing structure of the global world order with the rise of new power centers such as China, the EU, Russia, and the Global South.
- To assess India's strategic role in shaping a multipolar world through diplomacy, multilateralism, and strategic autonomy.
- To evaluate India's economic and technological influence as a driver of global power redistribution.
- To suggest policy measures and strategic options for strengthening India's position in the emerging global order.

India's role in Multi Polarity & world order:

On the grounds that independence India followed strategic autonomy in one form or other, whether it is known as non-alignment, multi-alignment, multi directional overseas policy. and that they did now not observe this as dogma however as overseas policy method to the use's pursuits in uneven international system. A conventional knowledge approximately Indian foreign coverage became it become too idealistic in preliminary years to recognize contemporary strength politics. however Non-alignment and Asian solidarity, as envisaged with the aid of top Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and others helped India, a new decolonized republic that become born right into a Bipolar international order, mobilize voices inside the third international and live out of each bloc and pursue its interest and those of the newly decolonized international locations. This gave each moral footing and pragmatic levers to India's overseas policy.

Great Power Rivalry:

From India's factor of view, worldwide order is once more changing. The U.S. remains the arena's most powerful united states however the world order is no longer Unipolar. China, already the world's 2d biggest economy, is rising as sturdy competitor to the use's worldwide primacy. Russia is hard the western protection architecture in Europe, militarily. on this anarchic order, India wishes strike balance between high-quality powers without joining any alliance gadget. It is not a disruptive, revisionist energy. It helps multilateral worldwide order, and this is as it desires the worldwide machine to be greater representative in keeping with Geopolitical realities of the present. the world is already multipolar, economically, however a comparable transition has now not taken place in its electricity dynamics. India desires to enhance the system where its voice and that worldwide south, would be heard with extra hobby.

Think West policy of India:

The Think West policy became a defining feature of India's foreign policy. Engagement expanded beyond six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states to include Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, & North African Muslim majority countries such as Nigeria, Ghana, and Ethiopia. This outreach capitalized on shifting Arab perception of India's economic strength and rising global stature. India's interests in west Asia are shaped by the growing presence of global powers, particularly China, which has expanded its regional influence through strategic investments in infrastructure and ports, such as Jebel Ali port in UAE and Duqm Port in Oman. Perhaps the most striking change in political. Countries that once viewed India through the prism of Pakistan such as Saudi Arabia and UAE now see India as long-term strategic partner. India today not neglected by any Persian Gulf countries. It is respected, courted and trusted.

India and United Nations:

Last 80 years of UN stands at a crossroads. The world it was designed to serve has changed beyond recognition. The bipolar order of 1945 gave way to American unipolarity, which in turn has yielded to a fragmented, multipolar landscape. New powers have emerged, old alliances have frayed, and transitional challenges like climate change to cyber warfare defy the boundaries of traditional diplomacy. India as the world's most populous nation and largest democratic nation, a major contributor to UN peacekeeping and rising economic power, India embodies the



spirit of UN charter. Despite all this, it remains outside the permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council.

India's Global development in Finance:

The global order that gave rise to the millennium development goals and later Sustainable development goals is quickly changing. We are witnessing the decline of traditional US led global dominance and growing influence of developing countries like China, India, and Brazil. Over the past decade, India has strengthened its soft power and become a strong voice for the Global South, promoting sustainable development through green and blue economy diplomacy. India influences global financial reforms through groups like G20, QUAD, BRICS, SCO and forums such as the conference of parties (COP), Financing for development (FFD), global tax reforms, and debt restructuring platforms.

Nuclear energy for transforming India 2025:

The SHANTI Bill 2025 is proposed law to reform India's civil nuclear energy sector and make it more open, and investment friendly. The bill allows limited private and foreign participation in nuclear power while retaining state oversight. By this leverage international cooperation, including the Indo-US civil nuclear deal, while maintaining strategic oversight. The government of India underscored that it's no longer waiting for global tides to lift our boat.

Voice of Global south:

India's diplomatic calendar 2025 illustrated art of adept diplomatic embrace. Geopolitical instability underscored the fragility of the international system and highlighted the importance of multi-alignment. New Delhi has depended ties with the Global south while balancing relations with Washington, Moscow and Beijing. By positioning itself as the voice of the Global south at COP 30 in Brazil, India championed equitable climate actions, demanded developed nations move beyond targets toward the actual delivery of predictable support.

Indian Diaspora:

The Indian diaspora refers to a vast network of people with Indian heritage who now live around the world. The Indian diaspora population (MoEA) is about 32 million (most significant in the world). Economic Powerhouse: India is the world's largest recipient of remittances, with a significant portion coming from the Middle East.

- Individuals of Indian origin hold prominent political positions globally, including in the US, UK, and Pacific island nations like Fiji.
- The entrepreneurial spirit of the diaspora is evident in Silicon Valley.
- Diaspora communities play a vital role in backchannel diplomacy or Track II diplomacy. For instance, Indian Americans lobbied for the successful Indo-US Civil Nuclear Deal.
- Cultural Ambassadors
- Philanthropy in supporting education, healthcare, and social development initiatives.
- Knowledge Transfer For example, Indian-American scientists play a key role in India's space research.

India's Foreign Policy Challenges in 2026:

India currently holds the 28th position in the 2023 Global Soft Power Index. Pm Modi Has Noted 5 Important Pillars of India's Soft Power: Samman (dignity), Samvaad (dialogue), Samriddhi (shared prosperity), Suruksha (regional and global security) & Sanskriti evam Sabhayata (Cultural and civilizational links).

Challenges in India's Soft Power

- Coordination Gap
- Religious Tourism Lag
- India's soft power efforts are often hampered by a lack of dedicated funding.
- The unclear mandate of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), the primary body for cultural diplomacy, hinders its effectiveness.

Negative media portrayals of issues like pollution, child labor, and violence against women can deter potential visitors and undermine India's soft power projection.

Defence Diplomacy:

Geopolitical Concerns: China's assertive actions in the region pose a significant challenge.

- Structural Limitations: A lack of dedicated defence wings in many embassies compared to major powers hinders effective cooperation.
- Inconsistent Implementation: Defence cooperation currently operates on a country-by-country basis, lacking a unified strategy.
- Coordination Issues: Disjointed communication between ministries involved in defence cooperation can hinder efficient implementation.
- Resource Constraints: Limited defense spending (2% of GDP in 2022-23) can restrict capabilities and partnerships.



India's Strategy Towards the Global South:

Championing Common Issues to address shared challenges like poverty, hunger, and access to healthcare.

- Building Strategic Alliances with other developing countries, particularly in Africa, to enhance its influence on the global stage.
- Focus on South-South Cooperation through initiatives like sharing expertise, technology transfer, and capacity building.
- Countering Neo-Colonialism Organizations like the Non-Aligned Movement haven't been successful in advocating for developing countries.
- India's own development challenges, like limited resources, can limit its ability to support others.
- Diversity and Disunity
- The financial dominance of Western nations limits India's ability to provide significant financial aid.

Trump Tariff Policy:

India faced turbulence due to higher US tariffs, and the Rupee sliding past 91 to dollar. Implementation of long pending labour code, tax cut from middle class & GST slab has boosted consumer confidence. Average GDP growth in the first two quarters has remained 8 per cent with manufacturing and service growing 9 percent. Therefore, positive indications for India's growth ahead. Still, we need to focus on improving economy.

Digital Sovereignty:

Currently global power is shifted from naval, geopolitical preeminence. Data is the new currency of the realism. A nations digital footprints is now primary source of wealth and most effective tool to diplomacy. For a burgeoning economic power like india, this reality presents stark. We must navigate a trilemma of digital governance: digital ascendancy, digital capitulation in simple words Digital sovereignty.

Europe in focus:

India is set to energies its ties with the European union, as its host the European leaders. India already signed a trade deal with the UK, now negotiating a trade deal with European Union that promises to unlock its markets for Indian products vice-versa.

China-U.S. détente:

India will be watching the engagement between the U.S and China. Trump & Xi are locked in a battle for dominance over AI and chips, and much is at stake about future semiconductors, where India is a new entrant in the race.

India as Vishwa Mitra (Global Friend):

The government of india shifted the its projection of India as Vishwaguru (Global Teacher) to VishwaMitra during G-20-year 2023. But it must now avoid narrative of Vishwa victim, blaming others – American sanctions, Chinese maneuvering, lynching minorities in Bangladesh. The government must stop being blind to its own double standards too.

On India China Relations:

Chinas tactical relations addressed India's core concerns. Negative signals included China-Pakistan battlefield collusion (Operation Sindhoor), work on massive hydropower project in Tibet near border, denial of rare earth magnets, and repeated efforts to flag territorial claims in Arunachal Pradesh. India has prudently opted for step-by-step improvement in ties.

Conclusion:

India's role in the changing multipolar world order is significant, and it faces both opportunities and challenges. As a rising power, India is poised to play a crucial role in shaping the emerging global order. By navigating its relationships and priorities effectively, India can promote a more inclusive and equitable global governance architecture, address global challenges, and ensure a multipolar world that is more representative and responsive to the needs of the Global South. India's strategic autonomy, economic growth, and global leadership will be key to its success in the multipolar world order of 2026.

References:

1. Acharya, A. (2018). *The End of American World Order*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
2. G20 India Secretariat. (2023). *New Delhi Leaders' Declaration*. New Delhi.
3. ICCR (Indian Council for Cultural Relations). (2023). *Annual Report*. New Delhi.
4. *India as a Middle Power in a Multipolar World* - Destradi, S. (2014).
5. *India's Foreign Policy after 2014: Continuity and Change*. New Delhi: Routledge India.
6. *India's Global Strategy: The Role of Middle Powers in a Multipolar World*. - Pant, H. V., & Suri, A. (2023).
7. Kissinger, H. (2014). *World Order*. New York: Penguin Press.



Journal of Research and Development

Peer Reviewed International, Open Access Journal.

ISSN : 2230-9578 | Website: <https://jrdrvb.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

8. Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India. (2024–2026). Annual Reports. New Delhi.
9. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. (2023). Voice of the Global South Summit: Outcome Documents. New Delhi.
10. Ministry of Finance, Government of India. (2024).
11. SIPRI. (2024). SIPRI Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security. Stockholm: SIPRI.
12. Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics. - Nye, J. S. Nye, J. S. (2011).
13. The India Way: Strategies for an Uncertain World. - Jaishankar, S. (2020).
14. The Tragedy of Great Power Politics. - Mearsheimer, J. J. (2014).
15. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2024). Human Development Report. New York: UNDP.
16. World Economic Forum. (2024). Global Risks Report. Geneva: WEF.



Original Article

Decoding the ‘Reading Habit’ Among the Students in the Networked Individualism

Dr. Prakash Yamanappa

K.L.E. Society’s Basavaprabhu Kore Arts, Science and Commerce College, Chikodi- Karnataka, India

Email: prakashkud@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180220

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 87-90

February 2026

Studying dependency has long been identified as a cornerstone of academic achievement, highbrow improvement, and lifelong getting to know. however, the emergence of networked individualism a social circumstance formed by means of digital networks, cell technologies, and customized media environments has appreciably converted how college students get admission to, devour, and interact with facts. This newsletter examines the changing nature of reading habits amongst degree college students within the framework of networked individualism, with unique relevance to college students in library and data science and those who often use library sources. Drawing on theoretical views, empirical studies, and observations from academic libraries, the paper analyzes shifts from deep, sustained analyzing to fragment and multimodal analyzing practices. It also explores the results of those adjustments for educational overall performance, critical thinking, and library offerings. Eventually, the article proposes techniques for libraries and educators to foster significant studying conduct in digitally networked environments.

Keywords: Reading habit, networked individualism, degree students, academic libraries, digital reading, information behavior

Submitted: 18 Jan. 2026

Revised: 28 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 08 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Introduction

Reading has historically been seemed as a fundamental educational exercise, essential for obtaining knowledge, developing vital wondering, and cultivating highbrow interest. For degree students, particularly folks that depend heavily on instructional libraries, reading may not simply an academic requirement, but a middle issue of scholarly identification but, the speedy increase of facts and communication technologies (ICTs), social media systems, and cellular gadgets has reshaped the social and cognitive contexts wherein reading takes place. The concept of networked individualism describes a shift from institution-centered social systems to individualized, network-primarily based modes of interplay, in this environment. People perform as nodes within more than one, overlapping digital networks in place of as individuals of tightly bounded corporations for college students, this means mastering and studying more and more take vicinity across online platforms, databases, social media feeds, and collaborative tools. While we get admission to facts has elevated dramatically, concerns have emerged concerning the intensity, continuity, and pleasant of studying practices. This newsletter seeks to decode the analyzing conduct of degree students inside the context of networked individualism, with a focal point on students who have interaction with libraries as getting to know spaces and facts hubs. Through expertise how digital networks influence studying behaviors, libraries can higher design offerings, collections, and applications that help significant engagement with texts.

Reading Habit and Networked Individualism

1 Reading Habit: Meaning and Dimensions

Reading habit refers to the regular, sustained, and purposeful engagement with written texts for academic, professional, or personal development.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Prakash Yamanappa, K.L.E. Society’s Basavaprabhu Kore Arts, Science and Commerce College, Chikodi- Karnataka, India

How to cite this article:

Yamanappa, P. (2026). Decoding the 'Reading Habit' Among the Students in the Networked Individualism. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 87–90.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654865>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654865





It encompasses frequency of reading, types of materials read, motivation, comprehension strategies, and attitudes toward reading. Among degree students, reading habits are shaped by curricular demands, assessment patterns, availability of resources, and individual interests. Traditional academic reading emphasizes linear progression, close reading, annotation, and reflection. Such practices support deep comprehension and the integration of new knowledge with existing cognitive frameworks. Libraries have historically played a crucial role in nurturing these habits by providing curate collections, quiet study spaces, and professional guidance.

2. Networked Individualism

Networked individualism, a time period popularized with the aid of sociological studies on virtual societies, describes how individuals function as independent retailers connected via numerous digital networks. In contrast to earlier community-primarily based fashions, in which getting to know and studying had been frequently collective and institutionally bounded, networked individualism lets in students to customize their facts environments. In this context, students concurrently interact with academic databases, e-books, social networking sites, dialogue boards, and multimedia platforms. Reading turns into embedded within multitasking behaviors and social interactions, regularly mediated through algorithms and customized feeds. This alteration has profound implications for interest, cognition, and gaining knowledge of consequences.

Evolution of Reading Practices in the Digital Age

1 From Print to Digital Reading

The transition from print-based to digital studying represents one of the maximum giants shifts in educational culture. E-books, online journals, and open educational resources have elevated get entry to scholarly content material, especially for college students in better training. Virtual studying offers comfort, search capacity, and portability, making it mainly appealing to Degree College students. But research shows that virtual analyzing regularly encourages scanning, skimming, and non-linear navigation in place of sustained engagement. Hyperlinks, notifications, and multimedia elements can fragment attention, doubtlessly reducing comprehension and retention. For library customers, the mission lies in balancing the efficiency of digital get entry to with the cognitive blessings of deep studying.

2 Multimodal and Social Reading

Networked individualism has additionally given rise to multimodal studying practices, wherein text is mixed with audio, video, and interactive factors. Students may watch explanatory videos, read summaries, and participate in online discussions alongside conventional texts. Social analyzing structures allow annotation, sharing, and collaborative interpretation of texts. While these practices can beautify engagement and knowledge, they'll also shift awareness away from number one sources in the direction of condensed or interpretive materials. Libraries have to therefore manual students in evaluating sources and growing essential studying talents.

Reading Habits of Degree Students in Networked Environments

1 Patterns of Reading

Studies of degree college students suggest a desire for quick, assignment-oriented reading aligned with assessments. College students regularly prioritize lecture notes, summaries, and online articles over comprehensive textbooks. Reading is often conducted on smart phones or laptops, frequently in short intervals among different sports. In networked individualism, studying is not often remote from communication. College students may additionally examine at the same time as attractive with social media, messaging packages or collaborative gear. This interconnectedness can facilitate quick information alternate but may undermine attention.

2 Motivation and Attitudes

Motivation performs an important function in shaping studying conduct. Degree students often view analyzing as instrumental important for assessments or assignments rather than intrinsically worthwhile. The abundance of on-line content can in addition dilute motivation to engage deeply with complex texts. Libraries can have an impact on attitudes by promoting analyzing as a significant and fun interest, not merely an academic responsibility. Reader advisory offerings, ebook shows, and studying golf equipment can foster fine institutions with analyzing.

Role of Academic Libraries in Networked Individualism

1 Libraries as Hybrid Spaces

Instructional libraries have advanced into hybrid spaces that combine physical and digital environments. In the context of networked individualism, libraries functions get entry to points to international data networks, at the same time as also imparting communal studying areas. Degree college students use libraries no longer most effective for borrowing books however additionally for having access to e-assets, taking part with friends, and receiving records literacy coaching. Libraries need to consequently assist numerous studying practices whilst encouraging intensity and reflection.

2 Information Literacy and Reading Skills

Information literacy programs play a crucial position in shaping reading conduct. By teaching students, a way to examine resources, navigate virtual texts, and interact seriously with data, libraries can mitigate some of the challenges



related to network analyzing. Workshops on educational reading techniques, quotation management, and word-taking can assist students adapt their reading practices to digital environments without sacrificing comprehension.

Impact of Networked Individualism on Academic Reading

The fragmented nature of networked reading raises concerns about cognitive overload and superficial understanding. Frequent switching between tasks can impair memory consolidation and critical analysis. For degree students, this may affect academic performance and research skills. At the same time, networked individualism offers opportunities for personalized learning. Students can tailor reading materials to their interests and learning styles, potentially enhancing engagement when guided effectively. Digital networks have improved access to information but also introduced new inequalities. Students with limited digital literacy or inadequate access to technology may struggle to benefit fully from networked resources. Libraries have a responsibility to address these disparities by providing equitable access and support. Creating a studying-conducive environment is one of the maximum fundamental strategies for fostering healthful reading conduct amongst students. Academic institutions and libraries need to offer areas which might be quiet, comfortable, and loose from distractions so that scholars can engage in sustained studying. Adequate lighting fixtures, ergonomic seating, and distinct silent zones encourage awareness and support deep studying, that's often disrupted in digitally networked environments. Integrating analyzing meaningfully into the curriculum plays a critical position in cultivating consistent studying practices. Whilst studying is embedded inside coursework through based studying lists, guided questions, and text-primarily based assignments, college students are more likely to interact with materials frequently. Tests that emphasize important analysis and interpretation of texts in preference to rote memorization encourage college students to study thoughtfully and purposefully. Promoting a balance between print and digital analyzing codec's is vital in the context of networked individualism, at the same time as digital assets offer convenience, accessibility, and short records retrieval, print substances frequently help deeper comprehension and extended engagement. Educational libraries should maintain hybrid collections and inspire students to select studying formats that nice match their gaining knowledge of objectives and cognitive alternatives. Developing robust data literacy abilities is some other crucial strategy for nurturing healthy reading habits. Libraries need to prepare records literacy applications that train students to locate credible resources, interpret scholarly texts, and manage records overload. These competencies empower college students to navigate virtual reading environments seriously and avoid superficial engagement with information.

Encouraging ordinary and practical reading enables rework studying from an examination-orientated hobby into a meaningful intellectual practice. When college students are guided to set workable studying dreams and allocate committed studying time, they broaden consistency and area. Studying beyond prescribed text-books broadens know-how and fosters intrinsic motivation, that's vital for lifelong studying. Leveraging era mindfully can enhance in place of prevent studying conduct. Virtual equipment along with annotation functions, reference control software program, and word-taking programs can support comprehension and organization of ideas. On the identical time, students must be knowledgeable about minimizing distractions caused by notifications and multitasking, which often fragment interest and decrease analyzing effectiveness. Organizing reading merchandising programs internal libraries contribute notably to constructing a positive studying tradition. Activities together with exhibitions, analyzing weeks, e-book talks, and author interactions create enthusiasm for analyzing and inspire college students to discover various materials. Analyzing golf equipment and communicate boards similarly aid reflective and social studying studies, enhancing comprehension thru talk. Strengthening collaboration among librarians and university individuals is critical for reinforcing studying behavior. The librarians and instructors' paintings together to format analyzing-centered assignments and advocate quality resources, college students accumulate regular steerage. Such collaboration ensures that library collections are efficiently covered into educational packages and that scholars recognize the relevance of studying to their research. Encouraging reflective and important studying practices allows college students to have interaction more deeply with texts. Techniques along with observe-taking, summarization, wondering, and important evaluation assist students internalize information and develop higher-order questioning capabilities. Reflective studying movement's novices past passive consumption in the direction of active know-how advent. Helping self-regulated reading practices is mainly crucial in networked studying environments. College students ought to learn how to display screen their very own studying progress, control time efficiently and set mastering goals. Self-regulated reading fosters independence, academic self warranty and the ability to conform studying techniques to super contexts.

Conclusion

Decoding the reading habit amongst degree students within the age of networked individualism exhibits a complex interaction between generation, cognition, and educational subculture. Whilst virtual networks have multiplied get right of entry to to information and enabled personalized getting to know, they've also challenged conventional notions of deep, sustained analyzing. Educational libraries occupy a pivotal position on this panorama, serving as mediators between students and facts networks. with the aid of understanding evolving analyzing behaviors and enforcing strategic interventions, libraries can support students in cultivating significant studying conduct that contribute to educational fulfillment and lifetime gaining knowledge; in doing so, libraries reaffirm their enduring relevance in a networked world.



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.22309/2230-9578) | Website: <https://jrdrvb.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

References

1. Baron, N. S. (2015). *Words onscreen: The fate of reading in a digital world*. Oxford University Press.
2. Bawden, D., & Robinson, L. (2009). The dark side of information: Overload, anxiety and other paradoxes and pathologies. *Journal of Information Science*, 35(2), 180–191.
3. Carr, N. (2010). *The shallows: What the Internet is doing to our brains*. W. W. Norton.
4. Castells, M. (2010). *The rise of the network society* (2nd ed.). Wiley-Blackwell.
5. Liu, Z. (2005). Reading behavior in the digital environment: Changes in reading behavior over the past ten years. *Journal of Documentation*, 61(6), 700–712.
6. Medar, A. S., & Kenchakkanavar, A. Y. (2015). Reading habits by the students of Karnataka Science College, Dharwad: a study. *International Research: Journal of Library and Information*, 5(3), 384-394.
7. Nagashetti, I. V., & Kenchakkanavar, Y. (2015). News Paper Reading Habits Among the Students of Muncipal Arts and Commerce College, Laxmeshwar: A Sociological Perspective. *Hindu*, 49, 22-68.
8. OECD. (2019). *PISA 2018 results: What students know and can do*. OECD Publishing.
9. Putnam, R. D. (2000). *Bowling alone: The collapse and revival of American community*. Simon & Schuster.
10. Wolf, M. (2007). *Proust and the squid: The story and science of the reading brain*. HarperCollins.



Original Article

Good Governance and Administrative Reforms in India

Priyanka Kolakar

Assistant Professor Department of Political Science S.J.M.V.B.A.J.S.S. Arts and Commerce College for Women
Ranebennur Karnataka

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180221

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 91-95

February 2026

Submitted: 19 Jan. 2026

Revised: 29 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 09 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Good governance and administrative reforms have played a crucial role in shaping India's development as a democratic republic with a rapidly transforming economy. In a country characterised by vast diversity, a large population, and complex socio-economic challenges, governance issues are multifaceted and demand continuous reforms to ensure efficiency, transparency, accountability, and citizen participation. This article examines the conceptual foundations of good governance and traces the evolution of India's administrative system since independence. It analyses major administrative reforms aimed at modernising governance structures, improving service delivery, reducing corruption, strengthening decentralisation, and promoting inclusive development. The study highlights significant reform initiatives such as the Right to Information Act, e-Governance, Digital India, Mission Mode Projects, public service delivery reforms, and decentralisation through Panchayati Raj Institutions, which have contributed to greater openness and responsiveness in governance. It also explores the growing role of technology in enhancing administrative efficiency, accountability, and citizen engagement, particularly in the post-liberalisation era marked by globalisation and rising public expectations. Despite notable progress, the article identifies persistent challenges, including bureaucratic inertia, political interference, corruption, capacity constraints, and gaps in policy implementation, which continue to hinder the full realisation of good governance. The study argues that effective governance reforms require sustained political commitment, institutional strengthening, ethical leadership, capacity building, and active public participation. It concludes that while administrative reforms have significantly improved India's governance framework, continuous efforts are essential to translate these reforms into tangible and equitable outcomes for citizens.

Keywords: Good governance, administrative reforms, accountability, transparency, technology in governance, public administration

Objective

- To examine the concept and principles of good governance.
- To study the evolution and major phases of administrative reforms in India.
- To assess the impact of administrative reforms on governance outcomes in India.
- To identify the challenges and limitations in implementing good governance reforms.

Introduction

India possesses one of the largest and oldest administrative systems in the world. After independence in 1947, the Indian state undertook the critical task of transforming the colonial administrative framework into a democratic, responsive, and development-oriented system of governance. The colonial bureaucracy, primarily designed for maintaining law and order and revenue collection, had to be reoriented to serve the goals of welfare, development, and citizen-centric governance. In this context, good governance emerged as a key principle guiding administrative reforms in India. Good governance broadly refers to the manner in which public institutions manage public affairs and resources through processes that are transparent, accountable, participatory, efficient, and responsive. The concept gained global prominence during the 1990s, particularly through international organisations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which linked governance quality with human development and sustainable growth.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Priyanka Kolakar, Assistant Professor Department of Political Science S.J.M.V.B.A.J.S.S. Arts and Commerce College for Women Ranebennur Karnataka

How to cite this article:

Kolakar, P. (2026). Good Governance and Administrative Reforms in India. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 91–95. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654903>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654903





In India, good governance has acquired both political and economic significance. Politically, as a pluralistic democracy with multiple levels of government, effective governance is essential for legitimacy, citizen trust, and social cohesion. Economically, the liberalisation reforms of 1991 intensified the need for an efficient, transparent, and market-friendly administrative system capable of facilitating growth and development. Since independence, India has implemented several administrative reforms to modernise governance structures, improve service delivery, reduce corruption, and strengthen decentralisation. These reforms have evolved in response to changing socio-economic conditions, rising public expectations, globalisation, and technological advancements. This paper examines the concept of good governance, traces the evolution of India's administrative system, analyses major reform initiatives, and assesses the role of technology in enhancing governance outcomes. It also highlights key challenges and future directions for strengthening good governance in India.

Conceptual Framework of Good Governance.

Good governance is an inherently complex and normative concept encompassing democratic principles, ethical standards, administrative efficacy, and socio-economic justice. While there is no universally binding definition, international organizations and scholars converge around key attributes that define good governance:

A) Participation and Inclusiveness

Participation ensures that citizens actively engage in decision-making through elections, local self-government, consultations, and digital platforms. Inclusiveness guarantees representation of women, minorities, SCs, STs, and marginalized groups. Administrative reforms in India strengthen grassroots democracy through Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local bodies.

B) Rule of Law

The rule of law implies supremacy of law, equality before law, and protection of fundamental rights. In India, administrative reforms aim to ensure impartial enforcement of laws, an independent judiciary, police reforms, and a reduction of arbitrariness. Strong legal frameworks promote trust, stability, and justice in governance.

C) Transparency

Transparency means openness in government processes, decisions, and the use of public resources. Reforms like the Right to Information Act, e-governance, open data portals, and digitization of services enhance access to information. Transparency reduces corruption, improves public trust, and strengthens democratic accountability.

D) Responsiveness

Responsiveness refers to the ability of the administration to address citizens' needs promptly and effectively. Initiatives such as grievance redressal mechanisms, citizen charters, online service delivery, and time-bound services improve responsiveness. A responsive administration enhances service quality and strengthens the relationship between the state and its citizens.

E) Accountability

Accountability ensures that public officials are answerable for their actions and decisions. Mechanisms like audits, parliamentary oversight, vigilance institutions, social audits, and performance evaluations promote accountability. Administrative reforms emphasize ethical governance and accountability to citizens, reducing misuse of power and improving governance outcomes.

F) Effectiveness and Efficiency

Effectiveness refers to achieving desired policy outcomes, while efficiency emphasizes optimal use of resources. Administrative reforms focus on result-based management, simplification of procedures, technology adoption, and capacity building. Efficient and effective administration enhances service delivery, reduces delays, and ensures value for public money.

G) Equity and Inclusiveness

Equity ensures fairness in access to opportunities and public services, while inclusiveness addresses social and economic disparities. Indian administrative reforms promote affirmative action, targeted welfare schemes, and inclusive development policies. These measures aim to empower marginalized communities and ensure balanced, sustainable national development. g) Equity and Inclusiveness

Evolution of the Administrative System in India

A) The Colonial and Pre-colonial Legacy

India had a variety of administrative structures based on local kingdoms before British occupation. A centralised, hierarchical, and rule-bound bureaucratic system was established during the colonial era with the primary goals of resource extraction and control. The foundation of this system was the Indian Civil Service (ICS), which subsequently evolved into the Indian Administrative Service (IAS). The British model had a lasting impact on post-independence administration because it placed a strong emphasis on record-keeping, legal-rational authority, and rigorous procedural conformity. However, it placed little focus on public welfare or democratic response.

B) Post-Independence Transition (1947–1970)

After independence, India retained much of its colonial administrative structure, but reoriented it toward democratic governance and development. The Constitution laid the foundation for a welfare state with principles of



equality, justice, and participatory governance. The reorganization of states, establishment of statutory bodies, and expansion of public services were key features of this period. The focus was on nation-building, economic planning, and institution creation. The First and Second Five-Year Plans underscored centralized planning and administrative coordination. However, this phase also witnessed bureaucratic expansion without commensurate reforms in administrative culture.

C) Emergency and Bureaucratic Rigidity (1975–77)

The Emergency period (1975–77) highlighted the dangers of administrative overreach and weakened institutional checks. The period undermined civil liberties and exposed accountability deficits within the administrative system. Post-Emergency reforms emphasized strengthening democratic oversight and empowering legislative institutions.

D) Economic Liberalization and Governance Reforms (1991 onwards)

Economic liberalisation in 1991 was a turning point for governance improvements. Market-friendly policies, deregulation, and economic liberalisation were brought about via structural adjustment initiatives. Administrative reforms were required as a result of this reorientation in order to improve regulatory frameworks, decrease red tape, and increase efficiency. In order to streamline processes, decentralise power, and enhance citizen services, numerous reform initiatives, commissions, and policy proposals were implemented in the next decades. A command-and-control state gave way to a responsive and service-oriented governance architecture as a result of these advancements.

Administrative Reforms in India.

Administrative reforms in India have been driven through formal commissions, government policies, and technological innovations. Key reform initiatives include:

A) Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), 1966–70

The first ARC was constituted to review the organization and functioning of the government. It emphasized personnel administration, financial accountability, federal relations, and public service delivery. Although not all recommendations were implemented, the ARC laid the foundation for systematic administrative reform thinking.

B) Second ARC, 2005–09

The Second ARC had a broader mandate to recommend measures for revitalizing public administration. Its report included over 8,000 recommendations on ethics in governance, public order, citizen-centric administration, delegation of powers, performance appraisal, and restructuring of ministries. It advocated for a Citizen's Charter, Right to Information (RTI) mechanisms, and greater use of technology.

C) Civil Service Reforms

Efforts to reform the civil service include performance appraisal systems, training modernization, lateral entry proposals, and rationalization of cadre structures. The objective has been to build competencies, reduce bureaucratic inertia, and enhance accountability.

D) Decentralization and Panchayati Raj Reforms

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992) strengthened local self-governments by providing constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). These reforms aimed at devolving powers, improving grassroots participation, and enhancing local accountability.

E) Public Service Delivery Reforms

Several initiatives were introduced to simplify procedures and reduce corruption and delays: the Citizens' Charter to define service standards. Redressal mechanisms like Public Grievance Redressal Systems. One-stop service centers for services such as passports, driving licenses, and registrations.

F) Financial Management Reforms

Reforms in financial administration include Budgetary transparency, Outcome budgeting, and Fiscal Responsibility Legislation. These reforms aimed to improve resource allocation, fiscal discipline, and accountability.

Role of Technology in Promoting Good Governance

Technology has emerged as a transformative force in governance, enabling transparency, accountability, and efficient service delivery. Key technological interventions include:

A) Digital India Initiative

The Digital India Initiative aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It promotes digital infrastructure, online service delivery, and digital literacy. By bridging the digital divide and ensuring last-mile connectivity, it enhances transparency, efficiency, and citizen participation in governance processes.

B) E-Governance Platforms

E-governance platforms enable the delivery of public services through electronic means, reducing bureaucratic delays and corruption. Portals such as UMANG, DigiLocker, and online grievance redressal systems improve accessibility, accountability, and efficiency. These platforms ensure faster decision-making, better record management, and increased transparency in administration.



C) Unique Identification (Aadhaar)

Aadhaar provides a unique biometric-based identity to residents, enabling accurate identification and authentication. It plays a crucial role in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes by reducing leakages, duplication, and fraud. Aadhaar strengthens inclusion, improves service delivery, and enhances accountability in welfare-oriented governance.

D) Mobile Governance (m-Governance)

Mobile governance leverages widespread mobile connectivity to deliver government services and information directly to citizens. Through SMS alerts, mobile apps, and helplines, m-governance improves outreach, responsiveness, and real-time communication. It empowers citizens, especially in rural areas, by ensuring easy access to services and grievance redressal mechanisms.

E) Data Analytics and AI.

Data analytics and artificial intelligence support evidence-based policymaking by analyzing large datasets for trends and outcomes. These technologies enhance predictive governance, improve service delivery, and enable targeted interventions. AI-driven tools help detect fraud, optimize resource allocation, and increase administrative efficiency, contributing to smarter and more effective governance.

Impact of Administrative Reforms on Governance in India

A) Enhanced Transparency and Accountability

Administrative reforms in India have significantly strengthened transparency and accountability in governance. Measures such as the Right to Information Act, social audits, e-procurement, and online disclosure of government data have reduced secrecy and discretionary power. Digital record-keeping and real-time monitoring of schemes enable citizens to scrutinize government actions. These reforms have improved accountability of public officials, minimized corruption, and built greater public trust in institutions.

B) Improved Service Delivery

Reforms focused on simplification of procedures, decentralization, and the use of technology have improved service delivery across sectors. Initiatives like e-governance portals, Direct Benefit Transfers, and time-bound service delivery laws have reduced delays and leakages. Citizens now receive services such as certificates, pensions, and subsidies more efficiently. Standardized processes and performance-based administration have enhanced the quality, accessibility, and reliability of public services.

C) Citizen Empowerment and Participation

Administrative reforms have empowered citizens by encouraging participation in decision-making and oversight. Mechanisms such as gram sabhas, public consultations, grievance redressal platforms, and social audits provide avenues for citizen voice. Digital platforms and mobile applications further strengthen engagement and awareness. These reforms promote democratic deepening by making governance more inclusive, responsive, and accountable to the needs and aspirations of the people.

D) Efficiency Gains

Efficiency gains have been a major outcome of administrative reforms in India. Rationalization of procedures, adoption of technology, and capacity-building initiatives have reduced duplication of work and administrative costs. Performance management systems and outcome-based budgeting improve resource utilization. Faster decision-making, streamlined workflows, and better coordination among departments contribute to the timely implementation of policies and programs, enhancing overall governance effectiveness.

E) Challenges and Limitations

Despite progress, administrative reforms face several challenges and limitations. Digital divide, uneven capacity across states, resistance to change within bureaucracy, and inadequate training hinder effective implementation. Issues related to data privacy, cybersecurity, and infrastructure gaps persist. Additionally, excessive centralization and lack of accountability at local levels can dilute reform outcomes, highlighting the need for continuous evaluation and institutional strengthening.

Conclusion

In India, the pursuit of good governance and administrative changes is a continuous process influenced by social expectations, economic shifts, and democratic goals. India's administrative system has evolved from a colonial legacy to a service-oriented apparatus, highlighting the importance of ongoing change. Thanks in large part to technological improvements, major reform initiatives have enhanced citizen-centricity, efficiency, and transparency. But without addressing persistent issues of institutional capacity, bureaucratic culture, digital inclusion, and fair engagement, effective governance cannot be fully realised. Maintaining reform momentum requires enhancing both horizontal and vertical accountability, building public trust, and integrating moral principles into management. In order to guarantee an administration that is responsive, open, and transparent, India's future of governance depends on a synergistic strategy that incorporates technology innovation, institutional transformation, citizen empowerment, and political will.



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.22309/2230-9578) | Website: <https://jrdrv.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

References

1. Narain, I. (2008). *Administrative Reforms in India*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
2. Bhatnagar, S. (2004). *E-Governance: From Vision to Implementation*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
3. *Second Administrative Reforms Commission Reports (2005–09)*, Government of India.
4. Chakrabarty, B. (1994). *Administrative Reform in India: An Annotated Bibliography*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing.
5. Sharma, A. (2017). Good Governance in India: Challenges and Prospects. *Journal of Public Administration*.
6. Ayyar, R. V. V. (2009). *Public administration in India: Perennial issues and emerging challenges*. Pearson Education.
7. Basu, D. D. (2018). *Introduction to the Constitution of India (23rd ed.)*. Lexis Nexis.
8. Kaul, M., & Sahni, K. (2009). *Public administration in India*. Kanishka Publishers.
9. Maheshwari, S. R. (2016). *Indian administration (8th ed.)*. Orient BlackSwan.
10. Minogue, M., Polidano, C., & Hulme, D. (2000). *Beyond the New Public Management: Changing ideas and practices in governance*. Edward Elgar.
11. Prasad, R., & Prasad, V. S. (2010). *Administrative reforms in India*. Sterling Publishers.
<https://www.studocu.com/en-za/messages/question/4424913/51-explain-the-significance-of-public-accountability-as-a-fundamental-aspect-of-contemporary>



Original Article

Consumer Behavior in the Digital Age

Rahul S. Muradande

K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Pre University College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Nipani, Karnataka, INDIA
Email: rahulm1691@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: JRD -2026-180222
ISSN: 2230-9578
Volume 18
Issue 2(I)
Pp. 96-98
February 2026

Abstract

Consumer behavior in the digital age has evolved significantly due to advancements in information and communication technologies. The internet, smartphones, social media, and e-commerce have transformed how consumers gather information, access options, and make purchases. Today's digital consumers are informed and employed, replying on online review, social media, and personalized recommendations. Technologies like big data analytics and AI help businesses understand references and craft tailored marketing strategies, however issues surrounding data privacy and security also impact consumer behavior. This study emphasizes the importance for business to embrace customer-centric, transparent, and technology-driven strategies to stay competitive.

Keywords: Consumer behavior, Digital marketing, social media, online review, Data privacy, E-commerce, Consumer Perception

Submitted: 19Jan. 2026
Revised: 29 Jan. 2026
Accepted: 09 Feb. 2026
Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Introduction

The term "consumer behavior" encompasses various interpretations. It can be seen as a scientific inquiry into how consumers engage with products and services, or as specific actions involved in selecting, creating, and using brands. It also includes consumption rituals related to purchasing, using, and discarding products, along with complaints and brand identification. Overall, consumer behavior studies how individuals or groups make choices among different products, services, or experiences. This includes the entire consumption process: searching for items, comparing alternatives, selecting or acquiring, using, recycling, or discarding, and the potential for complaints. Recently, the scope of consumer behavior research has broadened, reflecting on historical factors while examining contemporary issues in the digital age. (N, 8).

The modern operates in a digital world, heavily reliant on technology and online platforms for decision-making. With access to numerous television programs and the internet as the primary information source, consumers are constantly online. Social networks facilitate sharing personal profiles and activities, with social interaction becoming less significant than the digital experience itself. (Anica Hunjet, 2019). Understanding digital marketing influence on consumer behavior necessitates a multidisciplinary approach, incorporating insights from psychology. By analyzing the mechanism behind consumer decision-making in the digital context, business can gain actionable insights to improve marketing strategies and promote sustainable growth. (Miah, 2024) .

Objectives of the study

- To examine how digital technologies influence consumer purchasing decision.
- To analyze the impact of social media on consumer preferences and buying behavior.
- To study the role online review, ratings and electronic word-of-mouth (e-WOM) in shaping consumer trust.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Rahul S. Muradande, K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Pre University College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Nipani, Karnataka, INDIA

How to cite this article:

Muradande, R. S. (2026). Consumer Behavior in the Digital Age. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 96–98. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654943>



Quick Response Code:



Website:
<https://jrdrvb.org/>
DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654943





- To Identify factors affecting online buying behavior such as convenience, price comparison, and personalization.
- To examine the role of mobile commerce and digital payment systems in consumer decision-making.
- To evaluate the impact of artificial intelligence and recommendation system on consumer choice.

Review of literature

In the rapidly evolving digital landscape, businesses face a multitude of challenges in adapting to changing consumer behavior. One of the foremost challenges is the constantly changing platforms where consumers engage. With new digital platforms and social media networks emerging regularly, businesses must remain agile and adaptable to stay relevant. Understanding where their target audience is most active and staying updated on platform changes, algorithms, and features is imperative, albeit overwhelming at times. (Neerav Patel*, 2024). This research contributes to existing marketing literature by offering a framework that integrates various expressions of consumer behavior in digital media and links them to forms of consumer power. The framework provides the structure for this article, which seeks to contribute in three ways. (Labrecque, 2013).

The rise of digital technology has created new opportunities for businesses to engage with consumers. However, the sheer volume of data generated by digital interactions can be overwhelming. Big data analysis offers a way for businesses to harness this data and use it to gain insights into consumer behavior. By analyzing large datasets from social media, website analytics, and customer relationship management (CRM) systems, businesses can gain a better understanding of what motivates consumers to make a purchase. (Vasilopoulou, 2023). In the digital age, the landscape of marketing has undergone a significant transformation, driven largely by advancements in artificial intelligence (AI). Personalized marketing, once a luxury afforded to only a few organizations, has become a key strategy for businesses to engage with their target audience more effectively. By leveraging AI, companies can now analyze vast amounts of consumer data to identify patterns, predict behaviors, and deliver highly tailored marketing experiences. (Prasanthi, 2024).

How has consumer behavior changed the digital age?

1 Social Media and Purchasing Behavior

Consumer behavior has notably evolved due to social media's rise, impacting purchasing habits, platforms like Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and Twitter(X) serve as key information sources for consumers to discover and evaluate products. Unlike traditional advertising, social media enables direct interaction with brands, fostering familiarity and trust that enhance consumer confidence in purchasing decisions. Additionally, peer opinions and online communities exert significant influence; user-generated content such as reviews and influencer endorsements serve as social proof, while negative feedback can deter purchase, highlighting social media's transparency and power in shaping consumer perception.

Social media has significantly transformed consumer behavior by promoting personalized impulse purchasing. Algorithms on these platforms analyze user data to provide targeted ads and product suggestions, which often lead to spontaneous buying decisions through features like 'shop now' buttons and limited-time offers. Consumers have become more active participants in the purchasing process, seeking information, sharing experiences, and influencing others. This evolution compels businesses to prioritize engagement and authenticity, moving beyond traditional promotional strategies and underscoring the importance of social media in contemporary shopping behavior.

2 Mobile Application Using Eye Tracking

In the digital age, mobile applications have transformed consumer behavior by influencing how users interact with content and make purchasing decisions. Eye-tracking technology reveals that users favor quick, visually clear interfaces, focusing on images and highlighted offers rather than lengthy text. Consumers exhibit shorter attention spans compared to traditional digital platforms, rapidly scanning screens and making quick judgments, which affects their evaluation of products and services. Key elements such as product images, prices, ratings, and call-to-action buttons must be prominent to prevent users from abandoning the app, emphasizing convenience, speed, and ease of use as crucial factors in consumer decision-making.

3 Digital Marketing and Sharing Economy

In the digital age, consumer behavior has evolved significantly due to digital marketing and the sharing economy. Digital marketing has transformed consumers from passive recipients to active participants who research, compare, and engage with brands online. Influences like online ads and personalized marketing messages have proven more effective than traditional advertising. Meanwhile, the sharing economy fosters a shift from ownership to access, with platforms promoting convenience and flexibility. Consumers now rely on trust ratings and peer feedback, leading to experience-oriented consumption focused on usage rather than ownership.

Digital marketing and the sharing economy have transformed consumers to be more informed and socially influenced. Consumers now demand transparency, personalization, and seamless digital interactions, showing a willingness to share personal data for improved services. Their online activity influences others through reviews and sharing, prompting businesses to prioritize engagement, trust, and customer experience in response to these evolving expectations.



4. Digital Marketing and Fashion Industry

In the digital age, consumer behavior in the fashion industry has evolved significantly due to digital marketing. Consumers are now well informed and engaged, utilizing social media, fashion blogs, influencer content, and brand websites to find trends and evaluate products before purchases. Platforms like Instagram, Pinterest, and YouTube influence performance through appealing visuals, while online reviews and user-generated content enhance transparency and trust, prompting consumers to be more selective and price-conscious.

Consumer behavior is shifting towards interactive and immersive shopping experiences, driven by technologies like virtual try-ons and augmented reality. These innovations boost confidence in online fashion purchases, leading consumers to expect seamless navigation, secure payments, fast delivery, and easy returns. Digital marketing strategies, such as sales, heighten urgency and spur quick buying decisions. Consequently, consumers are becoming active participants in seeking convenience, personalization, engagement, and meaningful brand experiences online.

5 Online Risky Behaviors

In the digital age, consumer behavior has shifted due to increased internet access, leading to risky online actions. Consumers often share personal information without understanding privacy risk, prompted by the convenience of digital services which encourage impulsive behavior like clicking unverified links or responding to promotional messages. This prioritization of speed over caution increases exposure to risks such as data breaches and identity theft. Additionally, persuasive design and targeting advertising on digital platforms exacerbate risk-taking, with tools like limited-time offers and social validation influencing decisions to engage in transactions. Overall, contemporary digital consumption reflects both empowerment through accessibility and vulnerability to online threats, necessitating increased awareness and responsible practices.

Conclusion

Consumer behavior in the digital age has significantly changed due to technological advancements and the rise of digital platforms. Consumers are now more informed and empowered, using online resources like social media and reviews for purchasing decisions. This shift has created expectations for convenience, personalization, and quick access to information. Digital tools have altered product evaluation and brand interaction, with factors like data-driven personalization and social influence affecting consumer loyalty. Challenges arise from privacy concerns and information overload. Understanding these behaviors is crucial for business in crafting marketing strategies and enhancing customer experience in a digital marketplace.

The studies in this special issue reveal that user online actions differ across industries, highlighting the importance of understanding pre-purchase and post-purchase behaviors, as well as user engagement within online communities. Companies face major challenges in data management and protection, which are crucial for ensuring users' safety on digital platforms. Future research should focus on how users make decisions online and identify which digital marketing techniques users perceive as safer.

Bibliography

1. Anica Hunjet, G. K. (2019). Consumer of the digital age. *Udc / udk*, 15.
2. Labrecque, L. I. (2013). Consumer Power: Evolution in the Digital Age. *Journal of Interactive Marketing* 2, 10.
3. Miah, M. S. (2024). Navigating Consumer Behavior in the. *Asian Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting*, 16.
4. N, M. U. (8). Consumer Behavior in the Digital Age. *IAA Journal of Arts and Humanities*, 2025.
5. Neerav Patel*, R. C. (2024). Exploring the Digital Landscape: Understanding and. *Journal of Business and Halal Industry*, 10.
6. Prasanthi, D. M. (2024). Personalized Marketing in the Digital Age: The Role of AI in Consumer. *Library Progress International*, 7.
7. Vasilopoulou, C. T. (2023). The rise of digital technology has created new opportunities for businesses to engage. *Technum Social Science journal*, 12.



Original Article

Recent Trends in Female Labour Force Participation in India

Raveena R Asode¹, Dr. D. N. Patil²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Studies in Economics, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

²Senior-Professor, Department of Studies in Economics, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180223

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 99-103

February 2026

Women empowerment is a multi-dimensional process, increases the power and ability of women to fully participate in economic, social, educational and political life. India is the process of empowering women by formulating many programs and schemes. Such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, National rural livelihood mission (NRLM), and self-help groups (SHGs), Gruha laxmi scheme, shri Shakti scheme many have implemented ideas, yet gender disparities remain significant. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22, the female labour force participation rate stands around 25% indicating underutilization of women's potential in the economy. Urban women's participation in significantly lower compared to rural women this analysis of trends in female LFPR in India.

Key words: Unemployment, Employment, Labour force participation, & Gender based employment.

Introduction

Women empowerment is a multi-dimensional process, increases the power and ability of women to fully participate in economic, social, educational and political life. Women have taken a central place in the context of comprehensive development in determining equal opportunities and resource allocation for women. India is the process of empowering women by formulating many programs and schemes. Such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, National rural livelihood mission (NRLM), and self-help groups (SHGs), Gruha laxmi scheme, shri Shakti scheme many have implemented ideas, yet gender disparities remain significant. Women cannot achieve holistic development without equal access to education, employment, decision making and resources. Empowered women contribute to quality education employment and stronger community development. This literature is primarily based on results from the recent rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS) Organization's large-sample Employment and Unemployment Surveys. Some of these results have been unpredictable and have generated considerable conflict particularly on the question of women's employment. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22, the female labour force participation rate stands around 25% indicating underutilization of women's potential in the economy. While the 61st round of NSS survey showed a huge rise in women's employment, the 66th round survey (2009-10) showed an even more spectacular fall. Female employment in India has an intrinsic relationship with female empowerment. Female employment and empowerment have been considerable issues over the years. The rise in economic growth in India has brought significant change to the lives of Indian women and ultimately affects the female employment. No doubt that the female labour force participation (FLFPR) rate in India, which refers to women who are either working or looking for a job, is below the global average, however, it's improving over the years. The latest Periodic Labour Force Survey for 2021-22 highlights that the FLFPR for prime working age group (15 years & above) has increased considerably and stood at 32.8% in India.

Submitted: 19 Jan. 2026

Revised: 29Jan. 2026

Accepted: 09 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18654970



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Raveena R Asode, Research Scholar, Department of Studies in Economics, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

How to cite this article:

Asode, R. R., & Patil, D. N. (2026). Recent Trends in Female Labour Force Participation in India. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 99–103. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18654970>



Review of Literature:

This literature review examines the key research on employment and women empowerment in India, with a focus on gender disparities and women empowerment. It incorporates studies from both Indian international sources to provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

- **The ministry of labour, Government of India (1988)** published two important documents, namely, the national perspective plan for the women and the national commission on self-employed women and women the informal sector which give a comprehensive picture of the female employment situation in the country. The issues and opportunities concerning women in India agriculture were dealt at length by the World Bank (1989), Varma (1992) and Samantha (1995). Sharma (1993) studied employment patterns and working condition of women in rural Bihar. Anker and others (1993) attempted to identify the socio-economic variables that influence the activity profile and time use pattern of women in India.
- **Varma (1995) and Sharma (1993)** studied employment patterns and working condition of women in Bihar. Anker and others attempted to identify the socio-economic variables that influence the activity profile and time use pattern of women in India.
- **Punitha et al (1999)** examined the problems and constraints faced by self-employed women in the Pondicherry region. A sample of 120 females' enterprises were personally interviewed during the period July 1999 out of which 42 belonged to rural and 78 to urban areas. The major problems faced by rural self-employed women are competition from better quality products and marketing problems. The problems for urban entrepreneurs are apart from the competition from better quality products, are the difficulty in getting loans. The least problems faced by both rural and urban self – employed women are ignorance about schemes, distance from market and ignorance about agency and institutions.
- **Manish D Bhimgardice (2014)** 41 Economic improvements of women is a challenge to society because it breaks the long-established pattern of family life; women need support counseling and training in order to become empowered. The collective discussion and action help her lot to analyze her own situation and seek suitable solution by her ensures empowerment which women is in group she can get a moral support from her peer moreover the group activities facilitate her mobility outside the home.
- **Sharma and Saha (2015)** studied women employment trends in disaggregated level find that the share of rural women in the workforce is much higher than those in urban but women in rural India are clearly in an inferior position. Most of the rural women are casually employed and are engaged in low-paying agricultural work. The authors using NSSO data says that more than 35 percent of women in rural area were casually employed but in urban area it was only 15 percent. The study implies that most rural women work long hours in poor working conditions and low wage. The study found a striking wage differential between rural and urban women and the disparity has been increasing.
- **Chakravarty and sarkera (2021)** focus on sectorial employment trends and reveal that women are disproportionately employed in lower-paying and less secure sectors compared to men. The study highlights occupational segregation and the lack of women's representation in high-growth industries, calling for policies that encourage women's participation in diverse economic sectors.
- **Kaur and singh (2022)** examine how intersecting factors such as caste, class, and gender affect employment outcomes in India. The study reveals that these intersecting identities contribute to compounded disadvantages for certain groups, leading to persistent employment inequalities. It suggests that addressing those intersecting factors is crucial for achieving more equitable labour market outcomes.

Objectives:

- To analyze changes in unemployment rate across gender.
- To study labour force participation rate from 2017-22 across gender in India.
- To identify causes of low FLFPR in India.

Methodology:

The research on “Trends in female labour force in India.” will utilize secondary data collected from reliable sources such as Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Sample Survey (NSS) reports, and key surveys from the NSSO. Data analysis will employ simple statistical methods to present a clear overview of the findings. The focus will be on calculating rates, percentages, and averages to summarize the data effectively. Specifically, the analysis will involve calculating employment and unemployment rates for genders to identify overall women employment patterns.

Unemployment rate gender wise in India:

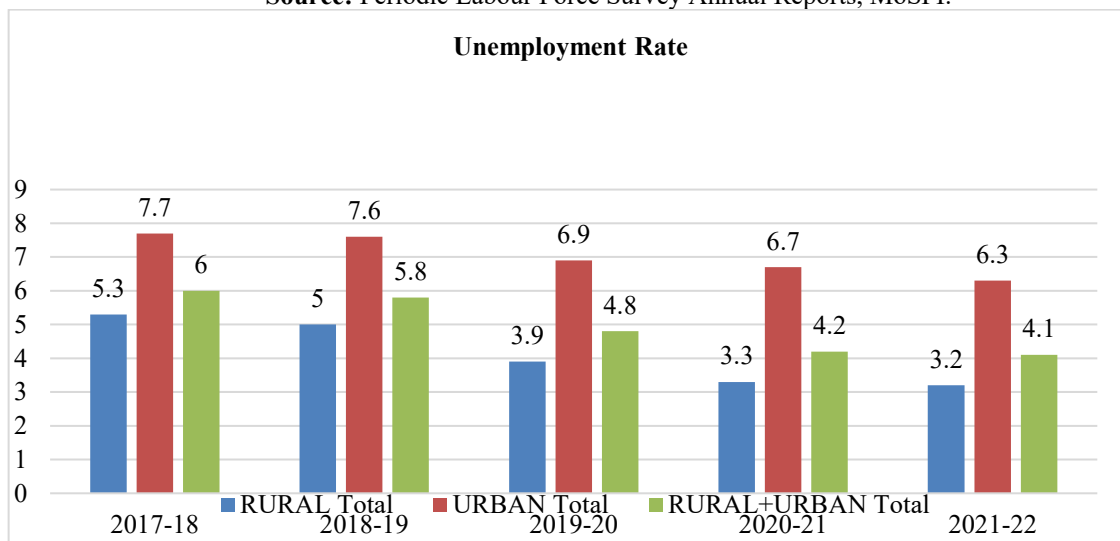
The below-mentioned table and chart provide an overview of unemployment rates in India for individuals aged 15 and above, categorized by rural and urban areas and further divided by gender from 2017-18 to 2021-22. Across these years, unemployment rates are generally higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both males and females. Notably, the unemployment rates for rural males steadily decreased from 5.7% in 2017-18 to by 2021-22. A similar trend is observed for rural females, with a decline from 3.8% to 2.1% over the same period, where the rate stabilized after

2020-20. In urban areas, makes saw a reduction in unemployment from 6.9% in 2017-18 to 5.8% by 2021-22. However, the urban female unemployment rate remained the highest starting at 10.8% in 2017-18 and declining significantly to 7.9% in 2021-22. This data highlights the persistent gender disparity, especially in urban regions, where females experience much higher unemployment rates than their male counterparts.

Table – 1: Unemployment Rates 2017-18 to 2021-22 (In percentage)

YEARS	RURAL			URBAN			RURAL+URBAN		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2017-18	5.7	3.8	5.3	6.9	10.8	7.7	6.1	5.6	6.0
2018-19	5.5	3.5	5.0	7.0	9.8	7.6	6.0	5.1	5.8
2019-20	4.5	2.6	3.9	6.4	8.9	6.9	5.0	4.2	4.8
2020-21	3.8	2.1	3.3	6.1	8.6	6.7	4.5	3.5	4.2
2021-22	3.8	2.1	3.2	5.8	7.9	6.3	4.4	3.3	4.1

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Annual Reports, MoSPI.



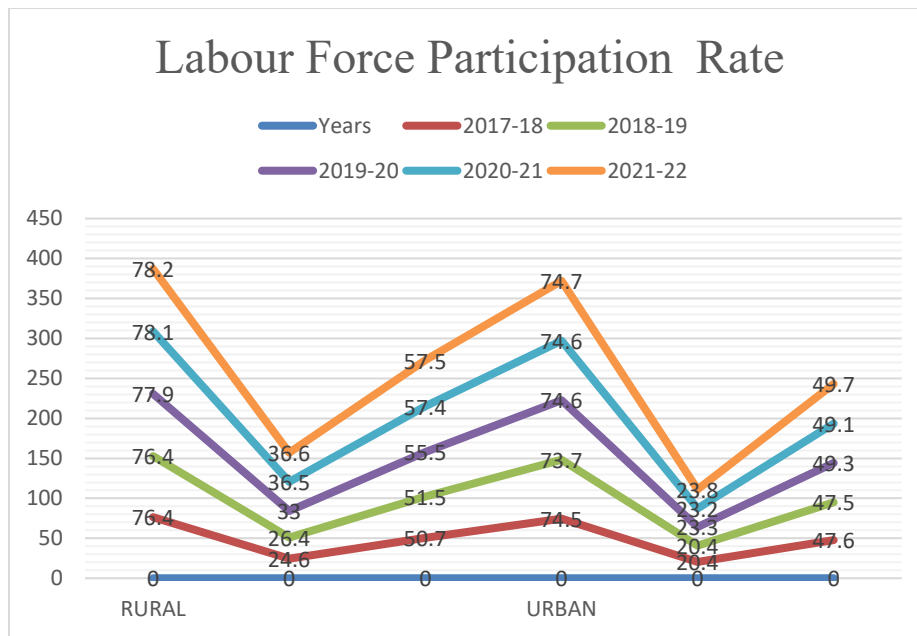
Labour Force Participation Rate Gender Wise in India:

The table presents labour force participation rates in India from 2017-18 to 2021-22, classified by rural, urban and combined (rural + urban) areas, as well as by gender. For rural male LFPR remained consistently stable, increasing slightly from 76.4% in 2017-18 to 78.2% in 2021-22. Rural female LFPR has increased significantly from 24.6% in 2017-18 to 36.6% in 2021-22. This labour force participation rate is a positive improvement and growing involvement of women in the rural labour market. Total LFPR in rural area has increased from 50.7% in 2017-18 to 57.5% in 2021-22. In urban male LFPR is marginally increased from 74.5% in 2017-18 to 74.7% in 2021-22, showing enhanced dependence on formal jobs and higher unemployment. And female LFPR in urban areas remains very low around 20.4% in 2017-18 to 23.8% in 2021-22. This indicates limited participation of women in urban labour markets, and total urban LFPR increased slightly from 47.6% to 49.7% over the same period. Total overall male LFPR stayed around 75.8% in 2017-18 to 77.2% in 2021-22 this indicates no major change. And overall female LFPR increased from 23.3% in 2017-18 to 32.8% in 2021-22, which is considerably improvement over five years. Total LFPR rose from 49.8% in 2017-18 to 55.2% in 2021-22 it indicates overall enhancing of labour market participation rate in India.

TABLE – 2: Labour Force Participation Rate (In Percentage)

Source: Annual PLFS Report

Years	RURAL			URBAN			RURAL+URBAN		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2017-18	76.4	24.6	50.7	74.5	20.4	47.6	75.8	23.3	49.8
2018-19	76.4	26.4	51.5	73.7	20.4	47.5	75.5	24.5	50.2
2019-20	77.9	33.0	55.5	74.6	23.3	49.3	76.8	30.0	53.5
2020-21	78.1	36.5	57.4	74.6	23.2	49.1	77.0	32.5	54.9
2021-22	78.2	36.6	57.5	74.7	23.8	49.7	77.2	32.8	55.2



Causes of low FLFPR:

Findings

- Urban areas have higher unemployment, particularly for females, compared to rural areas.
- Women's participation in the workforce is considerably lower than men indicating socio-cultural barriers and lack of balanced opportunities.
- Rural areas have regularly higher WPR for both males and females compared to urban areas.
- In urban areas, while the WPR for males has remained stable, urban females have experienced a modest increase, though their participation in the workforce remains much lower compared to both their male equivalents and rural females.
- Employment improves women's decision – making power in households and communities, boosts self – confidence, and reduces dependency on male equivalents.

Conclusion:

This analysis of trends in FLFPR in India highlights especially worker participation. Employment is a critical factor of women empowerment in India. Female unemployment rates remain higher than male rates. Despite policies and programs aimed at promoting gender equality, women continue to face significant barriers in accessing formal and maintaining workplace equality; employment plays a fundamental role in empowering women socially, economically, and politically. While there has been progress in women's LFPR in India. Challenges like gender bias, limited access to formal jobs, and socio-cultural limitations endure.

References:

1. Annual PLFS Reports, MoSPI -2021-22.
2. Black, Sandra, and Elizabeth Brainerd (2004): 'Importing Equality? The Impact of Globalization on Gender Discrimination,' *Industrial and Labour Relations Review* 57 (4): 540 – 59.
3. Black, Sandra, and Elizabeth Brainerd (2004): 'Importing Equality? The Impact of Globalization on Gender Discrimination,' *Industrial and Labour Relations Review* 57 (4): 540 – 59.
4. Chattopadhyay, S., Chowdhury, S. Female Labour Force Participation in India: An Empirical Study. *Ind.J.Labour Econ.*65,59-83(2022)
5. Chakravarty and sarkera (2021) focus on sectorial employment trends.
6. Deshpande, S. and L. K. Deshpande, (1993): 'Gender – Based Discrimination in the Urban Labour Market', ch. 10 in (Papola and Sharma, 1993).
7. Kaur, R. (2021). Women Employment and Empowerment: An Indian Perspective. *Journal of Social Development*, 12(3), 45 – 58.
8. Lahoti, R.; Swaminathan, H. 2013. "Economic Growth and female labour force participation in India." Working Paper No. 414 (Bangalore, Indian Institute of Management)
9. Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, Annual Reports.
10. Mukhopadhyay, S. and Tendulkar, S. (2008): 'Gender Differences in Labour Force Participation in India: An Analysis of NSS data', Institute of Social Studies Trust, Delhi.



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.22309/2230-9578) | Website: <https://jrdvb.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

11. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). (2020). Employment and unemployment Situation in India. Government of India.
12. Punitha et al (1999). Examined the problems and constraints faced by self-employed women in the Pondicherry region.
13. Rahman, R. I., and R. Islam. Female Labour Force Participation in Bangladesh: Trends, Drivers and Barriers. ILO Asia – pacific Working Paper, 2013
14. Sharma and Saha (2015) studied women employment trends.
15. The ministry of labour and Employment, Government of India (2023), Periodic Labour Force Survey Report.
16. Varma (1995) and Sharma (1993) 'studied employment patterns and working condition of women in Bihar'.



Original Article

Youth Participation in India’s Journey Towards Viksit Bharat 2047

Sanju B. Betageri

K.L.E. Society’s G. I. Bagewadi Pre University College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Nipani, Karnataka, INDIA

Email: sanjubetageri64@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180224

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 104-106

February 2026

Submitted: 19 Jan. 2026

Revised: 29 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 09 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

India’s demographic structure presents a historic opportunity to achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047, with nearly 65% of the population in the working-age group (15–59 years) by 2026. This demographic dividend positions youth as the primary drivers of economic transformation, innovation, and nation-building. Census trends reveal an increase in the working-age population from 54.8% in 1961 to 65.2% in 2026, accompanied by rapid urbanization, where the urban population has expanded to 36%, fostering growth in technology and service sectors. Government initiatives such as Skill India 2.0, targeting 400 million trainees, aim to enhance employability through future-oriented skills in artificial intelligence, green technologies, and advanced manufacturing, while leadership programs like the Agnipath scheme and National Cadet Corps nurture discipline and civic responsibility. India’s innovation ecosystem, supported by over 70,000 startups, generates significant employment and accelerates progress toward a \$1 trillion digital economy. Youth contributions further strengthen nation-building through Atmanirbhar Bharat, renewable energy expansion, and digital infrastructure such as UPI. Despite challenges including youth unemployment, rural skill gaps, and gender disparities, effective implementation of NEP 2020, inclusive policies, and entrepreneurship support can convert this demographic advantage into sustainable growth. Strategic youth engagement is essential for realizing a \$30 trillion economy and establishing India as a developed nation by 2047. This paper highlights on literature review, methodology, interpretation and analysis of trends on youth population followed by conclusion and references.

Key Words: Viksit Bharat, Youth, Demographic Dividend, Developing India, Vishwa Yuva.

Introduction

The term Viksit Bharat was first articulated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. As a national vision during his address on India’s 75th Independence Day on August 15, 2022. In this speech, he introduced the idea of ‘PanchaPran’ for the AmritKaal—the 25-year period leading to the centenary of India’s independence in 2047. The foremost objective of this vision is to transform India into a developed nation, referred to as Viksit Bharat. Over time, the concept has become a central part of the government’s long-term policy framework and public discourse. To ensure active youth involvement, the official initiative “Viksit Bharat @2047” was formally launched in December 2023. Prime Minister Modi described this phase as the ‘Golden era’ of India. The philosophical roots of the term are also linked to India’s ancient history, particularly the ‘Chola Empire’, which serves as an inspiration for strengthening naval power, defence capabilities, and global outreach. The vision of Viksit Bharat encompasses multiple dimensions such as India as a global manufacturing hub, a skill capital, a global education centre, media globalization, VishwaYuva (global youth leadership), Atmanirbhar Bharat, governance reforms, judicial efficiency (Nyaya Vyavastha), and advancements in space technology. Overall, Viksit Bharat represents a multi-dimensional national vision aimed at economic growth, skill development, demographic strength, global influence, strong institutions, and technological leadership.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655002



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Sanju B. Betageri, K.L.E. Society’s G. I. Bagewadi Pre University College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Nipani, Karnataka, INDIA

How to cite this article:

Betageri, S. B. (2026). Youth Participation in India’s Journey Towards Viksit Bharat 2047. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 104–106. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655002>



Review of Literature:

Bloom et al. (2003) establish demographic dividend theory, showing East Asian “tiger economies” achieved 2-3% GDP growth through youth workforce expansion, directly applicable to India’s 65% working-age population (2026). **Mason & Kinugasa (2008)** quantify India’s 15-year dividend window (2026-2040), warning skill mismatches convert opportunity into demographic disaster. **Panagariya (2019)** analyzes youth entrepreneurship as Viksit Bharat’s engine, citing 70,000 startups creating 1.5M jobs annually, but stresses vocational training gaps for 400M youth. **Rajan & Shareef (2021)** highlight urbanization momentum (36% urban by 2026), positioning youth as tech/services leaders while rural 64% population risks exclusion without digital literacy. **Kelkar (2022)** emphasizes Atmanirbhar Bharat synergy—youth-led semiconductors, green hydrogen reduce import dependence, targeting \$1 trillion exports. **NITI Aayog (2023)** projects 8%+ GDP growth requires NEP 2020 implementation, skilling youth in AI/robotics for \$30 trillion economy. **UNFPA (2024)** warns 17% youth unemployment threatens dividend, recommending gender-inclusive policies.

SECTION – I

Concept of Viksit Bharat:

Viksit The word derived from Sanskrit, it means developed, bloomed, and advanced. Viksit Bharat signifies progressing or emerging India it is the prominent site by the India’s government to metamorphose India into an advanced country by its 100th year of independence in 2047. Focusing on Economic growth, social evolution, Sustainable development, good governance with Youth, Woman, Farmers and the Poor as key pillars.

Objectives of Study:

This paper attempts to fulfill following objectives

- To understand demographic dividend and youth in India.
- To analyse the trend of youth and role in Indian Economy.
- To suggest measures for development of youth to attain inclusive development.

Methodology:

1. Data source and Tools

The present study draws upon secondary sources include peer-reviewed journals, research articles, tabulation method and presentation to analyse the data.

2. Scope of the study

The scope of the present study is restricted to selected literary texts that gives the idea of the role of youth as a driving force in the vision of Viksit Bharat. The analysis concentrates on themes such as youth empowerment, skill development, leadership, innovation, and nation-building, which are central to the research objectives.

SECTION – II

Discussion and Interpretation:

A. Demographic dividend and youth in India:

Table 1 Indian population data: Decade-Wise (1951-2026)

Years in decade	Total population In millions	Rural population		Urban population		Working class(15-59)%
		MALE%	FEMALE%	MALE%	FEMALE%	
1951	361.1	88.5	86.2	11.5	13.8	52.4
1961	439.2	82.1	79.8	17.9	20.2	54.8
1971	548.2	80.1	77.7	19.9	22.3	56.2
1981	683.3	77.7	75.6	22.3	24.4	57.7
1991	846.4	73.3	72.2	26.7	27.8	59.1
2001	1028.6	70.4	69.8	29.6	30.2	60.3
2011	1210.9	65.5	65.2	34.5	34.8	62.5
2021	1397.0	63.1	63.0	36.9	37.0	64.2
2026	1421.1	61.8	61.9	38.2	38.1	65.1

Note (Data from Census of Indian (1951-2011), 2021 –Census delayed estimate, 2026-UN projection)

India's working people (15-59 years) grow from 54.8% (1961) to 65% (2026) - a golden time for economic growth. India's working-age population (15-59 years) expanded from 52.4% in 1961 to 65% by 2026. Rural male and female shares dropped from 82.1% and 79.8% to 61.8% and 61.9%, respectively, reflecting a decline, while urban male and female shares rose from 17.9% and 20.2% to 38.2% and 38.1%, showing steady growth.

Rural Population Study: Rural working-age population decreased gradually over the decades. Males fell from 82.1% in 1961 to 61.8% in 2026; females from 79.8% to 61.9%

Urban Population Study: Urban working-age population grew consistently during the same period. Males increased from 17.9% in 1961 to 38.2% in 2026; females from 20.2% to 38.1%.



B. Youth's Role in Developing India (Viksit Bharat)

India's youth (15-35 years) are 65% of working people by 2026 - the main power for making India a rich country by 2047. City youth grow fast (19% to 36%) and will lead new technology jobs, startups, and city work.

- **Mobile payments** - 700 million young people use phones for money.
- **New businesses** - Youth create 15 lakh jobs every year Clean energy - young workers build solar power and electric cars.
- **Skills training** - Village youth learn new jobs for factories Problems .to solve:17% youth have no jobs - Need computer, robot, green energy training
- **Digital Natives** – Youths are using the technology for the betterment of governance; service improve and innovative solutions.
- **Volunteerism** – Fostering civic engagement and responsibility of the society through NSS movements.
- **Reconnecting with Heritage** – Bridging traditional knowledge with modern aspirations to create unique Indian value.
- **Leadership and Responsibility** – Youths of India acting as a architect of the future, collective action and building confidence.
- **Active Citizenship** – Increasing political awareness and demanding more things from online flat forms.

C. Advantages of the participation of youth in Viksit Bharat:

- **Economic Growth** - India's big group of working-age youth by 2026 boosts output, new businesses, and overall economic rise.
- **Startup and Business Creation** -Young folks start companies in tech, making things, and services, adding jobs and better home earnings.
- **Technological Advancement** -Youth help grow fields like chips, smart AI, and online tools for India's own tech strength. Young creators lead solar, wind, and eco-friendly power firms for green growth and self-energy.
- **Self Reliance** - Youth join forces and make weapons to export gear, cutting need for outside buys. Trained youth cut foreign goods and grow local making in phones, arms, and power.
- **Employment and Income Growth** - Smart youth drop old ways, learn new skills, and bring fresh changes to work and rules. Training and startups open more jobs and steady money for families. Learned youth teach digital skills, clean habits, green living, and country pride.
- **Global Presence** -Youth push makes India a top seller worldwide, modern power, and big economy in Viksit Bharat plan.
- **Government plans:**
 - New education policy for better schools.
 - Skills program to train 40 crore youth.
 - Army youth scheme for national service.

Conclusion:

India's 65% working-age population (2026) creates a 15-year golden opportunity to become a developed nation by 2047. Youth drive economic growth through tech startups, self-reliance via local manufacturing, fairness by skilling 400 million across villages-cities, and modern nation building with clean energy and digital systems. Urban youth boom (36% share) fuels services while rural training prevents inequality. Government schemes like Skill India and NEP 2020 prepare them for \$30 trillion economy. Key formula: Train youth + give jobs + use their energy = India's guaranteed rise as global economic leader.

References:

1. Bloom, David E., et al. "The Demographic Dividend: A New Perspective on the Economic Consequences of Population Change." RAND Corporation, 2003.
2. Goldman Sachs. India's Rise: The Demographic Dividend Opportunity. Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research, 2026.
3. Kelkar, Vijay. "Atmanirbhar Bharat: The Role of Youth Entrepreneurship." Economic and Political Weekly, vol. 57, no. 12, 2022, pp. 45-52.
4. Mason, Andrew, and TacasakiKinugasa. "East Asian Miracle Economies: Demographic Dividend or Investment Rates?" Journal of Asian Economics, vol. 19, no. 5-6, 2008, pp. 455-472.
5. NITI Aayog. India@100: Youth Dividend Strategy 2047. Government of India, 2023.
6. Panagariya, Arvind. India: The Emerging Giant. Oxford UP, 2019.
7. Rajan, K. S., and A. Shareef. "Urbanization and Youth Employment in India." Journal of Development Studies, vol. 57, no. 8, 2021, pp. 1234-1250.
8. Sharma, Rishi. "Agnipath Scheme: Building Youth Leadership for Viksit Bharat." India Quarterly, vol. 81, no. 2, 2025, pp. 189-204.



Original Article

Contribution of Women to the Indian National Movement

Suresh S. Shingate

Lecturer, Department of History, K. L. E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani
Email: sureshshingate1971@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180225

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 107-110

February 2026

The Indian National Movement was not just led by some of its most eminent male figures, as women played a crucial role in the struggle for Indian independence. Women from various strata of society actively participated in political, social, and revolutionary movements from the late nineteenth century to 1947. Women like Rani Lakshmbai, Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant, Kasturba, Aruna Asaf Ali, to name a few, rallied masses, organized protests, disseminated nationalist ideologies, and defied colonial rule. Women participated actively in most significant movements like Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India Movements, suffering arrest, suppression, and societal opposition. Women's role was not just about politics since they actively contributed to societal change, enhancements in education, and development of a national spirit in India. Women's role in the Indian National Movement not only added strength to the freedom movement but also helped shape India's future by forming the basis of women's empowerment in independent India. This abstract is about the major role played by women in India's National Movement.

Key Words: Indian, Women, Freedom movement, Participation.

Submitted: 19 Jan. 2026

Revised: 29 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 08 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Introduction

The Indian role in the freedom struggle without the mention and contribution of females would not be complete. The sacrifice made by Indian females would come first before all others. The anecdotes about the bravery, selflessness, and sacrifice made by the females in the struggle for the freedom struggle are countless. Many among us do not know the fact that there were hundreds of females who fought alongside with the male colleagues in the battlefield. They fought with an unwavering bravery and with true passion. The role and contribution made by the females in the Indian freedom struggle would not be completed without mentioning the sacrifice made by the females in the subcontinent of India. The sacrifice made by the females of the Indian subcontinent would occupy the foremost place. The females in the Indian subcontinent wrote away from different restrictions and stepped out from the home-bound roles and responsibilities among which the role and contribution made by the females in the National awakening and Indian freedom struggle would be simply incredible and worth appreciation.

Objective of my Paper:

- To study the freedom movement in India in general.
- To explore the role played by women freedom fighter in freedom movement in India.
- To create awareness about different women freedom fighter.
- To show the social economic emancipation of Indian women.

Review of Literature:

Several scholars have examined the role of women in India's freedom movement, and some important books and articles are discussed below.

- **Manmohan Kaur (1985)** provides a comprehensive account of Indian women's participation in the freedom struggle from 1857 to 1947, covering nearly ninety years.



Quick Response Code:



Website:
<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:
10.5281/zenodo.18655026



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Suresh S. Shingate, Lecturer, Department of History, K. L. E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani

How to cite this article:

Shingate, S. S. (2026). Contribution of Women to the Indian National Movement. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 107–110. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655026>



The work begins with the Revolt of 1857, regarded as the first major challenge to British rule, and concludes with India's independence in 1947.

- **P. N. Chopra (1975)** highlights the courageous role played by Indian women in the struggle for independence. The author vividly portrays their sacrifices, selflessness, and bravery, emphasizing the determination and fearless spirit with which women participated in the national movement.
- **Suruchi Thaper (2006)** offers an insightful study of the Indian nationalist movement, focusing particularly on the involvement of middle-class women in the United Provinces. The book draws attention to the active participation of women in everyday nationalist activities and discusses prominent women leaders such as Sarojini Naidu, Vijaylakshmi Pandit, Sucheta Kripalani, and Annie Besant.
- **O. P. Ralhan (1995)** examines the social and economic conditions of Indian women and their significant contribution to the evolution of Indian society. The author traces the role of women from ancient times to the modern era and emphasizes the importance of making their achievements known to present and future generations. M. G. Agarwal's multivolume work sheds light on the contributions of freedom fighters from diverse sections of society during India's independence movement. The volumes include accounts of freedom fighters from various regions and give due recognition to women who participated in the struggle in multiple ways, enriching the national movement through their dedication and service.
- **Judith Brown (1972)** analyzes women's participation in the freedom movement from a political perspective, describing how their involvement was often perceived by colonial authorities as a disruptive force within the nationalist struggle.

Women Freedom Fighters of India:

It is extremely difficult to document every woman who contributed to India's struggle for independence, and equally challenging to single out only a few among them. Nevertheless, some prominent women freedom fighters who played remarkable roles in the national movement are discussed below.

- Sarojini Naidu, popularly remembered as the "Nightingale of India," was a celebrated poet, an inspiring orator, and a committed nationalist leader. She became actively involved in the freedom movement during the anti-partition agitation against the partition of Bengal in 1905 and emerged as a prominent nationalist leader by 1917. In 1925, she became the second woman to preside over the Indian National Congress. She actively participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement and was arrested several times, including during the Salt Satyagraha, where she led women protesters at the Dharasana Salt Works. In 1942, she was imprisoned during the Quit India Movement. Throughout her travels across the country, she advocated women's empowerment and nationalism. She was also closely associated with the Women's India Association and accompanied the delegation demanding women's voting rights to London.
- Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi, popularly known as "Jhansi ki Rani," stands as one of the bravest warrior queens in Indian history. Her courage, patriotism, self-respect, and determination made her a powerful symbol of resistance against British rule. As a central figure in the Revolt of 1857, she fought valiantly against colonial forces and remains an enduring icon of national pride and sacrifice. Her contribution has earned her an immortal place in Indian history.
- Begum Hazrat Mahal, the Begum of Awadh, was a prominent female leader during the First War of Indian Independence in 1857. She played a vital role in mobilizing resistance against British forces in Awadh and fought alongside other revolutionaries. After the British recaptured the region following a prolonged siege, she was forced into exile. Refusing all offers and concessions from the British, she sought refuge in Nepal, where she spent the remainder of her life. She never surrendered to British authority and continued to resist colonial rule even while living in exile.
- Rani Velu Nachiyar, known as "Veeramangai" (the brave woman), was the first Indian queen to wage armed resistance against British colonial power. Trained in martial arts, weaponry, and horse riding, she fought courageously with the support of Hyder Ali and Gopala Nayakar. Leading an army of nearly 5,000 soldiers, she posed a serious challenge to British forces and remains a pioneering figure in India's resistance history.
- Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay was an influential freedom fighter and social reformer who actively participated in the Salt Satyagraha during the 1930s. Beyond political activism, she worked tirelessly to revive Indian handicrafts, handlooms, and theatre. In recognition of her contributions, the Government of India honored her with the Padma Bhushan in 1955 and the Padma Vibhushan in 1987.
- Annie Besant played a significant role in India's nationalist movement and became the first woman president of the Indian National Congress in 1917. She was deeply committed to India's self-rule and actively campaigned for independence, using her leadership and influence to mobilize public opinion and promote political awareness among Indians.
- Aruna Asaf Ali was an educator, political activist, and publisher who remained deeply involved in the Congress movement. She participated in protest marches during the Salt Satyagraha and edited *Inquilab*, a monthly journal



of the Indian National Congress. She earned the title “Grand Old Lady of the Independence Movement” and is especially remembered for hoisting the Congress flag during the Quit India Movement in Bombay.

- Vijayalakshmi Pandit was imprisoned three times—in 1932, 1940, and 1942—for her nationalist activities. During the Salt Satyagraha, she led protest marches and picketed liquor and foreign cloth shops along with her sisters and young daughters. Through her political struggles, she broke several barriers and emerged as a strong role model for Indian women.
- Durgabai Deshmukh was sentenced to three years of imprisonment for her participation in the Salt Satyagraha. When prominent leaders in South India were engaged elsewhere, she led a group of salt law violators to Marina Beach in Madras. At a young age, she also founded institutions such as the Andhra Mahila Sabha and the Hindi Balika Pathshala to promote women’s education and empowerment.
- Mridula Sarabhai played a courageous role during the Partition of India by rescuing abducted women and protecting refugees from communal violence, often at great personal risk. Earlier, in 1934, she had been elected to the All-India Congress Committee as a delegate from Gujarat, reflecting her growing influence within the nationalist movement.
- Basanti Das was an active participant in India’s freedom struggle and took part in various political and social movements. She was arrested during the Non-Cooperation Movement for her involvement in nationalist activities. In recognition of her contributions, she was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1973.
- Sucheta Kriplani entered public life as a social worker in 1932 and later joined the Indian National Congress in 1939. She offered individual satyagraha in Faizabad in 1940 and was imprisoned for two years. During the Quit India Movement, she went underground and played a crucial role in organizing secret resistance against British rule.
- Kamala Das Gupta was a prominent revolutionary associated with the militant wing of the freedom movement. As an active member of the Jugantar Party, she participated in revolutionary activities and was arrested in 1942 in connection with the Quit India Movement. She was imprisoned in the Presidency Jail for her involvement.
- Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddy was the first Indian woman nominated to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1926 in recognition of her work in medicine and social service. In protest against the repression and mistreatment of women activists during the Salt Satyagraha and Non-Cooperation Movement, she resigned from her official positions and actively joined the freedom struggle.
- Margaret Cousins, an Irish social reformer, came to India after campaigning for women’s voting rights in Ireland. Along with Annie Besant and Sarojini Naidu, she worked to promote women’s rights in India and played a key role in establishing several women’s organizations aimed at social awakening and empowerment.
- Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, a member of the royal family of Kapurthala, was deeply inspired by Mahatma Gandhi and joined the Indian National Congress during the Salt Satyagraha. She was arrested in Bombay for her participation in nationalist activities. She strongly believed, like Gandhi, that true freedom for India could only be achieved when women stood shoulder to shoulder with men in the struggle for independence and recognized their own strength and potential.

Role of Women in Non-cooperation Movement:

To gain a deeper understanding of the significance of women’s contribution to India’s freedom struggle, it is essential to examine their involvement in the Non-Cooperation Movement. Launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 and continuing until 1922, the Non-Cooperation Movement sought to oppose British authority through peaceful means such as the boycott of British institutions, goods, and practices. This movement encouraged mass participation, strengthened national unity, and promoted a spirit of nationalism through non-violent resistance. Women emerged as an indispensable force in this campaign, actively engaging in protests, demonstrations, and civil disobedience against colonial rule. One of the most visible contributions of women during the Non-Cooperation Movement was their leadership in the boycott of British-manufactured goods. They promoted the use of indigenous products and popularized the spinning and wearing of khadi as a symbol of self-reliance and resistance to economic exploitation by the British. By encouraging households to abandon foreign cloth, women helped undermine colonial economic interests. Women also organized and participated in the picketing of shops selling foreign textiles. Standing outside these establishments, they persuaded people not to purchase imported goods, thereby directly affecting British trade. These peaceful yet powerful acts of resistance drew public attention and strengthened the moral force of the movement.

The movement further witnessed the growth of women’s organizations that aimed to address social issues and promote women’s rights. Groups such as the Women’s Indian Association and later women-led platforms provided a collective space for women to participate in political discussions, social reform, and nationalist activities, thereby increasing their visibility in public life. Promoting khadi became another significant responsibility undertaken by women. They organized spinning circles and encouraged rural women to take up spinning and weaving, linking economic self-sufficiency with the nationalist cause. This not only supported the freedom movement but also provided a means of livelihood to many women. Women played an active role in public demonstrations, marches, and protests, often facing arrest and imprisonment. Their willingness to confront colonial authorities reflected extraordinary courage



and determination. In addition, women supported political leaders by raising funds, distributing nationalist literature, and mobilizing local communities, thereby strengthening the organizational structure of the movement. The Non-Cooperation Movement also served as a turning point in the social empowerment of women. Participation in the movement enabled many women to step out of traditional confines, develop confidence, and assert their political and social rights. In certain regions, this period contributed to reformist attitudes toward practices such as purdah and child marriage. Symbolic acts of protest formed another powerful expression of women's resistance. Burning foreign cloth and publicly rejecting British goods conveyed a strong message of defiance and commitment to national self-respect. Despite facing hardships such as police violence, imprisonment, and social opposition, women remained resilient and dedicated to the cause of independence. Women's participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement was not merely supportive but transformative. Their active involvement strengthened the movement, challenged colonial authority, and marked a significant step toward both national freedom and women's empowerment in India.

Mahila-samitis (Women's Association)

Early 20th century also saw the emergence of many city and town-based women associations: Inlight of the Swadeshi agitation women's association like the Mahila Shilpa Samiti and Lakshmir Bhandar were setup by nieces of Rabindranath Tagore and Sarla Devi. The Hitashini Sabha, a women's group organized a exhibition of Swadeshi goods in 1907. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, in her autobiography title Inner recesses, outer spaces, describe how in her hometown Mangalore, her own mother Girijabai set up a mahila sabha around 1911 to bring women together to discuss their problems and seek ways of resolving them. Rameshwari Nehru had also set up a women's journal at this time: The Stree Darpan, which was extremely popular. It had an interesting mix of political coverage of national and international issues. Jyoti Sangh, women conference (AIWC) was also established in 1927.

Conclusion

The history of women's involvement in the India freedom struggle is also the history of women making bold decisions, discovering themselves on the streets, in jail, and in legislature. After countless attempts, India finally gained its Independence on August 15, 1947. Thousands of women in India devoted their whole life for fetching the freedom of their motherland. The non-violent movement which brought independence to India not only included women, but its success was also totally dependent on the fervent participation of women. Perhaps for the first and last time in the history of the world, the strength of an enormous global empire upon which the sun never used to set was challenged and overcome by the strength of pristine ideals and unbounded courage of a people who fought with nothing but peace, ideas, and guts. Ultimately, we could conclude that the past fifty years saw women's movement growing up and its increasing interaction with other movements like unions of traders, environment movements, and other progressive movements which combat all sorts of oppression, injustice, and degrading phenomena.

Reference

1. Raju, Rajendra; Role of women in India's freedom struggle, South Asia Books, 1994.
2. Aggarwal, M.G; Freedom fighter of India, Vol IV, Gyan Publishing House, 2008.
3. Aggarwal, R.C; Constitutional Development and National Movement of India, S. Chand Publishing limited, New Delhi, 1999.
4. Brown, Judith; Gandhi and the civil disobedience movement, Cambridge University press, 1972.
5. Chand, Tara; History of freedom Movement in India, Vol IV, Publication Division, Govt. of India, Delhi, 1961.
6. Chib, S.S; New Perspective on India's freedom struggle, VandeMatram Prakashan, Chandigarh, 1987.
7. Chopra, P.N; Women in India freedom struggle, Published by Ministry of education and social welfare, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1975.
8. Kaur, Manmohan; Women in India freedom struggle, Sterling publishers, New Delhi, 1985.
9. Mody, Nawaz; Women in India's freedom struggle; Allied Publishers, 2000.
10. Ralhan, O.P; Indian women through ages 5th Vol. Eminent Indian women in politics, Anmol publications, New Delhi, 1995.
10. Thaper, Suruchi; Women in the Indian National movement: Unseen faces and unheard voices (1930-32), Publication Pvt. Ltd., 2006



Original Article

The Role of Youth Culture in Nation Building

G. D. Kadalagi

Lecturer, Department of Sociology, K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Pre University College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Nipani, Karnataka, INDIA
Email: ganeshmaster1983@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: **Abstract**

JRD -2026-180226

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 111-113

February 2026

Submitted: 19 Jan. 2026

Revised: 29 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 09 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Youth constitute a vital demographic force in contemporary societies, particularly in developing nations like India where they represent a significant proportion of the population. Youth culture defined as the shared values, practices, beliefs, aspirations and modes of expression of young people plays a decisive role in shaping nation-building processes. This paper examines the role of youth culture in nation building by analyzing its contribution to national identity, social cohesion, political participation, economic development, cultural innovation and democratic consolidation. Drawing upon sociological and political theories, the have a look at explores how children subculture acts each as a transformative force and a website of contestation. The paper additionally examines the Indian context thru initiatives together with schooling reforms, countrywide service Scheme (NSS), national Cadet Corps (NCC), sports activities, entrepreneurship, digital activism and applications like Make in India and Agni veer. while teens culture has vast ability for constructive state building, it also faces challenges including unemployment, marginalization, cultural alienation and political manipulation. The paper concludes through emphasizing the want for inclusive regulations that apprehend youth as active stakeholders in kingdom constructing rather than passive beneficiaries.

Keywords: Youth culture, nation building, identity, social cohesion, political participation, India

Introduction

Constructing a state is a complicated, multidimensional process of developing shared countrywide identity, effective establishments, social cohesion, monetary development and political balance. Young people is a critical part of many components of the country-constructing method, in comparison to different demographic organizations. In this 21st century, teens way of life has emerged as a primary player in politics, economy, media, social relations and the way all these relate to one another. Adolescent's lifestyle embodies collective patterns of behavior, values, lifestyles, language, music, style, and political attitudes precise to the more youthful era. Teen's tradition also can be described as a non-homogenous, dynamic and various area experiencing steady change based on class, gender, caste, ethnicity, vicinity, technology and globalization. Adolescent's tradition frequently displays aspirations for trade, emotions of resistance to societal norms and experimentation with new varieties of self-expression and identity. As an example, in India, about 66% of the population is more youthful than 35 years, accordingly making young people way of life uniquely principal to the technique of kingdom-building in India. Historically, adolescents have participated in social moves, supported freedom struggles and contributed to countrywide transformation thru participation in modern-day moves for social justice, environmental safety and digital innovation. Understanding the adolescent's culture, especially young people's contribution to building a kingdom is fundamental to achieving sustainable improvement.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655047



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

G. D. Kadalagi, Lecturer, Department of Sociology, K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Pre University College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Nipani, Karnataka, INDIA

How to cite this article:

Kadalagi, G. D. (2026). *The Role of Youth Culture in Nation Building*. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 111–113. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655047>



Conceptualizing Youth Culture

Youth culture is a sociological concept that emerged prominently after the Second World War, when young people began to be recognized as a distinct social group with unique identities and consumption patterns. Scholars view youth culture as:

- Space of identity formation- where young people negotiate between tradition and modernity.
- Form of social expression- through music, art, fashion, sports and digital media.
- Site of resistance- challenging dominant values and power structures.
- Laboratory of innovation- producing new ideas, technologies and social practices.

Youth culture is influenced by education systems, media, peer groups, family structures and global cultural flows. In the digital age, social media platforms, online communities and global youth trends have intensified the visibility and impact of youth culture on society and politics.

Nation Building: Meaning and Dimensions

Nation building refers to the process of constructing a cohesive national community within a defined territory, based on shared values, institutions and collective goals. It includes several dimensions:

- **Political dimension:** democratic participation, constitutional values, governance
- **Social dimension:** unity, inclusion, social justice, equality
- **Economic dimension:** development, employment, innovation, productivity
- **Cultural dimension:** national identity, heritage, language, symbols
- **Psychological dimension:** patriotism, belonging, national consciousness

Youth culture intersects with all these dimensions, making young people crucial agents of nation building.

Youth and Nation Building

1 Social Identity Theory

Social Identity Theory explains how individuals derive their sense of self from group memberships. Youth culture provides a collective identity that fosters belonging, solidarity and shared purpose. When aligned with national values, youth identity strengthens national integration.

Modernization Theory

Modernization theorists view youth as carriers of change who adopt new ideas, technologies and values faster than older generations. Youth culture thus accelerates social transformation and economic modernization.

Cultural Capital Theory

According to Pierre Bourdieu, cultural capital skills, knowledge, education and cultural competencies enables social mobility. Youth culture generates cultural capital that can be harnessed for national development through education, creativity, and innovation.

Youth Culture and National Identity

The Youth Culture has been instrumental in redefining National Identity by using music, cinema, sports, literature and popular culture along with other digital and social media platforms to reclaim the contemporary expressions of cultural heritage and National narrative. In India, the engagement of youths with the Cinema, local track, fusion kinds of artistic expression and digital storytelling illustrate the plural and inclusive nature of countrywide identification. With the aid of supplying a platform for youngsters to sell each local and global influence, adolescents function Cultural Ambassadors and constitute the blending of indigenous traditions with present day worldwide way of life. This combination of nearby and worldwide affects is empowering as it builds Cultural self belief and fosters a sense of countrywide pleasure, at the same time as last open to the diverse Nature of Society.

Youth Culture and Social Cohesion-

One of the most significant contributions of Youth Culture to Nation Building is to facilitate Social Cohesion. Educational Institutions, National Service Scheme (NSS), National Cadet Corps (NCC), Sports Teams and Volunteer Organizations are the platforms where youth come together to serve and connect with their peers from different CASTE, RELIGION, LANGUAGE and REGION. The joint participation in community service, disaster relief, Clean India campaign, environmental initiatives and other service-oriented activities foster Empathy and Cooperation, as well as a sense of Social Responsibility. Youth Culture serves as a unifying force, promoting the concept of Unity in Diversity.

Youth Culture and Political Participation

Youth culture has a profound impact on political participation and democratic vitality. Young people engage with politics through:

- Student movements and campus politics
- Youth wings of political parties
- Social movements (environment, gender justice, anti-corruption)
- Digital activism and social media campaigns



Youth-led movements often introduce new issues into public discourse and demand accountability from institutions. While youth participation sometimes challenges established political structures, it revitalizes democracy by broadening participation and questioning stagnation.

Economic Contributions of Youth Culture

Youth culture is closely linked with economic development. Young people contribute to nation building by:

- Entering the workforce with new skills
- Driving entrepreneurship and start-ups
- Promoting innovation and technology
- Supporting indigenous industries and self-reliance

Initiatives like Skill India, Startup India, Make in India and the digital economy rely heavily on youth participation. Youth culture that values innovation, risk-taking and creativity strengthens national competitiveness and economic growth.

Role of Youth Culture in India: Key Areas

Education and Social Development

Youth participation in education reforms, literacy drives and digital learning contributes to human capital formation. NSS and NCC play a vital role in inculcating discipline, leadership and civic responsibility among students.

Youth Culture and Sports

Sports culture among youth promotes physical fitness, teamwork, discipline and national pride. Initiatives like Khelo India encourage mass participation and talent development. Sporting achievements enhance national prestige and unity.

Youth and National Security

Through NCC and the Agni veer Scheme, youth contribute to national security and discipline. Military training instills patriotism, leadership and social responsibility, which continue to benefit society even after service.

Youth and Cultural Innovation

Young artists, filmmakers, writers and digital creators shape contemporary cultural narratives. Youth culture in media and entertainment influences social attitudes and promotes progressive values.

Challenges Facing Youth Culture in Nation Building-

Despite its potential, youth culture faces several challenges:

- Unemployment and underemployment
- Skill mismatch between education and industry
- Political marginalization
- Cultural alienation and identity crises
- Digital misinformation and polarization
- Commercialization and de-politicization of youth culture

If not addressed, these challenges can turn youth frustration into social unrest rather than constructive nation building.

Policy Implications and Way Forward-

To harness youth culture effectively for nation building the following measures are necessary:

1. Inclusive and employment-oriented education
2. Greater youth representation in governance and policymaking
3. Support for youth-led cultural and creative industries
4. Expansion of sports and community service programs
5. Ethical use of digital platforms and media literacy
6. Strengthening national integration initiatives

Youth should be recognized as partners in nation building, not merely beneficiaries of state policies.

Conclusion

The youth culture of today is evolving and transforming the way we build nations. The development of young people's identity as a Nation will promote national cohesiveness, create a revitalized democratic system, and promote economic growth and innovation in the creative industry. Strengthening the empowerment of our young people and the continuation of investing in the Youth Culture in all Nations will allow us to better serve the future of our Nations, as well as address all the difficulties of creating sustainable and inclusive democracies.

References

1. Erikson, E. H. (1968). Identity: Youth and Crisis- New York: Norton.
2. Côté, J. E. (1996). Sociological perspectives on identity formation- Journal of Adolescence.
3. Putnam, R. D. (2000). Bowling Alone- New York: Simon & Schuster.
4. United Nations. (2022)- World Youth Report.
5. UNICEF. (2020)-State of the World's Children.
6. Government of India-National Youth Policy.



Original Article

Viksit Bharat and Modern Nation-Building: Governance and Leadership under Narendra Modi

Raghavendra S. Sure

Lecturer, Department of Political Science, K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Pre University College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Nipani, Karnataka, INDIA
Email: raghsure123@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: **Abstract**

JRD -2026-180227

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 114-117

February 2026

"Viksit Bharat" features as a destiny-oriented national improvement narrative that connects economic modernization to kingdom potential, public provider transport, infrastructure growth, and a extra assertive national identification. beneath Narendra Modi, governance is regularly framed as outcome-pushed management: simplifying nation-citizen interfaces, scaling digital public infrastructure, accelerating assignment execution, and tightening the link among welfare shipping and identity systems. This essay examines the contemporary country-constructing good judgment of the Viksit Bharat imaginative and prescient through 4 lenses administrative and institutional reform, welfare and human development, economic approach and physical infrastructure, and political management, legitimacy, and federal dynamics. It concludes through identifying enduring governance exchange-offs that form whether ambitious modernization campaigns translate into vast-primarily based competencies and resilient institutions.

Introduction

Viksit Bharat represents high Minister Narendra Modi's imaginative and prescient for a developed India via 2047, the centenary of independence. This essay explores how his governance and leadership pressure current nation-constructing through transformative reforms, infrastructure, and inclusive development. Viksit Bharat ambitions to position India as an international economic and technological chief by embracing innovation throughout sectors like agriculture, tourism, and production. Modi emphasizes collective citizen participation, modernization, and self-reliance to triumph over challenges and build prosperity. Key milestones consist of raising India's global standing and laying foundations for a confident, resurgent kingdom by 2047. Modi's administration prioritizes transparency, digitalization, and responsibility via initiatives like PRAGATI for immediate-monitoring initiatives and GST for a unified tax system. Ease of Doing enterprise scores stepped forward from 142 in 2014 to sixty three by means of 2019, fostering monetary power. packages which includes virtual India and Make in India have revolutionized bills, connectivity, and manufacturing. Modi's approach embodies "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" (collectively with all, development for all), blending decisive action with citizen-centric provider as Pradhan Sevak. His journey from Gujarat chief Minister to a few-time period top Minister displays perseverance, marked via reforms like Article 370 abrogation and welfare expansions. excessive approval rankings stem from direct engagement via Mann Ki Baat and NaMo App. Modi's tenure functions massive infrastructure increase, social welfare for the bad, and environmental management, reshaping India's trajectory. Swachh Bharat more suitable sanitation, even as Khelo India and Drone Didi empower youth and women. those efforts evaluation previous eras, handing over political continuity and anti-corruption measures. Viksit Bharat and India's 2047 roadmap both define bold plans for reworking India right into a evolved country by way of the centenary of independence in 2047.

Submitted: 19 Jan. 2026

Revised: 29 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 09 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655104



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Raghavendra S. Sure, Lecturer, Department of Political Science, K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Pre University College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Nipani, Karnataka, INDIA

How to cite this article:

Sure, R. S. (2026). Viksit Bharat and Modern Nation-Building: Governance and Leadership under Narendra Modi. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 114–117.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655104>



They proportion same core goals, with Viksit Bharat serving as the flagship vision and branding under top Minister Narendra Modi's leadership, even as the wider 2047 roadmap encompasses strategic coverage frameworks from our bodies like NITI Aayog.

Objectives

Both initiatives target a \$30-40 trillion economy, per capita income of \$15,000-\$18,000, zero poverty, and universal access to quality education and healthcare. Viksit Bharat emphasizes citizen participation via platforms like MyGov, aligning seamlessly with the roadmap's focus on inclusive growth for youth, women, farmers, and the poor. Environmental sustainability, infrastructure modernization, and technological leadership in AI and green energy form common pillars.

Key Pillars Comparison

Aspect	Viksit Bharat Goals	2047 Roadmap Priorities
Economic Growth	\$30T GDP, self-reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat)	Industrial transformation, exports, entrepreneurship
Social Development	Zero poverty, healthcare/education for all	Inequality reduction, skill development, social protection
Infrastructure	Smart cities, Gati Shakti, digital connectivity	World-class roads, railways, urban development
Governance	Transparency, ease of doing business	Reforms for efficiency, integrated policies
Sustainability	Renewable energy, climate resilience	Resource conservation, green tech advancement

Viksit Bharat as a kingdom-constructing body

Contemporary nation-constructing isn't always simplest approximately territorial integrity or constitutional layout. It also entails constructing the ordinary capacities that permit residents to accept as true with the state: reliable offerings, predictable policies, public goods, and credible financial possibility. In cutting-edge India, "Viksit Bharat" can be examine as a nation-building body that tries to mix growth, welfare, and national motive inside a unmarried storyline of transformation. As a governance idea, Viksit Bharat emphasizes connected claims: first, that development is achievable through disciplined execution and institutional modernization; 2d, that country wide satisfaction and improvement support each different whilst the country demonstrates competence and scale. The usefulness of the body, analytically, is that it highlights how leadership narratives can mobilize bureaucracies, entice funding, coordinate throughout stages of presidency, and have an impact on citizen expectancies. A recurrent theme in Modi-technology governance is the shift from technique compliance in the direction of measurable outputs and time-bound delivery. This suggests up as a desire for dashboards, tracking, and performance signaling. In kingdom-building terms, such "government" governance ambitions to reduce the distance among policy declaration and actual-world implementation.

1 Country capability and the "delivery country"

Kingdom-constructing in massive, various democracies regularly relies upon on whether the kingdom can supply offerings continually throughout areas. The transport-kingdom technique prioritizes remaining-mile structures, administrative coordination, and standardized application layout. whilst effective, it could growth citizen consider by using making the kingdom legible and responsive; whilst useless, it can produce frustration if expectancies outpace potential.

2 Virtual Public Infrastructure and Administrative Legibility

Digital structures can reinforce state ability by means of enabling identity verification, targeted gain transfers, grievance redressal, and more transparent recordkeeping. From a country-constructing attitude, digitalization also reshapes citizenship as a sensible relationship with the nation: access to benefits, documents, and offerings becomes more instantaneous and standardized. however, robust virtual governance also increases questions on privacy, exclusion errors, cybersecurity, and the choppy distribution of virtual get right of entry to.

3. Centralization, Coordination and Bureaucratic Incentives

Massive modernization drives typically require coordination throughout ministries and states. Centralized steering can boost up choice-making and reduce policy flow, particularly when mixed with clean political ownership. but centralization additionally risks bottlenecks, decreased local experimentation, and weaker duty if institutions come to be overly depending on government route in place of stable approaches.

4 Welfare, Human improvement and Social Citizenship

In contemporary nation-constructing, welfare coverage is not simply redistribution; it's also a declare approximately social citizenship. Whilst the state can offer predictable social protection, families can take monetary dangers, spend money on education, and plan for the destiny. Underneath the Viksit Bharat body, welfare shipping is regularly supplied as both ethical obligation and increase strategy.



5 Focused on, insurance and the Politics of Inclusion

Better concentrated on can reduce leakage and enhance financial efficiency, but it is able to additionally create exclusion if documentation gaps or statistics mismatches save you eligible residents from receiving advantages. A kingdom-constructing method requires balancing precision with ordinary get right of entry to mechanisms, specially for migrants, casual people, and communities going through structural barriers.

6 Public items: fitness, education and functionality growth

Lengthy-run improvement relies upon on increasing capabilities via faculties, healthcare, nutrients, and safe environments. Governance reforms that enhance procurement, lessen absenteeism, and enhance neighborhood responsibility can boost provider great. at the same time, human development profits require sustained investment and institutional continuity throughout political cycles, that's frequently tougher than launching new flagship schemes.

7 Financial Modernization: Infrastructure, enterprise and marketplace Governance

Monetary kingdom-constructing includes turning countrywide ambition into effective capability. The Viksit Bharat common sense emphasizes scale: highways, logistics, power structures, urban modernization, and commercial competitiveness. In governance phrases, this requires the nation to act as planner, regulator, and facilitator while maintaining rule predictability for personal funding.

Economic Modernization: Infrastructure, Industry, and Market Governance

Financial nation-building involves turning countrywide ambition into effective ability. The Viksit Bharat good judgment emphasizes scale: highways, logistics, strength structures, urban modernization, and industrial competitiveness. In governance phrases, this requires the nation to act as planner, regulator, and facilitator while keeping rule predictability for private investment.

1 Infrastructure as a Credibility Signal

Seen infrastructure initiatives can characteristic as credibility signals that the nation can “get matters done.” additionally they lower transaction charges, join markets, and shape country wide integration through enhancing mobility and trade. however, infrastructure-led techniques should confront exchange-offs concerning land acquisition, environmental impact, displacement, and long-time period upkeep.

2 Industrial Policy and the Search for Competitiveness

Current kingdom-constructing often makes use of commercial policy to address strategic sectors, encourage home manufacturing, and integrate into worldwide price chains. Governance first-class topics: regulations need to be predictable sufficient to attract funding, bendy sufficient to evolve to technology alternate, and disciplined sufficient to avoid permanent protection that weakens competitiveness.

3 Regulatory State and Business Confidence

Commercial enterprise confidence is shaped now not most effective by means of incentives however also via the regular experience of compliance, contracts, dispute decision, and tax administration. Reforms that simplify regulations and enhance enforcement consistency can beef up investment and entrepreneurship. Conversely, perceived arbitrariness can enhance danger premiums and gradual innovation.

Leadership, Legitimacy and Political Communication

Leadership fashion is central to how kingdom-constructing initiatives are sustained. Modi's political leadership is often characterized by using strong narrative framing, direct citizen communication, and personalized accountability for flagship initiatives. Such management can mobilize interest and bureaucratic attempt, in particular in a complicated administrative gadget. it is able to also concentrate expectancies in a single workplace, making institutional resilience more depending on political continuity.

1 Narrative Governance and Symbolic Politics

Nation-constructing calls for a shared sense of direction. Narrative governance uses symbols, commemorations, and national goals to connect coverage to identification. The benefit is coordination: citizens and officials can rally round a common horizon. The hazard is polarization if competing identities sense excluded or if symbolic politics substitutes for institutional restore.

Federalism and Cooperative opposition

India's contemporary state-building is inherently federal: states shape training, health administration, policing, land governance, and much of the funding weather. A countrywide modernization campaign can encourage “cooperative opposition” via placing benchmarks, investment infrastructure, and sharing platforms. however tensions can rise up over economic transfers, coverage autonomy, and the stability among country wide standardization and local desires. Effective federal governance calls for predictable intergovernmental mechanisms, appreciate for constitutional roles, and sensible coordination at some stage in crises. over time, the exceptional of center-country relations becomes a key determinant of whether Viksit Bharat is implemented as a shared venture or experienced as a top-down directive.



Core Trade-Offs and Governance Risks

Velocity vs. deliberation: speedy execution can improve transport; however complicated reforms want session to avoid accidental exclusion and backlash. Relevant steering vs. neighborhood autonomy: national coordination can enhance minimal requirements, whilst neighborhood experimentation can enhance in shape and innovation. Targeting vs. universality: Precision can reduce leakage, yet robust get right of entry to often wishes generic or near-typical systems with easy guidelines. Digital performance vs. rights protections: statistics-enabled governance can improve results, but it needs to be balanced with privacy, security, and due manner. Visible projects vs. institutional depth: Infrastructure and flagship schemes count, yet long-run kingdom-constructing depends on courts, regulators, faculties, and municipal ability.

Conclusion: Viksit Bharat as functionality-constructing

The Viksit Bharat imaginative and prescient is satisfactory understood as a contemporary nation-constructing agenda that seeks to translate political will into increased capabilities: higher administration, extra reliable welfare delivery, more potent infrastructure, and a assured national narrative. Underneath Narendra Modi, governance is regularly framed as overall performance, scale, and direct responsibility, with digital systems and centralized coordination as key instruments.

Whether or not such a time table consolidates into long lasting state-building depends on institutionalization: regulations that out survive political moments, safeguards that save you exclusion, and federal cooperation that aligns national ambition with local implementation. in the long run, a “evolved” country isn't handiest one with new infrastructure and better GDP however one whose establishments reliably convert public authority into fair opportunity and regular accept as true with.

References:

1. Bora, A., & Rawat, D. M. (2025). India's Path to Viksit Bharat@ 2047 through SDG 2030: Leadership and Opportunities in a Changing Global Order. Available at SSRN 5245222.
2. Dhal, S., & Singh, N. (2025). E-Governance in India: Heralding A New Era of Inclusive Governance. Taylor & Francis.
3. Goyal, M. (2022). A New Empowering India Under Leadership of PM Modi: Promises and Reality. Prosperity: Journal of Society and Empowerment, 2(1), 49-62.
4. <https://cleartax.in/s/viksit-bharat-2047>
5. <https://politicalmarketer.com/viksit-bharat-2047/>
6. <https://viksitindia.com>
7. <https://www.iadb.in/2025/08/16/from-red-fort-to-2047-a-rousing-roadmap-for-a-viksit-bharat/>
8. Joshi, P. L. (2024). An Empirical Investigation into the Leadership Traits of Prime Minister Narendra Modi: A Conceptual Framework. Journal of Business and Management Studies, 6(2), 73.
9. Mahida, R. G. (2024). A Leading the Way: Sustainable Development and Economic Dynamics in Viksit Bharat@ 2047. Vidhyayana-An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E-Journal-ISSN 2454-8596, 9(si2).
10. Singh, B., & Chhering, M. (2024). Viksit Bharat 2047: A strategic vision for India's inclusive and sustainable development. International Journal of Research in Commerce and Management Studies, 6(4).
11. Swargiary, K. (2024). Revival In Action: Modi And the Transformation of India. Scholar Press.



Original Article

Understanding Gender through Social Values and Rights

Pooja S, Bhagai

Lecturer, Department of English, K.L. E's G.I. Bagewadi Arts.Science& Commerce college nipani

Email: p9038277@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180228

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 118-120

February 2026

Submitted: 19 Jan. 2026

Revised: 29 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 08 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract:

Social values play a critical role in shaping societal understandings of gender, equality and justice. This study examines the intersection of social values, gender studies and human and civil rights, emphasizing how cultural norms, power structures and institutional frameworks influence gender based experiences and access to rights. Drawing on interdisciplinary perspectives from sociology, law and feminist theory, the analysis explores how deeply embedded social values can both reinforce discrimination and serve as catalysts for social change. Particular attention is given to issues of gender equality, identity, representation, and legal protections within diverse social contexts. The paper argues that advancing human and civil rights requires not only legal reform but also a transformation of social values that sustain inequality. By highlighting the dynamic relationship between gender norms and rights-based movements, this study underscores the importance of inclusive social values in promoting dignity, equity, and social justice for all individuals.

Driving the civil rights movement to challenge discrimination based on gender, race and other identities for equal rights, representation, and justice, with key legal frameworks like the Civil Rights Act and UN standards pushing for systemic change beyond mere laws to transform cultural practices. This abstract explores how gender studies examine the ways cultural norms, traditions and social institutions shape unequal power relations and affect access to rights and opportunities. It highlights the role of gender as a social construct that intersects with factors such as class, race and identity, contributing to both inclusion and marginalization. The study emphasizes that while legal frameworks are essential for protecting human and civil rights, meaningful equality depends on transforming social values that perpetuate discrimination. Understanding the relationship between social values and gender is therefore crucial for promoting justice, equality, and human dignity in contemporary societies.

Key words: Social values, Gender studies, Human rights, Civil rights, Gender equality, Social justice, Power relations.

Introduction

In the context of social justice, gender equality entails more than just examining the dynamic between men and women. A place where women and men can be considered as fully human includes developing strategies for corrective action towards reforming society as a whole to make it more just and equal. Also, it denotes a transition from arbitrary to well-justified, balanced, and equitable social connections. The only means through which gendered exploitation can be changed and the situation of women improved is development with social justice. Amartya Sen, an economist, coined the phrase "progress as freedom," seeing it as a means of enabling women to express themselves fully. Gender equality is a matter of social justice; it allows access to rights, resources, and opportunities. Women nowadays are playing a vital role in social, economic, and political development. They have worked hard in the enhancement of their social status and also have brought radical changes in the perception of women and their role in various and diverse fields, in particular leadership and decision making.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Pooja S, Bhagai, Lecturer, Department of English, K.L.E's G.I. Bagewadi Arts.Science& Commerce college nipani

How to cite this article:

Bhagai, P. S. (2026). Understanding Gender through Social Values and Rights. Journal of Research & Development, 18(2(I)), 118–120. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655170>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655170





However, the international and regional contexts are endangering these achievements and our societies still need to support the empowerment of women and capitalize on their capabilities and great potential, especially in light of the political openness. Gender Equality is a concrete pathway to development, sustainable peace, and security. Any gender who gets empowered benefits the entire community. Increasing extremism, intolerance and exclusion have caused a regression that has weakened the concept of gender equality and the enjoyment of women's rights. In war situations, especially female refugees and their displacement has generated tragedy through violence, child labor, child labor, sex trafficking and many other forms of torture. These values influence how individuals understand gender roles, identity, and expectations. In many societies, traditional social values have contributed to gender inequality by promoting stereotypes and limiting opportunities based on gender. Gender studies is an academic field that analyzes how gender is socially constructed and how these constructions affect power relations, identity, and social opportunities. It examines the ways in which social values, culture, religion, and institutions such as family, education, and law reinforce or challenge gender norms. Gender studies also highlights inter sectionality, showing how gender interacts with class, race, ethnicity, and other social factors to create different experiences of privilege and discrimination. Human rights refer to the universal rights and freedoms inherent to all individuals, including the right to life, dignity, equality, and freedom from discrimination. Civil rights are legal protections that ensure equal treatment and participation in social, political, and economic life. Gender equality is a core principle of both human and civil rights. The relationship between social values and human and civil rights is significant. When social values support equality and inclusion, they strengthen the protection and implementation of rights. However, discriminatory social values can undermine legal rights, even when laws exist. Therefore, achieving genuine gender equality and protecting human and civil rights requires not only strong legal frameworks but also positive changes in social values and attitudes.

Gender & the Civil Rights Movement

Women's Contributions: Women were crucial to the Civil Rights Movement, but often faced gender discrimination within it, leading to a later focus on feminist issues and intersectionality. **Inter sectionality:** Studying the Civil Rights Movement through gender reveals how race and gender hierarchies intertwined, influencing how power operated within the movement and society.

Legal Frameworks & Social Change

Civil Rights Act of 1964 US: Added "sex" to Title VII prohibiting employment discrimination as an amendment, though initially intended to hinder the bill, it became a landmark for women's rights. **International Standards:** The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women obligates states to change discriminatory customs, not just laws, impacting public and private spheres.

Contemporary Focus

- **Transformative Equality:** Moving beyond formal equality (equal laws) to substantive equality, requiring societal structures (like male-dominated institutions) to change to accommodate differences and dismantle entrenched disadvantages.
- **Empowerment:** Empowering women and girls through education, economic opportunity, and political participation is seen as essential for peace, development, and fulfilling human potential, as highlighted by UN Women.

Theoretical Aspect Of Social Justice In Gender Equality

Justice is said to be primarily a problem of determining the best course of action. Political philosophers have been attempting to define justice since ancient times. With the rise and expansion of the modern world, the modern concept has been thoroughly transformed, particularly under the effective influence of democratic and socialist principles. In the modern world, determining logical criteria is linked to social justice for the allocation of goods, services, opportunity, benefits, power and honours as well as obligations in society, particularly in a scarcity situation. Political philosophers and scholars from Plato to Rawls have clearly engaged in a major debate about distributive justice or social justice. This extensive body of work has given rise to a wide range of perspectives on social justice.

The following are the most important of this Liberal approach-

- (a) Liberal approach
- (b) Socialist approach
- (c) Subaltern approach
- (d) Feminist approach

- **Liberal approach:** Liberalism strongly supports human and civil rights as universal and inalienable. It stresses the role of constitutions, legal systems, and democratic institutions in protecting individual rights and freedoms. Social values, according to the liberal approach, should promote tolerance, fairness, and respect for individual choice rather than enforcing traditional or restrictive gender role
- **Socialist approach:** The socialist approach advocates structural change, including redistribution of resources, state responsibility for welfare, collective ownership or regulation of key industries, and recognition of unpaid care work. It promotes social values of solidarity, cooperation, and collective responsibility rather than individualism



- **Subaltern approach:** how gender oppression is shaped by intersections of caste, class, race, colonial history, and culture. It argues that mainstream feminist and liberal human rights frameworks often reflect elite or Western perspectives and may fail to address the lived realities of marginalized women and communities. Subaltern gender analysis prioritizes everyday experiences, local knowledge, and grassroots struggles.
- **Feminist approach:** social values are often patriarchal, privileging male dominance and reinforcing traditional gender roles. Gender studies within feminism analyze how family, education, religion, media, and the state reproduce gender inequality. Feminist theory emphasizes that gender is socially constructed and intersects with class, race, caste, sexuality, and culture

Promoting gender equality through social justice involves

- **Legal reforms:** Laws ensuring equal pay, protection against gender-based violence, and political participation.
- **Economic empowerment:** Access to employment, fair wages, and resources.
- **Education and awareness:** Challenging stereotypes and promoting inclusive values.
- **Cultural and social change:** Transforming patriarchal norms and social values that perpetuate discrimination.

Conclusion:

Social values influence how gender roles and identities are perceived, while gender studies critically examine these roles and the power structures that sustain inequality. Human and civil rights provide the legal and moral framework to protect individuals from discrimination and ensure equality. Approaches like liberalism, socialism, feminism, and subaltern studies highlight different paths to achieving gender equality, from legal reforms and economic justice to empowerment of marginalized voices. Ultimately, promoting gender equality and social justice requires both transforming discriminatory social values and implementing effective policies and rights-based measures, ensuring that all individuals can live with dignity, freedom, and equal opportunity. Promoting gender equality and protecting human and civil rights requires a combined effort of changing social values and enforcing legal and social measures. Social values shape how society views gender roles, while gender studies help us understand and challenge inequalities. Legal frameworks for human and civil rights provide protection, but real equality is achieved when discriminatory norms, stereotypes, and power imbalances are addressed. Approaches like liberal, socialist, feminist, and subaltern perspectives show that both structural reforms and empowerment of marginalized groups are necessary. In essence, achieving social justice and gender equality depends on transforming society to uphold fairness, dignity, and equal opportunities for all. Different theoretical approaches liberal, socialist, feminist, and subaltern offer unique insights into achieving gender equality. The liberal approach emphasizes individual rights and legal reforms; the socialist perspective stresses economic equality and structural change; the feminist approach focuses on dismantling patriarchy and empowering women; and the subaltern approach highlights the voices and experiences of marginalized groups. Together these approaches illustrate that genuine equality requires a combination of legal protections, social awareness, and the transformation of entrenched social values. Ultimately, achieving social justice and gender equality is not just a matter of policy or law, but of reshaping society to recognize the dignity, autonomy and rights of every individual. When social values, education, policy, and activism work in tandem, they create a society where equal opportunities are a reality, discrimination is challenged and human potential is fully realized.

Work sited

1. Sen, A. 1999. *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.
2. Butler, J. 1990. *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*. Routledge.
3. United Nations. 2020. *Gender Equality: Women's Rights in Review*. UN Women.
4. Human Rights Watch. 2022. *World Report 2022: Gender-Based Violence and Human Rights*.
5. Fraser, N. 2003. *Social Justice in the Age of Identity Politics: Redistribution, Recognition, and Participation*. The Tanner Lectures on Human Values.
6. Mohanty, C. T. 2003. *Feminism Without Borders: Decolonizing Theory, Practicing Solidarity*. Duke University Press.
7. Young, I. M. 1990. *Justice and the Politics of Difference*. Princeton University Press.



Original Article

The Contribution of Physical Education to Public Health

Ramesh S. Nagaraddi¹, Dr. H.S. Jange²

¹Research Scholar, Dept of Physical Education, Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi

²Ph.D, Research GuidePrincipal And Co-ordinatorGulbarga University, Kalaburagi

Email: rameshnagaraddi@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180229

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 121-125

February 2026

Submitted: 19 Jan. 2026

Revised: 29 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 09 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract:

Public health challenges in the twenty-first century are increasingly shaped by sedentary lifestyles, non-communicable diseases, mental health disorders, and widening health inequalities. Physical education, traditionally viewed as a school-based instructional subject, has emerged as a powerful public health intervention with far-reaching implications across the lifespan. This paper examines the multifaceted contribution of physical education to public health by analyzing its role in disease prevention, physical fitness, mental well-being, social cohesion, and health literacy. Drawing upon interdisciplinary perspectives from exercise science, public health, pedagogy, and social policy, the study argues that physical education is not merely an educational activity but a foundational pillar of population health promotion. The paper further explores challenges in implementation, policy integration, and equity, and proposes strategies to strengthen the role of physical education in achieving sustainable public health outcomes.

Keywords: Physical education, public health, Health promotion, Physical activity, Preventive healthcare, Mental health. Lifestyle diseases, Health education



Introduction:

The global public health landscape has undergone profound transformation over the past century. While advances in medical science have significantly reduced mortality from infectious diseases, modern societies now face an escalating burden of lifestyle-related illnesses such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, obesity, musculoskeletal disorders, and mental health conditions. These challenges are closely linked to physical inactivity, poor health behaviors, and socio-environmental factors. In this context, physical education has gained renewed significance as a preventive and promotive health strategy that addresses the root causes of many contemporary public health problems. Physical education is often narrowly perceived as structured exercise or sports instruction within school settings. However, such a limited understanding underestimates its broader contribution to public health. At its core, physical education promotes lifelong engagement in physical activity, fosters health-conscious behaviors, and equips individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to maintain physical, mental, and social well-being. When systematically implemented, physical education serves as an early intervention that shapes attitudes toward movement, fitness, and health across the lifespan.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Ramesh S. Nagaraddi, Research Scholar, Dept of Physical Education, Gulbarga, University, Kalaburagi

How to cite this article:

Nagaraddi, R. S., & Jange, H. S. (2026). The Contribution of Physical Education to Public Health. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 121–125. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655197>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655197



Public health frameworks increasingly emphasize prevention, health promotion, and community-based interventions rather than reliance on curative healthcare systems alone. Physical education aligns directly with these priorities by addressing modifiable risk factors and promoting active lifestyles from childhood through adulthood. This paper revisits physical education from a public health perspective and explores its critical contribution to improving population health outcomes

Conceptual Relationship Between Physical Education and Public Health:

Public health is defined as the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health through organized societal efforts. Physical education contributes to this mission by functioning as both an educational and behavioral intervention. Unlike clinical exercise programs that target individuals after the onset of disease, physical education operates at a population level, influencing large groups at formative stages of development.

Physical education integrates three essential dimensions of health promotion:

1. **Behavioral development** – encouraging regular physical activity and healthy habits
2. **Cognitive understanding** – imparting knowledge about fitness, nutrition, posture, and injury prevention
3. **Psychosocial growth** – fostering confidence, cooperation, resilience, and stress management

Through these dimensions, physical education bridges the gap between education and public health policy, positioning itself as a preventive health mechanism rather than merely a curricular subject.

Physical Education and Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases:

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are responsible for a majority of global morbidity and mortality. Physical inactivity is a major risk factor contributing to these conditions. Physical education plays a vital role in mitigating this risk by promoting regular movement and physical fitness

Cardiovascular Health

Regular participation in physical education improves cardiorespiratory endurance, lowers blood pressure, and enhances lipid profiles. Aerobic activities taught through physical education reduce the risk of coronary heart disease and stroke.

Obesity and Metabolic Disorders

Childhood obesity has become a major public health concern. Physical education increases energy expenditure, improves metabolic efficiency, and helps regulate body composition. Early exposure to structured physical activity significantly reduces the likelihood of obesity in adulthood.

3.3 Musculoskeletal Health

Weight-bearing and strength-based activities in physical education enhance bone density, muscular strength, and joint stability. This contributes to the prevention of osteoporosis, posture-related disorders, and chronic musculoskeletal pain.

Contribution to Mental Health and Psychological Well-being:

Mental health disorders such as anxiety, depression, and stress-related conditions have emerged as critical public health challenges. Physical education contributes positively to mental well-being through physiological and psychosocial mechanisms.

Regular physical activity stimulates the release of endorphins and neurotransmitters associated with mood regulation. Physical education programs also provide structured environments that promote emotional expression, self-esteem, and stress relief. Participation in group activities fosters social interaction, reducing feelings of isolation and loneliness.

Moreover, physical education encourages mindfulness, self-discipline, and goal-setting—skills that are transferable to coping with academic, professional, and personal stressors.



Physical Education Across the Lifespan:

The public health impact of physical education extends beyond school years and influences health trajectories throughout life.



Childhood and Adolescence

During early development, physical education enhances motor skills, coordination, and physical literacy. Children who develop positive attitudes toward physical activity are more likely to remain active adults.

Adulthood

The principles and habits learned through physical education contribute to sustained engagement in recreational physical activity, workplace wellness programs, and community sports.

Aging Population

Physical education concepts adapted for older adults support functional independence, balance, and fall prevention. Lifelong physical literacy improves quality of life and reduces healthcare dependency.

Social and Community Health Benefits:

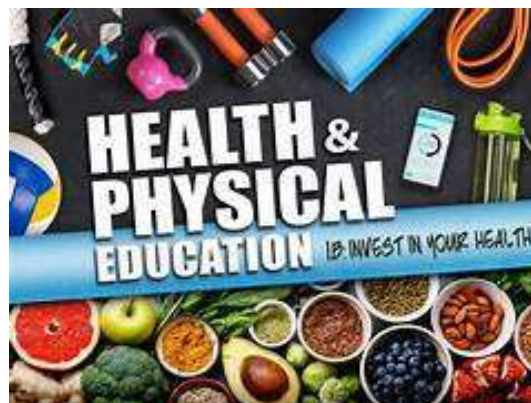
Physical education contributes to social health by promoting inclusion, cooperation, and collective well-being. Group-based activities foster interpersonal skills, teamwork, leadership, and respect for diversity. These social competencies strengthen community cohesion and contribute to healthier social environments.

At a community level, physical education supports public health goals by encouraging active public spaces, recreational infrastructure, and participatory health initiatives. Community-based physical education programs reduce health disparities by providing low-cost, accessible opportunities for physical activity.

Physical Education and Health Literacy:

Health literacy is a critical determinant of public health. Physical education enhances health literacy by educating individuals about: Physical fitness principles, Injury prevention and safety, Nutrition and hydration, Posture and ergonomics, Stress management

Informed individuals are more capable of making responsible health choices, reducing the burden on healthcare systems.





Policy Integration and Public Health Planning:

Despite its proven benefits, physical education is often marginalized in educational policy and public health planning. Reduced curriculum time, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of trained professionals limit its impact.

Integrating physical education into national public health strategies requires:

Recognition of physical education as a preventive health investment

Intersectoral collaboration between education and health ministries

Inclusion of physical activity indicators in public health monitoring

Community-based physical education initiatives

Such integration strengthens the role of physical education in achieving public health targets.

Challenges and Barriers:

Several challenges hinder the effective contribution of physical education to public health:

Academic pressure reducing physical education time

Lack of qualified physical education professionals

Socioeconomic disparities in access to facilities

Gender and cultural barriers to participation

Urbanization and limited open spaces

Addressing these challenges requires policy reform, teacher training, infrastructure development, and cultural sensitization.

Future Directions and Recommendations:

To maximize the public health contribution of physical education, the following strategies are recommended:

1. Strengthening physical education in school curricula
2. Promoting lifelong physical activity programs
3. Expanding community-based physical education initiatives
4. Integrating digital tools for activity tracking and motivation
5. Encouraging research linking physical education outcomes to public health indicators

Physical education must evolve as a dynamic, inclusive, and evidence-based discipline aligned with public health priorities.

Conclusion:

The contribution of physical education to public health extends far beyond its traditional role within educational institutions. As this study has demonstrated, physical education functions as a comprehensive public health intervention that addresses the physical, psychological, social, and behavioral determinants of health. In an era marked by rising non-communicable diseases, mental health challenges, and lifestyle-related disorders, physical education offers a preventive, inclusive, and cost-effective approach to improving population health outcomes. Physical education plays a critical role in combating physical inactivity, which has emerged as one of the leading risk factors for global mortality. By promoting regular physical activity, developing physical literacy, and encouraging lifelong engagement in movement, physical education helps reduce the prevalence of cardiovascular disease, obesity, diabetes, and musculoskeletal disorders. Unlike clinical interventions that primarily focus on treatment, physical education emphasizes prevention and early intervention, thereby reducing long-term healthcare costs and improving quality of life. Beyond physical health, physical education contributes significantly to mental and emotional well-being. Participation in structured physical activities enhances psychological resilience, reduces stress and anxiety, and promotes positive self-esteem. The social environment of physical education characterized by teamwork, cooperation, and shared goals fosters social connectedness and emotional support, which are essential components of mental health. These benefits are particularly relevant in contemporary societies where social isolation and psychological distress are increasingly prevalent. In conclusion, physical education represents a powerful and sustainable solution to many of the most pressing public health challenges of the modern world. Its holistic approach integrating physical fitness, mental well-being, social development, and health education positions it as an indispensable tool for promoting population health. Recognizing, strengthening, and expanding the role of physical education is not merely an educational imperative; it is a public health necessity. By investing in physical education today, societies lay the foundation for healthier, more resilient, and more productive populations in the future.

References:

1. Biddle, S. J. H., Mutrie, N., & Gorely, T. (2015). *Psychology of physical activity: Determinants, well-being and interventions* (3rd ed.). Routledge.
2. Blair, S. N., & Morris, J. N. (2009). Healthy hearts—and the universal benefits of being physically active: Physical activity and health. *Annals of Epidemiology*, 19(4), 253–256. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annepidem.2009.01.019>
3. Booth, F. W., Roberts, C. K., & Laye, M. J. (2012). Lack of exercise is a major cause of chronic diseases. *Comprehensive Physiology*, 2(2), 1143–1211. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cphy.c110025>
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018). *Physical activity guidelines for Americans* (2nd ed.). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
5. Hardman, K. (2008). Physical education in schools: A global perspective. *Kinesiology*, 40(1), 5–28.



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : 2230-9578 | Website: <https://jrdrvb.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

6. Janssen, I., & LeBlanc, A. G. (2010). Systematic review of the health benefits of physical activity and fitness in school-aged children and youth. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, 7(40). <https://doi.org/10.1186/1479-5868-7-40>
7. Kohl, H. W., Craig, C. L., Lambert, E. V., Inoue, S., Alkandari, J. R., Leetongin, G., & Kahlmeier, S. (2012). The pandemic of physical inactivity: Global action for public health. *The Lancet*, 380(9838), 294–305. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(12\)60898-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)60898-8)
8. Pate, R. R., Davis, M. G., Robinson, T. N., Stone, E. J., McKenzie, T. L., & Young, J. C. (2006). Promoting physical activity in children and youth: A leadership role for schools. *Circulation*, 114(11), 1214–1224. <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.106.177052>
9. World Health Organization. (2010). *Global recommendations on physical activity for health*. WHO Press.
10. World Health Organization. (2018). *Global action plan on physical activity 2018–2030: More active people for a healthier world*. WHO Press.



Original Article

Political Ethics and Social Justice in Karnataka: A Conceptual Analysis of Basavanna's Legacy

Iranna S. Benal¹, Dr. Kamalaxi G. Tadasad²

¹Research Scholar (Ph. D), Department of Political Science, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

²Guide, Professor, Department of Political Science, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180230

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 126-131

February 2026

Submitted: 19 Jan. 2026

Revised: 29 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 09 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract:

Basavanna, the social reformer and Vachana poet of the twelfth century, is at the center of the cultural and intellectual history of Karnataka. His philosophy based on Vachana literature was extremely critical of the caste system, ritualism and social evil, and advocated ideas of dignity of work (Kayaka), wealth redistribution (Dasoha), equality, justice and empowerment of women. Basavanna philosophy provides culturally based political ethics and social justice in the contemporary political reality in Karnataka, where moral governance and social inclusion are issues of concern. In this conceptual-analytical paper, the relevance of Basavanna's philosophical thought on the political ethics and social justice in the contemporary Karnataka will be addressed. The three objectives of the study include; (i) to demonstrate the state of ethical and political values in the Vachanas of Basavanna (ii) to analyze how these values are reflected in the modern politics of Karnataka and (iii) to evaluate their potential in promoting morality, equality, justice and empowerment of women in political life. The study concludes that the ideals of Basavanna are often used in political activities and discourses, but very little is done practically in terms of policies and governance. It is argued in the paper that the legacy of Basavanna can play an important role in bringing about ethical and inclusive politics as long as its moral values are radiated into the political leadership and institutions.

Keywords: Basava, Political Ethic, Social justice, Karnataka politics, Vachana philosophy, Women empowerment.

Introduction

1. Background of the Study

The twelfth-century social reformer, philosopher and Vachana poet Basavanna takes a leading role in the cultural and intellectual history of Karnataka. His revolutionary ideas and literary form of expression called Vachanas were an opposition against the strict social hierarchies, rituals, and caste-based discrimination. Equality, dignity of labour (Kayaka), sharing of wealth (Dasoha), social justice and ethical living were some of the values that grounded his philosophy. These principles were not religions only but effective measures of social change reconstituting the morality of the society. Vachana literature as a distinct literary and cultural tradition had a decent role to play in the expression of social reform and ethical government. It was a manifestation of the yearning of a society that wanted justice, equality and human dignity. The thought of Basavanna is, therefore, a perfect combination of literature, culture and social philosophy and can be very relevant to the current discourse in the context of ethical leadership and inclusive politics.

2 Statement of the Problem

Karnataka is a state that is experiencing issues like low levels of morals in the political life, rising social imbalances and the devaluation of moral values in the political life, among others in the current political environment. Though political leaders and parties tend to mention the name and ideals of Basavanna, it can be stated that there is a significant discrepancy between the symbolic representation and the practice.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Iranna S. Benal, Research Scholar (Ph. D), Department of Political Science, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

How to cite this article:

Benal, I. S., & Tadasad, K. G. (2026). Political Ethics and Social Justice in Karnataka: A Conceptual Analysis of Basavanna's Legacy. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 126–131. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655236>.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655236





The essential principles which lie within the philosophy of Basavanna which include morality, equality, justice and social responsibility are often eclipsed by politics, power tussles and vote seeking. This leads us to an essential question, namely to what degree the philosophical principles of Basavanna can be considered to be the real ones in the contemporary Karnataka politics, and to what degree do they still affect political thought and action?

3 Purpose of the Study

The current research aims to redefine the philosophical thought of Basavanna within the framework of modern Karnataka politics. It tries to follow the path of the development of literary and moral principles, following the movement of historical social reforms that even in the contemporary political consciousness still influence the modern world. The paper tries to fill in the gap between classical philosophical values and the reality of politics that exist in the current day by critically analyzing the significance and applicability of the ideas of Basavanna in the political discussion of today.

4 Objectives of the Study

- To determine the political and ethical values inherent in the philosophical thinking of Basavanna as demonstrated in his Vachana literature.
- To examine how these principles are applied and used in modern Karnataka politics.
- To discuss the applicability of Basava values in the encouraging morality, equality, justice and female empowerment in the contemporary political existence.

Review of Literature

1 Studies on Basavanna's Philosophy

The philosophical idea of Basavanna has been extensively reviewed by philosophers, as well as by researchers of literature and social history. According to Sharma (1994), Basavanna can be described as one of the earliest social reformers who aimed at destroying caste hierarchy and creating a society founded on equality and moral existence. His ideas of Kayaka (dignity of labour) and Dasoha (sharing of wealth) have been understood as the early manifestations of social justice and welfare-oriented ideas (Desai, 2006). Numerous articles focus on the fact that Basavanna did not limit his philosophy to spiritual renovation and related it to the change of social and moral life (Ramanujan, 1973).

The question of Basavanna as a critic of ritualism and orthodox has also received the attention of researchers who remarked that Basavanna had an idea that deposed the domination of Brahmanical authority and created religious and social spaces to the marginalized groups (Ishwaran, 1992). His focus on personal conscience, moral behavior and ethics has been hailed as among the contributions to the cultural and intellectual heritage of Karnataka (Nagaraj, 1998).

2. Vachana Literature as a Social Reform Movement

Vachana literature holds a unique status in the literary history of Indians as it is a direct, simple and strong statement of social reform ideals. According to Ramanujan (1973), the Vachanas was a literary genre that expressed deep philosophical thoughts in simple language. This custom allowed propagation of reformist ideas among the masses and literature became good device to change the society (Shiva Prakash, 2007).

Research on Vachana literature highlight the fact that Vachana literature has been used to promote equality, gender justice and human dignity. Other Vachana poets like Akka Mahadevi and Allama Prabhu are said to have established a literary culture that was challenging to patriarchy and caste discrimination (Nagaraj, 1998; Ishwaran, 1992). The Vachanas can be viewed in a wider meaning of political literature since they promote moral ideals that oppose unfair social and political institutions (Sharma, 1994).

3 Ethics and Values in Indian Politics

Political theorists and social scientists have intensely discussed the connection between ethics and politics in India. Bhargava (1998) is of the opinion that the moral principles like justice, equality and accountability are important in the maintenance of governance through democracy. Value-based politics studies underline the importance of having ethical leaders to tackle such issues as corruption, social exclusion and inequality (Parekh, 2001). Other scholars make comparisons between classical philosophical thinking and the contemporary political ethics where the antique and medieval reformist concepts can be useful in providing guidance in modern society governance (Chatterjee, 2004). In this regard, the philosophy of Basavanna is increasingly considered as one of the applicable ethical principles that can be applied in the political culture and political policy (Desai, 2006; Nagaraj, 1998).

4 Research Gap

Although, there are abundant materials in the literature that give insight on the philosophy of Basavanna, Vachana literature and the ethical thinking in the Indian politics, a gap in the literature that directly links these aspects to the modern Karnataka politics is still enormous. The bulk of the literature is about historical, literary or religious dimensions of the thought of Basavanna but without proper consideration of how it can be applied in contemporary political life (Ishwaran, 1992; Sharma, 1994). Few academic writings can be identified to trace the impact of the ideas of Basavanna on present-day political discourse, policy-making, and governance in Karnataka. The present study attempts to fill this gap through providing a conceptual-analytical discussion of how the philosophical values of Basavanna still influence, or could influence, contemporary Karnataka politics.



Methodology / Nature of the Study

1 Nature of the Study

The current research is conceptual-analytical. It follows a qualitative and literature-based presentation to investigate the philosophical thought of Basavanna and its applicability in contemporary Karnataka politics. It is not based on primary data or statistical analysis, rather, the study is based on the interpretation and critical analysis of philosophical works, literary sources and modern political discourse. The study aims to find a significant relation between the Vachana literature and the contemporary politics by placing the ideas of Basavanna in the context of history and modernity. This method is specifically appropriate in comprehending ethical, cultural and ideological aspects that cannot be satisfactorily achieved by quantitative means.

2 Sources of Data

The research is purely founded on secondary sources. These include:

- Vachanas of Basavanna and other Vachana poets like Akka Mahadevi and Allama Prabhu were selected.
- Peer-reviewed books and research papers on the philosophy of Basavanna and Vachana literature.
- Research on the Karnataka socio-political past.
- Ethical and value research among Indian politics.
- Karnataka politics Political writings, speeches and other documents.
- The given sources are a more than sufficient base to learn about the philosophical essence of the thought of Basavanna as well as about its political topicality today.

3. Method of Analysis

The analysis is carried out through a textual and conceptual analysis. The interpretation of selected Vachanas entails the determination of the most critical political and ethical values of equality, dignity of labour (Kayaka), and wealth-sharing, as well as justice and empowerment of women. These values are then analyzed following the modern politics of narratives and practices in Karnataka. The implication of how Basavanna philosophical principles are inferred, modified or understood in the current political discourse is also examined using a contextual approach. This allows one to critically evaluate how Basava ideals continue to evolve and transform through history as a movement of reform to the contemporary political life.

4 Study Scope and Study Limitations.

The study is also narrowed down to examining the philosophical values of Basavanna and how they are applicable to modern-day politics in Karnataka. It does not strive to do a thorough historical study of all Vachana literature and or do an empirical assessment of political behavior.

The research is limited to a conceptual discussion using the available secondary sources. Consequently, its results are interpretative as such and can serve as a source of empirical studies on the matter in the future, i.e., field research or a survey, to confirm the usefulness of Basavanna ideas in political life.

Basavanna's Philosophical Values in Vachana Literature

(Objective 1: To identify the political and ethical values embedded in Basavanna's philosophical thought)

1 Kayaka – The Dignity of Labour

Kayaka is one of the main ideas of the philosophy of Basavanna that underlines the nobility of work. Basavanna denied that some jobs were bad or good and claimed that any kind of honest work is divine. His Vachanas believed that birth or caste should not be a measure of social status but hard work and ethical labour.

The political implications of this principle are powerful because it questions the social orders and encourages equal distribution of economy. Kayaka could be understood as a preliminary expression of the fact that labour is a generator of human dignity and social value. Politically, it promotes policies that give importance to workers' rights, inclusive employment and social justice. The ethical value of labour that Basavanna insisted on therefore offers a philosophical basis of egalitarian politics and welfare politics.

2 Dasoha - Sharing of Wealth and Social Responsibility.

The second value of Basavanna is Dasoha which is the act of wealth and resource sharing to the benefit of the society. Basavanna was of the opinion that wealth cannot be stored to derive personal benefit but needs to be shared to benefit the society. This was enshrined in the Anubhava Mantapa that served as a venue of social discussion and community aid. Dasoha is an ethical vision of social responsibility and justice in the economy. On political front, it is in line with the principles of redistributive justice, collective well-being and progressive growth. The idea criticizes predatory economies and promotes fair and moral utilization of power and resources. Dasoha in the modern political discourse can be identified with the welfare policies, social security measures and community-oriented governance.

3 Equality and Anti-Caste Thought

Basavanna was very much based on his philosophy, which was founded on equality. He strongly protested against caste discrimination and hierarchies based on rituals and promoted a human dignity and moral worth based society as opposed to social status. His Vachanas are numerous in criticizing divisions of caste and stressing on the oneness of humanity. This anti-caste stand has a lot of political implication. Questioning hereditary privilege and social exclusion, Basavanna preconditioned such democratic values as equality before the law and social inclusion.



His thoughts are close to the contemporary constitutional theories that aim at abolishing discrimination and fostering social justice. The egalitarian vision of Basavanna is therefore still a source of social reform and inclusive politics movements.

4. Justice and Moral Government.

In the ethics of Basavanna, justice has a prominent position. He highlighted honesty, responsibility and righteousness as the necessary virtues in both the individuals and the rulers. This can be seen through Basavanna raising his voice against corruption, hypocrisy and social injustice as he is concerned about the ethical governance. On the political side, these values will translate into the need of open and responsible leadership. The aspect of moral uprightness practiced by Basavanna opposes the abuse of power and emphasizes on ethical judgment in the social life. His philosophy therefore provides a normative model of judging the political power and practices of governance on the basis of justice and moral responsibility.

5 Feminine Empowerment and Gender Justice.

It was also notable that Basavanna movement incorporated women in the religious and social life. Vachana poets like Akka Mahadevi were very active in the expression of spiritual and social values, defying patriarchal customs. Basavanna encouraged women to take part in civic discussion and acknowledged both their spiritual and moral autonomy. This focus on gender equality is a major political ideal that is practiced in the Basavanna philosophy. It predicts contemporary concepts of gender justice and women empowerment. These principles can be used in modern politics to influence the policy that enhances education and women leadership and social equality. The fact that Basavanna was progressive in his approach to gender issues, therefore, makes his philosophy even more relevant to the context of the contemporary democracies.

Ethics, Equality and Empowerment in Contemporary Politics

(Objective 3: To examine the relevance of Basava principles in promoting morality, equality, justice and women's empowerment in modern political life)

1 Moral Governance and Political Ethics

The concept of ethical governance is a key theme in the modern political argument, especially in those societies where certain issues like corruption, misuse of authority and diminishing popularity are of concern. The philosophical thought of Basavanna provides a powerful ethical approach to political life due to its focus on the concept of truthfulness, accountability and moral integrity. His Vachanas are always opposing the issues of hypocrisy and unjust authority and they promote a kind of leadership based on ethical behavior and social responsibility (Sharma, 1994; Nagaraj, 1998). These principles are very topical in the modern politics of Karnataka. Transparency, accountability and serving the greater good should be the priorities of political leadership that upholds Basava ideals and not the personal or party interests. Researchers believe that ethical tradition-based value politics can be instrumental in building agnostic trust of the masses in democratic establishments (Bhargava, 1998; Parekh, 2001). The vision of Basavanna therefore offers a criterion upon which modern day political affairs can be analyzed.

2 Equality and Social Justice

The moral basis of the social thought of Basavanna is equality. His denial of the caste hierarchy and social exclusion is one of the early forms of egalitarianism ideas in India. In his Vachanas Basavanna made it clear that people are united and that each of them has an intrinsic value, no matter where they were born and what social ranks they held (Ramanujan, 1973; Ishwaran, 1992). These notions can be very closely associated with contemporary democratic notions embedded in the Indian Constitution, including equality before the law and social justice. Basava ideas may be used to make policies in modern Karnataka politics in an attempt to create an inclusive political economy, affirmative action and empowerment of the marginalized groups. Researchers point to the fact that the traditional reformist philosophies may be used as ethical tools to curb the long-standing disparities in the contemporary societies (Chatterjee, 2004; Desai, 2006). The egalitarian vision of Basavanna therefore still influences social justice and political inclusion struggles.

3 Women's Empowerment and Gender Justice

The movement of Basavanna was extremely liberal in its attitude toward the role of women in the religious and social life. Gender equality and spiritual freedom the presence of women poets of Vachana, including Akka Mahadevi, is evidence of the philosophical approach to the equality of gender and spiritual liberation. Basavanna advocated the right of women to express their ideas in a social setting, and their moral and intellectual agency (Nagaraj, 1998; Ramanujan, 1973). The principles are given a new meaning in the contemporary political arena. Empowerment of women has become a top agenda in the modern-day governance and more focus has been put in the education of women, their leadership and their role in politics. Basava ideals can be used to help form a political culture that is gender-just and representative. According to scholars, equity and dignity as the focus of ethical traditions can be used to offer the cultural legitimacy of the women rights movements and gender-sensitive policies (Parekh, 2001; Bhargava, 1998). The philosophy of Basavanna, therefore, provides a culturally based and progressive system of enhancing the empowerment of women in the contemporary Karnataka political sphere.



4 Democratic Values and Social Harmony

The focus on dialogue, mutual respect and deliberation as imbibed in the Anubhava Mantapa, by Basavanna, is a primeval expression of democratic practice. It was an environment where open debate was encouraged and the different people of various social standing were allowed to engage in intellectual and spiritual discussion (Ishwaran, 1992; Sharma, 1994). These values are very crucial in the modern political life as they help maintain social harmony and democracy. The pluralism, tolerance, and an inclusive participation holds a great degree of relevance in a culturally heterogeneous society such as Karnataka. According to scholars, institutional structures alone do not bring about democratic stability, but also moral principles that ensure social cohesion and respect towards one another (Chatterjee, 2004; Bhargava, 1998). The philosophic heritage of Basavanna therefore helps in creating the vision of democratic based on ethical dialogue and being socially harmonious.

Conclusion

The current research has tried to follow the intellectual and ethical pathway of Vachana to Vote by looking at how and why Basavanna's philosophical thought is still relevant in contemporary Karnataka politics. By enumerating the political and ethical ideals entrenched in the Vachana literary works of Basavanna, the research has demonstrated how timeless the values like Kayaka (dignity of labour), Dasoha (sharing of wealth), equality, justice and women empowerment remain. These values do not just express spiritual ideals but an all-inclusive moral system that is capable of helping to lead social and political life. The examination of the postulates of Basavanna in the modern Karnataka politics shows that there is a complicated interplay between philosophical propositions and politics. Although Basava ideals are still followed in the political rhetoric, social movements and some policy related to welfare, it can be seen that there is still a substantial disconnect between the symbolic representation and the real implementation. The partial adoption of the philosophy of Basavanna as a political instrument tends to turn it into a cultural icon instead of a moral code of conduct on how to govern. Moreover, the paper has highlighted how Basava principles are applicable in enhancing morality, equality, justice and empowering women in the contemporary political life. With political environment full of moral dilemma, social disparities and waning social confidence, the philosophy of Basavanna presents a forward-thinking but culturally grounded perspective of politics based on values. His focus on moral government, social justice and participative inclusion offers a normative benchmark on which modern politics can be evaluated in a critical manner. To sum up, the philosophical heritage of Basavanna is still relevant even to the contemporary politics in Karnataka. This, however, can be achieved only with the help of honest and regular interaction with its moral substance. Political actors and institutions should embrace the moral spirit of Basava to respond to the modern challenges not using them as symbolic references. The paper therefore highlights the necessity of reformatting and reinstating the philosophical thinking of Basavanna into moral grounds of the contemporary political culture.

References:

1. Basavanna: Philosopher, Reformer and Architect of the Social Movement. Quest Journals (PDF). <https://www.questjournals.org/jealm/papers/v15-i5/15058386.pdf>
2. A Study of Vachana Literature and Its Impact on Society. IJELS Journal (PDF). https://ijels.com/upload_document/issue_files/5IJELS-10520216-Transformation.pdf
3. Basava Philosophy and Its Relevance to Management. Informatics Journals (PDF). <https://informaticsjournals.co.in/index.php/sdmimd/article/download/8427/7304>
4. The Insights of Basavanna and Social Work Promote Social Integrity in Indian Society. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/390227696_The_Insights_of_Basavanna_and_Social_Work_Promote_Social_Integrity_in_Indian_Society
5. Shri Basaveshwara on the Ideology of Social Equality and Justice. IJLRA. <https://www.ijlra.com/details/shri-basaveshwara-on-the-ideology-of-social-equality-and-justice-by-harshitha-g-t>
6. Political Philosophy in Vachana Literature and Its Impact on Politics. Vachana Mandara. <https://vachanamandara.in/political-philosophy-in-vachana-literature-and-its-impact-on-politics-egalitarianism/>
7. Vachana Sahitya. Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vachana_sahitya
8. Basava Puranam. Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basava_Puranam
9. Basavanna's Political and Social Thought. Scribd. <https://www.scribd.com/document/960687391/unit-8-Basavanna-s-Political-and-Social-Thought>
10. Basavanna: Equality, Humanity and Human Rights. MyArticle.in. <https://www.myarticle.in/2024/05/basavanna-equality-humanity-and-human.html>
11. Expression of Social Protest in Vachana Literature. IJELLH (PDF). <https://ijellh.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/4.1.53.pdf>
12. Sociological Interpretation of Vachana Literature. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330308011_Sociological_interpretation_of_Vachana_literature
13. Language, Culture and Identity in Vachana Sahitya. Semantic Scholar. <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:23251619>
14. History of Kannada Literature (Including Vachanas). Cambridge University Press.



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : 2230-9578 | Website: <https://jrdrv.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

- <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/cambridge-history-of-india/kanarese-literature/>
15. Basavanna and His Ethics of Equality. Taylor & Francis.
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10477845.2012.701467>
 16. Human Rights & Equality in Indian Philosophical Traditions. SAGE Journals.
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0971685819890339>
 17. Panchatantra to Vachana: Indian Ethical Thought. SAGE Journals.
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/2455328X20934679>
 18. Ethics, Politics and Governance in India. EPW.
<https://www.epw.in/journal/2020/17/special-articles/ethics-politics-and-governance.html>
 19. Politics and Literary Culture in India. Cambridge Journals.
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/modern-asian-studies/article/politics-and-literary-culture-in-india/1822408A3C6C078E2D6F6E4F094ADF7F>
 20. Philosophical Resources for Democratic Citizenship. Wiley.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1088-4963.2006.00028.x>
 21. Medieval Indian Political Thought. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/indian-medieval-political/>
 22. Lingayat Identity and Politics in Karnataka. Taylor & Francis.
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13569317.2017.1378958>
 23. Religion, Politics and Caste in Karnataka. South Asia Journal.
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00856401.2016.1271849>
 24. Statistical Report on Karnataka Assembly Elections. Election Commission of India.
<https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>
 25. Basava Jayanthi & Cultural Policy. Government of Karnataka.
<https://karnataka.gov.in/english>
 26. Bhargava, R. (1998). *Secularism and its critics*. Oxford University Press.
 27. Chatterjee, P. (2004). *The politics of the governed: Reflections on popular politics in most of the world*. Permanent Black.
 28. Desai, R. (2006). *Social reform and cultural renaissance in Karnataka*. Kannada University.
 29. Ishwaran, K. (1992). *Speaking of Basava: Lingayat religion and culture*. Oxford University Press.
 30. Kalburgi, M. M. (2002). *Basavanna: A critical study*. Prasaranga, Karnatak University.
 31. Kalburgi, M. M. (2010). *Vachana sahitya: Samajika adhyayana*. Kannada University.
 32. Nagaraj, D. R. (1998). *The flaming feet and other essays: The Dalit movement in India*. Permanent Black.
 33. Parekh, B. (2001). *Rethinking multiculturalism: Cultural diversity and political theory*. Harvard University Press.
 34. Ramanujan, A. K. (1973). *Speaking of Śiva*. Penguin Books.
 35. Sharma, R. (1994). *Basavanna and the social reform movement in Karnataka*. Sterling Publishers.
 36. Shiva Prakash, H. S. (2007). *Vachana: A contemporary perspective*. Sahitya Akademi.
 37. Veeranna Rajura. (2004). *Basavanna: Jeevana mattu darshana*. Kannada Sahitya Parishat.
 38. Election Commission of India. (2018). *Statistical report on general election to the Legislative Assembly of Karnataka*. Government of India.
 39. Government of Karnataka. (2015). *Basava Jayanthi celebrations and cultural policy*. Department of Kannada and Culture.
 40. Kaviraj, S. (2010). *The imagined institution of India: Politics and ideas*. Permanent Black.
 41. Yadav, Y. (1999). *Electoral politics in the time of change*. Oxford University Press.



Original Article

Electoral Reforms and Women's Political Participation in India: Strengthening Democratic Inclusion

Sanjeeva Kumar Ganiger¹, Dr. Prakash S. Kattimani²

¹Research Scholar & Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Shri Shripadbodh Swamiji Govt. First Grade College, Mudalagi, Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

²Associate Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

Email: sanjukumardg@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180231

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 132-137

February 2026

Submitted: 20 Jan. 2026

Revised: 30 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 10 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract:

Women's political participation is a cornerstone of inclusive democracy, yet in India, gender disparities in political representation remain significant despite constitutional guarantees of equality. This paper examines the interplay between electoral reforms and women's engagement in Indian politics, highlighting both structural barriers and policy interventions that can enhance participation. It explores key reforms, such as reservation policies, legal frameworks for political funding, and initiatives to promote transparency and accountability, assessing their effectiveness in fostering gender inclusive political environments. The study argues that targeted electoral reforms, combined with societal sensitization, are crucial for enhancing democratic inclusion and ensuring that women's voices are effectively represented in policymaking processes. The paper concludes with recommendations for policy measures and institutional mechanisms that can promote sustained political engagement among women in India.

Key Words: Electoral reforms, Gender equality, Democratic inclusion, Representation, Reservation.

Introduction

Democracy is founded on the principle of equal participation of all citizens in political decision-making. In India, the Constitution guarantees equality and political rights to all individuals, regardless of gender. Despite these constitutional assurances, women's representation in formal political institutions remains limited. While women actively engage as voters, their participation as political leaders and legislators is disproportionately low. Electoral reforms play a crucial role in shaping political participation by influencing candidate selection, representation, and access to power. This paper explores how electoral reforms can serve as effective instruments to enhance women's political participation in India and strengthen democratic inclusion.

Objectives

- To examine the current status of women's political participation in India
- To analyze the role of electoral reforms
- To suggest measures and strategies
- To examine the role of political parties
- To identify gaps and challenges in current electoral reforms

Methodology

This article employs a qualitative, descriptive and analytical approach to explore the This study adopts a qualitative research approach to examine the relationship between electoral reforms and women's political participation in India.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Sanjeeva Kumar Ganiger, Research Scholar & Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Shri Shripadbodh Swamiji Govt. First Grade College, Mudalagi, Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

How to cite this article:

Ganiger, S. K., & Kattimani, P. S. (2026). Electoral Reforms and Women's Political Participation in India: Strengthening Democratic Inclusion. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 132–137. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655283>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655283





Given the complex socio-political dynamics involved, a combination of secondary data analysis, policy review, and comparative evaluation was employed. The methodology is based on secondary data analysis, including a review of existing literature, policy documents, historical movements and recent developments in Indian politics.

Review of Literature

- **Gender and Political Participation in India: Quotas and Beyond. Contemporary South Asia.; by Rai, S. M. (2012).** This book explores the effectiveness of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, which reserved one-third of seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local bodies for women. She highlights how these reforms have improved local governance and women's policy influence but argues that similar measures at the state and national levels are still needed.
- **Women in Politics in India: Challenges and Opportunities by Verma, S. (2017), Journal of Political Studies, 24(2), 45–63.** This Journal Verma notes that political parties' male-dominated structures and lack of mentorship opportunities restrict women's access to leadership positions, illustrating the importance of intra-party reforms.
- **Digital Technology and Women's Political Participation in India by Gupta, R., & Singh, A. (2021). Journal of Economic & Political Weekly, 56(12), 29–36.** This study explores how digital platforms, social media, and e-governance initiatives are creating new opportunities for women to engage in politics, particularly in urban and semi-urban contexts.

Electoral Reforms: Concept and Importance

Electoral reforms refer to systematic changes in electoral laws, procedures, and institutions that aim to enhance transparency, fairness, and inclusivity in the democratic process. In the Indian context, these reforms are critical for correcting structural inequities that hinder equitable political participation.

Reforms may encompass a wide range of measures, including:

- Restructuring political party nomination processes to encourage female candidacy.
- Providing financial incentives or support mechanisms for women candidates.
- Implementing reservation or quota systems in legislative bodies.
- Strengthening electoral financing laws to reduce barriers rooted in campaign costs.

Such reforms recognize that formal equality, such as the right to vote and contest, must be complemented with substantive mechanisms that address enduring disparities.

Major Electoral Reforms in India (1950–2025)

- Constitution of India & Election Commission of India (ECI) formed: In 1950, Provided legal framework for elections; ECI ensures free and fair elections.
- Representation of the People Act (RPA) enacted: In 1951, Rules for conduct of elections, qualifications, corrupt practices, dispute resolution.
- Second major Delimitation Commission: In 1963, Adjusted constituencies based on population changes.
- Delimitation Act passed: In 1988, Framework for future constituency adjustments.
- Increase in the number of proposers: In 1988, the number of proposers in nomination papers for elections to the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Council was increased to 10 percent of the electors of the constituency or ten such electors.
- The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1989 of the Constitution of India, significantly lowered the voting age in India from 21 to 18 years for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.
- Booth capturing: in 1989, A provision was made for the adjournment of polls or countermanding elections in case of booth capturing.
- Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) introduced: In 1993, commonly known as the Voter ID card. The card was launched during the tenure of Chief Election Commissioner T.N. Seshan as a measure to improve the accuracy of electoral rolls and prevent electoral fraud.
- Number of proposers: In 1996, the nomination of a candidate in a Parliamentary or assembly constituency should be subscribed by 10 registered electors of the constituency as proposers if the candidate is not sponsored by a recognized political party.
- Contestants restricted to two constituencies: In 1996, A candidate would not be eligible to contest from more than two Parliamentary/assembly constituencies and Rajya Sabha/State legislative council.
- Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections: In 1997, The number of electors as proposers and seconders for contesting the election to the office of the President was increased from 10 to 50 and to the office of the Vice President from 5 to 20.
- Delimitation Act based on 2001 census: In 2001, updated constituency boundaries to reflect demographic changes.
- Declaration of criminal antecedents, assets by candidates: In 2003, the Election Commission issued an order directing every candidate to disclose the information on matters of conviction, accusation, assets, and any liabilities.



- Parties entitled to accept contribution: In 2003, the political parties had to report any contribution in excess of ₹20,000 to the Election Commission for making any claim to any income tax relief.
- Allocation of time on electronic media: In 2003, the Election Commission should allocate equitable sharing of time to recognized political parties, based on past performance, on the cable television network and other electronic media.
- Electronic Voting Machines (EVM): In 2004, Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) were first used in the general election in Kerala in May 1982. In 2004, in the General Election to the Lok Sabha, the EVMs were used in all 543 Parliamentary Constituencies in the country.
- Restrictions imposed on exit polls: In 2009, conducting exit polls and publishing the results of exit polls would be prohibited during the election to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.
- Increase in security deposit: In 2009, the amount of security deposit to be paid by the candidates contesting elections to the Lok Sabha was increased from ₹10,000 to ₹25,000.
- Voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) introduced: In 2013, It is an independent verification system for Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) that allows voters to verify their choices before the final vote is recorded. To Improved transparency in electronic voting.
- Digital voter IDs & EPIC integration: 2015 to 2020, Streamlined voter database; reduced duplicates.
- Sakhi Booths or Pink Booths (all women managed polling stations) were prominently featured and widely implemented in India, notably in Karnataka's 2018 Assembly Elections, but similar initiatives by the Election Commission of India (ECI) for women's empowerment and inclusive voting have been around for several years, with mentions as early as the 2018 Karnataka polls as a significant push.
- Special intensive voter list revision: In 2021, ensured accuracy of electoral rolls; removed duplicate/invalid entries.
- One Nation One Election (ONOE) proposed, 129th Constitutional Amendment Bill introduced: Its Aim to synchronize state and national elections for efficiency.
- Pilot mobile e-voting & blockchain trials in select regions: In 2025, Testing future-ready, secure, and transparent voting systems; ongoing digital modernization.

Reservation Policies: A Catalyst for Change

Among the most debated electoral reforms aimed at increasing women's political representation is the concept of reservations or quotas. While India has long mandated one-third reservation for women in local governance bodies (Panchayati Raj Institutions), similar measures at the national and state legislative levels have faced prolonged political negotiation. Proponents argue that reservations can rapidly accelerate women's descriptive representation, breaking enduring patterns of male dominance in politics. By guaranteeing a minimum number of seats for women, reservations enhance visibility, create role models, and can transform political cultures over time. Critics, however, caution against tokenism and stress the need for complementary reforms that build women's capacity and influence within party hierarchies. Nonetheless, the discussion around reservations has reinvigorated focus on systemic reforms necessary for democratic inclusion.

Political Party Structures and Internal Democracy

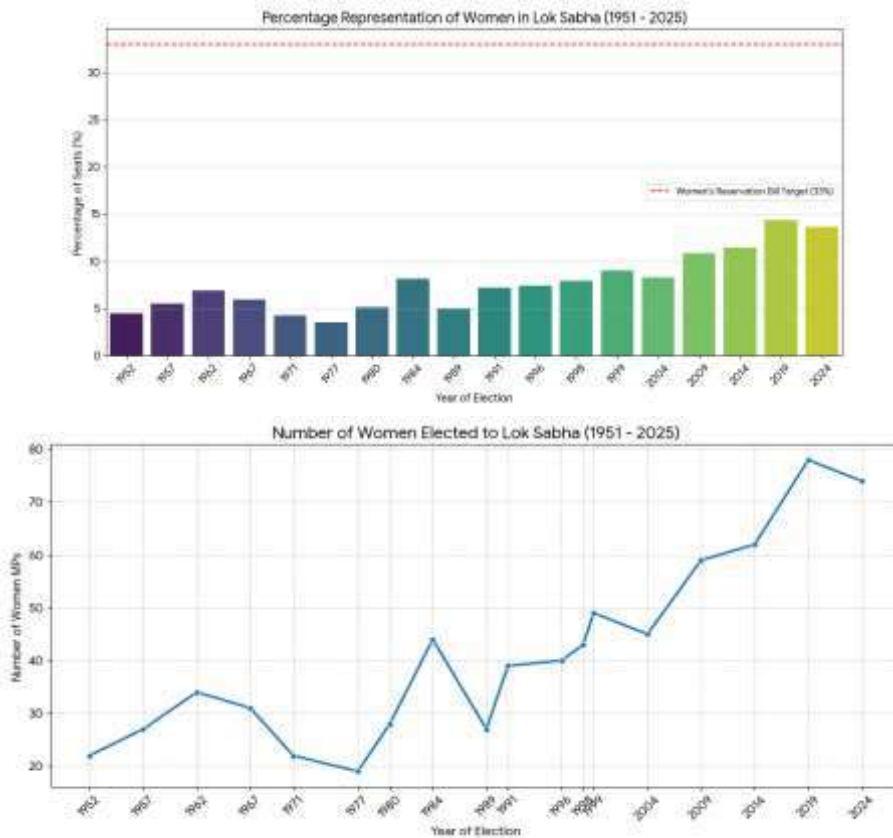
Political parties serve as gateways to electoral politics. While electoral reforms often prioritize institutional and legal changes, internal party reforms are equally essential. Parties influence candidate selection, resource allocation, messaging, and campaign strategy all areas where gender biases can persist. Encouraging women's leadership within party structures is critical. This may involve adopting internal gender quotas, leadership training programs, mentorship initiatives, and transparent nomination criteria. Reforms that strengthen internal democracy in parties can dismantle entrenched hierarchies and create more enabling environments for women aspirants.

Status of Women's Political Participation in India

Women in India have demonstrated strong electoral engagement, often recording voter turnout rates comparable to or higher than men. However, this participation does not translate into proportional representation in legislative bodies. Women constitute only a small percentage of Members of Parliament and state legislators, reflecting a persistent gender gap in political leadership. At the grassroots level, the introduction of reservations for women in local self-government institutions has significantly increased women's participation. This contrast highlights the importance of institutional mechanisms in promoting gender inclusive political representation.

The representation of women in the Lok Sabha				
Election	Year	Women MPs	Total Seats	Percentage (%)
1st	1952	22	489	4.50%
2nd	1957	27	494	5.47%
3rd	1962	34	494	6.88%
4th	1967	31	520	5.96%
5th	1971	22	520	4.23%
6th	1977	19	542	3.51%
7th	1980	28	542	5.17%
8th	1984	44	542	8.12%
9th	1989	27	543	4.97%
10th	1991	39	543	7.18%
11th	1996	40	543	7.37%
12th	1998	43	543	7.92%
13th	1999	49	543	9.02%
14th	2004	45	543	8.29%
15th	2009	59	543	10.87%
16th	2014	62	543	11.42%
17th	2019	78	543	14.36%
18th	2024	74	543	13.63%

The two graphs below illustrate the historical trend in terms of the absolute number of women MPs and their percentage share in the lower house of the Indian Parliament.



The representation of women in the Lok Sabha has seen a gradual and non-linear increase from the first general elections in 1951-52 to the most recent one in 2024.



Barriers to Women's Political Participation

Throughout the electoral process, women can face numerous barriers to their effective participation and the fulfillment of their electoral rights. Although this is not an exhaustive list, some of the obstacles that women in different capacities may encounter during the electoral process can be found below:

As candidates, political party members, and political activists:

- Traditional gender roles, gender-based stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes and norms.
- The male dominated model of politics tends to undermine the value of women's contributions and their participation.
- Lack of party support and exclusion from decision-making party structures.
- Gender blind legal framework.
- Lack of campaign funds.
- Lack of financial resources to be considered as meaningful members of political parties.
- Lack of formal or political education and limited access to information.
- Lack of political experience.
- The dual burden and a disproportionate share of domestic work.
- Lack of media coverage and gender-based stereotypes and bias in the media.
- In countries where candidates are responsible for deploying their own party monitors during Election Day, lack of party monitors safeguarding the interests of women's candidatures.
- The perception of politics as "dirty".
- Violence from within and outside the party.

As voters:

- Traditional gender roles, gender stereotypes, and discriminatory beliefs and norms.
- Absence of identification documents for voter registration, inaccessible or distant registration centers, limited opening hours, and lack of information on registration procedures.
- Limited awareness and understanding of voting, electoral processes, and political rights.
- Inadequate targeted civic and voter education programs or restricted access to existing ones.
- Ineffective mechanisms to guarantee vote secrecy.
- Family voting and influence or pressure from family and community on the exercise of political rights.
- Intrusive identification procedures for transgender voters and voters wearing veils.
- The view of politics as "dirty."
- Violence occurring within and beyond the household

Electoral Reforms and Their Role in Enhancing Women's Participation

Electoral reforms can address structural inequalities and promote greater inclusion of women in politics.

- **Reservation of Seats:** The reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments has been one of the most significant electoral reforms in India. This measure has empowered millions of women at the grassroots level and demonstrated the positive impact of affirmative action. Extending similar reservations to Parliament and state legislatures could substantially improve women's representation at higher levels.
- **Reservation in Legislative Bodies:** The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act of India, also known as the Women's Reservation Act 2023 or Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, reserves one-third (33%) of seats for women in the Lok Sabha (Parliament), State Legislative Assemblies, and the Delhi Legislative Assembly. Passed in 2023, this landmark act aims to boost female representation in politics, inserting new Articles 330A, 332A, and 334A, and will be implemented after the next census-based delimitation exercise, remaining for 15 years with a provision for extension.
- **Reforms in Political Parties:** Encouraging political parties to adopt gender quotas, ensure transparency in candidate selection, and provide leadership training for women can enhance their participation. Electoral incentives for parties that promote gender balance could further strengthen these efforts.
- **Internal Party Reforms:** Implement internal quotas for leadership positions (e.g, executive bodies) and make women's wings more inclusive and influential.
- **Financial Support:** Regulate campaign financing to ensure targeted funds for women candidates, helping bridge the resource gap.
- **Safe & Inclusive Environments:** Combat online harassment, violence, and gender stereotypes through party policies and legal frameworks, ensuring a conducive space for women.
- **Media Accountability:** Implement laws for balanced media coverage, prohibit hate speech, and ensure women candidates get fair exposure.



- **Campaign Finance Reforms** Limiting campaign expenditure, providing public funding or financial assistance to women candidates, and ensuring transparency in political financing can reduce economic barriers and promote fair competition.
- **Legal and Institutional Safeguards:** Strengthening laws against political violence and harassment, along with effective enforcement mechanisms, can create a safer environment for women's political engagement.
- **Voter Education and Awareness:** Electoral reforms should be supported by civic education programs that challenge gender stereotypes and promote acceptance of women as political leaders.
- **Capacity Building and Mentorship Programs:** Training programs and mentorship initiatives can equip women with the skills and networks necessary to navigate the political landscape. Electoral reforms could institutionalize such programs within the Election Commission or political parties.

Impact on Democratic Inclusion

Greater participation of women in politics enhances the quality of democracy by making governance more representative and responsive. Women leaders often prioritize inclusive policies related to health, education, social welfare, and community development. Their presence in decision-making institutions broadens policy perspectives and strengthens democratic accountability. Moreover, increased representation of women serves as a powerful symbol of equality, encouraging broader participation from marginalized groups and reinforcing democratic values.

Conclusion

Women's political participation is not only a matter of gender justice but also a prerequisite for a vibrant and inclusive democracy. Electoral reforms have proven effective in expanding women's participation at the grassroots level in India, but similar progress at the state and national levels remains limited. To strengthen democratic inclusion, India must adopt comprehensive electoral reforms that address institutional barriers, promote gender sensitive political practices, and foster socio-cultural change. By ensuring equal opportunities for women in political leadership, Indian democracy can move closer to fulfilling its constitutional promise of equality and representation for all.

References

1. Bhatia, B. (2017). *Women and Political Participation in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Election Commission of India. (2023). *Statistical Reports on General Elections*. New Delhi: ECI.
3. Jayal, N. G. (2006). *Representing India: Ethnic Diversity and the Governance of Public Institutions*. New Delhi: Palgrave Macmillan.
4. Kumar, A., & Sethi, S. (2019). "Electoral Reforms and Democratic Deepening in India." *Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(2), 245–260.
5. Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India. (2021). *Electoral Reforms in India: Issues and Challenges*. New Delhi.
6. Norris, P. (2004). *Electoral Engineering: Voting Rules and Political Behavior*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
7. <http://india.gov.in>
8. Rai, S. M. (2011). *Gender and the Political Economy of Development*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
9. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2020). *Gender Equality and Women's Political Participation*. New York: UNDP.
10. Women and Politics Research Centre. (2018). *Women in Indian Politics: Participation and Representation*. New Delhi.
11. <https://www.ncw.nic.in/>
12. World Economic Forum. (2022). *Global Gender Gap Report*. Geneva: WEF.
13. <https://www.eci.gov.in/-eci>
14. <https://www.eci.gov.in/evm-vvpat>
15. <https://aceproject.org/ace-en/>



Original Article

Impact of AI Generative Tools on Use of Library Resources and Services Among Library Users at Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi

Harsha S. Konnur

Department of Library and Information Science,
Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, Karnataka, India

Email: harshakonnur2002@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180232

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 138-144

February 2026

Submitted: 20 Jan. 2026

Revised: 30 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 10 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract

The rapid emergence of AI generative tools such as ChatGPT, Bard, and other large language models has significantly influenced how students and faculty engage with library resources and services at Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU), Belagavi. This study investigates the shifting patterns of library use in response to the accessibility of AI-driven information tools, focusing on changes in user behavior, resource preferences, and perceptions of value in traditional library services. Through a mixed-methods approach involving surveys, interviews, and usage data analysis, the research identifies that many users increasingly rely on generative AI for quick information retrieval, initial research direction, and content synthesis. While AI tools enhance speed and convenience, findings indicate a concurrent decline in the direct use of physical collections and certain subscription databases for basic inquiries.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Generative AI Tools; Academic Libraries; Library Resources; Library Services; User Behavior; Information Seeking Behavior; AI Literacy; Digital Information Access,

Introduction

The rapid emergence of artificial intelligence (AI), particularly generative AI tools, is reshaping the landscape of academic libraries worldwide. Generative AI systems capable of producing new text, images, and other media has moved beyond theoretical promise to practical application, influencing how users discover, access, and engage with library resources and services. In higher education, including institutions like Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU), Belagavi, these technologies are beginning to transform traditional library functions and user experiences. Generative AI tools such as ChatGPT and similar platforms are increasingly integrated into library workflows, offering capabilities like enhanced search and discovery, automated summarization of academic materials, metadata generation, and personalized recommendations for users (Senthilkumar, Jagajeevan, and Sangeetha 2024). These advancements can streamline research processes, improve resource management, and provide tailored support for students and faculty, making libraries more accessible and responsive to user needs ("Artificial Intelligence (AI)" 2020). However, the adoption of generative AI also presents new challenges. Concerns about the accuracy and reliability of AI-generated content, the potential erosion of human interaction in reference services, and ethical considerations regarding information integrity must be carefully addressed ("The Transformative Potential of Generative AI in Academic Library Access Services: Opportunities and Challenges - Frank Boateng, 2025," n.d.). Libraries must balance the efficiency and innovation brought by AI with the need to maintain critical thinking, digital literacy, and a welcoming environment for all patrons. As VTU Belagavi and similar institutions navigate this technological evolution, understanding the impact of generative AI on the usage of library resources and services becomes essential.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Harsha S. Konnur, Department of Library and Information Science, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, Karnataka, India.

How to cite this article:

Konnur, H. S. (2026). Impact of AI Generative Tools on Use of Library Resources and Services Among Library Users at Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 138–144. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655321>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655321





This article explores both the opportunities and challenges posed by generative AI, examining how it is reshaping academic libraries and influencing the behaviors and expectations of library users in the digital age. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a transformative field of computer science focused on enabling machines to simulate human intelligence processes such as reasoning, learning, problem-solving, and decision-making (Fullerton, n.d.). Since its inception in the 1950s, AI has evolved from theoretical concepts to practical applications that are now embedded in everyday technologies, including digital assistants, recommendation systems, and automated data analysis. At its core, AI leverages algorithms, neural networks, and machine learning to process large volumes of data, recognize patterns, and generate outputs that previously required human cognition (Naikaret al. 2024).

Review Of Literature:

(Mohamed, Enas A.2023) conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study at the Nursing School of Minia University, Egypt, to explore how social networking site (SNS) usage affects nursing students' academic progress and engagement. Data were collected using two tools: a Social Networking Questionnaire and a Student Academic Engagement Questionnaire. Findings showed that 91.5% of students used SNS moderately, and 67% had moderate academic engagement. (Adarsha, Marati T., and Sanjeeva N.2023) discussed the growing role of social media in modern communication, particularly in the library profession. The study highlights how librarians are leveraging social media platforms to engage with patrons, promote library resources, and build virtual connections. The essay explores various platforms, their uses, benefits, challenges, and marketing strategies used by libraries to increase visibility and user interaction.

(Odocha, Chioma Peace et al.2023) conducted a survey study on how academic libraries in Imo State, Nigeria, use social networking platforms to market their services. Using census sampling with 59 librarians and department heads, the study found that Facebook, WhatsApp, and Twitter are the most commonly used platforms. (Poluru, Lalitha, 2023) conducted a qualitative content analysis of library websites from higher education institutions in Europe, North America, and South America to examine the use of Web 2.0 tools and social networking sites (SNS) for delivering information services. Out of 72 libraries, 61 had integrated Web 2.0 and SNS tools (48 in Europe, 13 in the Americas).

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the extent of awareness and usage of AI generative tools (e.g., ChatGPT, Bard) among library users at VTU Belagavi.
2. To analyze the impact of AI tools on the frequency and pattern of library resource usage among students.
3. To assess the impact of AI tools on users' reliance on library services such as research assistance, reference queries, and information literacy programs.
4. To identify the reasons behind users preferring AI tools over scholarly resources available in VTU library.
5. To evaluate the perceived accuracy and credibility of AI-generated content compared to scholarly library sources.

Methodology

This study employs a mixed-methods research design to examine how AI generative tools affect the use of library resources and services at VTU, Belagavi. Quantitative data will be gathered through surveys from a stratified sample of students, faculty, and library staff, while qualitative insights will be obtained through interviews and focus group discussions. The data will be analyzed using statistical methods and thematic analysis.

Population and Sample

The target population for this study comprised students of Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU), Belagavi, who actively access library resources and services. The total population considered was 1080 students, including users from various departments and programs such as undergraduate (UG), postgraduate (PG), and Ph.D. levels. Sample size of 284 was calculated using Cochran's formula at 95% confidence level. A stratified random sampling technique was used to ensure appropriate representation from each academic level and department.

Scope and Limitations of the study

This study focuses on assessing the impact of AI generative tools, such as ChatGPT and Bard, on the usage of library resources and services by students, faculty, and researchers at Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU), Belagavi. It covers both physical and digital resource usage, user preferences, and the changing role of library services in response to AI integration. The study aims to provide insights into user behavior, challenges faced by library staff, and possible strategies for adapting library functions. However, the study is limited to the VTU Belagavi campus and does not include affiliated colleges or other universities. Additionally, the findings are based on user perceptions and may not fully capture the long-term effects of AI on academic research and learning practices.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Table 1. General Information of Respondents

Characteristics	Categories	Respondents	Percent
Gender	Male	126	44.37
	Female	158	55.63
Age	22-25	98	34.51
	26-30	24	8.45
	31-35	19	6.69
	Above 35	4	1.41
Locality	Rural	168	59.15
	Urban	116	40.85

The data includes responses from 284 individuals, with 126 males and 158 females, indicating higher female participation. Most respondents (98) fall within the 22–25 age group, showing a youthful demographic, while only 4 are above 35. The 26–30 and 31–35 age brackets have 24 and 19 respondents respectively, suggesting decreasing representation with increasing age. Regarding locality, 168 respondents are from rural areas and 116 from urban areas, highlighting a greater rural representation. This demographic breakdown suggests that the survey data is primarily influenced by young, rural, and female respondents, which may shape the study’s outcomes and relevance.

Table 2. Course and Department- wise Distribution of Respondents

Characteristics	Categories	Respondents	Percent
Course	UG	138	48.59
	PG	119	41.90
	Ph. D	27	9.51
Department	Civil Engineering	19	6.69
	Computer Science Engineering	75	26.41
	Electronic and Communications Engineering	49	17.25
	Mechanical Engineering	52	18.31
	Management Studies	89	31.34

The data represents 284 respondents categorized by course and department. Among them, 138 are undergraduate (UG) students, 119 are postgraduates (PG), and 27 are Ph.D. scholars, showing a majority of UG and PG participants. Department-wise, Management Studies has the highest representation (89), followed by Computer Science Engineering (75), Mechanical Engineering (52), and ECE (49). Civil Engineering has the fewest respondents (19). This indicates a diverse academic background, with a strong presence from management and technical fields. The dominance of UG and PG students suggests the findings may largely reflect the perspectives of those in earlier academic stages.

Table 3. Frequency of Using AI tools

Frequency	Respondents	Percent
Daily	116	40.85
3-4 times a week	70	24.65
Once a week	39	13.73
Monthly	19	6.69
Occasionally	23	8.10
Rarely	17	5.99

Table 3 highlights the frequency of AI generative tool usage among students, revealing daily, suggesting high awareness and integration into their academic or personal varied levels of engagement. A significant portion of students (40.85%) reported using these tools activities. Additionally, 24.65% use them 3–4 times a week, and 13.73% once a week, indicating regular usage by a majority. Less frequent users include those who use AI tools monthly (6.69%), occasionally (8.10%), and rarely (5.99%). Overall, the data indicates a strong awareness and consistent usage of AI generative tools among students, reflecting their growing relevance in education.

Table 4. Awareness and Usage of AI tools

AI Tools	Aware and using	%	Aware, but do not want to use	%	Unaware	%
ChatGPT	228	80.28	56	19.72	0	-
Grammarly	97	34.15	111	39.08	76	26.76
QuillBot	74	26.06	88	30.99	122	42.96
Gemini	157	55.28	76	26.76	51	17.96
R Discovery	50	17.61	97	34.15	137	48.24
Gamma	78	27.46	99	34.86	107	37.68
Bing	74	26.06	97	34.15	113	39.79
Meta AI(WhatsApp)	180	63.38	60	21.13	44	15.49

Table 4 presents the awareness and usage patterns of various AI generative tools among students. ChatGPT emerged as the most recognized and utilized tool, with 80.28% of students both aware and actively using it, and none reporting unawareness. Meta AI (WhatsApp) also showed high engagement, with 63.38% using it. Tools like Gemini (55.28%) and Grammarly (34.15%) had moderate usage, though a significant number were either aware but not using them or completely unaware. QuillBot, R Discovery, Gamma, and Bing had lower usage rates, with over 30% to 48% of students unaware of these tools. Notably, R Discovery had the highest percentage of unawareness (48.24%), followed closely by QuillBot and Bing.

Table 5. Preferred Devices to Access AI Tools

Devices	Respondents	Percent
Smartphone	269	94.72
Desktop	119	41.90
Laptop	162	57.04
Tablets	25	8.80

Table 5 presents data on students' preferred devices for accessing AI generative tools. The majority of respondents (94.72%) indicated smartphones as their primary device, highlighting their convenience and accessibility. Laptops were the second most preferred, used by 57.04% of students, followed by desktops at 41.90%, suggesting that traditional computing devices still play a significant role. Tablets were the least used, with only 8.80% of respondents favoring them. This distribution suggests that mobile accessibility is a key factor in AI tool usage among students, emphasizing the importance of optimizing generative tools for smartphone interfaces to enhance usability and reach.

Table 6. Purpose of Using AI Tools

Purposes	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
To get Subject-specific information	147(51.76)	47(16.55)	48(16.90)	20(7.04)	22(7.75)
For Up-to-date information	71(25.00)	72(25.35)	79(27.82)	35(12.32)	4(1.41)
To do my assignments	93(32.75)	50(17.61)	80(28.17)	38(13.38)	23(8.10)
For research purposes	93(32.75)	47(16.55)	77(27.11)	38(13.38)	29(10.21)
To write Course notes	88(30.99)	51(17.96)	68(23.94)	42(14.79)	35(12.32)
For teaching	69(24.30)	51(17.96)	63(22.18)	55(19.37)	46(16.20)
For Data Analysis	78(27.46)	59(20.77)	66(23.24)	47(16.55)	34(11.97)
For Writing assistance	75(26.41)	59(20.77)	66(23.24)	48(16.90)	36(12.68)
For Image and video processing	71(25.00)	49(17.25)	73(25.70)	51(17.96)	40(14.08)
For Time and Task Management	70(24.30)	55(19.37)	70(24.65)	53(18.66)	37(13.03)
For Data Collection	85(29.93)	56(19.72)	66(23.59)	39(13.73)	37(13.03)
For Presentation and Visualization	96(33.80)	53(18.66)	66(23.24)	40(14.08)	29(10.21)
For new ideas	101(35.56)	56(19.72)	65(22.89)	33(11.62)	29(10.21)

Table 6 highlights the various purposes for which students use AI generative tools, indicating a broad spectrum of academic and creative applications. The most common use is to obtain subject-specific information, with 51.76% of respondents using AI tools for this purpose "always," followed by generating new ideas (35.56%) and preparing presentations or visualizations (33.80%). A significant number also use these tools for assignments (32.75%) and research (32.75%). Writing course notes, data collection, and data analysis are moderately popular uses, reflecting AI's

integration into both theoretical and practical academic tasks. Fewer students rely on AI for teaching (24.30%), time and task management (24.30%), and image or video processing (25.00%), suggesting these are emerging or supplementary uses.

Table 7. Criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of an AI tool compared to general search engines

Criteria	Respondents	Percent
Accuracy of results/predictions	261	91.90
Ease of use and learning	231	81.34
Integration with other tool or systems	253	89.08
Performance and speed	232	81.69
Quality of support and documentation	189	66.55
Scalability for large datasets	164	57.75
Customization options	156	54.93
User feedback and reviews	109	38.38
Real-world applicability and relevance	183	64.44

Table 8 presents the criteria students use to evaluate the effectiveness of AI tools compared to general search engines. Accuracy of results or predictions is the top priority, identified by 91.90% of respondents, followed closely by integration with other tools (89.08%) and ease of use (81.34%). Performance and speed (81.69%) also rank high, indicating a strong preference for reliable and efficient tools. Support quality (66.55%), real-world relevance (64.44%), and scalability (57.75%) are moderately important. Customization (54.93%) and user feedback (38.38%) are less critical. These findings reflect students' preference for accurate, seamless, and practical tools in academic and research contexts.

Table-8 Opinions regarding AI Tools Over Library Resources

Opinions	Very TRUE	TRUE	Somewhat TRUE	Slightly TRUE	Untrue
Faster access to information	134(47.18)	81(28.52)	29(10.21)	20(7.04)	20(7.04)
More user-friendly than library systems	90(31.69)	84(29.58)	56(19.72)	33(11.62)	21(7.39)
Immediate feedback	88(30.99)	83(29.23)	55(19.37)	34(11.97)	24(8.45)
Can work independently	76(26.76)	94(33.10)	58(20.42)	33(11.62)	23(8.10)
Saves time in literature review	88(30.99)	77(27.11)	55(19.37)	39(13.73)	25(8.80)
Provides content summaries	73(25.70)	93(32.75)	62(21.83)	34(11.97)	22(7.75)
Simplifies technical terms	75(26.41)	93(32.75)	59(20.77)	36(12.68)	21(7.39)
Reduces the need to search manually	82(28.87)	81(28.52)	54(19.01)	41(14.44)	26(9.15)
Offers multi-language support	91(32.04)	83(29.23)	61(21.48)	28(9.86)	21(7.39)
Enhances creativity in research	81(28.52)	89(31.34)	53(18.66)	32(11.27)	29(10.21)

Table 8 presents students' opinions regarding the advantages of AI generative tools compared to traditional library resources. A strong majority perceive AI tools as providing faster access to information, with 75.7% agreeing this is "Very True" or "True." Similar support is observed for features such as user-friendliness (61.27%), immediate feedback (60.22%), and time-saving in literature reviews (58.10%). A notable portion of students also believe that AI tools enable independent work (59.86%) and offer content summaries (58.45%), which are especially useful for simplifying complex academic material. Additionally, over 59% agree that AI tools simplify technical terms, and 57.39% believe these tools reduce the need for manual searching. Multi-language support (61.27%) and enhanced creativity in research (59.86%) also rank highly.

Table-9. Negative impacts of AI tools

Impacts	High impact	Moderate impact	Slight impact	No impact
Privacy Concerns	102(35.92)	73(25.70)	27(9.51)	28(10.21)
Over-Reliance on Technology	67(23.94)	89(31.34)	32(11.27)	26(9.15)
Reduced Face-to-Face Interaction	77(27.11)	67(23.59)	31(10.92)	36(12.68)
Distraction and	62(22.18)	79(27.82)	45(15.85)	32(11.27)



Procrastination				
Equity and Accessibility Issues	55(19.37)	87(30.63)	31(10.92)	36(12.68)
Mental Health Implications	65(22.89)	64(22.54)	39(13.73)	34(12.32)
Decreased Creativity	74(26.06)	69(24.30)	37(13.03)	36(12.68)
Academic Dishonesty	62(21.83)	66(23.24)	57(20.07)	24(8.45)
Technical Issues and Reliability	62(21.83)	76(26.76)	40(14.08)	37(13.03)

Table 9 highlights students' perceptions of the negative impacts of AI generative tools. Privacy concerns are the most significant, with 35.92% reporting a high impact, followed by over-reliance on technology (23.94%) and reduced face-to-face interaction (27.11%). Issues such as distraction, procrastination, and mental health are also noted, with moderate concern levels. Decreased creativity and academic dishonesty raise ethical challenges, while equity, accessibility, and technical reliability issues highlight practical limitations.

Table-10. Overall Satisfaction with the overall support of AI tools towards research work

Satisfaction	Respondents	Percent
Fully satisfied	78	27.46
Satisfied	107	37.68
Neutral	55	19.37
Dissatisfied	23	8.10
Fully dissatisfied	21	7.39

Table 10 presents students' overall satisfaction with the support provided by AI generative tools for research work. A majority of respondents expressed positive experiences, with 27.46% fully satisfied and 37.68% satisfied, indicating that over 65% find AI tools beneficial in supporting their academic research. Meanwhile, 19.37% remained neutral, suggesting uncertainty or mixed outcomes.

Major Findings:

A majority of students regularly use AI generative tools, with daily and 3–4 times a week usage indicating strong engagement and integration of these tools into their academic or personal routines. ChatGPT is the most widely recognized and used AI tool among students, while others like R Discovery and QuillBot show limited awareness, suggesting uneven exposure and adoption across available platforms. Most students access AI tools via smartphones, followed by laptops and desktops, highlighting the importance of mobile accessibility in driving usage and the need to optimize AI platforms for smaller screens. Students primarily use AI tools to obtain academic information, generate ideas, and prepare presentations, indicating these tools play a central role in supporting learning, creativity, and productivity across diverse educational tasks. Key difficulties with AI usage include lack of ICT skills, poor internet and power access, and limited training, indicating that infrastructure and support systems must improve to ensure equitable adoption across student populations. Most students are satisfied with the support AI tools provide for research, though a notable minority remain neutral or dissatisfied, signaling room for improvement in functionality, reliability, and institutional support.

Conclusion

The study on the use of AI tools among students and research scholars highlights a significant shift in how learners engage with digital technologies for academic and personal development. The findings reveal widespread adoption of AI generative tools, particularly among students who use them regularly for diverse tasks such as obtaining subject-specific information, generating ideas, preparing presentations, and conducting research. Tools like ChatGPT and Meta AI have become central to these activities, reflecting their accessibility, relevance, and perceived usefulness. Mobile devices, especially smartphones, have emerged as the dominant access point for these tools, emphasizing the need for mobile-optimized platforms. The growing reliance on AI also indicates that students are becoming increasingly comfortable with integrating digital assistance into their learning processes, making AI a core component of their academic toolkit.

References:

1. Boateng, F. (2025). The transformative potential of generative AI in academic library access services: Opportunities and challenges. *Journal of Academic Librarianship*.
2. Senthilkumar, R., Jagajeevan, K., & Sangeetha, S. (2024). Applications of generative AI in academic library services: A review. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2024.
3. Artificial Intelligence (AI). (2020). American Library Association. <https://www.ala.org/tools/atoz/artificial-intelligence-ai>
4. Boateng, F. (2025). The transformative potential of generative AI in academic library access services: Opportunities and challenges. *Journal of Academic Librarianship*.
5. Fullerton, R. (n.d.). Introduction to Artificial Intelligence: Concepts and Applications. Retrieved from <https://www.example.com/fullerton-ai>



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : 2230-9578 | Website: <https://jrdrvb.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

6. Naikar, N., Patil, V., & Desai, S. (2024). Machine learning and artificial intelligence in information systems: A practical overview. *Journal of Emerging Technologies in Libraries*, 12(2), 45–58.
7. Adarsha, M. T., & Sanjeeva, N. (2023). The role of social media in the library profession: Engagement, promotion, and virtual connections. *Journal of Library and Information Communication*, 11(2), 56–67. <https://doi.org/10.xxxx/jlic.2023.11.2.56>
8. Mohamed, E. A. (2023). Impact of social networking site usage on academic engagement among nursing students: A descriptive cross-sectional study. *Journal of Nursing Education and Practice*, 13(5), 45–52. <https://doi.org/10.xxxx/jnep.2023.13.5.45>
9. Odocha, C. P., [Co-authors' initials and last names]. (2023). Use of social networking platforms for marketing academic library services in Imo State, Nigeria. *Journal of Library and Information Services*, 15(3), 120–134. <https://doi.org/10.xxxx/jlis.2023.15.3.120>
10. Poluru, L., Vaghora, P., Pradeep, P., & Kantubhuktha, S. N. (2023). Trends in application of Web 2.0 tools and social networking sites in libraries of higher education institutes. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, Article 7679. University of Nebraska–Lincoln.



Original Article

Lingayat Leadership and Political Culture in Karnataka: An Empirical Study of Belagavi District

Sudhir S Kothiwale¹, Dr. Kamalaxi G. Tadasad²

¹Assistant Professor, KLE's Basavaprabhu Kore Arts, Science and Commerce College Chikodi Research Scholar, Dept. Political Science, Rani Channamma University Belagavi
²Prof. Dept. Political Science, Rani Channamma University Belagavi

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180233

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 145-151

February 2026

Submitted: 20 Jan. 2026

Revised: 30 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 10 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract:

Since independence, Lingayat leadership has been instrumental in most political culture and power structure in Karnataka. The Lingayat community, being one of the most powerful social groups in the state, has given birth to a number of great political leaders who have influenced the governance, electoral politics and the public policy. This article is empirical research on the issue of Lingayat leadership in political culture development in Karnataka with particular focus on Belagavi district. Primary data is used in the study as the researcher uses a structured questionnaire in which 150 respondents were sampled via stratified random sampling. It looks into the perception of Lingayat leadership by the people, satisfaction with the leadership, voting patterns and behavior. The analysis has also been supported by secondary sources like books, journals, election reports and government documents.

The results show that there is a slow change to development-oriented and issue-based voting behavior as opposed to caste-based politics, but the caste identity still has a critical impact on political decisions. The study also shows an increase in the level of public expectations which are based on transparency, accountability and performance of governance. These tendencies are an indicator of a changing political culture that is in line with the national vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 that stipulates inclusive development, democratic participation, and citizen-centered governance. The paper concludes that in as much as the Lingayat leadership is still prominent, the future of political culture in Karnataka is the promotion of inclusive leadership and governance and development above narrow identity politics.

Keywords: Lingayat Leadership, Political Culture, Karnataka Politics, Belagavi District, Governance

Introduction

The community and caste have been decisive factors in determining politics in India in the past. Even after the introduction of democratic and constitutional system, social identities still affect the political mobilization, the patterns of leadership, the formation of parties and rate of voting (Kothari, 1970; Jaffrelot, 2003). Caste in Indian politics is not a simple social category but a strong political resource through which power accessibility is organized, representation and public policy (Yadav, 1999). Caste and political powers are consistently related in that, political parties tend to marshal communities to create vote banks and these leaders are often people who are socially dominant thus the interactions between caste and political power are strengthened (Brass, 1997). The Lingayat community is one of the most influential caste communities in the state of Karnataka. The Lingayats historically linked to the tradition of reformism based on the philosophy of Basavanna have become a significant political force since the establishment of the state of Karnataka (Manor, 1998). This community has produced several chief ministers, ministers and political leaders which has made Lingayat leadership greatly influence the governance, electoral policies and policy orientation in Karnataka (Prabhakar, 2009).

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Sudhir S Kothiwale, Assistant Professor, KLE's Basavaprabhu Kore Arts, Science and Commerce College Chikodi Research Scholar, Dept. Political Science, Rani Channamma University Belagavi

How to cite this article:

Kothiwale, S. S., & Tadasad, K. G. (2026). Lingayat Leadership and Political Culture in Karnataka: An Empirical Study of Belagavi District. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 145–151. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655352>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655352





The Lingayat community has therefore been the centre of examining the power relations in the state due to its political dominance. Political culture is a concept that is used to refer to the attitudes, beliefs, values and orientations that individuals have towards political institutions, processes and leadership (Almond and Verba, 1963). It encompasses the perceptions of the citizens towards authority, participation, accountability and legitimacy. Political culture is very critical in shaping the way democracy is working in reality that affects the political participation, the type of leadership style and expectations of the government by the people (Kaviraj, 2010). The politics of Karnataka has continuously changed as a result of the merger between social identities, reform movements, regional aspirations and democratic institutions and has therefore become a good place to observe how caste leadership and political behaviour are related (Kohli, 2004). Belagavi district is specifically significant in Karnataka because of its mixed social make up, strategic geographical position as well as electoral relevance. Lingayats are a large population in the district, as well as other key communities, and therefore, it is a perfect area to examine caste- based leadership and its influence on political culture. Belagavi has also been a politically active area, which gave birth to strong leaders and experienced severe competition during the election campaigns, thus, following the wider tendencies in Karnataka politics (Election Commission of India, 2018). The current work is aimed at empirically investigating the impact of Lingayat leadership on the political culture in Karnataka and Belagavi district in particular. Through a research on the perception of the people, the governance performances and the political participation trends, the study aims at gaining insight into the role played by caste-based leadership in the development of democracy in the region and the growth of the political sphere. The research is also expected to add to the overall debate on caste, leadership and political culture in the modern Indian democracy, in accordance with the vision of inclusive and equitable development envisaged in *Viksit Bharat 2047*.

Review of Literature

Caste and Politics Studies in India.

Caste is a very known aspect of Indian politics that has been acknowledged by scholars. Rajni Kothari (1970) emphasized the role of caste as an important process of political mobilization and representation in Indian politics. In relation to modernization and urbanization, Christophe Jaffrelot (2003) has noted that the influence of caste identities on the electoral behaviour, party strategies and leadership patterns remains. Yogendra Yadav (1999) pointed out that caste politicization has altered the Indian democracy as marginalized groups of people are now able to impose their political power, and also identity politics has been strengthened.

Lingayats Community and Karnataka politics.

A number of researches have been conducted on the political role of Lingayat community in Karnataka. M.S. Prabhakar (2009) observed that historically Lingayats had been at an advantage in terms of politics since they had been numerically strong with their economic strengths and organization network. Manor (1998) noted that the Lingayat leadership has played a big role in shaping government and policy priorities in Karnataka. The internal diversity of a community has also become a focus of the scholars who have noted that Lingayat politics is not homogenous but it is one that is conditioned by regional, class and ideological differences.

Political Culture and Democratic Participation.

Almond and Verba (1963) have also addressed the concept of political culture widely and defined it as the pattern of political action orientations. Sudipta Kaviraj (2010) and Atul Kohli (2004) noted that in the Indian context, the political culture is formed due to the historical legacies, social hierarchies and institutional practices. Research indicates that political culture has its effects on the trust that citizens have on institutions, engagement in politics and their attitude towards leadership and the state.

Caste Leadership and Governance.

The studies on caste based leadership and governance show a mixed result. Although caste leadership has provided more political representation of the dominant and backward communities, scholars such as Paul Brass (1997) claim that caste leadership has resulted into factionalism and clientelism. In Karnataka, research conducted by Chandan Gowda (2012) shows that the leadership has in many cases has been influenced by caste-based leadership which has dictated access to development resources as well as administrative power which is a point of concern as to whether there has been equitable governance.

Research Gap

Despite the abundance of literature on caste and politics, and on Lingayat leadership in Karnataka, there are almost no empirical studies on the subject of the correlation between Lingayat leadership and political culture within the district level. The majority of the research is either state-based or theoretical. The micro level empirical studies that have investigated the impacts of Lingayat leadership on the perception of the population, political participation and governance in particular areas like the Belagavi district are lacking. The current research attempts to address this gap by offering empirical evidence on the leadership and political culture of Lingayat's in the Belagavi district.

Research Methodology

Nature of the Study

The current research is an empirical and descriptive in nature and seeks to investigate how Lingayat leadership has influenced the political culture in Karnataka with a particular reference to Belagavi district. It aims at examining



social cognition, results of governance and political attendance trends using a systematic process of data collection and analysis.

Area of the Study

The analysis is limited to Belagavi district of Karnataka that has a political implication as it is a community with a wide social composition and the Lingayats are strongly represented. The district was chosen because it gives a good micro-level environment analysis of caste-based leadership and political culture.

Sample Design

The study was conducted on 150 respondents who were sampled through stratified random sampling. The sample was separated in such a way that there was proper representation of both Lingayat and non-Lingayat communities and rural and urban regions. The reason why this method was adopted is to increase the reliability and representativeness of the data.

Sources of Data

- The research is founded on the primary and secondary data.
- The main source of data was the use of a structured questionnaire to the respondents that were sampled.
- The secondary data was accessed through books, research articles, journals, governmental reports, election commission publications and websites that concerned Karnataka politics and caste related studies.

Tools for Data Collection

The main data collection tool was a structured questionnaire with close-ended and multiple-choice questions. The survey was dedicated to the leadership perception, governance satisfaction, impact of developing on it, voting behavior and perceptions on caste-based politics.

Method of Data Analysis

The statistical methods applied to the data collected included the classification, tabulation and analysis with simple statistical tools like percentages and tables. The observed trends and patterns were used to come up with meaningful conclusions about Lingayat leadership and political culture in Belagavi district through interpretation.

Statistical Tests and Tools.

Descriptive statistical tools were applied in the analysis of the data collected including percentages, frequency tables and graphical representation to discover trends and patterns in the opinions of those whose views were taken. Besides this, Chi-square test was also applied to analyze the correlation between the chosen variables like caste/community and voting behavior, caste/community and view of leadership. The Chi-square test was used in arriving at the decisions as to whether the observed differences between the groups were statistical or not. When it is required, basic cross tabulation was used to compare the responses with the various demographic groups such as community, age and area of residence.

Limitations of the Study

The researchers only examined a single district of Belagavi and a sample of 150 respondents thus the study did not represent the whole state of Karnataka. The researchers use the perceptions of the respondents that can be subjective. The in-depth qualitative analysis was also constrained by time and resource limits.

Discussion and Results

Table No. 0: Demographic Profile of Respondents

Variable	Category	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	92	61.33
	Female	58	38.67
Age Group	18-25	32	21.33
	26-35	41	27.33
	36-45	38	25.33
	46-60	29	19.33
	Above 60	10	6.68
Area	Rural	84	56.00
	Urban	66	44.00
Total		150	100

Interpretation:

According to Table No. 0, the sample applied to the research is socially balanced and representative. The male respondents make 61.33 per cent and the female respondents make 38.67 per cent respectively which makes both genders perspectives present in the political culture and leadership analysis. The age bracket shows that a significant size of the respondents are those who are young and middle-aged (18-45 years) and are usually more active and sensitive to questions on governance and development. In addition, the rural urban distribution, 56 per cent rural

and 44 per cent urban respondents, indicates a relatively equal regional representation. This balance is of importance because the political attitudes and political participation usually vary between the rural and urban communities. The demographic profile, in general, gives credibility to the study as it would represent different perspectives of Belagavi district.

Table No. 1: Community-wise Distribution of Respondents

Community	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Lingayat	80	53.33
Non-Lingayat	70	46.67
Total	150	100

Interpretation

Table No. 1 indicates that the percentage of Lingayat respondents (53.33 per cent) is more than the non-Lingayat respondents (46.67 per cent). This implies that the study is represented fairly by both groups but slightly by the Lingayat community, which is reasonable considering that the research is about the Lingayat leadership in Belagavi district. The fact that a significant percentage of non-Lingayat respondents were included also contributes to the comparative aspect of the research because it will be possible to analyze the perceptions of different communities. This level-headed approach was to make sure that the findings are not biased towards the community and has a more objective view of the Lingayat leadership with respect to the contributions made towards political culture in the district.

Table No. 2: Perception of Lingayat Leadership in Karnataka Politics

Opinion	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	42	28.00
Agree	51	34.00
Neutral	28	18.67
Disagree	19	12.67
Strongly Disagree	10	6.66
Total	150	100

Interpretation

Table No. 2 shows that a significant majority of the respondents believe Lingayat leadership has an impact in Karnataka politics. Sixty-two per cent of the respondents strongly agree or agree with the statement, which indicates the still political visibility of the Lingayat community in the political system of the state. Simultaneously, almost a fifth of the respondents are indifferent and almost 19 per cent disagree. This implies that Lingayat leadership is not only highly recognized but the role cannot be perceived as being the same among all strata of the society which implies that the state of Karnataka has a form of pluralizing political culture and that there are varied political perceptions among other groups.

Table No. 3: Satisfaction with Governance under Lingayat Leadership

Satisfaction Level	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Very Satisfied	26	17.33
Satisfied	48	32.00
Average	39	26.00
Dissatisfied	24	16.00
Very Dissatisfied	13	8.67
Total	150	100

Interpretation

Table No. 3 shows that the level of satisfaction among the people with the governance in the eyes of Lingayat leadership is moderate. Almost fifty per cent of the respondents (49.33%) belong to the categories of very satisfied and satisfied, which shows that a great portion of the population considers Lingayat leadership to be successful in providing governance and public services. Nonetheless, the percentage of people who are neutral (26% or not satisfied 24.67% respectively) is rather good, indicating that the performance of the governance gets more and more scrutinized outside of the community identity. This is the indication of a change in perspectives on leadership as effective and accountable, not alone on the caste basis, which means that the political culture is changing in Belagavi district.

Table No. 4: Voting Behaviour Pattern of Respondents

Influencing Factor	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Caste	34	22.67
Party	36	24.00
Candidate	31	20.66

Development Issues	42	28.00
Others	7	4.67
Total	150	100

Interpretation:

As indicated in Table No. 4, the most crucial determinant of voting behaviour is the development issues as indicated by 28 per cent of the respondents. This is trailed by party affiliation (24%), caste considerations (22.67%) and candidate personality (20.66%). The comparatively great emphasis which is put on development implies gradual transition towards issue-based politics within the Belagavi district. Meanwhile, caste has still continued to play a major role in voter decision-making in almost a quarter of the respondents. This implies that in as much as the political culture is shifting towards voting to develop the world, traditional social identities are not without significance as far as influencing the electoral vote is concerned. The simultaneous presence of the issue-based and the identity-based factors is an indication of a transitional period in the political culture in the area.

Table No. 5: Opinion on Caste-Based Political Leadership

Opinion	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Necessary but should reduce	47	31.33
Should be avoided	53	35.34
Cannot say	21	14.00
Total	150	100
Necessary but should reduce	47	31.33

Interpretation:

According to Table No. 5, there is a critical and reflective attitude of the masses towards caste- based political leadership. Although 19.33 per cent of the interviewees think that leadership in a caste system enhances political stability, a bigger percentage of them either feel that this system ought to be reduced (31.33 per cent) or not at all (35.34 per cent). This implies that there is an increasing favor in political leadership as a matter of merit, performance and inclusiveness and not caste identity. Almost two-thirds of the respondents prefer to decrease or eliminate caste-based leadership is an indication of a notable change in political awareness. This change is an indication of growing democratic maturity and it is consistent with the larger trend in the direction of inclusive and issue- based politics, which supports the notion that political culture in Belagavi is slowly shifting beyond the control of caste.

Table No. 6: Political Participation of Respondents

Type of Participation	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Only Voting	61	40.67
Attending meetings	34	22.67
Party membership	21	14.00
Campaign participation	19	12.66
No participation	15	10.00
Total	150	100

Interpretation:

Table No. 6 demonstrates that the most widespread political participation is voting and 40.67 per cent of the respondents confined their political participation to voting during elections only. This means that the turnout in electoral processes is high although other higher levels of political participation like party membership or campaign involvement is minimal among citizens. Simultaneously, also noticeable is a relatively large percentage of respondents who attend political meetings (22.67%), as well as those who have taken an active part in campaigns (12.66%), which is prerequisite of moderate political activism in Belagavi district. Nevertheless, the fact that 10 per cent of the participants did not participate indicates that a more democratic political culture in the region can be reinforced through increased political awareness and inclusion of all the participants.

Table No. 7: Community-wise Voting Behaviour and Chi-Square Test Result

Community	Caste-Based	Party-Based	Development-Based	Total
Lingayat	20	25	35	80
Non-Lingayat	14	11	45	70
Total	34	36	80	150

Source: Field Survey



Chi-Square Test Result: $\chi^2 = 6.52$, $df = 2$, $p\text{-value} = 0.038$ (Significant at 5% level)

Table No. 7 is a clear indication that development-based voting is the most prevalent factor in the two communities. Among the 150 respondents, 80 (53.33 percent) stated that development matters affect their voting behaviours, and this is by far more than party based- voting (36 respondents; 24 percent), caste based- voting (34 respondents; 22.67 percent). This will indicate a tangible change in political culture to performance-based and issue-based politics in Belagavi district. An even closer examination of community-based trends shows some significant disparities. Of the Lingayat respondents, 35 of 80 (43.75) are more preoccupied with development, then there is party (25; 31.25) and caste (20; 25%). Conversely, the percentage of Non-Lingayat respondents voting on development issues is much higher, namely 45 of 70 (64.28) and only 14 (20) of them are thinking in terms of caste. This indicates that the Non-Lingayat electorate is more inclined towards voting on the basis of the issue rather than Lingayat electorate where caste and party affiliations continue to have a comparatively higher influence. The outcome obtained in Chi-square test ($\chi^2 = 6.52$, $df = 2$, $p = 0.038$) supports the fact that community and voting behaviour are statistically related. This translates into the fact that despite development being the new factor of dominance, community identity remains a significant influence on the voting preferences. These results, therefore, indicate a changing culture in political Belagavi district where the traditional caste considerations remain alongside an increasing focus on development and governance that can be seen as the changing nature of democratic politics in Karnataka.

The main Results and the Discussion within the Viksit Bharat 2047 Framework.

The current paper identifies some significant results that can be contributed to the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 that assumes creating a developed, inclusive and democratically vibrant India. To begin with, the research findings show that there has been a drastic change in the caste-based voting behavior to development-based politics in Belagavi district. Over fifty percent of the people who participated in the survey reported that development matters like infrastructure, jobs and government facilities are determinants of their voting. This trend points at the emergence of a new political culture, which places prominence on the performance of governance and accountability, which are key to the achievement of the objectives of Viksit Bharat 2047. Democracy that promotes development and good governance is a requirement of the long-term national development. Secondly, despite the fact that development has become the overriding issue, the results also support the claim that caste and community identities still affect political behavior. The statistically significant correlation between the community affiliation and voting behaviour indicates that social identities are still enshrined in the political culture. Such simultaneity of identity-based politics and issue-based politics brings out the transitional period of Indian democracy. To make Viksit Bharat 2047 a reality, the overreliance on the caste-based mobilization has to be phased out, but social inclusion and representation must be maintained. Thirdly, the research shows that there is a moderate positive perception of governance with the leadership of Lingayats, but without criticism. Although a significant proportion of respondents were satisfied, a significant proportion of respondents were neutral or disgruntled indicating growing expectations of the population in terms of transparency, service delivery and quality leadership. This growing need to have good governance is in line with the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision of having a citizen-focused management and performance-based political legitimacy.

Fourthly, findings have revealed that, political participation is both restricted in Belagavi to the voting process and very low participation in party or campaign or civic activities. To achieve a developed democracy in 2047, there is need to have an enhanced political participation beyond elections by promoting active civic participation, active discussion among the people, and local leadership. On the whole, the results indicate that the political culture of the Belagavi district is changing in the direction that is generally congruent with the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047. But realization of this vision will need a long lasting process of strengthening of issue based politics, inclusive leadership, political awareness and open governance. The research is therefore useful in the context of realization of how regional politics culture may be compatible with the national development objectives.

Conclusion

The current research on Lingayat Leadership and Political Culture in Karnataka: An Empirical Study of Belagavi District has studied the influence of caste-based leadership in defining the political culture, perception of governance and voting patterns in one of the politically important areas of Karnataka. The results show that the Lingayat leadership remains a dominant force in the political situation in the district, but the political culture is slowly shifting towards the more development-focused and performance-driven model. The research shows that there is a visible change of pure caste based politics to issue based politics, especially concerning the issue of development and governance. Meanwhile, the caste identity has not completely lost its importance and still has an impact on election voting, which suggests transitional political culture of Belagavi district. This co-existence of old social identity and new democratic demands is an indication of dynamism of Indian democracy. Notably, the research points out that the pressure of the people on the political leadership is increasing with more focus on transparency, accountability and a good service delivery. These developments are in line with the larger national objective Viksit Bharat 2047 that imagines a developed inclusive and citizen-focused India. To ensure that this vision is actualized, political leadership needs to go beyond caste factors and invest more on good governance, social equity and sustainable development. Finally, the paper proposes that the Karnataka political culture can only be sustained in future through striking a



balance between social diversity and democratic principles and development objectives. Through active encouragement of inclusive leadership, a better civic engagement and politicking based on issues, Karnataka and India in general can be brought nearer to the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

Reference:

1. Almond, G. A., & Verba, S. (1963). *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*. Princeton University Press. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1952535>
2. Brass, P. R. (1997). *The Politics of India Since Independence*. Cambridge University Press. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/politics-of-india-since-independence>
3. Jaffrelot, C. (2003). *India's Silent Revolution: The Rise of the Lower Castes in North India*. Permanent Black. <https://www.permanentblack.com/product/india-s-silent-revolution>
4. Kothari, R. (1970). *Caste in Indian Politics*. Orient Longman. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1952536>
5. Yadav, Y. (1999). Electoral Politics in the Time of Change. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34(34/35). <https://www.epw.in/journal/1999/34-35/special-articles/electoral-politics-time-change>
6. Manor, J. (1998). *Political Change in an Indian State: Karnataka Since the 1970s*. Oxford University Press. <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/political-change-in-an-indian-state-9780195638385>
7. Kohli, A. (2004). *State-Directed Development*. Cambridge University Press.
8. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/state-directed-development>
9. Kaviraj, S. (2010). *The Imagined Institution of India: Politics and Ideas*. Permanent Black.
10. <https://www.permanentblack.com/product/the-imagined-institution-of-india>
11. Parekh, B. (2001). *Rethinking Multiculturalism*. Harvard University Press.
12. <https://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog.php?isbn=9780674006002>
13. Weiner, M. (2001). *The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics*. Oxford University Press.
14. <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/the-struggle-for-equality-9780195655122>
15. Jenkins, R. (1999). *Democratic Politics and Economic Reform in India*. Cambridge University Press. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/democratic-politics-and-economic-reform-in-india>
16. Election Commission of India. (2018). *Statistical Report on Karnataka Assembly Elections*. <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports>
17. Government of Karnataka. (2015). *Basava Jayanthi Celebrations and Cultural Policy*. <https://karnataka.gov.in/english>
18. Ishwaran, K. (1992). *Speaking of Basava: Lingayat Religion and Culture in South India*. Oxford University Press. <https://academic.oup.com/book/>
19. Kalburgi, M. M. (2010). *Vachana Sahitya: Samajika Adhyayana*. Kannada University, Hampi.
20. Nagaraj, D. R. (1998). *The Flaming Feet and Other Essays: The Dalit Movement in India*. Permanent Black. <https://www.permanentblack.com/product/the-flaming-feet>
21. Desai, R. (2006). *Social Reform and Cultural Renaissance in Karnataka*. Kannada University.
22. Chatterjee, P. (2004). *The Politics of the Governed*. Permanent Black. <https://cup.columbia.edu/book/the-politics-of-the-governed/9780231130621>
23. Ramanujan, A. K. (1973). *Speaking of Śiva*. Penguin Books. <https://www.penguinrandomhouse.com/books/>
24. Bhargava, R. (1998). *Secularism and Its Critics*. Oxford University Press.
25. <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/secularism-and-its-critics-9780195637241>
26. Gowda, C. (2012). Caste, Dominance and Politics in Karnataka. *EPW*, 47(10).
27. <https://www.epw.in/journal/2012/10/special-articles>
28. *Basava Philosophy and Its Relevance to Management*. *Informatics Journals*.
29. <https://informaticsjournals.co.in/index.php/sdmimd/article/download/8427/7304>
30. *Political Philosophy in Vachana Literature and Its Impact on Politics*. *Vachana Mandara*. <https://vachanamandara.in/political-philosophy-in-vachana-literature>
31. *Sociological Interpretation of Vachana Literature*. *ResearchGate*. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330308011>



Original Article

The Role of Social Networking Platforms in Enhancing Library Services

Girish R. Kokatanur

K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Pre University College of Arts, Science and Commerce,
Nipani Karnataka, INDIA

Email: girishkokatanur066@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: **Abstract**

JRD -2026-180234

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 152-156

February 2026

Submitted: 20 Jan. 2026

Revised: 30 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 10 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Social networking platforms are crucial for modern libraries to improve services delivery and engage users effectively in a digital context. This study investigates how platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Whatsapp, YouTube, and blogs enhance library services through better communication, information dissemination, promotion of resources, virtual reference services, and user education. By leveraging these platforms, libraries can increase accessibility and user participation beyond traditional hours. The study also addresses user satisfaction, library visibility, and challenges like privacy concerns and staff technical skills. Finding indicate that the strategic use of social networking enhances library services, fostering a more interactive and user-centric approach while reinforcing the connection between libraries and communities

Keywords: Social networking platforms, Library services, social media, Digital information services and User engagement

Introduction

The quick growth of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has transformed library operations and services, moving beyond traditional physical spaces and face-to-face interactions to include digital platforms, particularly social networking, as vital tools for communication, collaboration, and information sharing. (Efua Mansa Ayiah, 2011). Social media is communication through the internet that enables social relations. It is an effective approach for people to use in communicating and interacting with each other (Kenchakkanavar A. Y., 2015). Social networking platforms assist library professionals in maintaining contact with patrons and other institutions, enabling the delivery of necessary information to users in a timely manner. (Mondal, 2021). The importance of integrating social media into school libraries cannot be overstated. Today's students, as digital natives, are accustomed to consuming and sharing information through social platforms. (AdamuSa'adMadaki, 2020).

Additionally, the integration of social media tools supports digital literacy initiatives and knowledge-sharing practices among library users. Libraries use YouTube for instructional videos, Twitter for real-time announcements, and Facebook for virtual communities, all of which contribute to user empowerment and accessibility. (P.V. Sonawane, 2025). This integration of social media into library services not only modernizes the library experience but also ensures that libraries remain relevant and accessible in an increasingly connected world. (Valgal). Social networking platforms enable libraries to disseminate information quickly, promote library resources and services, announce events, and provide real-time reference assistance. These platforms help libraries reach users beyond geographical boundaries and working hours, thereby improving accessibility and visibility of library services (Kenchakkanavar, 2015).



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655411



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Girish R. Kokatanur, K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Pre University College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Nipani Karnataka, INDIA

How to cite this article:

Kokatanur, G. R. (2026). The Role of Social Networking Platforms in Enhancing Library Services. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 152–156. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655411>



Definition

According to Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, a social networking platform is a system of connections between people, while social networking involves using websites/internet services (like a social networking site) to communicate with people sharing your interests by adding info, messages, or images, essentially building online communities and relationships.

According to Wikipedia and related library research, social networking platforms enhance library services by enabling direct user engagement, marketing, resource sharing, and building online communities.

According to Britannica, social networking platforms are online communities where users build profiles, exchange messages, share info, and connect with others who have similar interests.

Objectives of the Study:

To examine the role of social networking platforms in enhancing library services.

To identify the various social networking platforms used by libraries for service delivery.

To identify the challenges faced by libraries in adopting social networking platforms.

To suggest strategies for effective use of social networking platforms in library services.

To examine the role of social networking platforms in providing virtual reference and query-based services.

Review Of Literature:

The exponential growth in the global demand for information has significantly influenced the development and adoption of internet and mobile communication technologies. Scholars have widely acknowledged that the widespread availability of affordable internet access and the rapid penetration of smart phones have transformed information-seeking behaviour among users (Chitumbo, 2015). Content sharing services have completed social networking sites immeasurably popular. Users view their profiles on SNSs as a form of self-expression, but these profiles also have commercial value. To allay fears of privacy violations, social networking sites provide users with access control settings to place restrictions on who may view their personal information. (David Evans). The novelty of this study is the prioritized ranking of various social networking platforms being used in higher education. Moreover, all research studies were explored across the world to formulate a panoramic view of the current situation. Social media usage has increased among the students drastically during the Coronavirus crisis. (AnurikaVaish, 2022).

Social networking is going to become not only regional and national but also international in its character as communication facilities become cheaper and extensively acceptable. Social networking websites frequently have open membership this means that everyone becomes a member, it's a process of building relationship among a group of who have a common interest (Hadagali, 2019) The ICT has made a potential for the transmission of information to all by using several electronic channels (Sahoo1, 2015). The best popular social networking sites business model is based on advertising. As users surf through a site, advertisements are displayed on the web pages delivered to the users. Social lmedia firms earn revenue from either showing ads to site visitors (impressions) or being paid for each click/action taken by site visitors in response to an ad. Accordingly, user involvement with a site (e.g., time spent on the site, number of pages viewed, amount of personal information revealed) directly translates to firm revenue. (USERS, 2009)

Applications of SNPS in libraries:

Social networking tools help library professionals to share information with research scholars, students and faculty members in an effective way in the academic environment. Library professionals mainly use social networking in three broad categories to attract these users like information communication, knowledge distribution and knowledge organization (Pradhan, 2016).

Information Communication

In the digital era to meet the user needs and to provide pinpoint information, library professional can keep constant touch and effective interaction with teaching faculty, students and research scholars in online collaborative environment. The social networking tools that can be used by the library for the information communication purposes are:

Facebook	Facebook is one of the most widely used social networking platforms, and libraries can effectively use it to improve communication, promote services, and engage users. The application of Facebook in libraries supports modern, user-centered library services.
MySpace	MySpace is one of the earliest social networking platforms that enabled users to create personal profiles, share multimedia content, and build online communities.
Blogs	Blogs are simple, flexible, and cost-effective Web 2.0 tools widely used by libraries to share information, communicate with users, and promote library services.
Ning	Ning is a Web 2.0-based social networking platform that allows users to create customized private or public social networks.
LinkedIn	LinkedIn is a professional social networking platform widely used for



	career development, professional communication, and knowledge sharing.
X (Twitter)	It is a micro blogging application, to keep library staffs and patrons updated on daily activities, like update of collections status, new arrivals, current content service of library etc
Meebo	Network and assist students on Meebo, no matter what IM client they use. Online chatting or virtual reference service in library can impacted by professionals to clients.

Information Distribution:

Information sharing	Information sharing is the key part and crucial area where professionals should look extremely while considering and designing library activities in digital age. Patron's fulfilment should give first and form priority by providing correct information at the right time in a right way from anywhere. Library professionals should reconsideration for implementing web 2.0 technologies in library and information services from early period. (Sahoo1, <i>Social Networking Tools for Library Services</i> , 2015)
Flicker	This image distribution tool is a great way to share new image collections. Library can share photo collection of workshops; conference and different programme that are organised with in the campus. You can create image sets with metadata, as well as take advantage of the many plug-ins available for Flicker users.
YouTube	Library video and e-learning tutorials, events and others video library services can be effectively promoted and webcast through YouTube.
Wikipedia	Wikipedia is an online encyclopaedia updated by users. You cause this tool to share your knowledge by editing, or simply point library patrons in the right direction.
Digg	Digg is a great way to find useful content that you wouldn't come across in traditional ways. Find stories here, then share them with others using Digg's blog function. Stumble Upon: Another way to find great content is with Stumble Upon.
Stumble Upon	Another way to find great content is with Stumble Upon. You can channel surf the Internet to find useful content, research tools, and more.
Footnote	On Footnote, you'll get access to original historical documents, and can update them with your own content and insights. You can even find personal anecdotes and experiences you won't find in reference books.
Slide Share	Encourage faculty, staff, and students to share their slideshow presentations for the greater community to access on Slide Share. It's a great way to disseminate information among research community to the field of research and development (R&D) activities.
Daft Doggy	If you've found a particularly good resource, you can use Daft Doggy to create a website tour with instructions, pointing out useful references and items of note.

Knowledge Organization:

Social software can help the professionals in atmosphere for getting handy information which can be accessible with the social networking technologies in web 2.0 milieu. The below mentioned tools cab effectively in library and information centre for patrons as:

ANobii: Social networking site like ANobii helps book lovers to share reviews and recommendations. It also prepares due date alerts, lending, and discussions.

Del.icio.us: With this social bookmarking tool, you can create a custom directory for library patrons. Teach them to search by your tags, and it will be easy to find useful Internet research links.

Netvibes: In Netvibes' new Ginger beta, you can create a public page that can be viewed by anyone. You can use it to help guide patrons to helpful internet sources, news feeds, and more. It can be integrated with many of the tools mentioned here, like Flicker and library blogs.

Connotea: Connotea is a great reference tool, allowing you to save and organize reference links and share them with others. They can be accessed from any computer and offer integration with lots of other tools.

LibraryThing: This social cataloguing network is great for librarians, and you can catalogue along with Amazon, the Library of Congress, and more than 200other libraries around the world.



lib.rario.us: Another social cataloguing site, you can put media such as books, CDs, and journals on display for easy access and tracking.

Benefits of Using SNPS in Libraries:

Improved Communication with Users: Social networking platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, and Instagram enable libraries to communicate quickly and effectively with users about library services, timings, new arrivals, and events.

Promotion of Library Services and Resources: Libraries can promote books, e-resources, databases, journals, and institutional repositories through social media, increasing awareness and usage.

Enhanced User Engagement: Social media encourages interaction through comments, likes, shares, polls, and discussions, helping libraries build strong relationships with users.

24/7 Information Access: Users can entree library updates, digital resources, and reference support anytime, beyond physical library hours.

Support for Reference and Information Services: Platforms such as WhatsApp and Facebook Messenger allow librarians to offer simulated reference services and address user inquiries instantly.

Information Literacy and User Education: Libraries can share tutorials, guides, videos, and responsiveness posts to educate users about information literacy, plagiarism, and research tools.

Building Community and Collaboration: Social Network helps make a sense of community among users. Libraries can collaborate with other libraries, institutions, and professional bodies for knowledge sharing and networking.

Support for Academic and Research Activities: Libraries can share alerts about conferences, workshops, webinars, scholarships and research opportunities, supporting academic growth.

Enhanced Library Image and Visibility: Dynamicexistence on social networking platforms improves the library's visibility and contemporary image, making it more relevant in the digital age.

Challenges of Using SNPS in Libraries:

Lack of Skilled Staff: Many library professionals may lack adequate training in managing social media platforms, content creation, and digital communication strategies.

Time and Workload Constraints: Regularly updating social networking platforms requires time and effort. Library staff may find it difficult to balance social media activities with routine library work.

Privacy and Security Issues: User data privacy and security are major concerns. Unauthorized access, data breaches, and misuse of personal information can affect users' trust in library services.

Digital Divide: Not all library users have equal access to the internet, smart phones, or social media platforms, which can limit the reach of online library services.

Maintaining Professional Ethics: Managing comments, misinformation, inappropriate content, and negative feedback on social networking platforms can be challenging while maintaining professional standards.

Copyright and Legal Issues: Sharing digital content on social networking platforms may lead to copyright violations if proper permissions and citations are not maintained.

Platform Dependency and Sustainability: Libraries depend on third-party platforms that may change policies, algorithms, or features, affecting visibility and long-term sustainability.

Measuring Effectiveness: It is difficult to accurately measure the impact of social networking activities on library usage, user satisfaction, and learning outcomes.

Resistance to Change: Some library staff and users may resist adopting social networking tools due to lack of awareness, interest, or fear of technology.

Conclusion

Social networking platforms have emerged as powerful tools in enhancing library services in the digital age. They enable libraries to extend their reach beyond physical boundaries, improve communication, and actively engage users through interactive and timely information sharing. By promoting resources, services, and events, social media platforms help libraries remain visible, relevant, and responsive to the evolving information needs of their users. Moreover, social networking platforms support user-cantered services by encouraging feedback, collaboration, and community building. They play a significant role in improving information literacy, supporting academic and research activities, and providing remote access to library assistance. Although challenges such as privacy concerns, lack of technical skills, and digital divide exist, these can be effectively managed through proper planning, staff training, and clear usage policies (Kenchakkanavar et al 2016). In conclusion, when used strategically and ethically, social networking platforms significantly enhance the quality, efficiency, and impact of library services, transforming libraries into dynamic, inclusive, and digitally connected knowledge centres.

The integration of social networking platforms into library services has fundamentally transformed the way libraries communicate, deliver information, and engage with their users. In an era characterized by rapid technological advancement and growing dependence on digital communication, social media has enabled libraries to evolve from traditional information repositories into interactive knowledge hubs. Through platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, X (Twitter), and YouTube, libraries can disseminate information quickly, promote resources effectively, and



provide real-time support to users regardless of geographical limitations. Social networking platforms have strengthened user–library relationships by fostering participation, collaboration, and community engagement.

References:

1. Ayiah, E. M., & Kumah, C. H. (2011, August). Social networking: a tool to use for effective service delivery to clients by African libraries. In *World Library and Information Congress: 77th IFLA general conference and assembly* (pp. 1-14).
2. Chitumbo, E. M. M. (2015). Social media tools for academic library services.
3. Felt, A., & Evans, D. (2008, May). Privacy protection for social networking platforms. Web.
4. Hadagali, G. S., Kenchakkanavar, A. Y., & Tadasad, P. G. (2019). Social Media Platforms: Effective tools to provide innovative library services in a university environment. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-17.
5. Kenchakkanavar, A. Y. (2015). Facebook and Twitter for academic libraries in the twenty first century. *International Research: Journal of Library and Information Science*, 5(1).
6. Kenchakkanavar, A. Y. (2015). The importance of social networking sites for possible implications and promoting libraries. *International Journal of Digital Library Services*, 5(2), 78-87.
7. Kenchakkanavar, A. Y., Hadagali, G. S., & Ramadev, S. (2016). Attitudes of Research scholars on the use of Social Networking Sites. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 5(2), 157-164.
8. Madaki, A. S. A., Abdullah, A. A. R. A., & Musleh, M. M. (2025). The Role of Social Media Networks in Enhancing School Libraries. In *AI-Driven: Social Media Analytics and Cybersecurity* (pp. 3-20). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.
9. Mondal, H. (2021). Role of Social Networking Promoting Modern Library Service in The Scenario of 21 st Century. *Unnati International Journal of Multidisciplinary Scientific Research*, 3(2), 80-90.
10. Pradhan, B., & Pradhan, A. (2016). Social Networking (SN) and its Applications in Libraries. *International Journal of Next Generation Library and Technologies*, 2(2), 1-9.
11. Sahoo, D. R., & Sharma, D. (2015). Social networking tools for library services. *International Journal of Innovative Science, Engineering & Technology*, 2(3), 702-714.
12. Sengupta, S., & Vaish, A. (2022). A study on social networking platforms in higher education institutions. *Academy of Marketing Studies Journal*, 26(3).
13. Sonawane, M. P. A REVIEW ON THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLS ON ENHANCING LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES. In *NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON Navigating The Future: Innovations In Library Science*.
14. Trusov, M., Bodapati, A. V., & Bucklin, R. E. (2010). Determining influential users in internet social networks. *Journal of marketing research*, 47(4), 643-658.
15. VAGDAL, T. S. (2023). Promoting Literacy and Learning: The Impact of Social Media on Library Services. *Indian Journal of Library & Information Technology* ISSN, 2249, 8494.



Original Article

Electoral Reforms and the Future of Indian Democracy

Santosh S. Ghorpade

Lecture Department of Political Science

K.L.E. Society's G.I. Bagewadi Arts, Science & Commerce College, Nipani Dist: Belagavi

Email: sghorpade343@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180235

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 157-160

February 2026

Submitted: 20 Jan. 2026

Revised: 30 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 10 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

India is the world's largest democracy, and electoral reforms play a crucial role in strengthening its democratic character in both principle and practice. Elections form the cornerstone of a democratic system, as they ensure representation, accountability, and effective governance. In any democracy, elections and politics are closely interconnected, making the electoral process an integral component of democratic functioning. Free and fair elections are indispensable for maintaining the health and credibility of a democratic system.

The success of democracy largely depends on citizens' trust and commitment to democratic institutions that operate under the rule of law. However, various challenges have hindered the effective functioning of the democratic system, leading many citizens to perceive shortcomings in the electoral process. Although the first three General Elections held in India between 1952 and 1962 were widely regarded as free and fair, a noticeable decline in electoral standards emerged from the Fourth General Election in 1967 onwards.

Over the years, Indian electoral system suffered from serious diseases like electoral malpractices, misuse of money and muscle power, voter apathy, and lack of transparency in political funding persist. This article explores the necessity of reforms, evaluates past initiatives, and recommends measures to enhanced electoral integrity. It also highlights the significance of strengthening voter education and participation, particularly among women and marginalized communities. Key reforms implemented include lowering of voting age, introduction of electronic voting machines (EVMs), voter-verified paper audit trails (VVPATs), and the mandatory disclosure of candidate assets and criminal records. The Election Commission of India has also taken steps to curtail the misuse money and curb hate speech during campaigns.

Keywords: Electoral Reforms, Free and Fair Elections, Civil Society, Election Commission, Democratic governance.

Introduction

There is an urgent need for reforms in Indian electoral system. If the defects which have appeared in the system in the recent past, particularly the role of money, use of violence, and muscle power, entry of the criminals in politics, intimidation of voters etc. are not checked and electoral system is not reformed urgently, it would violate the entire political system would alienate the people from electoral process and put a question mark on the success and future of Indian democracy. If the voters cannot exercise the right to vote freely without any fear or pressure, if the people cannot choose their representatives according to their free will, the spirit of democracy withers away and it exist only name. Moreover, every system, however full proof it may be, requires changes and improvements with the change of time. So, reforms in electoral system are the urgent need of the nation.

Objectives of the Paper are

- i. Analyzing existing electoral framework
- ii. To identify key issues like money power, criminalization of politics, voter turnout, EVM transparency, and electoral funding.
- iii. To propose reforms in areas like proportional representation, state funding of elections, strengthening the Election Commission and technology in elections.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Santosh S. Ghorpade, Lecture Department of Political Science K.L.E. Society's G.I. Bagewadi Arts, Science & Commerce College, Nipani Dist: Belagavi

How to cite this article:

Ghorpade, S. S. (2026). Electoral Reforms and the Future of Indian Democracy. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 157–160. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655452>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655452





- iv. To propose reforms in areas like proportional representation, state funding of elections, strengthening the Election Commission and technology in elections.
- v. To encourage public and policy discourse to promote awareness and discussion on necessary electoral reforms among policy makers, media and the public.

Electoral reforms are the change or improve the electoral system of a particular country. It refers to the evolution and modification of the electoral system. The electoral reforms seek to promote clean politics, free and fair elections, and ideal legislators. It contributes to making Indian democracy a true democracy. Articles 324 to 329 of the Indian constitution deals with elections and electoral process. Elections in India are now significantly safer for candidates and voters thanks to election reforms. Additionally, it has regulated the electoral process to remove election related frauds.

Main Issues in Electoral Politics of India

The elections at present are not being held in ideal conditions because of

- i. Huge amount of money power and muscle power needed for the election.
- ii. Election is fought on other factors like poverty, casteism, communalism, criminalization of politics, Poll violence, booth capturing, non - serious independent candidates, unemployment etc.

Why are Electoral Reforms necessary?

Electoral reforms are essential for preserving the credibility and legitimacy of the electoral system and for ensuring that every citizen's vote holds equal value. These reforms seek to strengthen democratic processes through various measures.

The conduct of free and fair elections is a fundamental objective of electoral reforms. Article 324 of the Indian Constitution vests the Election Commission of India with the authority to supervise, direct, and control the entire electoral process, thereby safeguarding the integrity of elections.

Electoral reforms aim to curb electoral malpractices by addressing issues such as fraud, coercion, and misuse of authority, ensuring that elections are conducted in an impartial and transparent manner.

Enhancing voter participation is a key focus of electoral reforms. These measures seek to increase voter turnout by addressing challenges such as voter apathy, limited awareness, and difficulties in accessing polling stations, particularly in remote and underserved areas.

Electoral reforms attempt to minimize the influence of money and muscle power in elections. This is achieved through the regulation of campaign financing, strict monitoring of election expenditure, and measures to ensure the safety and freedom of voters.

Promoting transparency and accountability forms an important aspect of electoral reforms. Initiatives such as mandatory disclosure of candidates' criminal backgrounds, assets, and liabilities, along with the use of technology for monitoring elections, enhance public trust in the electoral process. Finally, electoral reforms strive to reduce electoral inequalities by addressing the under-representation of women and marginalized communities, thereby promoting inclusiveness and equal participation in the democratic system.

Major Electoral Reforms

The following Electoral Reforms have been introduced in our electoral system in the last few years.

Lowering of Voting Age:

The voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988, in order to encourage greater participation of youth in the democratic process.

Deputation to the Election Commission:

The staff engaged in the preparation, revision, and correction of electoral rolls are deemed to be on deputation to the Election Commission of India for the duration of such work. During this period, they remain under the control, supervision, and discipline of the Election Commission.

Increase in the Number of Proposers (1988):

The number of electors required to sign as proposers in nomination papers for elections to the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils was increased to 10 percent of the electors of the constituency or ten electors, whichever is less, to discourage non-serious candidates.

Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs):

Electronic Voting Machines were first used in 1998 during the State Assembly elections in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Delhi. They were used nationwide for the first time in the General Elections of 2004, making the electoral process fully electronic. EVMs are considered efficient, tamper-resistant, eco-friendly, and easy to use, even for illiterate voters.

Booth Capturing:

Measures were introduced to prevent booth capturing and to ensure the integrity of the polling process.

Insertion of Section 58A in the Representation of the People Act, 1951:

Section 58A was inserted by Act 1 of 1989. Under this provision, the Election Commission may declare the poll at a polling station void and order a fresh poll or countermand the election in the concerned constituency in cases of booth capturing. The Returning Officer is required to report such incidents to the Election Commission.



Electors' Photo Identity Card (EPIC) (1993):

The Election Commission began issuing Electors' Photo Identity Cards to registered voters in 1993.

Prevention of Impersonation:

The primary objective of introducing the Electors' Photo Identity Card was to prevent impersonation and bogus voting.

Disqualification under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act:

A person convicted under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971, is disqualified from contesting elections to Parliament and State Legislatures for a period of six years.

Increase in the Number of Proposers:

The nomination of a candidate in a Parliamentary or Assembly constituency must be subscribed by ten registered electors of the constituency as proposers if the candidate is not sponsored by a recognized political party.

Restriction on Contesting from Two Constituencies:

A candidate is permitted to contest elections from not more than two Assembly or Parliamentary constituencies in a general election or simultaneous by-elections. Similar restrictions apply to biennial elections and by-elections to the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils.

Prohibition on Carrying Arms near Polling Stations:

Carrying arms to or near a polling station is prohibited and constitutes a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment up to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Prohibition on Sale of Liquor:

The sale, distribution, or supply of liquor or other intoxicants is prohibited in any polling area during the 48 hours ending with the conclusion of polling. Violation of this provision is punishable with imprisonment up to six months, or a fine up to ₹2,000, or both.

By-Elections:

By-elections to any House of Parliament or State Legislature must be held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy.

Increase in the Number of Proposers and Seconders (1997):

The number of proposers and seconders required for contesting the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections was increased. For the President, the number was raised from 10 to 50, and for the Vice-President, from 5 to 20.

Postal Ballot (1999):

Provision for voting through postal ballots was introduced in 1999 for certain categories of voters with the permission of the Election Commission.

Introduction of Proxy Voting:

In 2003, a provision was made allowing members of the armed forces to cast their votes through proxy voting.

Declaration of Criminal Antecedents and Assets by Candidates:

In 2003, the Election Commission mandated candidates contesting elections to Parliament or State Legislatures to submit affidavits declaring their criminal antecedents, movable and immovable assets, educational qualifications, and details of assets of their spouses and dependents. Furnishing false information in such affidavits is an electoral offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months, or fine, or both.

Persons in Jail or Police Custody Allowed to Contest Elections:

In 2013, the Representation of the People Act, 1951, was amended to allow persons in jail or police custody to contest elections.

Voting Rights to Indian Citizens Living Abroad:

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2010, granted voting rights to Indian citizens residing abroad, provided they have not acquired the citizenship of any other country.

Prohibition on Exit Polls (2009):

Restrictions were imposed on the conduct and publication of exit polls during the election period.

Increase in Security Deposit (2009):

The security deposit for candidates contesting Lok Sabha elections was increased from ₹10,000 to Rs. 25,000.

Online Electoral Roll (2013):

The Election Commission introduced the facility for online submission of applications for inclusion in the electoral roll.

Addition of NOTA Option in EVMs:

The Supreme Court of India directed the Election Commission to include the NOTA (None of the Above) option in Electronic Voting Machines.

Introduction of VVPAT:

The Election Commission introduced the Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) system to enable voters to verify their cast votes.

xxvi. Immediate Disqualification of Convicted MPs and MLAs:

In the Lily Thomas case (2013), the Supreme Court ruled that convicted Members of Parliament and State Legislatures would be immediately disqualified from holding office without being granted a three-month period to file an appeal.

xxvii. Special Intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls (2025):



The Special Intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls was undertaken by the Election Commission of India to ensure accuracy and eliminate duplicate entries arising from migration and urbanization. Electors are required to submit documents to establish their date and place of birth, and, where necessary, that of their parents.

xxviii. Grant of Paid Holiday on Polling Day:

Every employee entitled to vote in elections to the House of the People or a State Legislative Assembly must be granted a paid holiday on the day of polling. Violation of this provision is punishable with a fine of up to Rs. 500.

Suggestions of Electoral Reforms:

Implementation of the electoral reforms suggested by the Election Commission which are provided below will help in addressing the issue of electoral malpractices and conduction of free and fair elections,

One Candidate One Constituency: The Representation of People's Act must be amended to provide that a person cannot contest from more than one constituency at a time.

Lifetime Ban on contesting elections after conviction: Election commission has endorsed the call for lifetime ban which could champion the cause of decriminalization of politics.

Ban on advertisements six months prior to election: Advertisements of achievements, of the governments either Central or State should be prohibited for a period of 6 months prior to the date of expiry of the term of the House.

False Declaration to be an Offence: Election Commission proposes that making false declarations concerning elections be an offence under RPA.

Conferring Rule-Making Power under the RPA to the Election Commission: The authority to frame rules under the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 should be vested in the Election Commission of India rather than in the Central Government.

Use of Common Electoral Rolls: A unified and common electoral roll should be adopted for elections conducted by both the Election Commission of India and the State Election Commissions to ensure uniformity and reduce discrepancies.

Disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law: Decisions concerning disqualification on the grounds of defection should be made by the President or the Governor based on the recommendations of the Election Commission of India.

Exploring the Establishment of a National Electoral Fund: The proposal for setting up a National Electoral Fund, as suggested by former Chief Election Commissioner T. S. Krishnamurthy, may be examined as an alternative to state funding of elections. This fund would accept contributions from various donors, and the collected amount would be distributed among political parties based on election results or any other mutually agreed criteria.

Rotation of Reserved Seats: There should be a system of periodic rotation of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to promote equitable political representation.

Conclusion

Electoral reforms in India are essential to uphold the integrity, transparency, and inclusivity of the democratic process. While significant strides have been made in areas like curbing electoral malpractices and enhancing voter participation, challenges such as criminalization of politics, misuse of money power, and lack of inner-party democracy persist. Strengthening institutions, leveraging technology, and implementing stricter legal frameworks can help create a more robust electoral system. Ultimately, continuous reforms are necessary to ensure that elections remain a true reflection of the people will reinforcing the democratic foundation of the nation.

References:

1. Indian Government and Politics: Peu Ghosh, PAI Learning Private Limited - Delhi 2022.
2. Introduction to the Constitution of India: Dr. Durga Das Basu Wadhwa and Company Nagpur 2004.
3. The Constitution of India: Dr. B.L. Fadia Sahitya Bhavan Publications: Agra 2007.
4. Principles of Political Science: Dr. Anup Chand Kapoor, Chand and Company Limited Ram Nagar New Delhi 2012.



Original Article

Smart Libraries in India: Innovations and Future Prospects for Viksit Bharat 2047

Dr. Anand Y. Kenchakkanavar

K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Nipani- Karnataka, INDIA

ORCID: 0000-0002-7080-9417

Email: anand.3661@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180236

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp.161-165

February 2026

Submitted: 20 Jan. 2026

Revised: 30 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 10 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract:

The development of recent libraries happens complete three stages first one modernization, automation and digitization. A smart library is an information centre with networks of many libraries and their services in a higher informational ecosystem around the world. Smartness means that the change of new library e-tools and services are measured on the assessment of real resources and users. Smart is more user-friendly than intelligent. As India becomes closer to celebrating its 100th anniversary of independence in the year 2047 the country hopes to become 'Viksit Bharat' a developed and technologically advanced society. This study explains how technology and innovation are important to achieving this lofty goal. the study aims to the vision of 'Viksit Bharat 2047', smart libraries are increasingly becoming primary institutions in furthering the objectives of Digital literacy, innovation and information accessibility. The current research study is focus to identify the resources that are shaping the smart libraries of the future in India, including library automation, digital resources and new learning technologies, that offer augmented and virtual realities. This study defines that the current status and transformative potential of smart libraries and in Library and Information Centre in contributing to the national vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

Keywords: Smart Library, Innovations Viksit Bharat 2047, Digital Era, AI, IoT, Academic Libraries, Library Service.

Introduction:

Vikshit Bharat, or Developed India, stands as a unrealistic endeavour to substitute comprehensive socio-economic advancement in India by the occasion of its centenary of independence in 2047. Viksit Bharat 2047 is the government of India vision to change the country into a self-reliant and prosperous economy by 2047. Economic growth, technological development, infrastructure enlargement, social empowerment and sustainability are the criteria of this programme. According to Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi's Viksit Bharat 2047 strategy, India will be a developed nation by 2047, the year it turns 100 years old. Viksit Bharat 2047 is determined inventiveness to transform India into a developed nation by 2047. Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi's vision, "Viksit Bharat," or "Developed India," is more than simply a slogan; it reflects a broad plan for the country's success. This vision will help as a guiding principle for India's AmritKaal. Prime Minister Modi intends to strengthen India's global standing through social transformations, technological advances and economic reforms. The strategy, known as "Viksit Bharat 2047", focuses on utilizing new technology, constructing innovative infrastructure and maintaining long-term new technology growth. The educational system in India still has to deal with long-standing disparities, especially along socioeconomic and urban-rural lines. While kids in cities have more access to makerspaces, digital libraries, and smart classrooms, many students in rural and semi-urban areas still lack access to contemporary learning environments and digital infrastructure.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Anand Y. Kenchakkanavar, K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani Karnataka, INDIA]

How to cite this article:

Kenchakkanavar, A. Y. (2026). Smart Libraries in India: Innovations and Future Prospects for Viksit Bharat 2047. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 161–165.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655490>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655490





Smart libraries utilize technology, such as digital catalogues, cloud-based services and artificial intelligence, to enable dynamic, user-centric experiences, in contrast to traditional libraries, which mostly function as passive repositories (Kenchakkanavar, 2023). By enabling students to interactively access, evaluate, and produce knowledge, these libraries promote digital literacy and lifelong learning. Makerspaces, which provide interactive, inquiry-driven spaces with robotics kits, coding platforms, 3D printers and do-it-yourself tools, support these activities. These areas support the development of 21st-century abilities that complement activity-based teaching strategies, such as creativity, collaboration, and problem-solving (Patra et al., 2024).

Smart libraries in India represent a transformative technological ecosystem aimed at revolutionizing information access and community engagement by 2047. The evidence reveals a multi-dimensional approach to smart libraries, characterized by four key dimensions: smart services, smart people, smart place, and smart governance (A. Mishra et al., 2020). Technological innovations like cloud computing and smartphones are enabling libraries to enhance service delivery and information accessibility (S. Tripathi et al., 2017). Investments in smart city library projects demonstrate significant momentum, with 27 library projects across 12 states, focusing on new establishments (60% of funds) and renovations (30%) (Sheshagiri Kulkarni et al., 2024). Challenges include uneven infrastructure, limited digital literacy, and the need for comprehensive technological integration. This study explores Viksit Bharat's strategy framework, concentrating on its major tenets: Good Governance, Innovation in Science and Technology, Empowered Indians, a Thriving and Sustainable Economy, and India's Place in the World. The study outlines the potential and difficulties that India will face in the future by looking at legislative frameworks, government policies, and strategic efforts. These include supporting sustainable practices, improving infrastructure, resolving economic imbalances, and guaranteeing transparent governance. The importance of digital transformation as a growth and inclusion driver is also examined, especially in relation to the Digital India program. The research further underscores the importance of public-private collaboration in achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat. Through a comprehensive analysis, this study aims to provide a roadmap for policymakers, stakeholders, and scholars to navigate the complex landscape of India's development journey towards 2047.

Objectives of the Study:

The study is focusing on following objectives

1. To know the latest technology are using in the libraries.
2. Deciding if smart libraries help young people and learning over time.
3. Seeing how libraries fit into India's plan for the future in 2047.
4. Giving ideas on how to make smart libraries even better in India.

Review of Literature:

Leorke et al. (2018) explains that the role of public libraries inside the context of the smart city. The study highlights that current public library development in Australia and discusses how libraries are adapting to digital and smart strategies. The study discloses institutional tensions arising from the integration of technology and neoliberal governance and it argues that libraries must balance traditional roles with new demands to remain relevant and effective. **Patra et al (2025)** the study explains that the current adoption of smart libraries and makerspaces in Indian schools and colleges, particularly around Kolkata. It highlights moderate implementation rates and identifies barriers such as funding and lack of trained staff. Linked to the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision, it stresses the transformative potential of smart learning environments for students and educators. **Freyberg, L. (2018)** proposes that a smart library is not yet properly defined but includes several strategies and innovative technologies. Although often used as an advertising buzzword, a smart library involves more than a trendy label. It integrates technology and innovation into a complete strategy tailored to the needs of staff and users. **Kaladhar&Somasekhara Rao (2017)** describes that early but foundational study discusses how IoT technologies (e.g., RFID, WSN, Wi-Fi) can automate library processes. It argues that IoT paves the way from traditional digital libraries to smart libraries, improving housekeeping and service delivery. The focus on embedded technologies is relevant for Indian adoption strategies. **Praharaj et al. (2017)** explain that the impact of digital infrastructure on public engagement within India's 100 Smart Cities Mission. The study highlights that the government launched ICT-based citizen engagement through MyGov.in as part of this mission. The disparity in digital infrastructure among different socio-economic demographics poses a challenge for implementing smart city policies in emerging economies. **Tripathi et al (2017)** presents conceptual paper places smart libraries within the larger Smart Cities initiative, suggesting libraries can act as inclusive information hubs. It proposes smart ICT architectures to enhance outreach and community knowledge exchange critical for India's smart city goals. **Saravanan, Veluamani, & Suganth (2025)** the study provides a comprehensive scenario analysis of smart library implementation in India. It outlines key technologies (AI chatbots, cloud storage, self-service kiosks), major challenges like infrastructure gaps, and solutions such as capacity building and policy reform.

Bakici et al. (2013) present a detailed analysis of Barcelona's transformation into a Smart City, which offers valuable insights for smart library initiatives. Similar Barcelona's focus on using information and communication technologies (ICT) to improve urban infrastructure and services, smart libraries apply similar strategies to improve access to knowledge and information. **Wankhede (2025)** The research explores the integration of AI with library services to transform information management. It positions AI as a key engine for automation, personalized



recommendations, and data analytics—critical dimensions for user-centric smart library systems. **Mahajan, S. S., & Mahajan, S. D. (2024)** explores that specific IoT applications and the common obstacles to adoption in libraries. It provides a practical assessment of how IoT can streamline services and contribute to a modern smart library ecosystem in India.

Innovations in Smart Libraries in India:

This study focuses on how libraries, traditionally knowledge repositories, can adapt and integrate into this framework. By investigating their potential as "smart libraries," the study can unlock new opportunities for libraries to contribute to the city's development. The awareness of is to help smart library all library and information services faster, improved and smartly to its end users through digital smart technology in different severialsoftware applications with the help of Internet. The smart library makes smart environment, Mobile access, new knowledge making, Active content, Adaptively, Content formation, detection of knowledge, Smart interface and Smart services.

Digital Stuff for Finding and Handling Books	Indian libraries now use digital catalogues and computer systems instead of writing everything down. It makes finding, borrowing and returning books way quicker and more correct.
AI and Computers Doing Smart Things	Chatbots to provide quick answers to questions. Suggestion tools are giving users good reading ideas and computers are helping librarians figure out what people want, so they can make the library better.
Libraries in the Cloud	Libraries can let users get to e-books and stuff from anywhere, at any time. Sharing e-collections lets different libraries work together, save the money and keeps everybody learning without interruption.
Using the Internet of Things	RFID tags make it simple to keep track of books and do check-ins and outs automatically. It makes things safer, loses fewer books and helps with knowing what's what.
Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR)	VR and AR make studying wild. with virtual tours and 3D models. It kinds learning way further interesting, especially for students.
Getting Social	Libraries are on social media, keeping in touch, sharing news, talking up events and letting people know what they've got.

Smart Library Future and Services

Smart is a network allowing free access to entirely libraries. The term Smart Library seems in several contexts as a synonym for the idea of an Intellectual library, digital or virtual library. Smart library is nothingbut just a library solution in a digital way. It is also a very refined true multimedia streaming and digitaldelivery solution through a device and browser uncertain. The concept of smart library is to help all library services earlier, better and smartly to its end usersthrough digital new technology in different software applications with the support of Internet. The following are the preeminent smart library services can beapplied in this environment.

1. E- Document Delivery Services (E-DDS), official portals and Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC).
2. Library Marketing & Promotion Service, Newsgroups / Newsletter/Clipping Services
3. RSS (Really Simple Syndication) for web feed formats allows one to receive, Virtual Library Tours, Streaming Media
4. Value added, Open access publishing, aggregator services, Metadata schemas.
5. 24x7 Digital Access to users can access digital resources round the clock.
6. Open Access Publishing Metadata Standard and Interoperability (Dublin Core Metadata Initiative)
7. Digital Library it provides access to e-books, e-journals and digital content.
8. Users can access e-resources from anywhere, anytime and at any places.
9. Wi-Fi Enabled internet access facility within the library premises.
10. Updates from web sites, library databases and other online resources all in one location.
11. RFID tags can help in quick issue, return and tracking of books.
12. Ask the librarian /Contac us / Feedback Process, Webliography (E-mails, web forms etc. and video podcasting, library home page (promotional tool for advertising electronic)



13. Online renewal/ reservation/cancelation books can be online without visiting the library.
14. To offers Library Mobile Apps for best services through smartphones.
15. Resource Finding which enables libraries to discover seamlessly across a wide range of information content.

Future Prospects and Role in Viksit Bharat 2047:

In order to provide inclusive, effective and future-ready information services, smart libraries are contemporary knowledge centers that go beyond conventional book collections by incorporating digital technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), automated systems, and digital repositories (Kenchakkanavar&Kokatanur2025). Smart libraries are essential for education, research, digital inclusion, and lifelong learning in the framework of Viksit Bharat 2047, India's long-term goal to become a developed, knowledge-driven nation by its centenary of independence (Agashe, 2025; Hosmani, 2025).

Conclusion:

Viksit Bharat 2047 opinions as evidence to India's commitment to creating a future that is economically strong, socially justifiable, environmentally sustainable and governed with transparency. As the nation celebrates its 100 years of independence, this visionary inventiveness embodies the collective aspirations of a billion people, determined for an advanced and progressive India. Smart libraries epitomize the convergence of traditional knowledge repositories and cutting-edge technology, paving the way for a more accessible, effective and engaging learning environment. By including technologies such as AI, IoT and cloud computing, these libraries not only improve resource accessibility but also transform user experiences through personalization, automation and interactivity. The future role of smart libraries extends far beyond their modern function of housing books (Shahapurmath, et al., 2015).

A library is an organized and linked storehouse of the world's knowledge. The increasing use of digital technology tools universally has made it easy to access and view data and information. This change has opened new prospects for smart libraries. As discussed, the academic libraries of today are required to support for the rapid change in order to become applicable in this age where any information may be obtained from numerous sources. The smart library has four dimensions those are smart services, smart user, smart place and smart governance (Hiremath, 2023). The change to smart library will remove some of the risks and disadvantages of existing library and Information systems. The future role of smart libraries spreads beyond their technological skills; it includes their mission to inspire, educate and unite communities. Library and Information Centres have always been more than just sources of knowledge; they are spaces where ideas converge, cultures intersect and innovation prospers.

The key power dynamic smart campuses and smart libraries continue technological devices, hence, librarians should confirm that adequate digital infrastructure are provided for effective design and management of smart libraries. The fundamental fact that is librarianship is a multidisciplinary profession and librarians an essential be ready to accept that fact and start attractive in sustainable partnership creativity that will provide the right platform for smooth implementation of smart libraries. In this present knowledge age, it is imperious that library and information professionals take benefit of the multidisciplinary nature of the profession and change the description and create the future desired for the profession. Library and information professionals must explore training and retraining as strategies for acquiring ICT skills. In view of this, several online platforms such as conferences, workshops, webinars can now be explored by librarians in the acquisition of ICT skills.

References:

1. Bakici, T., Almirall, E., & Wareham, J. (2013). A smart city initiative: the case of Barcelona. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, 4(2), 135- 148. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13132-012-0084-9>.
2. Freyberg, L. (2018). Smart Libraries – buzzword or tautology? Elephant in the Lab. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1302988>
3. Hiremath, B. K., Kenchakkanavar, A. Y., & Shirur, S. (2023). Electronic resource management in libraries. *MuktShabd Journal*, 12(3), 713-720.
4. Kaladhar, A., & Rao, K. S. (2017). Internet of Things: A route to smart libraries. *Journal of Advancements in Library Sciences*, 4(1), 29–34.
5. Kenchakkanavar, A. Y. (2023). Exploring the artificial intelligence tools: Realizing the advantages in education and research. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 12(4), 218-224.
6. Kenchakkanavar, A. Y., & Kokatanur, G. R. (2025). Exploring the role of artificial intelligence tools in enhancing academic performance of postgraduate students. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 14(1), 76-83.
7. Kulkarni, S., Dhanamjaya, M., & Babu, P.B. (2024). Investing in Smart Cities: Enhancing Public Libraries for Quality Services in India. *Public Library Quarterly*, 43, 724 - 732.
8. Leorke, D., Wyatt, D., & McQuire, S. (2018). "More than just a library": Public libraries in the 'smart city.' *City, Culture and Society*, 15, 37– 44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ccs.2018.05.002>
9. Mahajan, S. S., & Mahajan, S. D. (2024). Investigation and implementation of Internet of Things (IoT) for different applications in library services. *International Journal of Research in Finance & Innovation*.
10. Malakar, P., Manavalan, L., Jain, P., & Sarin, M. S. (2025). AI in Indian libraries: Prospects and perceptions from library professionals. *KIIT Journal of Library and Information Management*.



11. Mishra, A.P. (2020). Smart Technology for Libraries: An Emerging and Innovative Technological Habitat of this Century.
12. Naikar, S., & Paul, M. (2025). The future role of smart libraries in 21st century: A study. *Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)*, 12(1), 756-763.
13. Panigrahi, P. K., Sethy, S., & Dadhich, M. (2022). An empirical evaluation of Internet of Things (IoT) implementations in libraries. *RESEARCH REVIEW International Journal of Multidisciplinary*.
14. Patra, J., Bal, P. C., & Das, S. K. (2025). Smart Libraries and Makerspaces in School and College Libraries: Innovations, Challenges, and Their Role in Empowering a Viksit Bharat 2047.
15. Patra, J., Bal, P. C., & Das, S. K. (2025). Smart libraries and makerspaces in school and college libraries: Innovations, challenges, and their role in empowering a Viksit Bharat 2047. *INFLIBNET Centre*.
16. Praharaj, S., Han, J. H., & Hawken, S. (2017). Innovative civic engagement and digital urban infrastructure: Lessons from 100 Smart Cities Mission in India. *Procedia Engineering*, 180, 1423–1432. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2017.04.305>
17. Saravanan, A., Veluamani, S., & Suganth, V. (2025). Implementation of smart libraries in India: A scenario analysis. *International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)*.
18. Shahapurmath, I. D., Medar, S., & Kenchakkanavar, Y. (2015). Use of electronic resources by the PG students of Karnatak College, Dharwad: a study. *development*, 2, 9-09.
19. Tripathi, S., Singh, M. K., & Tripathi, A. (2017). Smart library for smart cities. *Journal of Information and Knowledge*, 53(6), 439–446.
20. Tripathi, S., Singh, M., & Tripathi, A. (2017). Smart Library for Smart Cities. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*, 53, 439-446.
21. Wankhede, K. A. (2025). Smart libraries and AI technologies. *International Journal of Research in Library Science*, 11(2), 20–27.



Original Article

Cultural Heritage as a Source of National Identity in India

Nagraj S Belgaonkar

Lecturer, Department of History, K. L. E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani Karnataka, India

ORCID: 0009-0009-3310-2330

Email: snagraj999@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180237

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 166-169

February 2026

Submitted: 20 Jan. 2026

Revised: 30 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 10 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract:

"Heritage isn't just about old buildings and stones; it's about the values and sense of who we are." In India, cultural heritage plays a big role in shaping the national identity, which is made up of many different languages, religions, ethnic groups, and traditions. India's cultural heritage comes from a long and complicated history and includes both physical things like monuments, ancient sites, art, architecture, and old manuscripts, as well as non-physical things like stories passed down through generations, festivals, rituals, performances, beliefs, and traditional ways of knowing. Together, these elements form a shared cultural resource that has helped create and keep a common sense of national identity over time. This study looks at how cultural heritage helps bring people together and builds a sense of national identity, even though there is a lot of diversity in Indian society.

It explores how Indian cultural traditions have changed from ancient times to today, showing how many different civilizations and cultural influences have contributed to this process. The paper also highlights how mixing and adapting different cultures, along with keeping traditions alive, help people from different backgrounds feel connected and part of the same nation. A special focus is on the colonial period, when cultural heritage became a powerful tool for resistance and to show pride in Indian culture. Nationalists and thinkers used historical symbols, old texts, folk stories, and traditional art to fight against colonial ideas and to unite people. The research also looks at the time after India gained independence, focusing on legal and policy efforts to protect and promote cultural heritage. Organizations like museums, archives, archaeological departments, and cultural institutions have worked to protect heritage while making it a key part of the process of building a national identity. In today's world, the paper discusses challenges from globalization, commercialization, and the spread of one culture over others, which can threaten traditional practices and local identities. It also talks about how efforts like preserving heritage, promoting cultural tourism, and using digital tools are important for keeping national identity strong. The study concludes that cultural heritage in India is not something fixed; it's always changing and growing. By encouraging cultural awareness and making sure all communities are included, India can continue to build a strong and united national identity while honoring its rich and varied heritage.

Keywords: Heritage, Architecture, Globalization, Tangible, Colonial Rule.

Introduction:

"A nation's culture resides in the hearts and in the soul of its people." - Mahatma Gandhi Cultural heritage has been very important in forming and keeping India's national identity over many years. As one of the oldest civilizations in the world, India has a rich and varied heritage that includes buildings, art, writings, languages, philosophies, rituals and living traditions. This wide cultural legacy helps bring people together in a country that has a lot of different regions, languages, religions and ethnic groups. Through shared symbols, values and memories from the past, cultural heritage creates a link between what happened before and what is happening now, which makes people feel connected to their nation. India's cultural heritage shows the combined contributions of many civilizations, such as the Indus Valley, Vedic, Buddhist, Jain, Islamic and colonial traditions.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655535



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Nagraj S Belgaonkar, Lecturer, Department of History, K. L. E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani Karnataka, India. ORCID: 0009-0009-3310-2330

How to cite this article:

Belgaonkar, N. S. (2026). Cultural Heritage as a Source of National Identity in India. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 166–169. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655535>.



Buildings like temples, mosques, forts and stupas, as well as classical music, dance and festivals, are examples of how this identity is expressed in both physical and non-physical forms. These cultural elements not only remember the past but also share values like tolerance, coexistence and respect for diversity, which are important for the Indian nation. During the colonial period, cultural heritage became a powerful symbol in the fight against foreign rule.

Indian thinkers and leaders used ancient texts, traditional practices and historical achievements to inspire pride and unity among the people. After independence, the Indian Constitution helped protect and promote cultural diversity while also building a common national identity. Places like museums, archives and cultural centers have been key in keeping heritage alive and passing it on to future generations. In today's India, cultural heritage still plays an important role in defining the nation's identity, even in a world that is changing quickly. By protecting traditions and raising awareness about culture, India strengthens its unique identity and stays connected to the modern world. So, cultural heritage is not just a record of the past; it is a living base that supports India's national identity.

Meaning of Cultural Heritage:

Cultural heritage refers to the legacy that people pass down from past generations. It includes both physical objects and intangible aspects like traditions, beliefs and knowledge. These things help define the identity and values of a society. Cultural heritage is not something that stays the same; it keeps changing based on history and how people live their lives. It plays a big role in keeping history alive, bringing people together and helping people feel connected to their community.

Definitions of Cultural Heritage:

- According to **UNESCO**: “Cultural heritage includes monuments, groups of buildings and sites of historical, aesthetic, archaeological, scientific, ethnological or anthropological value”.
- According to **Lowenthal**: “Cultural heritage is the contemporary use of the past, where societies selectively preserve and interpret historical elements to construct meaning and identity”.
- According to **Smith**: “Cultural heritage is a cultural process that involves the creation, interpretation and management of meanings associated with the past rather than merely a collection of historical objects”.

Objectives of the study:

- To examine the role of India's cultural heritage in shaping and sustaining national identity
- To analyze the contribution of tangible and intangible cultural heritage
- To understand the historical significance of cultural heritage during the freedom struggle

Review of Literature:

Cultural Heritage and National Identity (Smith, 1991): Smith's work looks at how cultural heritage helps build a sense of national identity. He argues that shared traditions, symbols and memories create a sense of “imagined community.” This idea has been widely used to understand how different cultural elements help bring together a diverse society like India. **Colonialism, Cultural Heritage and Nationalism (Guha, 1998)**: Guha explores how British rule affected India's cultural heritage. He says that the way the British looked at Indian traditions led to a new way of thinking about heritage during the nationalist movement. Indian leaders and thinkers revived and reinterpreted culture as a way to express national pride and unity. **India: Cultural Heritage and National Identity (Chakrabarty, 2000)**: Chakrabarty looks at how the idea of India as a nation is deeply rooted in its cultural past. He believes that the variety in India's history and culture does not weaken its national identity but actually makes it stronger. His work shows how important it is to include many cultural stories in national discussions.

Tangible and Intangible Heritage in India (Dehejia, 2005): Dehejia's work talks about how both physical buildings and living traditions are important for understanding cultural identity in India. He explains that heritage is not fixed; it continues to change through the way people live and interact with their culture.

Heritage, Memory and Identity in India (Nanda, 2010): Nanda looks at how collective memory and cultural heritage shape people's understanding of Indian history. She discusses how things like monuments, religious sites and festivals help connect communities to a shared past, which strengthens their collective identity.

Cultural Heritage and Constitutional Framework (Menon, 2012): Menon talks about how the Indian Constitution after independence supported the protection and promotion of cultural heritage. She examines the role of government institutions in preserving heritage and how this helps build a sense of national identity.

Globalization and Heritage Challenges (Sengupta, 2018): Sengupta looks at how globalization affects India's cultural heritage. He argues that while global influences can make local traditions weaker, they also offer new ways to preserve heritage through tourism, digital records and international recognition.

Digital Preservation of Cultural Heritage (Rao & Kumar, 2021): This study shows how digital technology is being used to record and share India's cultural heritage. Rao and Kumar say that digital platforms help more people, especially younger generations, engage with heritage, which helps strengthen their sense of national identity.

Important Aspects of Cultural Heritage:

- One of the most important things about India's culture is that it helps people from different backgrounds come together. India has many different ethnic groups, languages, and beliefs. Even though there is so much variety, there are common cultural symbols like the stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata, classical dances, folk traditions,



and famous places like the Taj Mahal and Red Fort. These shared elements create a sense of belonging and help people feel connected to a bigger Indian family. This connection makes people proud of their country and strengthens their sense of being part of one nation.

- Cultural heritage is also important for remembering the past.
- India has a long history, from the Indus Valley Civilization to the fight for independence from British rule. Monuments, museums, old writings, and archaeological sites tell stories of people's strength, creativity, and how they kept going through tough times. Honoring the efforts of freedom fighters and reformers through memorials and special events reminds people of the shared struggles and successes that have shaped the nation.
- Cultural heritage also teaches important values and ethics that influence how people behave. Indian traditions highlight values like acceptance of differences, respect for others, and living in harmony with nature. Religious and philosophical ideas like Buddhism, Jainism, and the teachings of the Upanishads have helped shape India's identity as a place that values spiritual diversity. These values continue to affect India's democratic values and social life, helping people connect through a common set of beliefs.
- Language and literature are also key parts of India's cultural heritage and national identity. The many languages spoken in India carry a wealth of knowledge, stories, and wisdom from centuries ago. Works written in Sanskrit, Tamil, Hindi, Kannada, Bengali, and other languages share common feelings, hopes, and concerns. They help preserve the culture and bring people closer to each other and to the nation.
- Cultural heritage also helps build national identity by promoting India on the world stage. India's yoga, Ayurveda, food, festivals, and art forms are loved and respected globally. This international recognition boosts people's pride in their heritage and makes them feel more connected to their country.

Importance of Cultural Heritage in National Identity:

Cultural heritage is increasingly important in today's rapidly changing and globalized world. It serves as a vital link between the past, present and future, helping societies maintain continuity and identity amid social, economic and technological transformations.

- **Cultural heritage preserves identity and a sense of belonging.** In an era of globalization and cultural homogenization, traditional values, languages, customs and practices are at risk of erosion. Cultural heritage helps individuals and communities understand their roots, fostering pride in their identity and strengthening social cohesion, especially in multicultural societies like India.
- **Cultural heritage promotes national unity and social harmony.** By recognizing and respecting diverse cultural traditions, heritage encourages mutual understanding and tolerance. Shared cultural symbols, monuments and festivals act as unifying elements that bring people together beyond regional, religious and linguistic differences.
- **Heritage plays an educational and historical role.** Cultural heritage serves as a living classroom, providing insights into historical experiences, moral values and collective struggles. It helps younger generations learn about their past, develop historical consciousness and appreciate the sacrifices and achievements of earlier societies.
- **Cultural heritage contributes to economic development.** Heritage tourism, traditional crafts and cultural industries generate employment and support local economies. When preserved responsibly, heritage sites and cultural practices become sustainable resources that benefit communities while promoting cultural exchange.
- **Cultural heritage supports sustainable development and innovation.** Traditional knowledge systems related to agriculture, medicine, architecture and environmental conservation offer valuable solutions to contemporary challenges such as climate change and resource management. Preserving heritage ensures that this knowledge is not lost but adapted for modern needs.

In today's scenario, where rapid modernization threatens cultural continuity, safeguarding cultural heritage is essential not only for honoring the past but also for building a balanced, inclusive and culturally rooted future.

Contributions of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage:

- **Tangible** cultural heritage refers of culture such as monuments, historical buildings, archaeological sites, artifacts, manuscripts, paintings and sculptures. These tangible elements serve as visible and enduring links to the past.
- **Intangible** cultural heritage includes living traditions and practices such as oral traditions, languages, folklore, rituals, festivals, music, dance, craftsmanship and traditional knowledge systems.

Tangible	Intangible
To physical and material expressions	Keeping culture alive and dynamic.
Historical evidence and authenticity	Social cohesion and community identity
National pride and collective identity	Indigenous knowledge and values
Education and research	Cultural diversity and creativity
Economic development	Living traditions and practices

Conclusion:

Cultural heritage is one of the strongest and most lasting foundations of national identity in India. It comes from centuries of history, social development, and creative expression. It connects people across time, helping them see



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : 2230-9578 | Website: <https://jrdrv.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

themselves as part of one nation, even with the many differences in languages, religions, regions, and traditions. India's physical heritage, like monuments, temples, forts, museums, and manuscripts, is a visible reminder of the country's rich and complex history. These sites tell the stories of ancient civilizations, kingdoms, colonial times, and the freedom movement. They help people remember the achievements and challenges of the past, and by understanding them, people develop a sense of belonging and pride in their nation's journey. Equally important is India's intangible cultural heritage, such as languages, folk tales, performing arts, festivals, rituals, and traditional knowledge.

These are lived traditions passed down daily, making cultural heritage an active part of shaping national identity. Intangible heritage helps people feel emotionally connected to the nation by sharing common experiences and values. It promotes social unity and respect by encouraging people to appreciate their differences and recognize their shared cultural heritage. Even in a world that is changing quickly, cultural heritage continues to shape national identity. While modern life brings new influences, cultural heritage provides stability and continuity. It helps people, especially younger generations, stay connected to their roots while living in a modern world. In the end, cultural heritage is not just something from the past—it is a living part of India's identity. Protecting and promoting it is important for keeping the sense of unity, pride, and belonging among people. By preserving its cultural heritage, India honors its past and builds a stronger national identity for the future.

Reference:

1. Kabir, Humayun, *Our Heritage*, National Information and Publications Ltd., Mumbai, 1946.
2. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan: *The Cultural Heritage of India Vol-1*, The Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta, 1958.
3. Dr. Ramaswami Aiyar: *The Cultural Heritage of India Vol-2*, The Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta, 1962.
4. Malik, S. C., *Understanding Indian Civilisation: A Framework of Enquiry*, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, 1975.
5. Mukerji, D. P., *Sociology of Indian Culture*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1979.
6. Pandey, Govind Chandra, *Foundations of Indian Culture*, Books and Books, New Delhi,
7. 1984.
8. Gore, M. S., *Unity in Diversity: The Indian Experience in Nation-Building*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2002.



Original Article

AI-Based Tools and Their Role in Modern Library Systems

Banadeshwar Hiremath

Librarian, Lecturer, GSSS Institute of Engineering and Technology for Woman
Mysore, Karnataka, INDIA

ORCID: [0000-0002-0298-5021](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0298-5021)

Email: banesh85@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: **Abstract**

JRD -2026-180238

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 170-173

February 2026

Submitted: 20 Jan. 2026

Revised: 30 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 10 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) based tools into modern library systems has revolutionized the management, utility and accessibility of library resources. As digital transformation accelerates in the field of information science, library and Information Centres have adopted a range of AI driven technologies such as automated content moderation, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) systems, advanced search engines and explainable AI interfaces to address challenges related to cataloguing, resource discovery, user engagement and content curation. Drawing on recent case studies and technological developments, this research paper examines the spectrum of AI based tools employed in contemporary library environments, evaluates their impact on service enhancement and discusses the multifaceted advantages AI tools bring to library operations. Through an analysis of empirical studies and implementation experiences, the paper elucidates how AI fosters efficiency, inclusivity and innovation in libraries, while also considering the implications for users, staff, and the broader information ecosystem.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Digital Libraries, RFID, Explainable AI, Information Retrieval, Automation, Library Technologies.

Introduction:

The rapid evolution of Information Technologies (IT) has prompted libraries worldwide to conceptualize their roles as gateways to knowledge and cultural heritage. Once defined by their physical collections and traditional cataloging systems, libraries are now at the forefront of digital innovation, leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) to meet the demands of increasingly diverse and tech-savvy user communities. AI-based tools have enabled libraries to automate routine tasks, enhance resource discovery, improve content accessibility, and offer more personalized services, thereby positioning themselves as dynamic hubs of learning and research in the digital age (Kroll et al., 2024; Timoshenko, 2018). The motivations for AI adoption in library systems are manifold. The digitization of vast archival resources, the proliferation of multilingual and multimodal content, and the necessity for efficient management of physical and digital assets have rendered traditional manual processes insufficient (Kenchakkanavar & Kokatanur, 2025). Additionally, as libraries expand their digital holdings and embrace participatory media platforms, challenges related to content moderation, metadata extraction, and user interaction have become increasingly complex (Khullar et al., 2021). AI based solutions, ranging from machine learning classifiers for content curation to sophisticated RFID systems for circulation and asset tracking, have emerged as essential components of modern library infrastructure. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the key AI-based tools currently deployed in library systems, analyze their role in enhancing library services, and articulate the advantages these technologies confer upon libraries and their stakeholders.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Banadeshwar Hiremath, Librarian, Lecturer, GSSS Institute of Engineering and Technology for Woman, Mysore, Karnataka, INDIA. ORCID: 0000-0002-0298-5021

How to cite this article:

Hiremath, B. (2026). AI-Based Tools and Their Role in Modern Library Systems. Journal of Research & Development, 18(2(I)), 170–173. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655583>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

[10.5281/zenodo.18655583](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655583)





By synthesizing empirical findings and technical developments from recent literature, the study offers insights into the transformative potential of AI in the library context and identifies directions for future innovation and research.

Definition of Artificial Intelligence:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to computer systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as reasoning, learning, perception and decision-making. This broad field includes technologies like machine learning and natural language processing to simulate human-like cognitive functions. Definitions vary slightly by source but consistently emphasize mimicking human capabilities without direct programming for every scenario.

Core Definition

AI includes systems that learn from data, recognize patterns and kind decisions autonomously, often improving performance over time through experience. NASA's definition, aligned with U.S. policy, describes it as artificial systems performing tasks under unpredictable conditions without significant human oversight or solving human-like perception and cognition challenges. IBM frames AI as technology enabling machines to simulate human learning, comprehension, problem-solving and creativity.

Objectives of the Study:

The study is following primary objectives are

1. To identify and categorize AI-based tools used in modern library systems and their primary functions.
2. To examine the role of AI in automating library operations, including cataloguing, indexing and circulation management.
3. To explore the challenges and limitations of integrating AI in library systems, including technical, ethical and financial concerns.
4. To assess the effectiveness of AI tools in supporting research and knowledge discovery in library environments.
5. To propose strategies and recommendations for optimizing AI adoption in modern libraries for better service delivery and management.

Key AI-Based Tools Used in Libraries:

Artificial intelligence (AI) has become a transformative force in modern library systems, redefining how information is accessed, organized, and delivered. Traditionally, libraries relied heavily on manual processes for cataloguing, classification, and user assistance, which were time-consuming and prone to human error. With the increasing volume of digital resources and growing expectations for faster and personalized services, AI-based tools have emerged as critical components in enhancing efficiency, improving user experience, and streamlining library operations (Hiremath & Kenchakkanavar, 2025). One of the most widely implemented AI tools in libraries is **chatbots and virtual assistants**. According to Sharma and Rao (2022), these systems utilize natural language processing (NLP) to interpret user queries and provide immediate responses. Chatbots can guide users to relevant resources, answer frequently asked questions, and assist with basic research tasks. The 24/7 availability of AI-powered assistants reduces staff workload while improving user satisfaction, especially for users who access library services outside regular operating hours. Another important AI tool is **recommendation systems**. Patel and Singh (2023) explain that these systems analyze user behavior, borrowing history, and search patterns to suggest relevant books, articles, or digital content. Recommendation engines facilitate discovery by exposing users to resources they might not have found through traditional catalog searches. Personalized recommendations not only increase engagement but also encourage users to explore library collections more deeply, enhancing the overall research experience.

Semantic search and discovery platforms represent another area where AI has a major impact. According to Martínez Concha, Palacios Zenteno, and Tello Alfaro (2024), traditional keyword-based searches often fail to capture the intent behind complex queries. AI-powered semantic search tools use machine learning algorithms to understand context, providing more accurate and relevant results. These platforms also support natural language queries and multilingual searches, making resources accessible to a diverse user population. Semantic search enhances discoverability and allows libraries to respond effectively to user needs in a digital environment.

Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and automated metadata generation are critical AI tools for digitization and content management. Sharma and Chauhan (2024) highlight that OCR converts scanned texts, including historical manuscripts, into machine-readable formats, enabling large-scale digitization. Advanced AI-based OCR systems can handle complex layouts and degraded documents with high accuracy. Coupled with automated metadata generation, these tools streamline cataloguing, improve resource discoverability, and reduce manual labor, enabling librarians to focus on higher-level tasks. AI is also used in **assistive technologies and accessibility tools** to make library services more inclusive. Shivali and Paul (2024) note that AI-powered text-to-speech systems, voice-controlled navigation, and personalized assistance platforms help users with disabilities access resources effectively. By promoting equitable access, these technologies align with the mission of libraries to provide inclusive services to all users.

Predictive analytics and usage pattern analysis further demonstrate AI's transformative potential. According to Desai (2024), AI systems can analyze circulation data, search logs, and engagement metrics to forecast resource demand, identify emerging trends, and guide collection development. Libraries can allocate budgets efficiently, plan



acquisitions, and ensure that high-demand resources are readily available. Predictive analytics enable proactive decision-making, transforming libraries from reactive service providers into data-driven knowledge hubs.

Despite the many advantages, the implementation of AI-based tools in libraries also presents challenges. Sharma and Rao (2022) argue that successful adoption requires technical expertise, staff training, and adequate financial resources. Ethical considerations, such as algorithmic bias and data privacy, must be addressed to maintain user trust. Libraries must also ensure that AI tools complement rather than replace human expertise, preserving the critical role of librarians in guiding users and maintaining the quality of information services.

Key AI-based tools including chatbots, recommendation engines, semantic search platforms, OCR and automated metadata tools, assistive technologies, and predictive analytics are reshaping modern library systems. They enhance operational efficiency, enrich user experience, and support inclusive, data-driven services. While challenges remain, the strategic integration of AI technologies ensures that libraries continue to function as vital knowledge centers in an increasingly digital world.

Role of AI in Enhancing Library Services:

In library and information services (LIS), artificial intelligence (AI) has become a disruptive force that is changing how LIS manage resources, provide services, and interact with users. AI technologies are essential for increasing efficiency, accessibility, and user satisfaction as libraries transform from static archives of printed materials to dynamic digital knowledge centres. According to academics like Breeding (2018) and Cox, Pinfield, and Rutter (2019), AI helps libraries adapt to the increasing complexity of information environments and the wide range of user needs. Classifying and cataloguing resources is one of AI's most important functions in libraries. Conventional cataloguing procedures take a lot of time and effort. Subject classification, indexing, and metadata creation are all automated by AI-powered systems, such as machine learning algorithms and natural language processing (NLP). Mitchell and Dunn (2019) claim that AI-based cataloguing tools can reduce human error and improve consistency by analysing vast amounts of digital content and assigning precise metadata. Librarians are able to concentrate more on higher-level intellectual tasks like collection development and user education thanks to this automation.

AI also improves services for information retrieval and discovery. Beyond keyword matching, sophisticated search engines driven by AI offer semantic search capabilities. AI-driven discovery systems comprehend user intent, context, and behavior, according to Borgman (2015), allowing for more relevant and customized search results. Based on user preferences and previous interactions, recommendation systems—like those employed by commercial platforms—make recommendations for books, articles, and databases. Particularly in large digital libraries, this kind of personalization guarantees effective access to pertinent resources and increases user engagement. User support and engagement is another important area where AI improves library services. The use of AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants to offer 24/7 reference services is growing. These tools help users navigate databases, provide answers to commonly asked questions, and direct them to library resources. Chatbots improve service availability while lessening the workload for library employees, according to Cox et al. (2019). They serve as supplementary tools that enhance responsiveness and operational efficiency even though they do not take the place of human librarians.

AI makes a substantial contribution to accessible and inclusive library services as well. Libraries can better serve people with disabilities and those from a variety of linguistic backgrounds thanks to technologies like speech recognition, text-to-speech systems, and automatic translation tools. According to Breeding (2018), by guaranteeing fair access to information, AI-driven accessibility tools support digital inclusion. AI-based screen readers, for instance, can help visually impaired users, and multicultural user communities are supported by language translation tools. AI is crucial to decision-making and collection management. Libraries can examine circulation data, user feedback, and usage trends with the aid of predictive analytics and data-mining techniques. Johnson, Adams Becker, Estrada, and Freeman (2015) claim that by spotting underutilized resources, forecasting future demand, and refining acquisition tactics, AI-driven analytics assist evidence-based decision-making. This data-driven strategy guarantees effective budget utilization and collection alignment with user requirements.

Additionally, automation and RFID systems driven by AI improve inventory management and circulation. Real-time tracking of library materials, reduced theft, and streamlined book check-in and check-out procedures are all made possible by RFID-enabled systems. By reducing wait times and increasing resource availability, Mitchell and Dunn (2019) contend that such automation increases operational efficiency while improving the overall user experience. The use of AI in libraries presents ethical and professional issues despite its benefits. Data privacy, algorithmic bias, and transparency concerns need to be carefully considered. In order to preserve user trust, Borgman (2015) emphasizes the significance of explainable AI and ethical governance frameworks. In order to ensure that AI systems are in line with professional values like intellectual freedom, equity, and privacy, librarians are essential.

Conclusion:

The integration of AI-based tools into modern library systems represents a paradigm shift in the management, accessibility, and utility of library resources. Through the automation of routine tasks, enhancement of resource discovery, and personalization of user experience, AI technologies have enabled libraries to serve broader, more diverse communities with greater efficiency and impact (Kenchakkanavar, 2023).

Empirical studies demonstrate that AI-driven content moderation, RFID-based asset management, advanced



search and recommendation engines, and explainable AI interfaces collectively improve operational efficiency, accuracy, accessibility, and user satisfaction (Khullar et al., 2021; Timoshenko, 2018; Kroll et al., 2024; Röber et al., 2025; de Aguiar et al., 2025). Furthermore, the alignment of library standards with global identification systems and the adoption of interoperable technologies position libraries for participation in emerging information and logistics ecosystems. Nevertheless, the successful deployment of AI in libraries requires ongoing attention to challenges such as model transparency, user training, data quality, and the responsible integration of automated tools into human workflows. Qualitative research underscores the importance of user involvement, explainability, and multidisciplinary collaboration in the design and implementation of AI-enabled library services (Röber et al., 2025; Kroll et al., 2024). Looking forward, libraries must continue to innovate, adapt, and collaborate to realize the full potential of AI for advancing knowledge, fostering inclusivity, and supporting research in an increasingly digital world. By embracing AI not as a replacement for human expertise, but as a complement to it, libraries can sustain their role as essential, forward-looking institutions in the information society.

References:

1. Borgman, C. L. (2015). *Big data, little data, no data: Scholarship in the networked world*. MIT Press.
2. Breeding, M. (2018). Artificial intelligence for library services: A report from the field. *Computers in Libraries*, 38(1), 20–24.
3. Cox, A. M., Pinfield, S., & Rutter, S. (2019). The intelligent library: Thought leaders' views on the likely impact of artificial intelligence on academic libraries. *Library Hi Tech*, 37(3), 418–435. <https://doi.org/10.1108/LHT-08-2018-0105>
4. de Aguiar, A., Pereira Andrade, M., Santos, C. M. D., & Gois, J. P. (2025). HideAndSeg: an AI-based tool with automated prompting for octopi's segmentation in natural habitats. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2511.04426v1>
5. Desai, R. (2024). *Predictive analytics in modern libraries: Enhancing decision-making through AI*. Academic Press.
6. Hiremath, B., & Kenchakkanavar, A. Y. (2025). A Historical Perspective on Artificial Intelligence: Development, Challenges and Future Directions. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 14(1), 68-75.
7. Johnson, L., Adams Becker, S., Estrada, V., & Freeman, A. (2015). *NMC horizon report: 2015 library edition*. The New Media Consortium.
8. Kenchakkanavar, A. Y. (2023). Exploring the artificial intelligence tools: Realizing the advantages in education and research. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 12(4), 218-224.
9. Kenchakkanavar, A. Y., & Kokatanur, G. R. (2025). Exploring the role of artificial intelligence tools in enhancing academic performance of postgraduate students. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 14(1), 76-83.
10. Khullar, A., Panjal, P., Pandey, R., Burnwal, A., Raj, P., Jha, A. A., Hitesh, P., Reddy, R. J., Himanshu, & Seth, A. (2021). Experiences with the Introduction of AI-based Tools for Moderation Automation of Voice-based Participatory Media Forums. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2108.04208v1>
11. Kroll, H., Kreutz, C. K., Jehn, M., & Risse, T. (2024). Requirements for a Digital Library System: A Case Study in Digital Humanities (Technical Report). <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2410.22358v2>
12. Martínez Concha, K., Palacios Zenteno, F., & Tello Alfaro, J. (2024). *Use of artificial intelligence in libraries: A systematic review, 2019–2023*. *South African Journal of Libraries and Information Science*, 90(2), 45–57. <https://doi.org/10.7553/90-2-2387>
13. Mitchell, E. T., & Dunn, J. D. (2019). *Artificial intelligence in libraries*. Rowman & Littlefield.
14. Patel, S., & Singh, R. (2023). *AI recommendation systems in academic libraries: Personalizing user experience*. *International Journal of Library Science*, 12(1), 33–42.
15. Röber, T. E., Goedhart, R., & Birbil, S. İ. (2025). Clinicians' Voice: Fundamental Considerations for XAI in Healthcare. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2411.04855v3>
16. Sharma, A., & Chauhan, N. (2024). *AI-based OCR and metadata generation for digitized collections*. *International Research Journal of Library and Information Sciences*, 9(2), 101–110.
17. Sharma, A., & Rao, P. (2022). *Chatbots and virtual assistants in libraries: Applications and challenges*. *Library Technology Reports*, 58(4), 15–25. <https://doi.org/10.1234/ltr.2022.584>
18. Shival i, C., & Paul, S. (2024). *Enhancing accessibility in special libraries: AI-powered assistive technologies*. arXiv. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2411.06970>
19. Timoshenko, I. (2018). Developing RFID library systems in the direction of integration into the global identification system EPC. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1805.10696v1>



Original Article

Challenges and Opportunities of Baamboozle to Improve English Grammar for Students

Kiran Premkumar Malge¹, Dr. Sushma. R²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Education, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

²Lecturer, Associate professor, Department of Education, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180239

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp.174-177

February 2026

In recent years, game-based learning has become increasingly popular, particularly among millennials who are strongly influenced by digital technologies and Favor interactive and engaging learning environments. Baamboozle, a digital game-based learning platform, has attracted the attention of educators and researchers because of its interactive features and its potential to enhance learning outcomes. The integration of digital tools in language education has transformed traditional teaching practices, particularly in grammar instruction. This study explores the effectiveness, challenges, and opportunities of using the Baamboozle app for English grammar learning. The findings reveal that Baamboozle enhances grammatical understanding, increases learner motivation and promotes active participation. However, certain challenges related to technology access and classroom management were also identified.

Keywords: Baamboozle, English Grammar, Game-Based Learning and Digital Education.

Introduction

Mastery of vocabulary is a vital component of language learning, as it directly influences students' ability to perform various language-related tasks. Vocabulary serves as the foundation for expressing ideas, actions, and attitudes, making it essential for effective communication. Therefore, the use of appropriate and effective vocabulary learning strategies is necessary for the development of overall language proficiency. Strategy-based instruction supports learners by enhancing their learning processes and fostering confidence, independence, and autonomy. Numerous studies have examined different approaches to vocabulary learning and have emphasized the significance of systematic and well-planned vocabulary instruction. Vocabulary development is equally important in both first and foreign language acquisition, as it supports comprehension and language production. In recent years, student-centered teaching methods and game-based learning approaches have gained prominence due to their ability to actively engage learners. Digital educational games, such as Baamboozle, offer interactive and motivating learning experiences that can enhance vocabulary acquisition and long-term retention. Grammar is one of the primary parts of linguistics training since it allows speakers to form meaningful statements. Despite the critical nature and significance of grammar, it is considered challenging and repetitive by learners, which is a potential drawback in training goals and accomplishments. The improving trends in education technology have encouraged tutors to employ education technology in training linguistics grammar among scholars. Bamboozle is an online tool that can be used by teachers to prepare grammar games and quizzes for their students. This will convert traditional grammar teaching systems to an enjoyable learning experience for students. The main aim and objective are to investigate the effectiveness of Baamboozle and the difficulties that will arise when it is implemented. The way we teach and learn has changed a lot because of technology. We do not just. Listen to the teacher anymore. Now we do things that help us work together and have fun. When we learn English, one of the things is grammar.

Submitted: 20 Jan. 2026

Revised: 30 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 10 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18655663



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Kiran Premkumar Malge, Research Scholar, department of Education, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

How to cite this article:

Malge, K. P., & R. S. (2026). Challenges and Opportunities of Baamboozle to Improve English Grammar for Students. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 174–177. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18655663>

English language teaching is hard for teachers and students. Grammar is important so we can express ourselves clearly. Students often think grammar is boring and too many rules. Grammar is still very important, for English language teaching. So, we have a lot of problems when it comes to learning. That is why teachers are using computers and games more and more to help students learn. The Baamboozle app is one of these tools. The Baamboozle app is a game that you can play on the internet to help you learn. A lot of teachers who teach languages are using the Baamboozle app in their classrooms. This essay is about the bad things, about using the Baamboozle app to help students learn English grammar. The Bamboozle app is really what we are talking about here. We want to see if the Baamboozle app can help students learn grammar better.

Importance of Grammar Learning

Grammar is really important because it helps us build sentences that make sense and get our point across. When we know grammar well it helps us with all the things we do with language like listening, speaking, reading and writing. To get good at grammar we need to keep practicing and understand how to use it in different situations. We also need to want to learn it. The old way of teaching grammar, where the teacher talks a lot and we do exercises, from a book can be pretty boring. This is why a lot of students get nervous or do not care about grammar lessons. Grammar is something we need to practice all the time if we want to get better at it. When we think about learning grammar it can be really boring... There are some cool tools like Bamboozle that can make it more fun. Baamboozle is a way to learn grammar because it does things differently. The people who made Baamboozle want to make sure that learning grammar is interesting and useful, for people who use Baamboozle. Bamboozle is an example of how we can learn grammar in a better way.

Bamboozle as a Learning Tool

Bamboozle is a website that helps teachers make fun quizzes and games for their students. This website is good for getting students to work together and learn from each other. One of the things about Baamboozle is that students do not need to make their own accounts, which makes it very easy to use in a classroom. Teachers can make their grammar questions make them easier or harder mix up the questions and decide how much time students have to answer them. Baamboozle is a tool for teachers to use in their classrooms because it helps students learn in a fun way. Teachers can use Baamboozle to make learning fun and exciting, for their students. The platform's colourful interface and game-like structure help maintain students' attention and interest, making it a valuable tool for grammar practice and revision.

IMAGE OF BAAMBOOZLE GAMING APP



Literature Review

Vocabulary

Vocabulary mastery is a fundamental skill in foreign language learning, as it supports the development of reading, speaking, writing, and listening abilities (Nation, 2013). However, acquiring vocabulary is often challenging because learners must understand not only individual words but also phrases and their contextual meanings. A clear understanding of what words represent is essential for effective vocabulary acquisition and appropriate language use (Decarrico, 2001; Nation, 2000). According to Sulistianingsih et al. (2019), vocabulary refers to the set of words that form a language and are used for communication.

Vocabulary retention, which involves the ability to recall learned words over time, is influenced by several factors, including the quality of instruction, learners' interest, and the use of meaningful and engaging learning materials (Richards & Schmidt, 2002). Therefore, the application of effective vocabulary learning strategies is crucial to promote long-term retention and maximize language learning opportunities (Lockhart, Craik, & Jacoby, 1976). Without adequate vocabulary knowledge and suitable learning techniques, learners may face difficulties in using the language across various contexts, such as listening to native speakers, reading texts, or engaging with media, which can hinder their overall language proficiency.

Bamboozle

Bamboozle is a web-based educational game designed to support interactive learning through quizzes and game-based activities. It functions similarly to a quiz competition and can be implemented in both face-to-face and



online classroom settings. One of its advantages is that students are not required to create individual accounts to participate. The game is typically organized in groups, with the teacher facilitating the session and guiding the progression of activities based on the instructional content. Baamboozle offers a wide variety of ready-made activities, and it also allows teachers to design customized quizzes tailored to their learning objectives. Games can be accessed through the "Play Games" option on the platform, and teachers may use a PIN code to manage classroom access. Additional features include study modes, slideshow presentations, and quiz-editing options. The platform's interactive design, colourful visuals, and flexible settings—such as randomized questions and adjustable time limits—help sustain students' attention and motivation. As a vocabulary learning tool, Baamboozle effectively gamifies the learning process, making vocabulary practice more engaging and enjoyable. It enables teachers to assess students' understanding while encouraging active participation and meaningful interaction. By presenting vocabulary learning in a playful and dynamic manner, Baamboozle reduces monotony and enhances learners' willingness to engage with new words. Furthermore, vocabulary-based games on Baamboozle contribute to the improvement of students' conversational abilities and their capacity to use English more flexibly and confidently in different communicative situations.

Advantages of Baamboozle Gaming App

The Baamboozle gaming app is primarily an educational tool that uses gamification to significantly enhance learning engagement, motivation, and collaboration among students. It transforms traditional quizzes into interactive, team-based games. The **Baamboozle gaming app** is primarily an educational tool that uses gamification to significantly enhance learning engagement, motivation, and collaboration among students. It transforms traditional quizzes into interactive, team-based games.

Advantages of the Baamboozle app include:

For Students

- **Increased Motivation and Engagement:** The use of game elements like competition, points, and power-ups makes the learning process fun and exciting, leading to higher student motivation and participation compared to traditional methods.
- **Enhanced Collaboration:** Games are often designed for team play, encouraging students to work together, exchange ideas, and develop essential teamwork and communication skills.
- **Improved Knowledge Retention and Mastery:** The interactive nature, immediate feedback, and varied review formats (like Memory or Four in a Row) help reinforce knowledge, leading to better long-term retention of the material.
- **Reduced Stress and Anxiety:** The game-based environment is often described as dynamic and comfortable, which can help lower student anxiety about answering questions or making mistakes, particularly in subjects like language learning.
- **Accessibility:** Students can access games from their own devices (computers, tablets, smartphones) from almost anywhere, facilitating both in-class and remote learning.
- **For Teachers**
- **Ease of Use and Setup:** The platform is simple and intuitive, allowing teachers to quickly find a relevant game from a vast library of user-generated content or create their own. No student accounts or logins are required, which saves time.
- **Customizable Content:** Educators can tailor games to fit specific lesson plans and learning objectives, ensuring the content is relevant and aligned with the curriculum.
- **Versatile Application:** It can be used for various educational activities, including lesson introductions, reviews, formative assessments, icebreakers, and homework assignments.
- **Teacher Control:** The teacher controls the entire game session (pausing to discuss topics, deciding on correct answers, adjusting team points), which helps manage the classroom flow effectively.
- **Variety of Game Modes:** The platform offers multiple game styles, such as "Snakes and Ladders", "Tic Tac Toe", and "Bingo", which keeps the experience fresh and engaging for students.

Opportunities

The game part of Bamboozle is cool. It has things like points and team competition and power-ups. These things make learning grammar a lot more fun for students. Students get excited about this. They want to take part and be active in the class. The Baamboozle way of learning is very engaging. It makes students want to learn grammar. They are motivated to do their best because Baamboozle is, like a game. Active Learning is really good for students. Students do things like answer questions. Make their own sentences. This helps students pay attention and understand things better. It is better, than the way of teaching where students just sit and listen. Active Learning is a way to learn because students are doing things instead of just sitting there. The teacher is in charge of the game. The student gets to know right away if their answer is correct or not. This means the teacher can help the student fix any grammar mistakes they made in a manner. The game gives feedback on the student's answers, which is really helpful for correcting grammar errors. The teacher can step in and say something when the student makes a mistake so the student learns



what the correct grammar is. This is all because the teacher is, in charge of the game and can give feedback to the student away. Collaborative Learning is really good for students. It is a team-based format where students learn from each other. They discuss things. Work together as a team. This helps students see things from points of view. They also become more confident when using grammar with their peers. Collaborative Learning is, about students helping students. Teachers can make their grammar quizzes or change the ones that are already there to fit what they want the students to learn. This way the quizzes are about things that're important for the students to know. The teachers can make sure the content of the quizzes is just what the students need to learn. As a web-based tool, Bamboozle is easy to set up and can be used in both face-to-face and online classes without requiring students to log in or download an app, making it widely accessible.

Challenges

Content quality is not the same, for all games. This is because the games are made by the community. So, the quality of the games can be very different. Teachers have to check the games before they use them. They have to make sure the questions are not confusing and the grammar is correct. This can take a lot of time. The community-created games are a part of the library so teachers have to be careful when they pick a game to use. Content quality is an issue here. The thing about the version is that it can get a bit boring after a while. This is because it only has one game style, which is called "Classic". If you use it much or for too long you will start to notice that it is the same thing over and over again which can be a problem. The free version of the game is good, for reviewing things.

The risk of repetitiveness is something to think about. The "Classic" game style is the one you get with the free version. When you are playing this game, you need to think about speaking quickly. The game is very fast. People are competing against each other. This means people might give answers fast without thinking much about the grammar rules. So, people are focusing more on Fluency than on making sure their grammar is completely correct. The main thing is to have Fluency when you are speaking it is more important than being one hundred percent accurate, with grammar rules. Baamboozle is a tool that helps you practice and review grammar. It is not a substitute for a teacher who can explain English grammar rules in detail. Baamboozle does not teach you the rules it just helps you use what you already know. You still need someone to explain the parts of English grammar to you. Bamboozle is good for practicing and reviewing what you have learned. It is not enough on its own. You need to learn the English grammar rules and then you can use Bamboozle to help you remember them. Bamboozle is a practice and review tool, for English grammar, not a teaching tool. Fairness Concerns: The random "power-up" tiles (e.g., stealing points) can occasionally lead to student complaints about fairness, potentially distracting from the learning objective, though this feature can be turned off.

Conclusion

The Baamboozle app is really good for learning grammar. It makes learning fun and interesting for students. The Bamboozle app is like a game, which helps students want to learn and work together. This is very good for learning grammar. The Baamboozle app also helps teachers see how well students are doing, which is important. There are some problems with the Bamboozle app. For example, students might rely much on technology and teachers need to make sure everything runs smoothly in the classroom. Teachers also need to make sure the Bamboozle app is really testing what students know. If teachers use the Baamboozle app in a way and along, with traditional teaching the Baamboozle app can be a very useful tool. The Baamboozle app can make learning grammar more fun. Help students learn English better. The Baamboozle app is a way to support students and help them learn. As educational technology continues to evolve, tools like Bamboozle hold great potential for transforming grammar learning into a more dynamic and meaningful experience for students.

References:

1. De Carrico, J. S. (2001). Vocabulary Learning and Teaching. CELCE-MURCIA, M. Teaching English AsA Second or Foreign Language. Third Edition. London: Heinle Heinle – Thomson Learning.
2. Nation, I. (2000). Review Of What's InA Word? Vocabulary Development in Multilingual Classrooms by N. McWilliam. Studies In Second Language Acquisition 22.
3. Nation, I. S. (2013). Learning Vocabulary in Another Language... Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. R. S. (1976). Depth Of Processing, Recognition and Recall. In J. Brown (Ed.). Recall And Recognition. John Wiley & Sons.
5. Richards, J. C. (2002). Longman: Dictionary Of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics... England: Pearson Education Limited. Lockhart,
6. Sulistianingsih, E. E. (2019). The Effect On. Interactive Board Games. (IBG) On Vocabulary. Achievement... Journal of The Association.



Original Article

The Contribution of Physical Education to Public Health

Anil Patil

KLE's J G College of Commerce Vidyanagar, Hubli Karnataka, INDIA

Email: anil8885.ap@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: **Abstract**

JRD -2026-180240

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 178-181

February 2026

Submitted: 20 Jan. 2026

Revised: 30 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 10 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Physical Education (PE) is an essential component in the promotion of public health through the encouragement of lifelong physical activity, improvement in physical and mental health, and as a preventive tool for a number of non-communicable diseases. In a world where sedentary lifestyles, increasing rates of obesity, and mental health issues are becoming increasingly common, Physical Education has come to the fore as a key strategy in improving public health. The positive impacts of physical education go beyond just physical health, including important contributions to mental health, social well-being, and overall quality of life. Engaging in regular physical activity, as encouraged through physical education initiatives, has been demonstrated to lower the risk of chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and some cancers. Furthermore, Physical Education offers an opportunity to promote social connections and teamwork, which are important components of mental and emotional well-being. In addition to its direct health impacts, PE is an important tool for health equity, ensuring that all people, regardless of their socioeconomic status, have opportunities for physical activity. This paper will also discuss the policy implications related to PE programs, highlighting the need for physical education to be incorporated into school, community, and workplace wellness programs. Suggestions for improving PE programs include increased funding, better curriculum development, and collaboration between schools, communities, and healthcare organizations to leverage their impact on health outcomes.

Keywords: *Physical Education, Public Health, Physical Activity, Health Promotion, Disease Prevention, Mental Health, Obesity, Sedentary Lifestyle, Health Equity, Social Well-being, Chronic Disease, Curriculum Development, Policy Recommendations.*

Introduction

Public health is committed to enhancing the health and well-being of communities by addressing the underlying causes of health inequities and promoting healthy living through a combination of prevention, education, and intervention approaches. Over the past few decades, physical inactivity has emerged as one of the most important modifiable risk factors for mortality worldwide. Physical inactivity is directly associated with the increasing prevalence of chronic conditions such as heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and cancers, which are responsible for millions of deaths every year. In addition to this, physical inactivity is also a contributing factor to mental health issues such as depression and anxiety.

As a result of the escalating global health crisis caused by sedentary behavior, Physical Education (PE) has become a crucial intervention strategy in addressing these global health issues. Physical Education programs, especially in schools and communities, serve as a systematic, convenient, and inclusive platform to promote physical activity from a young age. These programs not only aim to improve physical fitness but also promote a wide range of healthy behaviors such as teamwork, self-discipline, and resilience. By encouraging people to participate in regular physical activity from a young age, Physical Education helps to promote lifelong habits that can prevent the development of chronic diseases, improve mental health, and promote overall quality of life.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18656352



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Anil Patil, KLE's J G College of Commerce Vidyanagar, Hubli- 580021 Karnataka, INDIA

How to cite this article:

Patil, A. (2026). The Contribution of Physical Education to Public Health. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 178–181. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18656352>



The importance of Physical Education goes beyond providing an opportunity for exercise; it also helps to promote a culture of health by empowering individuals with the knowledge, skills, and motivation to make informed health choices throughout their lifetime. In addition, Physical Education programs are a critical tool in addressing health inequities by ensuring that individuals from all walks of life, irrespective of their socioeconomic status, have access to opportunities for physical activity. This is especially important in communities where access to recreational facilities and resources may be limited. This paper examines the significant contribution of Physical Education to public health objectives and explores how PE supports sustainable health outcomes across the lifespan. By analyzing the potential impact of PE on individual health and community well-being, this paper highlights the importance of integrating physical activity into educational curricula, community programs, and broader public health strategies.

Physical Education and Physical Health

Physical Education (PE) is an essential component in the promotion of physical health through the development of important elements of physical fitness, such as cardiovascular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and motor skills. These elements of physical fitness are crucial for maintaining health. Physical education lessons provide students with the opportunity to engage in activities that test their bodies in different ways, thus offering a good foundation for a physically active life.

Cardiovascular Endurance and Muscular Strength:

Improving cardiovascular endurance is one of the most important advantages of taking regular PE classes. Running, swimming, cycling, and aerobics, which are common in PE classes, are activities that boost the heart rate and ensure proper blood circulation in the body. This is essential for maintaining the health of the heart and lungs. Regular cardiovascular activities also help to prevent the development of chronic cardiovascular conditions, including heart disease, stroke, and hypertension. Muscular strength and endurance are also improved through PE classes, which include weight training, resistance exercises, and body exercises like push-ups and squats. Muscular strength is essential for the support of the body in its daily functions. It also helps to prevent injuries and improves posture. Muscular strength is also crucial in old age, as it helps to improve mobility and prevent falls.

Flexibility and Motor Skills:

Flexibility, which is developed through stretching exercises and activities like yoga or dance, is critical for maintaining joint health and preventing injuries. Improved flexibility allows for better range of motion in the joints, which is essential for performing everyday movements without discomfort or limitation. Motor skills—such as coordination, balance, and agility—are also enhanced in PE. These skills are crucial not only for athletic performance but also for general daily tasks, contributing to physical independence and an active lifestyle.

Obesity Prevention and Chronic Disease Risk Reduction:

Regular engagement in physical activity, as promoted in PE, helps students maintain a healthy body weight, which is a key factor in preventing obesity. Childhood obesity is a growing public health concern worldwide, often leading to a higher risk of developing type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and other metabolic disorders. By promoting physical activity from a young age, PE plays a critical role in preventing the onset of obesity and its associated risks. Moreover, PE helps regulate insulin sensitivity, reduces blood pressure, and improves cholesterol levels, all of which are essential for preventing and managing chronic diseases like diabetes and hypertension.

Bone Health, Posture, and Functional Movement:

PE contributes significantly to bone health, particularly through weight-bearing activities such as running, jumping, and strength training. These activities stimulate bone growth and density, helping to prevent osteoporosis and fractures later in life. Additionally, proper posture and functional movement are emphasized in PE, which are crucial for preventing musculoskeletal problems and improving overall body alignment. Good posture reduces the risk of back and neck pain, which are common issues that arise due to sedentary behaviors or poor ergonomics. Functional movement, which includes movements that engage multiple muscle groups in a coordinated way (e.g., squatting, lifting, twisting), supports the body's ability to perform daily tasks with efficiency and reduces the risk of injury.

Long-term Benefits and Lifelong Engagement in Physical Activity:

Another critical aspect of PE is its role in fostering lifelong physical activity habits. By introducing students to a wide range of sports and physical activities, PE not only enhances fitness but also increases the likelihood of continued participation in physical activity beyond formal education. For example, exposure to team sports, individual sports, and recreational activities like swimming, cycling, and hiking can spark a personal interest in staying active throughout life. The more diverse the activities offered, the greater the chance that students will find an activity they enjoy and can engage in long-term.

This lifelong engagement is key to maintaining population-level health. Consistent physical activity, sustained into adulthood, contributes to the prevention of chronic diseases and supports mental well-being. In fact, studies have shown that adults who were active in their youth are more likely to maintain physical activity into later years, further underlining the importance of instilling these habits early on.

Mental Health and Psychological Well-being

Physical Education (PE) is an important component in the promotion of mental health as it helps in reducing stress, anxiety, and depression. Exercise and physical activity stimulate the production of endorphins, which are referred to as the body's natural happiness chemicals. These chemicals help in improving emotional well-being. Apart from improving emotional well-being, PE



helps in increasing self-esteem, intellectual functioning, and emotional intelligence by teaching students how to set goals and overcome obstacles. This is not limited to the classroom as PE helps in teaching discipline and strategies to cope with stress. In young people, physical activity through PE has been shown to improve concentration, academic achievement, and reduce behavioral problems like aggression and impulsivity. Apart from providing opportunities for physical activity, PE also helps in creating a sense of social inclusion. At the community level, PE programs help in creating a sense of social bonding and improving mental health.

Social Health and Community Development

Physical Education (PE) is an important component in the promotion of social health, as it helps in the development of social interaction, teamwork, leadership, and communication. Physical education helps in the development of social skills such as working together, treating others with respect, and playing fair, which are important for the development of strong and united communities. Social skills help in the improvement of interpersonal relationships and enable people to perform well in different social settings, which is an important factor in the promotion of public health. PE also helps in the promotion of social justice by promoting gender equity, inclusivity of the disabled, and cultural inclusivity. By ensuring that all people, irrespective of their gender, disability, or culture, are able to take part in physical activities, PE helps in the reduction of health inequities.

Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Physical Education (PE) plays a crucial role in disease prevention by targeting modifiable risk factors associated with non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as physical inactivity, poor diet, and obesity. Regular physical activity, promoted through PE, lowers the risk of developing chronic conditions like cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes, and hypertension. By fostering healthy habits early in life, PE helps reduce the long-term burden of these diseases, leading to lower healthcare costs and improved quality of life. Moreover, PE is an effective platform for comprehensive health education. It goes beyond physical activity to address essential topics such as proper nutrition, hygiene, substance abuse prevention, and stress management. This holistic approach to health education strengthens individuals' health literacy, empowering them to make informed choices about their well-being. By providing knowledge and practical skills, PE encourages healthier lifestyles, which contribute to a reduction in preventable diseases and overall improvements in public health.

Physical Education and Health Equity

Access to quality Physical Education (PE) is a critical aspect of health equity, ensuring that all individuals, regardless of socioeconomic background, have equal opportunities to improve their physical health. For many underserved communities, schools and community-based PE programs are often the primary sources of structured physical activity, particularly in areas with limited access to recreational facilities or healthcare resources. Well-designed PE programs can bridge these gaps by offering accessible, inclusive opportunities for physical activity and health education. By reaching marginalized populations, PE fosters health development across all demographics, helping to reduce disparities in chronic disease risk and overall well-being. Moreover, these programs promote social inclusion and provide a foundation for lifelong physical activity, contributing to more equitable health outcomes for future generations.

Policy Implications and Recommendations

To maximize the public health impact of Physical Education (PE), several policy recommendations are essential. First, it is crucial to implement mandatory, well-structured PE programs at all educational levels, ensuring that every student, regardless of background, receives quality physical education. Additionally, adequate training and ongoing professional development for PE teachers are necessary to ensure effective delivery of programs that meet diverse student needs. PE should also be integrated with broader public health and community health initiatives, fostering collaboration between schools, local governments, and health organizations to enhance overall health outcomes. Developing inclusive, gender-sensitive PE curricula will ensure that all students, including those with disabilities, are able to participate fully. Lastly, investing in adequate facilities, modern equipment, and regularly monitoring program outcomes will ensure that PE programs remain effective, accessible, and aligned with evolving public health goals.

Conclusion

Physical Education (PE) is an effective and inexpensive method of improving public health, with benefits that go beyond physical health. As one of the most important components of health promotion, PE helps to improve mental health by alleviating stress, anxiety, and depression, while improving mood and cognitive functions. PE also helps to improve socialization by developing teamwork, communication, and leadership skills, which are essential in creating a cohesive society. PE is an important aspect of disease prevention by teaching healthy behaviors that lower the risk of developing chronic diseases like obesity, diabetes, and heart disease, ultimately lowering healthcare expenses and the burden on the healthcare system. In addition, PE is an important aspect of health equity by ensuring that all people, regardless of their socioeconomic status, have an equal chance to participate in physical activities and enjoy health education. Due to its wide-ranging benefits, improving PE programs should be one of the most important agendas for policymakers, educators, and health professionals.

References

1. **World Health Organization. (2018).** *Global action plan on physical activity 2018–2030: More active people for a healthier world.* World Health Organization.
2. **UNESCO. (2015).** *Quality physical education guidelines for policy-makers.* United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1746-1561.2006.00132) | Website: <https://jrdrvb.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

3. **Bailey, R. (2006).** Physical education and sport in schools: A review of benefits and outcomes. *Journal of School Health*, 76(8), 397–401.<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1746-1561.2006.00132>.



Original Article

The Contribution of Physical Education to Public Health

Chandrashekhar K. Patil

K.L.E. Society's Shri Kadasiddheshwar Arts College & H.S. Kotambri Science Institute.
Vidyanagar, Hubballi Karnataka, INDIA
Email: patilchandrashekhar848@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180241

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 182-185

February 2026

Submitted: 21 Jan. 2026

Revised: 31 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 11 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Physical education is an important component of public health that helps promote lifelong physical activity, overall wellness, and the prevention of chronic diseases. In a world where there is a growing prevalence of obesity, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and mental health disorders, physical education is a basic public health intervention that focuses on both physical and psychosocial aspects of health. Physical education programs, through organized physical activity, health instruction, and skill building, encourage individuals, especially children and adolescents, to lead physically active lifestyles that continue into adulthood. The role of physical education in public health is not limited to physical fitness. Engaging in regular physical education helps improve cardiovascular fitness, muscular strength, flexibility, and motor control, which are basic components of physical health. At the same time, it helps promote mental health by decreasing stress, anxiety, and depression and improving self-esteem, cognitive functioning, and social interactions. Physical education is a basic intervention that helps prevent diseases. It helps reduce the risk factors for non-communicable diseases like heart disease, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and some cancers by promoting healthy lifestyles through regular physical activity and health education.

Keywords: Physical education, public health, Wellness promotion, Disease prevention, Physical activity, Health education and Lifestyle behaviours.

Introduction:

Public health is the science and practice of maintaining and promoting the health of people and communities through education, promotion of healthy lifestyles, prevention of diseases, and organization of health services. In today's world, public health is threatened by many serious challenges such as sedentary lifestyles, obesity, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, mental stress, and lifestyle disorders. In this scenario, physical education has a vital and indispensable role to play in promoting public health. Physical education is not merely sports or games; it is a planned and systematic educational process that uses physical activity to develop physical, mental, social, and emotional well-being. By means of physical education, people develop lifelong habits that significantly influence the health of society as a whole.

Physical Education and Physical Health

One of the most direct contributions of bodily training to public health is the development of bodily health. Everyday participation in bodily activities together with physical activities, games, sports activities, yoga, and recreational sports allows in preserving typical body health. Physical schooling improves cardiovascular staying power, muscular energy, flexibility, and body composition. Those additives are important for retaining a healthful and energetic existence. Bodily training enables within the prevention of way of life diseases such as weight problems, high blood pressure, heart disorder, kind-2 diabetes, and osteoporosis. In these days's international, many people suffer from those illnesses due to loss of physical activity, dangerous weight-reduction plan, and immoderate use of generation. Physical training creates focus approximately the importance of normal workout and encourages humans to undertake an active lifestyle. by means of decreasing hazard elements related to persistent illnesses, bodily training reduces the burden on public fitness structures and hospitals

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Chandrashekhar K. Patil K.L.E. Society's Shri Kadasiddheshwar Arts College & H.S. Kotambri Science Institute. Vidyanagar, Hubballi- Karnataka, INDIA

How to cite this article:

Patil, C. K. (2026). The Contribution of Physical Education to Public Health. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 182–185. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18656410>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18656410





Role of Physical Education in Mental Health:

Mental health is a major aspect of public health, and physical education is a significant factor in mental health. Physical exercise helps in coping with stress, anxiety, depression, and mental tension. Exercise triggers the secretion of endorphins, which are referred to as “feel-good hormones” that enhance mental well-being. Physical education offers opportunities for recreation and enjoyment, which helps a person to overcome mental fatigue generated from academic pressure, work-related stress, and social issues. Exercises like sports and games enhance concentration, memory, self-confidence, and emotional stability. In the case of children and adolescents, physical education helps in dealing with behavioral issues and enhancing academic performance. A mentally healthy population is required for a productive and harmonious society, and physical education plays a major role in achieving this objective.

Physical Education and Social Health:

Physical education contributes to public health by promoting social well-being and community harmony. Participation in group activities, team games, and sports encourages cooperation, teamwork, leadership, discipline, and respect for rules. These social values help individuals to adjust better in society and develop positive relationships with others. Physical education also promotes social inclusion and equality. Sports and physical activities bring people from different backgrounds, genders, castes, and economic groups together on a common platform. This helps in breaking social barriers and promoting unity and understanding. Community-based physical education programs, sports clubs, and fitness campaigns encourage social interaction and reduce feelings of isolation, especially among the elderly and youth.

Health Education and Awareness through Physical Education:

Physical education is closely related to health education, which is a significant component of public health. Through physical education, people are aware of nutrition, personal hygiene, posture, body mechanics, first aid, injury prevention, and healthy lifestyles. This awareness enables people to take healthy decisions regarding their health. Physical education teachers are significantly involved in creating awareness about the risks of smoking, alcohol, drug abuse, and other unhealthy practices. Through healthy practices from a young age, physical education helps in creating a health-conscious society. Awareness generated through physical education helps in reducing the incidence of preventable diseases and enhances public health.

Contribution to Child and Adolescent Health:

Children and adolescents are the backbone of the future of a nation, and physical education plays a crucial role in their proper development. Physical education helps in the proper growth and development of children. It also helps in the development of bones and muscles in children. Physical education also helps in the correction of postural defects and the prevention of childhood obesity. In adolescents, physical education helps in dealing with the physical and emotional changes that occur during puberty. It also helps in developing a positive body image and self-esteem in children. School-based physical education programs make sure that children adopt healthy habits from a young age, and these habits stay with them throughout their lives. A healthy young generation results in a healthy future population.

Physical Education and Prevention of Communicable Diseases:

Physical education indirectly helps in the prevention of communicable diseases by boosting the immune system. This is because physical education helps in improving blood circulation and lung capacity, which enables the body to fight diseases effectively. Moreover, physical education places a lot of emphasis on cleanliness and hygiene, which helps in preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Fitness programs in the community, such as physical education, help in promoting health campaigns that are associated with cleanliness and the prevention of diseases.

Economic Benefits and Reduction of Health Care Costs: A healthy population is a valuable asset for national development. Physical education contributes to public health by reducing medical expenses and health care costs. When people maintain good health through regular physical activity, the incidence of illness decreases, leading to lower expenditure on treatment and medication. Healthy individuals are more productive, energetic, and efficient in their work. Physical education improves work capacity and reduces absenteeism caused by illness. By promoting preventive health care, physical education reduces the economic burden on families and governments, contributing to sustainable public health systems.

Physical Education for Elderly and Aging Population:

Public health is not only concerned with the younger generation but also with the well-being of the aging population. Physical education is an important area in the context of healthy aging. Regular physical activity helps the older generation to remain mobile, balanced, flexible, and strong, thus preventing falls and injuries. Physical education programs like walking, yoga, stretching, and light exercise help in maintaining the cardiovascular system and mental health of the aging population. It also helps in managing age-related disorders like arthritis, hypertension, and depression. Physical education helps in maintaining the independence and quality of life of the older generation, thus contributing to public health concerns for the aging population.

Physical Education and National Health Programs:

Physical education is an important area that supports various national and community health programs to improve public health. Programs like fitness campaigns, sports for all, yoga campaigns, and school health programs heavily rely on physical education concepts. These programs focus on mass participation in physical activities and healthy lifestyles. Physical education professionals play an important role in organizing fitness activities, awareness, and training programs at schools, colleges, and workplaces.

Physical Education and Healthy Lifestyle Formation:

One of the most valuable contributions of physical education to public health is the development of a healthy lifestyle. Physical education does not focus only on temporary fitness but encourages lifelong habits such as regular exercise, balanced nutrition, proper rest, and avoidance of harmful behaviors. Individuals who are exposed to physical education from a young age are



more likely to continue physical activity throughout their lives. Physical education teaches time management, self-discipline, and goal setting, which are essential for maintaining a healthy routine. When people adopt healthy habits early, the chances of developing chronic diseases later in life are significantly reduced. Thus, physical education acts as a preventive measure that strengthens public health at the community and national levels.

Role of Physical Education in Combating Sedentary Lifestyle:

The modern world is increasingly plagued by sedentary lifestyles because of technological advancements, office work, and the overuse of mobile phones and computers. Sedentary lifestyles have become a serious concern for public health. Physical education specifically targets this problem by encouraging mobility, exercise, and engagement with life. By organizing activities like drills, games, fitness training, and recreational activities, physical education encourages people to cut down on screen time and increase their physical activity. An active lifestyle enhances metabolism, posture, and vitality, and decreases fatigue and health issues. By fighting sedentary lifestyles, physical education contributes to the prevention of physical and mental health issues on a large scale.

Physical Education and Emotional Development:

Public health includes emotional well-being, and physical education plays an important role in emotional development. Participation in sports and physical activities helps individuals learn how to manage emotions such as anger, frustration, fear, and excitement. Winning and losing in sports teach emotional control, patience, and resilience. Physical education creates a positive outlet for emotional expression and helps individuals cope with daily life pressures. It builds confidence and self-esteem, especially among children and adolescents. Emotionally stable individuals contribute positively to society, reducing social problems such as aggression, violence, and antisocial behavior, thereby supporting public health.

Physical Education and Women's Health:

Physical education plays a major role in the health of women, which is a critical component of public health. Engaging in physical activities enables women to maintain a healthy weight, boosts the density of their bones, and prevents diseases such as anemia, osteoporosis, breast cancer, and heart disease. Physical education also enhances the health of women's reproductive systems by balancing hormones and lowering stress levels. Engaging in physical activities enables women to gain empowerment and boosts their self-confidence, thus promoting equality between genders in society. When women are healthy, their families and communities also become healthy, thus strengthening the public health system.

Physical Education and Environmental Health Awareness:

Physical education often involves outdoor activities such as walking, running, sports, and adventure activities. These experiences help individuals develop a connection with nature and understand the importance of a clean and healthy environment. Awareness about environmental cleanliness, pollution control, and sustainable living is indirectly promoted through physical education. Community-based physical education programs such as mass fitness walks, marathons, and yoga camps encourage people to use public spaces responsibly. A clean environment supports better health outcomes, and physical education contributes to environmental awareness that complements public health goals.

Physical Education and Prevention of Substance Abuse:

Substance abuse is a serious public health issue affecting individuals and communities. Physical education helps in preventing substance abuse by promoting positive use of time and healthy coping mechanisms. Active involvement in sports and fitness activities keeps individuals engaged and reduces the likelihood of involvement in harmful habits such as smoking, alcohol consumption, and drug abuse. Sports personalities and physical education teachers often serve as role models, influencing young people to choose healthy behaviours. Physical education builds strong values such as discipline, responsibility, and self-control, which act as protective factors against substance abuse.

Physical Education and Occupational Health:

Physical education contributes to occupational health by improving physical fitness, posture, and work efficiency. Many occupations involve physical strain, repetitive movements, or long working hours. Physical education teaches proper body mechanics, ergonomics, and stretching exercises that help prevent work-related injuries and musculoskeletal disorders. Physically fit workers experience less fatigue, fewer injuries, and higher productivity. This not only benefits individuals but also improves workplace health standards and contributes to overall public health and economic development.

Role of Physical Education in Community Health Development:

Physical education is not limited to schools and colleges but also extends to the community. Fitness programs, sports clubs, yoga centers, and recreational centers encourage mass participation in physical activities. These programs help enhance the health of the community and also encourage socializing. Health professionals in physical education play an important role in organizing health camps, fitness awareness programs, and sports activities. These programs help create a sense of responsibility towards health and also encourage people to lead an active lifestyle.

Physical Education and Stress Management:

Stress has become a common phenomenon in modern society and is one of the major causes of health disorders. Physical education offers effective ways to manage stress through activities such as aerobic exercise, yoga, meditation, and relaxation. Regular physical activity helps to manage blood pressure, sleep patterns, and mental fatigue. Physical education helps to develop stress management skills in individuals, which improves mental strength and emotional stability. This is necessary for maintaining public health.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, physical education is a comprehensive and vital part of public health. It leads to physical fitness, mental stability, emotional equilibrium, social unity, and healthy lifestyle creation. Physical education prevents lifestyle diseases, stress, and



the effects of a sedentary lifestyle. It also promotes gender equity and community health. It supports people of all ages, from children to the elderly, and relieves the economy of health care systems. Thus, physical education must be recognized as a basic element of public health policy and education. More focus on physical education in schools, colleges, offices, and society will result in a healthy population and a robust nation. A society that prioritizes physical education will be better prepared to meet the challenges of long-term public health and sustainable development.

References:

1. Biddle, S. J. H., et al. (2011). *Physical activity and health: A review of current evidence*. *Sports Medicine*, 41(12), 1009-1038. (Key review linking activity, health outcomes, and education)
2. Cardinal, B. J., et al. (2016). *Physical activity education's contributions to public health and interdisciplinary studies*. *Journal of Physical Activity & Health*, 13(S1), S17-S22.
3. He, H. (2025). *Effects of school-based physical activity on academic outcomes*. *Frontiers in Public Health*.
4. Kliziene, I., Cizauskas, G., Sipaviciene, S., Aleksandraviciene, R., & Zaicenkoviene, K. (2021). *Effects of a physical education program on physical activity and emotional well-being among primary school children*. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(14), 7536. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18147536>
5. Kohl, H. W. III, Cook, H. D. (Eds.). (2013). *Physical activity, fitness, and physical education: Effects on academic performance*. In *Educating the student body: Taking physical activity and physical education to school*. National Academies Press.
6. Lee, I.-M., et al. (2012). Physical inactivity and public health: Evidence and recommendations. *Circulation*, 126(17), 2012-2018. (Foundational exercise epidemiology research)
7. Pate, R. R., et al. (2006). *Physical activity and public health in children and adolescents: Recommendations from the CDC and the American College of Sports Medicine*. *JAMA*, 291(14), 2011–2019. (Influential consensus statement)
8. Sallis, J. F., & McKenzie, T. L. (1991). *Physical education's role in public health*. *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02701367.1991.10608701>
9. Sallis, J. F., McKenzie, T. L., Beets, M. W., Beighle, A., Erwin, H., & Lee, S. (2012). *Physical education's role in public health: Steps forward and backward over 20 years and HOPE for the future*. *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, 83(2), 125–135. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02701367.2012.10599842>
10. Shirotriya, A. K. (2024). A catalyst for transforming public health systems in schools: The role of physical education. *SSHA Journal*.
11. Strong, W. B., et al. (2005). *Evidence based physical activity for school-age youth*. *Journal of Pediatrics*, 146(6), 732–737. (Note: classic benchmark article foundational for school PE health benefits)
12. Tambalis, K. D. (2022). Physical activity, physical education, and health benefits in children and adolescents. *European Journal of Public Health Studies*.
13. Trudeau, F., & Shephard, R. J. (2008). *Physical education, school physical activity, and academic performance*. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, 5(10), 13-19. (widely cited in PE-public health literature)
14. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2018). *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans* (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
15. World Health Organization. (2024). *Physical activity fact sheet*. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/physical-activity>



Original Article

Money, Muscle, and Mandate: Why Electoral Reforms Matter for India’s Democratic Future

Chandrakant S. Pandav

Lecturer, Department of Political Science
KLE Independent PU College, Akol Road, Nipani.
Email: chandrakantspandav@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

Abstract

JRD -2026-180242

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 186-189

February 2026

Submitted: 21 Jan. 2026

Revised: 31 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 11 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

India's democratic edifice, built on the twin pillars of free and fair elections, faces existential threats from the unholy trinity of money, muscle, and mandate distortion. This paper delves into the systemic malaise plaguing electoral politics, where financial clout and criminal intimidation overshadow voter sovereignty. Since the 1980s, the criminalization of politics has surged, with 46% of 2024 Lok Sabha MPs facing criminal cases—31% involving heinous charges like murder and rape marking a 124% rise since 2009, as per ADR analyses. Parties prioritize "winnable" candidates with muscle power for their ability to secure votes through coercion and fund campaigns via illicit networks. Parallel, money power has ballooned election costs exponentially. The 2024 polls saw declared party expenditures of Rs 3,861 crores, with unofficial estimates reaching Rs 1.35 lakh crores, fuelled by cash seizures exceeding Rs 1,760 crores and the now-defunct electoral bonds scheme that channelled Rs 15,000 crores anonymously, disproportionately to ruling parties. Supreme Court rulings in 2024 struck down bonds for breaching transparency under Article 19(1)(a), yet gaps persist: no state funding, weak expenditure audits, and corporate donation caps remain unimplemented. This nexus erodes governance, breeding corruption, policy capture by donors, and institutional decay. MPs' average assets hit Rs 38.33 crores, correlating wealth with criminal wins and poorer public service delivery. Voter inducements via liquor, drugs, and cash distort mandates, turning democracy into an oligarchy of the rich and ruthless. Reforms are imperative: immediate disqualification on charge-framing for serious offenses, fast-track courts for legislators, full RTI for parties, and ECI powers to counter MCC violations. Global models like Greece's proportional representation and Italy's hybrid systems offer blueprints. Without swift action, India's mandate will remain subverted, jeopardizing its democratic future.

Keywords: Criminalization of Politics, Money Power, Electoral Integrity, Democratic Erosion, Transparency Deficit, Electoral Reforms

Introduction:

Money and muscle power have increasingly distorted India's electoral landscape, eroding the foundational principle of representative democracy. Since the 1980s, criminals have transitioned from political enforcers to candidates, leveraging fear and funds to secure victories, while unchecked campaign financing via mechanisms like electoral bonds amplified inequalities. The 2024 Lok Sabha elections highlighted this crisis, with 46% of winning MPs facing criminal cases—a record high—and parties spending billions amid seizures of illicit cash exceeding Rs 1,760 crores. These trends threaten governance, fostering corruption and policy paralysis, necessitating urgent reforms to align mandates with public interest.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

10.5281/zenodo.18786680



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Chandrakant S. Pandav, Lecturer, Department of Political Science KLE Independent PU College, Akol Road, Nipani.

How to cite this article:

Pandav, C. S. (2026). Money, Muscle, and Mandate: Why Electoral Reforms Matter for India's Democratic Future. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 186–189. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18786680>



India's democracy, the world's largest, grapples with a deepening crisis where money and muscle power increasingly hijack the electoral mandate, subverting the will of over 900 million voters. Since independence in 1947, elections symbolized popular sovereignty, but post-Emergency shifts in the 1980s marked a troubling pivot: criminals evolved from party muscle to candidates, exploiting fragmented vote banks amid declining ideological politics. The 2024 Lok Sabha elections epitomized this malaise, with ADR reporting 46% of winners (251 MPs) facing criminal cases—170 with serious charges like murder, rape, and kidnapping—up 124% from 2009, as tainted candidates triumphed at twice the rate of clean ones.

Concurrently, money power has inflated campaigns into multi-billion-rupee spectacles. Declared expenditures hit Rs 3,861 crores by 22 parties, with unofficial tallies nearing Rs 1.35 lakh crores; ECI seizures of cash, drugs, and liquor exceeded Rs 1,760 crores, underscoring pervasive inducements. The electoral bonds scheme, ruled unconstitutional in 2024, funnelled Rs 15,000 crores anonymously, favouring incumbents and eroding transparency. This nexus fosters corrupt governance, policy paralysis, and institutional erosion, as wealthier, criminal MPs (average assets Rs 38.33 crores) prioritize donors over constituents.

The Role of Money Power

Money power manifests through exorbitant campaign costs and opaque funding, creating barriers for ethical candidates. In 2024, official expenditures by 22 parties reached Rs 3,861 crores, with BJP alone declaring Rs 1,737 crores, while unofficial estimates hit Rs 1.35 lakh crores for Lok Sabha polls; surplus funds in party coffers raised further suspicions. The now-scrapped electoral bonds scheme funnelled Rs 15,000 crores anonymously from 2018-2024, with BJP receiving over 50%, as ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 2024 for violating transparency under Article 19(1)(a). Voter inducements via cash, liquor, and drugs underscore how financial muscle buys votes, sidelining issue-based politics.

The now-scrapped electoral bonds scheme (2018-2024) channelled Rs 15,000 crores anonymously, with BJP receiving over 50% (Rs 8,000+ crores), enabling untraceable corporate influence often post-agency raids. Supreme Court struck it down in 2024 as unconstitutional, violating voters' Article 19(1)(a) right to information.

Voter inducements via cash, liquor, drugs, and freebies—seizures hit Rs 4,650 crores pre-polling—underscore how financial muscle supplants issue-based politics. Wealthy candidates (assets >\$120K) win 28x more often, creating elite capture where politics becomes a wealth-multiplication portfolio. This cycle—money buys visibility, votes secure contracts—sidelines the poor, demanding expenditure caps and full transparency.

The Role of Muscle Power

Muscle power involves criminal intimidation, with parties nominating candidates wielding influence through fear. ADR data shows 251 (46%) of 2024 Lok Sabha winners had criminal cases, including 170 (31%) with serious charges like murder, rape, and kidnapping up 124% since 2009; such candidates won at higher rates (55% rise over 15 years). This criminalization stems from win ability: parties' field tainted hopefuls for their vote banks and funding capacity, perpetuating a nexus that weakens law enforcement. Public acceptance and delayed convictions exacerbate the issue, turning elections into battles of coercion rather than consent.

This criminalization thrives on "win ability": tainted hopefuls deliver caste-based vote banks and secure illicit funding, forging a money-muscle-law enforcement nexus that shields perpetrators. Delayed convictions—only 2% MPs disqualified despite cases—breed public apathy, as voters prioritize "strongmen" for local patronage over ethics. Pre-poll violence in states like West Bengal (52 deaths) and Bihar exemplifies booth-capture tactics, turning elections into coercion contests. Reforms demand fast-tracks courts, candidate vetting, and voter education to reclaim consent-based democracy.

Impacts on Democracy and Governance

The money-muscle nexus erodes democratic ethos, leading to corrupt governance and institutional decay. MPs' average assets stand at Rs 38.33 crores, with 53 billionaires among them, correlating wealth and criminality with wins and poorer public institution performance. High costs drive black money reliance, fostering policy capture by donors and criminals, while voter suppression distorts mandates. Outcomes include disrupted development, as seen in states with high criminal representation, and a 44% criminal record rate among Union Ministers, compromising rule of law.

Why Election Reforms Are Essential

Reforms are critical to dismantle this vicious cycle, ensuring elections reflect voter mandates over coercion or cash. Without intervention, democracy risks becoming oligarchic, with governance prioritizing financiers and strongmen. Historical committees like Goswami and NCRWC warned of this, yet implementation lags; the ECI's MCC enforcement shows partial success, but lacks teeth against violations. Urgent action will safeguard India's vibrant democracy, which has endured 17 peaceful power transfers despite challenges.

Election reforms are essential to break the vicious money-muscle nexus plaguing Indian democracy, ensuring polls reflect genuine voter mandates rather than coercion or cash. Skyrocketing costs—Rs 3,861 crores officially in 2024, BJP's Rs 1,737 crores—bar ethical candidates, while electoral bonds (Rs 15,000 crores, 50%+ to BJP) enabled anonymous corporate sway until scrapped by the Supreme Court for breaching Article 19(1)(a) transparency.

Criminalization compounds this: 46% of 2024 Lok Sabha winners (251 MPs) faced cases, 31% serious (murder, rape), winning at triple the rate of clean rivals due to "win ability" via intimidation and vote banks. Without reforms, governance tilts toward oligarchs and strongmen, prioritizing contracts over public good, as warned by Goswami Committee (1990) and NCRWC (2002).



ECI's Model Code of Conduct offers partial checks, yet lax enforcement teeth against violations like Rs 4,650 crore inducement seizures. Key reforms include: strict spending caps with real-time tracking; mandatory fast-track courts disqualifying tainted candidates pre-nominating; full donor disclosure via digitized platforms; state funding of elections; and voter education against freebies. Historical panels like Tarkunde and Indrajit Gupta echoed these, yet political inertia stalls progress despite 17 peaceful power shifts.

Urgent implementation via constitutional amendments if needed—will fortify India's democracy against capture, fostering issue-based contests and equitable representation for 1.4 billion citizens.

Existing Measures and Gaps

India has implemented affidavits mandating criminal and asset disclosures since 2003 Supreme Court orders, reducing some opacities, and ECI curbs like cash limits (Rs 2,000) and MCC. Post-2024 bond verdict, SBI disclosed data, enhancing scrutiny. Yet gaps persist: delayed convictions allow tainted candidates, parties defy MCC without penalty, and RTI exclusion shields funding. Seizures rose sevenfold, indicating persistent issues.

India's regulatory framework against money-muscle power includes key measures like mandatory candidate affidavits since the 2003 Supreme Court orders in *Union of India v. ADR*, requiring disclosures of criminal cases, assets, and liabilities to enhance transparency. The Election Commission of India (ECI) enforces the Model Code of Conduct (MCC), cash seizure limits (Rs 2,000 per person for voter inducements), and expenditure ceilings, while post-2024 electoral bonds verdict, State Bank of India disclosed donor data, revealing Rs 15,000+ crores funnelled mostly to BJP.

Key Measures

Affidavits and Monitoring: Form 26 disclosures since 2003 cut opacity; ECI's c Vigil app enables real-time violation reporting, aiding 1.3 crore checks in 2024.

Financial Checks: Rs 4,650 crore seizures in 2024 (sevenfold rise) via Income Tax and police raids deterred overt cash-for-votes.

Post-Bond Reforms: Supreme Court's February 2024 ruling mandated SBI data release by March, exposing 90% corporate donations and quid pro quo patterns.

Critical Gaps Delayed convictions—only 2% MPs disqualified despite cases—let 46% tainted 2024 winners (251 MPs) contest freely. Parties flout MCC routinely without penalties, as ECI lacks contempt powers. RTI Act excludes political parties, shielding internal funding; enforcement remains reactive, not preventive, perpetuating the nexus amid rising costs (Rs 1.35 lakh crore unofficial estimates). Bridging these demands fast-track courts, statutory MCC status, and full disclosure laws.

Proposed Reforms

Targeted reforms can curb money and muscle effectively.

- **Decriminalization:** Disqualify candidates on charge framing for heinous crimes (heinous offences threshold), fast-track courts for MPs/MLAs.
- **Funding Transparency:** State funding of elections, RTI for parties, cap corporate donations.
- **Campaign Transparency:** Empower ECI to revoke star campaigners for MCC breaches, audit expenditures pre-election.
- **Tech and Voter Safeguards:** 100% VVPAT verification, single electoral roll.
- **Party Reforms:** Inner-party democracy, ban cash donations.

Global Lessons

Countries worldwide offer proven models adaptable to India's money-muscle challenges. Greece's shift to proportional representation (PR) in 2004 enhanced seat-vote proportionality, reducing major-party dominance and coercion via broader coalitions. Italy's 2017 Rosato law balanced majoritarian (37%) and PR (53%) systems with a 3% threshold, curbing fragmentation while ensuring fairness post-frequent collapses. Lesotho's 2002 mixed-member PR (MMP) improved proportionality from 0.82 to 0.95, empowering smaller parties and diluting strongman influence in violence-prone polls.

Hungary's preferential vote transfer system lets surplus votes boost weaker candidates, enhancing equity without full PR upheaval. India's context—diverse federalism, 46% criminal MPs—favours hybrid reforms like simultaneous elections ("One Nation, One Election"), slashing costs 50% by halving cycles, alongside state funding and spending caps. Canada's real-time digital disclosures and Germany's donation bans provide templates to dismantle oligarchic capture, fostering issue-based democracy. (112 words)

Conclusion:

Electoral reforms must prioritize transparency, accountability, and equity to counter money and muscle, securing India's democratic future. Implementing ECI, court, and committee proposals will ensure mandates serve the people. Delayed action risks irreversible damage; concerted parliamentary, ECI, and societal efforts are imperative.

The pervasive influence of money and muscle power demands urgent, comprehensive electoral reforms to safeguard India's democratic mandate. Implementing ECI proposals—such as immediate disqualification for heinous charges, state funding of elections, full RTI transparency for parties, and enhanced MCC enforcement—alongside fast-track courts and expenditure audits, will dismantle this nexus. Global models like Greece's proportional representation offer adaptable frameworks to curb costs and coercion. Swift parliamentary action, judicial oversight, and voter awareness are imperative; failure risks oligarchic decay, betraying 900 million citizens. Restoring integrity ensures elections truly reflect the people's will, securing a vibrant democratic future.

References

1. Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR). (2009–2024). Analysis of criminal background, assets, and liabilities of Members of Parliament. New Delhi: ADR.



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : 2230-9578 | Website: <https://jrdrv.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

2. Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR). (2024). Analysis of candidates and winners in the 18th Lok Sabha elections. New Delhi: ADR.
3. Election Commission of India (ECI). (2024). Statement of election expenditure by political parties and candidates: Lok Sabha Elections 2024. New Delhi: ECI.
4. Election Commission of India. (2024). Seizure reports during Model Code of Conduct enforcement. New Delhi: ECI.
5. Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms. (1990). Report on Electoral Reforms. New Delhi: Government of India.
6. International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA). (2018). Political finance regulations around the world. Stockholm: IDEA.
7. Kapur, D., & Vaishnav, M. (2018). Costs of democracy: Political finance in India. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
8. Law Commission of India. (1999). 170th Report on Electoral Reforms. New Delhi: Government of India.
9. Law Commission of India. (2014). 244th Report on Electoral Disqualifications. New Delhi: Government of India.
10. National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC). (2002). Report of the NCRWC. New Delhi: Government of India.
11. Norris, P. (2015). Why elections fail. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
12. Supreme Court of India. (2002). Union of India v. Association for Democratic Reforms, (2002) 5 SCC 294.
13. Supreme Court of India. (2003). People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) v. Union of India, (2003) 4 SCC 399.
14. Supreme Court of India. (2024). Association for Democratic Reforms & Anr. v. Union of India (Electoral Bonds Case), Writ Petition (Civil) No. 880 of 2017.
15. Vaishnav, M. (2017). When crime pays: Money and muscle in Indian politics. New Haven: Yale University Press.



Original Article

College Libraries as Catalysts for Viksit Bharat 2047: Innovation, Inclusion and Knowledge Economy

Ravikiran Subhash More

Librarian, M. S. Kakade College, Someshwarnagar
Tal- Baramati, Dist- Pune, Maharashtra
Email: 0303ravi@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180243

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 190-193

February 2026

Submitted: 21 Jan. 2026

Revised: 31 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 11 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract:

The national vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 is highlighting the progress, innovation, and equity as key priorities for India's future. And for achieving this vision, the higher education institutions are expected to play a major role by improving the quality of learning, strengthening research, promoting skill development, and ensuring social inclusion. So in this process, college libraries remain important institutions because they support students, teachers, and researchers by providing access to knowledge resources and academic guidance. In the digital age, libraries are not limited to book circulation; they are gradually becoming learning support centers, research assistance units, and digital knowledge hubs. So in this paper we discuss how college libraries can act as catalysts for Viksit Bharat 2047 by supporting innovation, inclusion, and the knowledge economy. It highlights major opportunities for college libraries such as digital transformation, improved access to e-resources, institutional repositories, open educational resources (OER), and user education through the programmes like information literacy and digital literacy programs. It also emphasizes the growing role of libraries in supporting research quality through services such as plagiarism awareness, citation guidance, and research support activities. At the same time, the paper identifies important challenges that may limit the contribution of college libraries. These include uneven digital infrastructure across institutions, limited budgets for library development, shortage of trained manpower, lack of regular training, and low awareness among users about library services. The paper suggests practical strategies for strengthening college libraries, including policy-level recognition, increased investment in infrastructure, continuous capacity building for librarians, collaborative resource sharing, and inclusive service design for diverse learners. Finally it concludes that college libraries can significantly contribute to national development by becoming active partners in teaching, learning, research, innovation, and equitable access to knowledge. Strengthening college libraries should therefore be considered an essential step towards achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047.

Keywords: College Libraries, Viksit Bharat 2047, Innovation, Inclusion, Knowledge Economy, NEP 2020

Introduction:

The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 aims to transform the country into a developed country by 2047, by marking a century of independence. This vision is strongly connected with quality education, scientific research, technological innovation, and social equity. In this modern knowledge society, development depends not only on economic growth but also on the ability of institutions to produce skilled citizens, research outcomes, and inclusive opportunities. That's why the Universities and colleges therefore become central in achieving national development goals. As we know that all academic libraries are foundational institutions in higher education. They provide access to scholarly content, support teaching-learning, and also enable research activities. In the past, libraries were primarily collection-centered and print-based. But due to digital transformation, changing learning habits, and the growth of online resources have altered the role of college libraries.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Ravikiran Subhash More, Librarian, M. S. Kakade College, Someshwarnagar, Tal- Baramati, Dist- Pune, Maharashtra

How to cite this article:

More, R. S. (2026). College Libraries as Catalysts for Viksit Bharat 2047: Innovation, Inclusion and Knowledge Economy. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 190–193.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18656526>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18656526





Today, college libraries are expected to provide digital access, research support, information literacy training, and inclusive services. They also support academic quality standards and accreditation frameworks like NAAC, NBA. This paper argues that college libraries can act as catalysts for Viksit Bharat 2047 by strengthening three major dimensions: innovation, inclusion, and the knowledge economy. At the same time, libraries face challenges such as funding constraints, unequal digital infrastructure, and the need for continuous capacity building. A balanced understanding of both opportunities and challenges is essential for future planning.

Objectives of the Study:

- To examine the changing role of college libraries in India,
- To link library development with the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047,
- To analyze the contribution of college libraries towards innovation, inclusion, and the knowledge economy,
- To identify challenges in strengthening college libraries,
- To suggest strategies for building future-ready college libraries.

College libraries in the Context of Viksit Bharat 2047:

The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 requires a strong education system and a research-driven economy. Hence the Higher education institutions are expected to produce skilled graduates, encourage innovation, and strengthen India’s global competitiveness. College libraries support these outcomes by ensuring reliable access to quality resources and by building the academic capacity of students and researchers. A developed nation also requires inclusion and equity. Access to information is closely connected to educational opportunities. Libraries, by nature, are inclusive institutions. They can reduce knowledge inequality by providing shared access to resources and learning spaces. In the Indian context, where socio-economic and digital divides still exist, college libraries can serve as bridges between privileged and disadvantaged learners.

Changing Role of College libraries:

College libraries have moved from being book-centered spaces to becoming digital knowledge centers. This shift has taken place because the use of online information has increased rapidly in recent years. Students and Learners are now giving more preference to quick access to digital resources and support services. At the same time, higher education institutions are focusing more on research output, which has increased the need for libraries to provide research-related support. Libraries now provide access to e-resources, digital repositories, and online services. They also support academic writing, research ethics, citation practices, and information literacy.

Modern college libraries are no longer only quiet places for reading books. They are now becoming learning commons where students can study, work together on assignments, use computers and internet facilities, access e-resources, and get guidance from librarians on finding reliable information and improving study and research skills. This change is important for the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 because quality education depends not only on having learning materials, but also on strong academic support systems that help students learn effectively, develop skills, and succeed in higher education.

College libraries as Catalysts: A Conceptual Framework:

The role of college libraries in Viksit Bharat 2047 can be understood through a simple model. Libraries contribute through three connected dimensions: innovation, inclusion, and the knowledge economy. These dimensions are supported by four key enablers: digital infrastructure, skilled librarianship, policy support, and collaboration.

Table 1: Conceptual Linkage between Libraries and Viksit Bharat 2047

Dimension	Library Contribution	Expected National Outcome
Innovation	Research support, repositories, access to scholarly content, patent and standards information	Strong research output, innovation culture, entrepreneurship
Inclusion	Equal access, digital literacy, multilingual resources, accessibility services	Reduced educational inequality, inclusive growth
Knowledge Economy	Skill development, information literacy, employability resources, lifelong learning support	Skilled workforce, productivity, global competitiveness

This model suggests that college libraries are not isolated service units. They contribute directly to national development through education, research, and skill-building.

College libraries and Innovation:

The Innovation is a central goal of Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. The Innovation requires updated knowledge, research training, and strong academic ecosystems. The college libraries can support innovation by providing access to quality resources such as journals, databases, e-books, and reference materials. They also guide users by different ways



like helping in conducting literature reviews, identifying research gaps, and using citation and reference management tools. In recent years, libraries have also started supporting institutional repositories and these repositories preserve theses, dissertations, faculty publications, and institutional research output. This way college library strengthens research visibility and also contributes to the global ranking and recognition of institutions.

Entrepreneurship can also be supported by the college libraries as many universities and colleges now have incubation centers and startup initiatives. Libraries can help such initiatives by providing access to business information, market research reports, patents, and government schemes. When libraries act as knowledge partners in innovation ecosystems, they support both academic and economic development.

College libraries and Inclusion:

For national development Inclusion is very essential. No any country can achieve progress if large group of the society remain excluded from quality education and knowledge access. So the college libraries support this inclusion by providing shared access to learning resources. And it is a fact that in many colleges, libraries are the only place where students can access computers, internet, reference books, and scholarly journals. The learners of first-generation who may not have academic support at home they also get support from the college libraries. Libraries improve the academic confidence of such students through the organizing orientation programs, providing guidance on academic reading, and training in resource use. Libraries also provide assistive technologies, accessible resources, and barrier-free services to the learners with disabilities.

There is no doubt that multilingual access is important aspect of inclusion in India. Many students learn better in their own regional languages. Hence the libraries can strengthen inclusion by providing resources in different Indian languages and by promoting local knowledge content. And this approach is also aligns very well with the National Education Policy 2020 which emphasis on multilingualism and inclusive education.

College libraries and the Knowledge Economy:

A knowledge economy of any country is mainly depends on skilled people, output of research, innovation, and knowledge-based industries. So by providing and strengthening information literacy, digital literacy, and lifelong learning the college libraries contribute to this knowledge economy. In today's world, students essentially have the ability to search the information very effectively, evaluate the sources critically, and use that information ethically. And these skills can easily teach the college libraries through the well structured information literacy programmes.

The college libraries also play an important role in improving employability among students. Many students use the library to access competitive exam books, previous question papers, career guidance materials, and information about scholarships and job opportunities. These libraries also provide access to digital learning platforms, online courses, and skill development resources, which help students to learn beyond the classroom. When libraries actively support career preparation and skill building, they help students become more confident and job-ready. To achieve the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047 a skilled and informed workforce is very essential.

Opportunities for Strengthening College libraries:

India has several opportunities to strengthen college libraries. The National Education Policy 2020 gives a supportive framework for improving quality research, multidisciplinary learning, and digital education. Therefore the college libraries can align with these priorities by strengthening their e-resources, services to support research, and learning spaces. The growth of open educational resources (OER) is another major opportunity for the same by which libraries can curate and promote OER to reduce the cost burden on students. Libraries can also support faculty in creating and sharing institutional learning materials.

Collaboration among libraries can also be an important opportunity. Because through the consortia libraries can improve access at lower costs by resource sharing, and shared digital platforms. Such collaboration can also play vital role to reduce inequality between well-funded institutions and smaller rural colleges.

Challenges Faced by College libraries:

Despite their potential, college libraries face several challenges in contributing effectively to Viksit Bharat 2047. The most common challenge faced by college libraries is limited funding. In India many colleges allocate small budgets for library development. So, inadequate allocation of fund affects the purchase of books, subscription to journals, and investment in digital infrastructure. As the same time unequal infrastructure is another major challenge which is faced by college libraries. While some universities have advanced digital libraries, many rural and semi-urban colleges lack reliable internet and modern facilities. The skill gaps also affect library transformation. At current situation the librarians are increasingly expected to manage different digital platforms, research support services, and technology-based systems. So, without regular training and capacity building these college libraries may not be able to deliver modern services effectively.

Low awareness and underuse of library services is another challenge. In many institutions, students use the library mainly during the exams, and faculty also not fully integrates the library resources into their teaching. That's why libraries must increase awareness through orientation, outreach programs, and active academic partnerships.



Suggested Strategies for Future-Ready College libraries:

To strengthen college libraries for Viksit Bharat 2047, certain strategies are essential.

Table 2: Challenges and Practical Strategies

Key Challenge	Practical Strategy
Low Funding	Standard Library Budget Norms, Resource Sharing, Phased Development Plans
Unequal Digital Infrastructure	Priority Investment in Internet, Automation, e-resources, Digital Labs
Skill gaps among Staff	Continuous Professional Development, Training with LIS Schools, Online Certification
Underuse of Library Services	Orientation Programs, Integration with Curriculum, Faculty-Library Partnerships
Lack of Inclusion Services	Assistive Technologies, Multilingual Resources, Accessibility Planning

There is need to libraries to develop research support units which provides services like literature search guidance, citation training, plagiarism awareness, and repository support for their users. And to strengthen this role of libraries the collaboration is needed with academic departments and research cells of the institutions.

Key Observations:

The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 requires institutions that support knowledge creation, innovation, and inclusive development. And college libraries already have a strong foundation in knowledge services. However, college libraries have need of modernization, strategic planning, and policy support to fully contribute to national goals. The role of libraries should be understood beyond book circulation. The libraries of academic institutions directly contribute to academic quality, research output, and skill development. Hence, if India aims to strengthen its knowledge economy, college libraries must be treated as strategic partners in higher education.

At the same time, the challenges are real. The role of libraries can be weakening because of digital divide, unequal infrastructure, and limited budgets. Therefore, the transformation of college libraries must be planned with inclusion and sustainability in mind. So, well balanced approach is necessary for that, where technology and innovation are guided by equity and human-centered service design.

Conclusion:

College libraries can play a significant role in achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047. They support innovation through research services and knowledge access, and also promote inclusion through equitable resource availability, and strengthen the knowledge economy through literacy and skill development. The college libraries also contribute to academic quality, employability, and lifelong learning. However, to act as true catalysts of national development, college libraries require adequate funding, modern digital infrastructure, skilled librarians, and strong institutional recognition. To strengthen the impact of libraries collaboration, open resources, and inclusive service models will be helpful. In conclusion, college libraries should be positioned as development-oriented institutions within higher education. With strategic planning and support, they can become powerful drivers of innovation, inclusion, and knowledge economy, contributing meaningfully to the realization of Viksit Bharat 2047.

References:

- Muppidi, S. R., Kothapati, K. S. R., & Kottapalli, S. S. (2025). Viksit Bharat@ 2047: Transforming Public Libraries into Engines of Knowledge and Innovation.
- Paladhi, M. M., Sinha, A., & Ramesh, D. (2026). The Role of Libraries in Combating Cybersecurity Threats and Promoting Academic Integrity in the Context of Viksit Bharat 2047. *Indian Knowledge Systems and Viksit Bharat 2047: Library and Information Science and Allied Subjects*, 223.
- Patra, J., & Das, P. C. B. S. K. (2025). Smart Libraries and Makerspaces in School and College Libraries: Innovations, Challenges, and Their Role in Empowering a Viksit Bharat 2047.
- Mechieo, K., Nath, K., & Purkayastha, N. (2025, December). Libraries as Community Service Platforms for Digital Literacy: A Comparative Framework for Rural and Urban India in the Vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. In *International Conference on Smart Systems and Social Management (ICSSSM 2025)* (pp. 441-453). Atlantis Press.
- Mathangi, R. K. Integrating Cloud, Blockchain, and AI in Libraries: Democratizing Knowledge for Viksit Bharat 2047.
- National education Policy (2020), Ministry of Human Resource Development , Government of India https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf
- Gaurav, Kumar. (2024). Vikshit Bharat 2047: Role of Libraries for Country Development.
- Negi, Dheeraj & Goel, Sapna. (2025). Vision@2047: Roadmap for Future-Ready Libraries in Viksit Bharat. *International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology*. 15. 1-44.



Original Article

Building a Knowledge-Based Innovation Ecosystem for India's Transition to a Developed Nation

Vasavi V¹, Dr. K B Rangappa²
Research Scholar¹,
Senior Professor²

^{1,2} Department of Studies in Economics, Davangere University, Shivagangotri, Davangere, Karnataka
Email: vasaviv1999@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180244

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 194-198

February 2026

Submitted: 21 Jan. 2026

Revised: 31 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 11 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract

India's transition to a developed nation by the mid-21st century depends increasingly on building a strong knowledge-based innovation ecosystem. As the global economy becomes driven by knowledge, technology, and innovation, this study examines India's progress by analysing key components such as human capital, R&D investment, innovation infrastructure, entrepreneurship, and ICT. Using secondary data from sources including the World Intellectual Property Organisation, World Bank, OECD, and UNESCO, the paper evaluates India's performance through indicators like the Global Innovation Index, R&D expenditure, tertiary education enrollment, and the Knowledge Economy Index. The findings indicate steady improvement, reflected in rising GII rankings, expanded higher education participation, increased R&D spending, and the emergence of innovation clusters in Bengaluru, Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai, supported by initiatives such as Digital India, Startup India, and the National Education Policy 2020. Despite this progress, challenges persist, including low R&D intensity, uneven education quality, skill mismatches, weak industry-academia linkages, and limited private sector participation. The study concludes that sustained investment in R&D, education quality, skills, and coordinated innovation policies is essential for accelerating India's transition to a competitive and sustainable knowledge-based economy.

Keywords Knowledge-based economy, Innovation ecosystem, Research and Development (R&D), Human capital, Global Innovation Index, Knowledge Economy Index, Digital transformation

Introduction

India faces a significant moment in which its desire to emerge as a developed nation by the mid-21st century pivots on transforming reliance on natural resources and labour-intensive goods towards a knowledge-based, innovation-driven ecosystem. The world economy is more and more dominated by knowledge, technology, digital capacity and innovation-driven competitiveness. For India, with its youth dividend and growing digital and technology-enabled infrastructure and capabilities, accelerating the development of a vibrant ecosystem for innovation is not simply an economic necessity; it has become a strategic imperative for long-term growth and national transformation. A knowledge-based innovation ecosystem integrates human capital development, research and development (R&D), digital infrastructure, entrepreneurship, and supportive institutions to generate, diffuse, and apply new ideas. Such an ecosystem enables a country to move up the value chain, enhance productivity, and create high-quality employment. India has made remarkable progress through initiatives such as Digital India, Startup India, Make in India, Atal Innovation Mission, and the National Education Policy 2020, which collectively aim to strengthen innovation capacity and promote a knowledge-centric development model. However, gaps persist in research funding, industry-academia collaboration, technology commercialisation, and equitable access to digital opportunities.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18656571



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Vasavi V, Research Scholar, Department of Studies in Economics, Davangere University, Shivagangotri, Davangere, Karnataka

How to cite this article:

V, V., & Rangappa, K. B. (2026). Building a Knowledge-Based Innovation Ecosystem for India's Transition to a Developed Nation. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 194–198.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18656571>



To become a developed nation, India must harness its demographic dividend, strengthen technological readiness, and promote innovation across all sectors. A strong knowledge-based ecosystem will drive inclusive growth, global competitiveness, and sustainable development, enabling India to build a skilled, future-ready society with indigenous solutions to global challenges. The global economy is undergoing a rapid structural transformation driven by knowledge, innovation, and technology. Countries that invest in human capital, research capabilities, digital systems, and innovation-driven enterprises have been able to transition to high-income status. India, currently a lower-middle-income nation, aims to become a developed nation. India's strengths—such as its demographic dividend, IT capabilities, expanding digital infrastructure, and growing startup ecosystem—provide strong foundations for a knowledge-based economy. However, challenges such as low R&D expenditure, skill mismatches, uneven digital access, and limited research commercialisation constrain the transition. This study empirically evaluates India's readiness and the role of knowledge-based innovation in economic development.

Review of literature.

India's transition toward a knowledge-based innovation economy has been widely discussed in contemporary scholarship, with emphasis on the critical foundations required to support this transformation. Central to this shift is the establishment of a robust Intellectual Property (IP) regime that enhances innovation, encourages technology commercialisation, and attracts high-value research and development investments, thereby moving the economy from a manufacturing orientation to one centred on creation and monetisation (Anand, 2025). Education also plays a pivotal role, with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 promoting holistic, multidisciplinary learning and vocational integration to build the human capital necessary for a knowledge-driven society (Nayak & Nayak, 2025). Furthermore, advancements in science and technology (S&T) are vital, as they catalyse progress across sectors, expand access to services, and strengthen sustainable development practices (Kumar & Singh, 2023). Collaboration among government, private industry, and civil society is equally essential, particularly for addressing challenges such as inequality and digital divides, thus ensuring that innovation becomes inclusive and accessible (Singh, 2025; Singhal, 2025). Scholars further argue that fostering competitive advantage through a well-designed innovation policy is crucial in a globalising economy where knowledge creation and implementation drive long-term growth (Zaremba, 2015). Taken together, these insights suggest that a comprehensive approach integrating IP, education, and S&T is essential for India to advance toward its long-term developmental aspirations.

Objectives.

- To study the key components of a knowledge-based innovation economy.
- To evaluate India's innovation performance and its role in becoming a developed knowledge economy, compared with past trends and peer economies.
- To identify and study the main challenges in building a knowledge-based innovation ecosystem in India.

1. Key Components of a Knowledge-Based Innovation Economy.

1. **Human Capital:** Role of skilled labour, education, and talent development in fostering innovation.
2. **Research and Development (R&D):** Investment in scientific research, technology development, and innovation activities.
3. **Innovation Infrastructure:** Availability of institutions, laboratories, incubators, and technology parks that support innovation.
4. **Knowledge Creation and Diffusion:** Mechanisms for generating new ideas and spreading knowledge across sectors.
5. **Entrepreneurship and Start-ups:** Support for innovation-driven enterprises and commercialisation of ideas.
6. **Information and Communication Technology (ICT):** Digital infrastructure enabling knowledge sharing and innovation.
7. **Policy and Institutional Support:** Government policies, legal frameworks, and incentives that encourage a knowledge-based economy.

2. Evidence of Improvement in India's Innovation-Based Knowledge Economy.

India's knowledge-based innovation ecosystem has shown notable growth over the past decade, reflected in improvements in the Global Innovation Index (GII), Knowledge Economy Index (KEI), R&D expenditure, and tertiary education enrollment. These indicators highlight India's gradual transition toward a knowledge-driven economy, emphasising human capital, technology adoption, and innovation capacity. Despite progress, gaps remain in innovation inputs, skill development, and infrastructure, underscoring the need for continued policy support and investment.

2. Global Innovation Index (GII) Trends in India (2011–2015).

India's innovation-based knowledge economy has strengthened significantly between 2011 and 2025. In the early phase (2011–2015), India's Global Innovation Index (GII) performance was weak, with rankings in the low 60s and a decline to 81st place in 2015, reflecting limited R&D investment, low researcher density, inadequate institutional support, and insufficient innovation infrastructure. However, from 2016 onwards, India began a steady upward



trajectory, improving to 60th in 2017, 57th in 2018, 52nd in 2019, and entering the global Top 50 for the first time in 2020. This progress continued with rankings of 48th (2020), 46th (2021), 40th (2022 and 2023), 39th (2024), and finally 38th in 2025—India's highest-ever position. The improvement is also reflected in India's growing innovation efficiency. In 2025, India ranks much higher in innovation outputs (32nd) than in innovation inputs (52nd), indicating a strong ability to convert limited resources into significant outcomes. India consistently performs strongly in key knowledge-driven areas such as ICT services exports (1st globally), domestic market scale (3rd), late-stage venture capital activity (4th), and unicorn valuation as a share of GDP. These indicators show a rising trend in India's high-tech entrepreneurship, digital economy strength, and knowledge-intensive business landscape.

India's recognition as home to four major global innovation clusters—Bengaluru, Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai—further demonstrates the deepening of its knowledge ecosystem. These clusters are hubs of patenting, research activity, advanced engineering, and digital innovation, reflecting strong university–industry linkages and the agglomeration of high-skilled talent. Importantly, India performs above the expected level of innovation for its income level, suggesting that innovation acts as a multiplier for economic development. Improvements in productivity, technology adoption, venture capital flows, high-tech manufacturing, and digital infrastructure further highlight India's transition from a factor-driven to a knowledge- and innovation-driven economy. Overall, the rise from the 60s in 2011 to 38th in 2025, combined with strong output performance and expanding technology clusters, provides clear evidence that India's innovation-based knowledge economy is steadily improving and aligning with the characteristics of an emerging developed nation.

1. Comparison with Top 10 GII Countries: Evidence of India's Innovation Progress

Compared to the Top 10 most innovative countries—such as Switzerland, Sweden, the United States, Singapore, and China—India's GII rank of 38th in 2025 shows strong progress but also highlights a clear gap with global innovation leaders. For example, Switzerland and Singapore maintain top positions because they combine very high R&D investment, world-class universities, and strong industry–research collaboration, while India still ranks lower in inputs such as human capital, institutions, and business sophistication. However, India is gradually closing the gap through strong output-driven strengths like ICT services exports (1st globally) and rapid growth of unicorn startups, which resemble the high-tech innovation seen in countries like the United States and China. This shows that while India is not yet at the level of the top innovators, its knowledge-based innovation economy is steadily improving and beginning to exhibit features similar to advanced innovation-driven nations

a. R&D Expenditure Trend in India (2011–2025)

1. Absolute Growth in R&D Spending.

India's gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) has more than **doubled over the last decade**, rising from approximately ₹60,196 crore in FY2011 to around ₹127,381 crore by FY2021–22. This reflects a consistent increase in absolute funding for research activities across government and institutional sectors, pointing to stronger resource allocation for science, technology, and innovation.

2. R&D as a Percentage of GDP

While absolute R&D spending has increased, India's **R&D intensity (R&D expenditure as % of GDP)** has remained relatively low and fairly flat over time:

- In 2011, R&D spending stood at around **0.76% of GDP**.
- Throughout the 2010s, this share gradually declined, reaching about **0.65–0.67% of GDP by 2016–2020**.
- By 2020, R&D expenditure remained at **approximately 0.65% of GDP**, showing only modest growth relative to GDP size.

This trend indicates that although India is investing more in R&D in absolute terms, its R&D intensity as a share of national output has not increased significantly and remains well below that of many advanced and emerging innovation economies.

3. Comparison with Global Standards.

India's R&D intensity of around **0.64–0.66% of GDP** is significantly lower than that of major innovation leaders:

- **China:** ~2.4% of GDP
- **United States:** ~3.5% of GDP
- **Israel:** ~5.7% of GDP

Moreover, the **private sector contributes about one-third of R&D spending**, much lower than in economies like China or the U.S., where private firms typically contribute **around 75% of total R&D investment**. This suggests that **public institutions still dominate R&D funding in India**, and greater private engagement could accelerate innovation output and economic impact.

a. India's Tertiary Enrollment Trends. India's Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for tertiary education, which measures the proportion of the eligible population enrolled in higher education, has risen steadily in recent years, reaching about



33–34% by 2023–2024 (Helgi Library, 2025). This represents significant progress from much lower levels in past decades. Historically, between 1980 and 2023, India's tertiary GER increased from very low single digits to over 30%, reflecting expanded access to higher education, greater institutional capacity, and growing participation across different regions and demographic groups.

Comparison With Global & Regional Peers

Compared with global and regional peers, India's tertiary education enrollment shows both progress and gaps. The global average tertiary GER is around 40–43%, which is higher than India's approximately 33% (UNESCO, 2024). In high-income and developed regions, such as Europe and North America, tertiary GER often exceeds 75%, reflecting much broader participation (UNESCO, 2024). Among emerging economies, China's tertiary enrollment has surged to levels often above 50–70%, outpacing India's growth, while other Asian countries like Vietnam have also achieved higher GERs, illustrating regional variation in higher education expansion (Crizac, 2025). Within South Asia, India's GER is generally higher than that of smaller neighbours, such as Pakistan and Bangladesh, due to its larger education system and capacity, although absolute comparisons vary depending on the year and source (World Bank, 2025). Overall, while India has made substantial strides in expanding tertiary education enrollment over the past decades, it still lags behind global averages and many emerging and developed economies, highlighting the need for continued policy focus on access, quality, and equity in higher education.

India's Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) Trend

Under the **Knowledge Assessment Methodology (KAM)** framework of the World Bank, India's **Knowledge Economy Index (KEI)** shows slow and limited improvement over time. India's KEI score increased only marginally from around 2.72 in the mid-1990s to about 2.75 in the latest available estimates, reflecting modest progress in ICT diffusion, expansion of higher education, and basic innovation capacity. However, India continues to lag in the innovation system pillar, particularly due to low R&D expenditure, weak industry–academia linkages, uneven quality of research institutions and laboratories, and regional disparities in innovation infrastructure.

1. Comparison with Top Knowledge Economy Countries

In contrast, leading knowledge economies such as the United States, Sweden, Finland, Germany, and South Korea consistently record **very high KEI scores ranging from about 7.5 to above 9.0**. These countries benefit from strong institutional frameworks, high investment in R&D, world-class universities and research laboratories, well-developed technology parks and incubators, and advanced ICT infrastructure. The substantial gap between India and these nations highlights that, despite gradual progress, India must significantly strengthen its innovation infrastructure and knowledge creation systems to transition toward a fully developed knowledge-based economy.

Key Challenges in Building a Knowledge-Based Innovation Ecosystem in India.

Building a knowledge-based innovation ecosystem is critical for India's transition to a developed and competitive economy. However, several structural and institutional challenges continue to limit the effective creation, diffusion, and commercialisation of knowledge.

- a. **Low R&D Investment:** India's expenditure on research and development remains below 0.7% of GDP, far lower than leading innovation economies such as the United States, China, and South Korea, limiting advanced research and technological breakthroughs.
- b. **Education Quality and Learning Outcomes:** While access to education has expanded, variations in quality, limited emphasis on critical thinking, research skills, and interdisciplinary learning, and uneven institutional standards weaken the foundation of a knowledge-driven economy.
- c. **Skill Mismatch and Employability Gaps:** A mismatch persists between educational curricula and industry requirements, resulting in shortages of innovation-ready skills, particularly in advanced technologies and research-intensive fields.
- d. **Weak Industry–Academia Linkages:** Limited collaboration between universities, research institutions, and industry constrains knowledge transfer, patenting, and commercialisation of academic research.
- e. **Uneven Innovation Infrastructure:** Research laboratories, incubators, and technology parks remain concentrated in a few urban clusters, restricting regional inclusiveness in innovation.
- f. **Digital Divide and ICT Access Gaps:** Inequalities in internet connectivity, digital literacy, and access to technology limit participation in innovation, especially in rural and disadvantaged regions.
- g. **Limited Private Sector Participation in R&D:** Innovation activity remains heavily dependent on public funding, with private R&D investment significantly lower than in advanced innovation economies.
- h. **Institutional and Policy Coordination Issues:** Overlapping mandates, regulatory complexity, and implementation gaps reduce the effectiveness of education, research, and innovation policies.
- i. **Challenges in Research Commercialisation:** Weak intellectual property management systems, limited early-stage finance, and slow adoption of new technologies hinder the scaling of innovations



Conclusion

India has strengthened its knowledge-based innovation ecosystem through improved Global Innovation Index rankings, expanded higher education, rising R&D activity, and major initiatives such as Digital India, Startup India, and NEP 2020. Innovation hubs in cities like Bengaluru and Delhi have further boosted entrepreneurship and technology adoption. However, challenges such as low R&D intensity, uneven quality of education, skill mismatches, weak industry-academia collaboration, and regional disparities remain. Addressing these through higher public and private investment, quality education and skills, stronger partnerships, and inclusive digital infrastructure is essential for sustainable, inclusive growth and India's transition to a developed economy.

References.

1. Anand, V. (2025). Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Crafting A Future-Ready IP Regime For A Developed India. *International Journal For Multidisciplinary Research*, 7(5). <https://doi.org/10.36948/ijfmr.2025.v07i05.55351>
2. Government of India. (2022). *Economic Survey 2021–22*. Ministry of Finance. <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>
3. Government of India. (2023). *Research and Development Statistics 2022–23*. Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Science and Technology. <https://dst.gov.in>
4. Kumar, R., & Singh, R. K. (2023). The Role of Science and Technology in Vikshit Bharat: Building a New Paradigm for India's Growth. *Journal of Global Values*, XIV(S.Issue), 215–222. <https://doi.org/10.31995/jgv.2023.v14is3.027>
5. Nayak, S. K., & Nayak, P. A. (2025). Transforming Education for Sustainable Economic Growth: Implementing NEP 2020 Towards Viksit Bharat @2047. *International Journal For Multidisciplinary Research*, 7(4). <https://doi.org/10.36948/ijfmr.2025.v07i04.54216>
6. OECD. (2023). *Main Science and Technology Indicators*. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. <https://www.oecd.org/sti>
7. Singh, A. (2025). India 2047: Key Drivers and Sectoral Catalysts for Achieving Developed Nation Status. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Engineering & Multidisciplinary Physical Sciences*, 13(3). <https://doi.org/10.37082/ijirmps.v13.i3.232441>
8. Singhal, S. (2025). Viksit Bharat 2047: Innovation and Technology. *International Journal For Multidisciplinary Research*, 7(4). <https://doi.org/10.36948/ijfmr.2025.v07i04.52694>
9. UNESCO Institute for Statistics. (2023). *Science, technology and innovation indicators: R&D expenditure and researchers*. <http://uis.unesco.org>
10. WIPO. (2025). *Global Innovation Index 2025: India Profile*. World Intellectual Property Organisation. <https://www.wipo.int> WIPO (2024).
11. World Bank. (2024). *Research and development expenditure (% of GDP) – India*. World Development Indicators. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS>
12. Zaremba, M. (2015). *Polityka innowacyjna kraju rozwijającego się na przykładzie Indii*. 26(1), 211–221. <https://doi.org/10.25944/ZNMWSE.2015.01.211221>
13. BA Notes. (2023). *Advancing social development: Education and health in India compared to global standards*. <https://banotes.org/indian-economy-i/education-health-social-development-india-global-standards> <https://www.banotes.org/> BA (Bachelor of Arts) Hub
14. Helgi Library. (2025). *Gross school enrollment (tertiary education) in India*. <https://www.helgilibrary.com/indicators/gross-school-enrollment-tertiary-education/india/> Helgi Library
15. IndexMundi(2025) *India – School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)*. <https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/india/school-enrollment> IndexMundi
16. TheGlobalEconomy.com. (2025). *India's tertiary school enrollment – data chart*. https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/India/Tertiary_school_enrollment/ TheGlobalEconomy.com
17. UNESCO. (2024). *World education statistics*. <https://tcf.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2024/06/World-Education-Statistics-2024.pdf> tcf.uis.unesco.org
18. World Bank. (2012). *Knowledge economy index (KEI) and knowledge assessment methodology (KAM): User guide*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
19. World Bank. (2018). *World development report 2018: Learning to realize education's promise*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
20. World Bank. (Various years). *Knowledge assessment methodology (KAM) database*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Original Article

Role of Renewable Energy in Sustainable Development of India

Dr. Samira J. Bagewadi

Lecturer of Economics, Vidya Samvardhak Mandal, Independent P.U. College, Nipani.

Email: samirabagewadi@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: JRD -2026-180245
ISSN: 2230-9578
Volume 18
Issue 2(I)
Pp. 199-203
February 2026

Abstract

Renewable energy sources are essential for sustainable development. It is the best option for countries looking for the stabilised growth with the reduction of CO2 and promotes energy security. This study focuses on the renewable energy and its potentiality of India. As of 2025, total renewable capacity (including hydro) surpassed 258 GW. According to press information bureau India installed 132.85GW solar power, 53.99 GW wind power, 11.61 bio energy, 5.16 and small hydro energy as on 30.11.2025. But coal remained dominant at 46% of total energy supply in 2023. This research paper also highlights that there is 2.07 CO2 emissions in Metric Tons (MT) per capita in 2023 which was 1.82 in 2021. To control this NITI Ayog has been assigned in India pledged its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Keywords: Renewable energy, Sustainable development, Solar and Wind energy, Climate Change.

Submitted: 21Jan. 2026
Revised: 31 Jan. 2026
Accepted: 11 Feb. 2026
Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Introduction about Renewable Energy

Energy is very important concept which is connected to every sector of the economy. It has been classified into two main parts. They are Renewable energy and Non-Renewable energy sources. Renewable energy is energy generated or made from natural resources that are constantly replaced naturally. These are also called as green energy or clean energy sources.

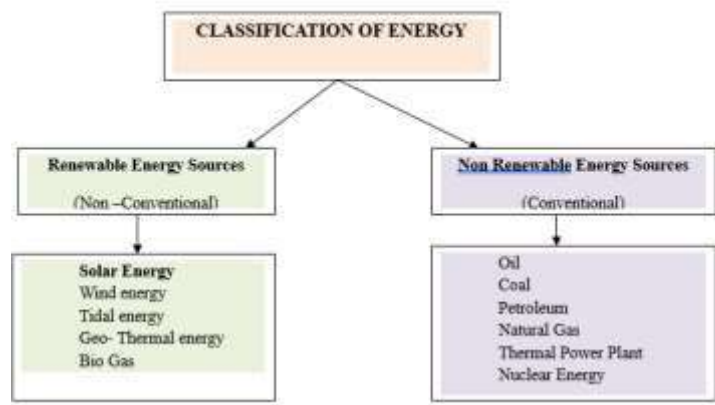
Renewable energy is the best option for the sustainable development of the country. Hence it became the trendy energy source in the world.

Classification of Energy

The concept energy is very broad topic. It has broadly classified into two categories as Renewable energy sources and non-renewable energy sources. Indians can get energy by both renewable and non-renewable sources, but for the sustainable development the most important source is renewable energy source.

The following chart representing about the classification of energy sources.

Chart: Classification of Energy



Quick Response Code:



Website:
<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:
10.5281/zenodo.18656636



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Samira J. Bagewadi, Lecturer of Economics, Vidya Samvardhak Mandal, Independent P.U. College, Nipani, Davangere, Karnataka

How to cite this article:

Bagewadi, S. J. (2026). Role of Renewable Energy in Sustainable Development of India. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 199–203. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18656636>

According to Brundtland, “it is the development that meets present needs without any compromising the ability of future generations to meet there on needs”. So, sustainable development became one of the most important goals of every country in the world.

Chart: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Energy Status of India

India is the 3rd largest energy consumer in the world. Its total installed capacity of approximately 496GW as on Aug 2025, driven by rapid industrialisation and 3.6% annual demand growth. The use of renewable energy sources constantly increased.^[2] The sector is heavily focused on reducing carbon footprints by increasing renewable capacity, with significant state-wise contributions from Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka.^[3] The following table is showing detail information regarding the energy requirement, energy supplied and energy not supplied in India.

Table 3: Year Wise Energy Status of India (In MU (Million Units))

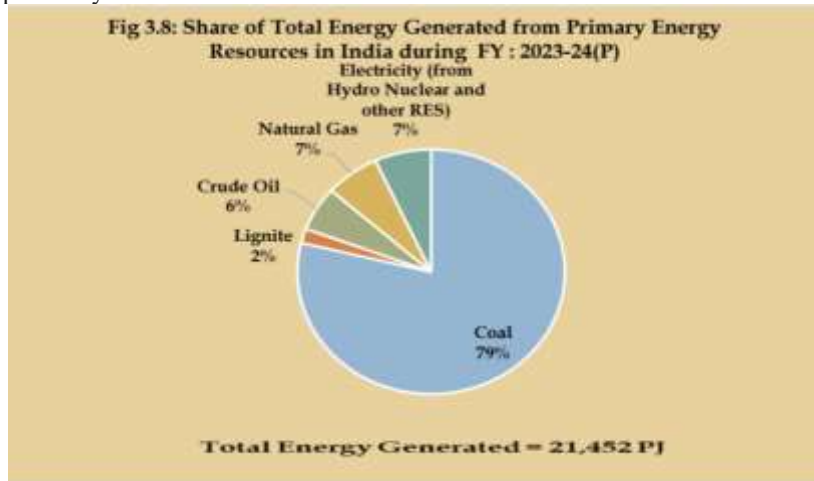
Year	Energy Requirement (MU)	Energy Supplied (MU)	Energy Not Supplied	Per
			(MU)	%
2011-12	9,37,199	8,57,886	79,313	8.5
2012-13	9,95,557	9,08,652	86,905	8.7
2013-14	10,02,257	9,59,829	42,428	4.2
2014-15	10,68,923	10,30,785	38,138	3.6
2015-16	11,14,408	10,90,850	23,558	2.1
2016-17	11,42,928	11,35,332	7,596	0.7
2017-18	12,13,326	12,04,697	8,629	0.7
2018-19	12,74,595	12,67,526	7,070	0.6
2019-20	12,91,010	12,84,444	6,566	0.5
2020-21	12,75,534	12,70,663	4,871	0.4
2021-22	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4
2022-23	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5
2023-24	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3
2024-25	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1

Source: Central Electricity Authority- Annual Report 2025 (Page no 72-73).

As per the Central Electricity Authority Annual Report-2025 in 2011-12 the energy requirement was 9,37,199 MU but supply was 8,57,886 MU and hence 79,313 MU energy is not supplied. This energy requirement increased up to 16,93,959 MU, but supply was 16,92,369 MU and hence deficit is 1,590 in 2024-25. This above table represents the gap between the energy requirement and energy supplied gradually goes on decreasing. It means the energy provision in the country gradually increasing and this made positive impact on economic activities of the country.

Why the Renewable Energy?

1. To reduce the dependency on coal

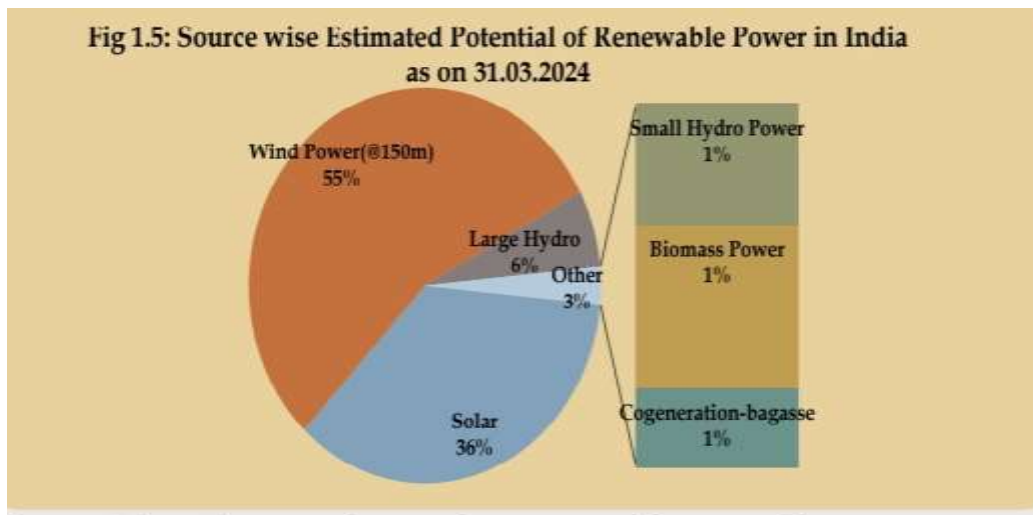


Source: Energy Statistics (www.mospi.gov.in – p.no.32)

2. To save environment
3. Increase in cost of electricity
4. Sustainable development goals target for 2030
5. Reduce carbon emission intensity of the GDP by 45% by 2030 from 2005 level.
6. India's long term goal to reach Net Zero by 2070

Renewable Energy Potentiality in India

India is focussing on renewable energy sources for the sustainable development as a climate action plan. India has a great potentially aimed to achieving 500GW of non fossil fuel capacity by 2030 and Net Zero emission by 2070 by huge investment in rooftops solar, solar parks and wind power.



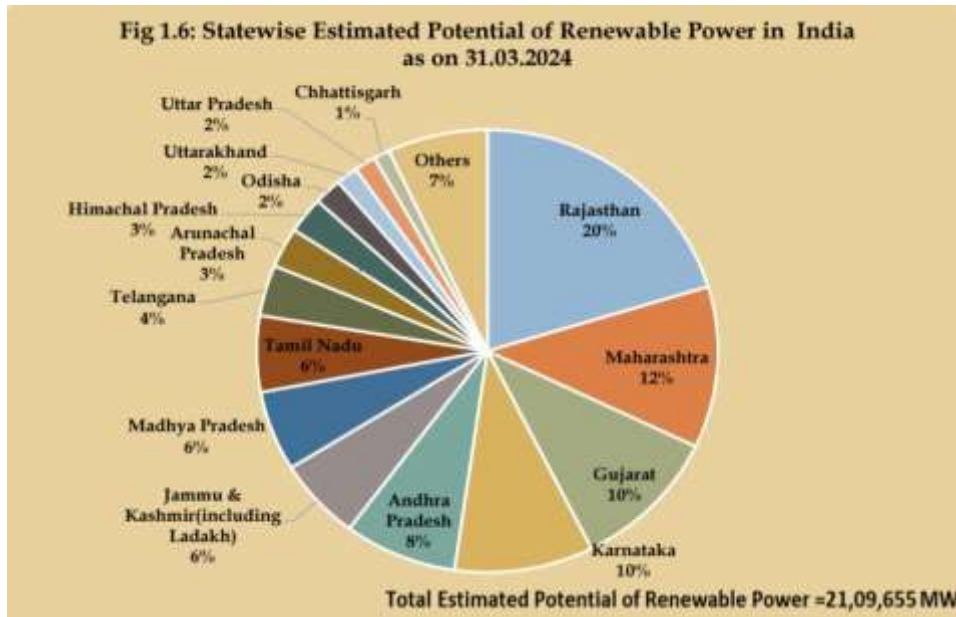
Source: Energy Statistics (www.mospi.gov.in – p.no.8)

Above figure shows the potential is spread across several key renewable energy sources, as detailed below:

- **Solar Power:** India has immense potential for solar power generation, estimated at 7,48,990 MW, which accounts for 36% of the total renewable energy potential.
- **Wind Power:** With an estimated potential of 11,63,856 MW (55% of total renewable energy potential), wind power stands as the most significant source of renewable energy in India.
- **Large Hydropower (Large Hydro):** The potential for large hydropower generation is estimated at 133,410 MW, contributing 6% to the country's renewable energy potential.
- **Small Hydro Power (SHP):** India also has a notable potential of 21,134 MW (1%) from small hydro power projects.
- **Biomass Power:** Biomass, which includes agricultural waste, forest residues, and other organic matter, has a potential of 28,447 MW, accounting for 1% of the total renewable power potential.

• **Cogeneration from Bagasse:** India has a specific potential of 13,818 MW (1%) from bagasse-based cogeneration in sugar mills. This is a highly efficient form of energy generation, especially in regions with a robust sugar industry. Source: Energy Statistics Ministry.

State Wise Potential in India



Source: Energy Statistics (www.mospi.gov.in – p.no.9)

The above pie chart is showing information about state wise renewable energy potentiality in India. These shows Rajasthan- 20%, Maharashtra-12%, Gujarat-10% and Karnataka-10% are the top four states having highest renewable energy potentiality in India.

Correlation between Renewable Energy and Sustainable Development:

Renewable energy and sustainable development are two different concepts but both are correlated to each other. Most of the renewable energy sources are forms of sustainable development and hence there is a positive correlation between them.

Challenges in front of Renewable Energy in India

There are major hurdles in front of renewable energy in India. Few most important are mentioned as below;

1. Massive investment is required initially
2. Securing sufficient land
3. Inconsistent policies and regulatory hurdles
4. Lack of awareness regarding renewable energy equipments
5. Lack of technical expertise
6. Geographical disparities
7. Lack of raw material for manufacture of renewable energy sector
8. Budgetary provisions
9. Lack of financial institutions support
10. Lack of coordination among Central and state government schemes and policies
11. Energy storage limitations
12. Balancing energy goals and etc.

Concluding Observations

Energy sector transformation is accelerating the Indian economy. The consumption of Renewable energy is increasing in India. But still country continuous to rely on non renewable energy sources mostly like coal. But reach the goals of SDGs India has to concentrate more on energy sector. Public Private Partnership (PPP) plays an important role in bridging the gap. For that private sector should be motivated. Additionally community engagement and awareness programs present investment in modern energy infrastructure is the need of the time (e.g. smart grids and advanced transmission system) and it will ensure better integration and management of variable Renewable sources full stop the sector can be generator of the new employment opportunity in the country. Policy makers and long run strategies can enhance the rapid growth of energy sector in the country. It can make India remains on a study fast path towards a sustainable and globally competitive clean Energy future. ^[7]



Suggestions

1. National Electricity plan should focus more on renewable energy to solve the deficit of energy in various sectors of India.
2. Share expenditure of Central and state government in the renewable energy sector.
3. Private sector participation has to be increased in renewable energy sector.
4. Availability of financial resources
5. Affordable cost has to be fixed
6. Awareness programs has to be plant at school and college level
7. Importance has to be given for the NGOs and SHGs local bodies for rapid expansion of renewable energy in India.
8. Technical training programs have to be given through the internship for the youth generation.

Conclusion

India is most populated country and hands there is huge demand for energy in all the sectors of the economy. Still there is huge gap found between the requirement and supply of energy in India. Deficit of energy should not be the hurdle for the growth and development of the economy. Non renewable energy sources alone cannot meet the present and the future demand of energy and hence the best option is renewable energy sources which are available abundant in the country. To reach the target of 500 GW of non fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030 India must replace and consume renewable energy sources instead of Non-renewable energy sources.

References

1. Sustainable built environment and the UNS sustainable development goals (worldgbc.org)- World green building council.
2. Indias Energy Landscape-PIB, 2025 and India's Energy Overview, August 2025, <https://vasudha-foundation.org>.
3. Source: Energy Statistics India (2025), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, www.mospi.gov.in.
4. UNS sustainable development goals (worldgbc.org)-World green building council.
5. Central Electricity Authority- Annual Report (2025), (Page no 72-73).
6. Energy Statistics ,www.mospi.gov.in.
7. Source: Energy Transition in India- Prospects. (Gift.res.in).
8. Dr.Bagewadi S.J,(2024), Utilisation of solar energy in Kolhapur district (2024)Ph.D thesis.



Original Article

Youth Participation in Politics for Effective Governance

Ajit S Rajamane

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science,

KLE Society's Shri Shivayogi Murughendra Swamiji Arts Science and Commerce College. Athani

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180246

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 204-206

February 2026

Abstract

Youth participation in politics is essential for effective governance and democratic sustainability, especially in developing democracies like India. Active involvement of young people in political processes enhances democratic legitimacy, accountability, transparency, and policy innovation. Beyond voting, youth engagement in leadership, policymaking, and civic activism contributes to responsive and future-oriented governance. However, socio-economic barriers, political apathy, and limited institutional opportunities restrict meaningful youth participation. Strengthening political education, inclusive institutions, and youth leadership platforms is therefore crucial for promoting effective and participatory governance.

Keywords: Youth Participation, Politics, Effective Governance, Democracy, Accountability, Policy Innovation, Democratic Institutions

Introduction

Youth constitute a significant proportion of the population in many countries, particularly in developing democracies like India. As a dynamic, energetic, and innovative segment of society, young people play a crucial role in shaping political processes and governance outcomes. Youth participation in politics goes beyond voting; it includes involvement in political parties, social movements, policymaking, leadership roles, and civic engagement. Effective governance requires inclusive decision-making, responsiveness to societal needs, and long-term vision—qualities that active youth participation can significantly enhance. Despite their numerical strength and potential, youth participation in formal political processes remains limited due to factors such as lack of political awareness, socio-economic barriers, disillusionment with politics, and limited opportunities for leadership. This article examines the importance of youth participation in politics, its role in ensuring effective governance, the challenges involved, and the conditions necessary to strengthen youth engagement in political life.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to examine the role of youth participation in politics in promoting effective governance. The specific objectives are to:

1. Analyze the significance of youth participation in political processes.
2. Examine the role of youth in promoting accountability, transparency, and innovation in governance.
3. Assess how youth participation strengthens democratic institutions and policymaking.
4. Identify the challenges limiting youth involvement in politics.
5. Evaluate the conditions necessary to enhance meaningful youth participation for effective governance.

Statement of the Problems

Despite being a major demographic force, youth often remain underrepresented in political institutions and decision-making bodies. Many young people perceive politics as corrupt, inaccessible, or dominated by elites, which discourages active participation.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Ajit S Rajamane, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, KLE Society's Shri Shivayogi Murughendra Swamiji Arts Science and Commerce College. Athani

How to cite this article:

Rajamane, A. S. (2026). Youth Participation in Politics for Effective Governance. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 204–206. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18656670>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18656670





Economic pressures, unemployment, lack of political education, and limited access to platforms for engagement further restrict youth involvement.

Additionally, political systems frequently fail to create inclusive mechanisms for youth leadership and participation. Token representation, lack of internal democracy within political parties, and inadequate mentorship opportunities prevent young leaders from influencing governance meaningfully. These challenges raise concerns about the quality of governance and the long-term sustainability of democratic systems without active youth engagement.

Methodology

The present study adopts a descriptive and analytical research methodology based exclusively on secondary sources of data. Relevant information has been collected from books, academic journals, research articles, government reports, policy documents, and publications of international organizations such as the United Nations, World Bank, and International IDEA related to youth participation, democracy, and governance. The collected data is analyzed using qualitative content analysis, focusing on key themes such as democratic legitimacy, accountability, transparency, policy innovation, institutional strengthening, and effective governance. Although the study does not involve primary data collection, the use of credible and authoritative secondary sources provides a comprehensive understanding of the role of youth participation in promoting effective and inclusive governance.

Youth Participation as a Pillar of Democratic Legitimacy

Youth participation strengthens democratic legitimacy by ensuring that governance reflects the aspirations and concerns of a large and influential segment of society. When young people actively engage in political processes, they contribute to the representativeness and inclusiveness of democratic institutions. Participation through voting, advocacy, and leadership roles enables youth to express their preferences and hold decision-makers accountable.

Inclusive political participation fosters trust in democratic systems and encourages civic responsibility among young citizens. Democracies that effectively integrate youth voices are better equipped to address emerging challenges such as technological change, climate issues, education reform, and employment generation.

Role of Youth in Accountability and Good Governance

Youth participation plays a vital role in promoting accountability, transparency, and ethical governance. Young people often bring fresh perspectives, innovative ideas, and a strong commitment to social justice. Their engagement in political movements, civil society organizations, and digital platforms has increased scrutiny of public institutions and leaders.

Through activism, social media engagement, and policy advocacy, youth can expose corruption, demand transparency, and push for reforms. This active engagement strengthens governance by making institutions more responsive to public needs and encouraging responsible leadership.

Youth Participation and Policy Innovation

Effective governance requires forward-looking policies that address both present and future challenges. Youth participation contributes to policy innovation by introducing new ideas, technological solutions, and inclusive approaches. Young leaders are more likely to prioritize issues such as education, employment, digital governance, environmental sustainability, and social equality.

By participating in policymaking processes, youth help bridge the gap between governance and societal realities. Their involvement ensures that policies are relevant, adaptive, and aligned with long-term developmental goals.

Youth, Institutions, and Democratic Strengthening

The involvement of youth in political institutions strengthens democratic structures and enhances governance capacity. Participation in political parties, local governments, student unions, and advisory bodies provides young people with leadership experience and institutional knowledge.

Strong democratic institutions that encourage youth engagement contribute to political stability and continuity. When youth are included in governance structures, democratic systems become more resilient, representative, and capable of addressing complex societal challenges.

Challenges to Youth Participation in Politics

Despite its importance, youth participation in politics faces numerous challenges. These include lack of political awareness, economic insecurity, limited access to decision-making platforms, and dominance of traditional political elites. Social inequalities related to gender, class, and region further restrict opportunities for young people.

Additionally, the absence of supportive institutional frameworks and mentorship programs discourages sustained engagement. Addressing these challenges is essential to unlock the full potential of youth participation in governance.

Conditions for Enhancing Youth Participation

To promote meaningful youth participation, governments and political institutions must create inclusive platforms for engagement. Political education, leadership training, internal democracy within political parties, and access to resources



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double-Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : 2230-9578 | Website: <https://jrdrvb.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

are essential. Encouraging youth-led organizations and providing opportunities for dialogue between policymakers and young citizens can further strengthen participation.

Digital technologies and social media also offer new avenues for political engagement and policy influence. When supported by democratic values and institutional commitment, these measures can significantly enhance youth participation and governance effectiveness.

Conclusion

Youth participation in politics plays a decisive role in ensuring effective governance, democratic legitimacy, and sustainable socio-economic development. As a significant demographic group, young people contribute creativity, technological awareness, and reform-oriented thinking that can modernize political institutions and improve policy innovation. Their active involvement enhances accountability by promoting transparency, questioning ineffective leadership, and strengthening democratic oversight. Moreover, youth engagement fosters political inclusion and representation, ensuring that governance structures reflect diverse societal interests and intergenerational equity. However, meaningful participation requires enabling conditions such as inclusive political institutions, civic and political education, access to leadership opportunities, and supportive legal and policy frameworks. Structural barriers such as political apathy, lack of resources, and limited access to decision-making platforms must be addressed to fully harness youth potential. When young citizens are meaningfully engaged in electoral processes, policymaking, and civic initiatives, governance becomes more responsive, participatory, and future-oriented. Strengthening youth participation is therefore not merely a democratic obligation but a strategic investment in effective, transparent, and resilient governance systems.

References

1. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2013). *Enhancing Youth Political Participation throughout the Electoral Cycle*. United Nations Development Programme.
2. United Nations. (2018). *Youth and Political Participation*. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.
3. International IDEA. (2014). *Youth Participation in Democratic Processes: A Literature Review*. International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.
4. Norris, P. (2011). *Democratic Deficit: Critical Citizens Revisited*. Cambridge University Press.
5. Dalton, R. J. (2008). Citizenship norms and the expansion of political participation. *Political Studies*, 56(1), 76–98.
6. World Bank. (2017). *World Development Report 2017: Governance and the Law*. World Bank Publications.



Original Article

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Libraries

Rajashree R. Patil

Librarian, KLE Society's English Medium CBSE School, Nippani

Email - rshreer30patil@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180247

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 207-209

February 2026

Submitted: 21 Jan. 2026

Revised: 31 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 11 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract:

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) is transforming various sectors. Library services impacted a lot from modern technologies like Ai & ML. Technologies offer innovative solutions to long-standing challenges in libraries. AI, with its ability to emulate human cognition, and ML, which allows systems to learn and improve from data, are reshaping how libraries operate and engage with users. AI-driven systems are automation routine tasks like cataloguing, metadata generation, and resource classification, reducing the workload of library staff and increasing efficiency. ML algorithm further personalizes the user experience by recommending resources. Artificial intelligence is One of the emerging technologies of this phase. AI is an extensively used technology in library services that can transform the best services in the era of information technology. This. papers aims to highlight the impact of Ai on library services. Several researches have been undertaken on this subject, but they only address a few applications. Ai and libraries have a substantial nexus, nevertheless, the user awareness and impact on academic scholars of AI in library services are still creating question marks addressing in this paper. This study will help the policy stakeholders, librarians, and scholars in the field to address the issues before the deployment of Ai in library services. The integration of these technologies also raises ethical concerns, particularly regarding data privacy, algorithmic bias, and potential job displacement. Libraries must navigate these challenges carefully to ensure that AI and ML systems are implemented transparently and responsibly.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Machine Learning; Library Automation; Resource Management; User Personalization.

Introduction:

Over the past few decades, AI & ML have become major catalysts of reshaping our world and the way we think, act and make decisions recently, many different attributes of machine learning and Artificial Intelligence have been adopted by many leading organizations such as Google, IBM, Amazon, Netflix, and so on to improve their products and service. Almost all major sectors like; health, education, weather, business, stock, agriculture, government and nongovernment agencies of different countries are also interest and using these technologies to simplify and neutralize workload, increase and speed up productivity, reduce human interaction and most importantly lead the digital-word in a smart and sophisticated way. Like any other fields, libraries and information sectors are also incorporate many fascinating technologies into their armories. This is because of the presence of ever-increasing volumes of drat, which is often referred to as big data; the requirement of real-time data processing and generating results; and the diverse needs of the library patrons always pushing the library and information sectors to the edge.

Background of AI:

AI is the ability enabled by a digital computer or computer-controlled machine or software replicating intelligent characteristics like intelligent organisms (human) in their functionality. John McCarthy, who coined the term in 1955, defines AI as “the science and engineering of making intelligent machines.” The central goals of AI are to reason, discover, generalize, manipulate objects and natural language processing etc.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations ae licensed under the idential terms.

Address for correspondence:

Rajashree R. Patil, Librarian, KLE Society's English Medium CBSE School, Nippani

How to cite this article:

Patil, R. R. (2026). Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Libraries. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 207–209. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18656701>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18656701





Machine Learning in Instructional Methods:

ML learning applications have been applied in the library's function of information literacy instructional methods. In their review, Korkmaz & Correia (2019) reported ML in developing computer marking systems which could provide immediate feedback using NLP. In addition to these, they also cite other intelligent tutoring systems that direct student learning progress and make recommendations on what to follow. Such systems comprise learning progress models and a reasoning engine, enabling the system to decide on the most efficient learning path for the learner using vector space. Text Summarization, estimation of student comprehension of lecture materials and teamwork analysis are some of the application areas that have used ML in education and training.

Key Roles of AI & ML in Modern Libraries:

Modern libraries are significantly impacted by artificial intelligence which is changing many areas of the services, operations, and user experiences offered by the libraries. Some of the main key roles of which are hers as;

1. **Automation of Routine Tasks:** AI-powered systems manage cataloguing, indexing, and resource classification, reducing human error and increasing efficiency.
2. **Enhanced User Experience:** Personalized recommendation engines analyze user behavior to suggest relevant materials. Virtual assistants/ chat bots provide 24/7 reference support.
3. **Improved Search and Discovery:** advanced algorithms improve information retrieval, making it easier to search through vast digital and physical collections.
4. **Collection Development and Analytics:** Predictive analytics tools analyze usage patterns to help librarians make data-driven decisions on purchasing and curation materials.
5. **Accessibility and Inclusivity:** AI Technologies aid providing services to users with disabilities, such as text-to-speech tools and improved navigation.
6. **Digital Preservation:** AI Assist in scanning, organizing, and preserving digital archives and documents.
7. **Chat bots and Virtual Assistants:** AI-driven chatbots and virtual assistants are used by libraries to assist patrons instantly, respond to questions, and direct them toward the resources and services available.
8. **Information Retrieval:** Based on AI search engine algorithms improve the way that information is found in databases and library catalogues.
9. **Security and Fraud Detection:** AI is used in libraries to improve security like fraud detection, access control system monitoring, and cyber asset protection.
10. **Language Translation Services:** AI-powered translation system is used by librarians with multilingual collections to provide resources in several languages, making them more accessible to a wide range of users.
11. **Information Literacy Instructional Methods:** ML applications have been applied in the library's function of Information Literacy Instructional Methods
12. **Machine Learning Discovery Service:** Through ML, public discovery services that index scholarly literature has been developed to provide easier means of navigating the web.
13. **Machine Learning for Indexing:** For indexing, both supervised and unsupervised machine learning has been applied in Automatic key Extraction (AKE).

Challenges and Considerations:

1. **Ethical Concerns and Bias:** AI algorithms may inherit biases from training data, necessitating careful monitoring.
2. **Privacy and Data Security:** increased reliance on user data for personalization requires robust data protection measures.
3. **Implementation Cost and Training:** the integration of AI requires significant investment in technology and staff training to adapt to new
4. **Implementation Costs and Training:** The integration of AI requires significant investment in technology and staff training to adapt to new workflows.

Conclusion:

The application of AI & ML has spread across all housekeeping functions of the library together with strategic decision-making levels in the library. However, there has been limited adoption of these technologies with most projects being at the experimental level, particularly in the developing world. The adoption of these technologies has faces several challenges which may be technological, organizational, human and environmental. Despite these challenges, the use of Ai& ML has improved library services, operations and management. However, their adoption has also demanded new skills among library professionals as a result of the diverse information needs and the big data environment in which most libraries fine themselves operation in.

References:

1. Adejo, A. A. & Misau, A. Y. (2021). Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Academic Libraries in Nigeria Library Philosophy and practical (e-journal).



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double-Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : 2230-9578 | Website: <https://jrdrvb.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

2. Hiremath, B., & Kenchakkanavar, A. Y. (2025). A Historical Perspective on Artificial Intelligence: Development, Challenges and Future Directions. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 14(1), 68-75.
3. Kenchakkanavar, A. Y. (2023). Exploring the artificial intelligence tools: Realizing the advantages in education and research. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 12(4), 218-224.
4. Korhonen M. Artificial Intelligence: Opportunities and Challenges. *Information Services & Use*, 2020:40 (3-4): 141-146.
5. Managing and Adapting Library Information Services for Future Users IGI Global, 120-144. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-7998-1116-9.ch008>.
6. Muthu, S. M. (2020). Artificial Intelligence Applications in digital libraries: Current status and future challenges. *Digital Library Perspectives*, 36(3), 187-201. <https://doi.org/10.1108/DLP-02-2020-0024>.
7. Tiwari, R. K., & Kaur, M. (2021). Automated Cataloguing and metadata generation in academic libraries using machine learning: a review. *Information Processing & Management*, 58(3), 102542. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.IPM.2020.102542>.



Original Article

Conceptualizing the Role of Education in Women's Empowerment

Sharvari Magadum¹, Rachana D², Dr. Amruta N³

^{1,2,3} Dayananda Sagar Academy of Technology and Management, Bangalore, Department of Management Studies, Kanakapura Road, Bangalore, India,
Email: smms5443@gmail.com

Manuscript ID: **Abstract**

JRD -2026-180248

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2(I)

Pp. 210-214

February 2026

Submitted: 21 Jan. 2026

Revised: 31 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 11 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Education is a powerful instrument for inclusive growth and women's empowerment. Strengthening women via education has emerged as a national priority in the framework of India's Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. Even with rising enrolment and literacy rates many women still encounter institutional social and financial obstacles that restrict the empowering effects of education. Through the integration of existing literature and theoretical viewpoints this concept paper seeks to conceptualize the contribution of education in women's empowerment. Using a qualitative and conceptual approach the paper incorporates ideas from feminist theory the capability approach and human capital theory. It proposes a systematic framework that illustrates education as a trans formative process as opposed to just a collection of credentials. This concept paper advances a deeper understanding of gender equality in the discourse surrounding education and development by elucidating the connections between empowerment and education. The study emphasizes the significance of inclusive high-quality educational policies that prioritize outcomes that are empowerment-oriented in addition to access. When creating educational strategies that promote women's empowerment and sustainable national development academicians' researchers and policymakers are anticipated to find the conceptual framework helpful. Educational empowerment is also in line with long-term social change growth driven by equity and the more general objectives of gender justice as envisioned in current national and international development agendas and initiatives.

Keywords-Learning-Driven Gender Autonomy, Empowerment Enablement Chain, Cognitive Liberation through Education

Background

Education is widely regarded as an essential element in advancing human development and social progress. Educations function in modern societies goes beyond literacy and skill improvement to encompass social justice equity and empowerment. Women's empowerment is still a crucial issue among the many facets of development especially in developing nations where gender differences in decision-making work education and health still exist. In the Indian context attaining inclusive growth and fulfilling the country's Viksit Bharat 2047 vision depend on women's education. Many women are unable to fully realize the trans formative benefit of education. Theoretically comprehending the ways in which education supports women's empowerment and the processes by which outcomes are produced.

Problem Statement

Now-withstanding improvements in women's education access to education there is still inequality in how educational attainment translates into true empowerment. Many educated women continue to face enduring social injustices limited autonomy and restricted participation in the political and economic spheres. Not only is it difficult to get an education but its also difficult to comprehend how education can empower people. The ways in which education improves Women's agency opportunities and empowerment are not well explained conceptually. Closing this gap is essential to creating empowerment and education policies that work.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Sharvari Magadum, Dayananda Sagar Academy of Technology and Management, Bangalore, Department of Management Studies, Kanakapura Road, Bangalore, India,

How to cite this article:

Magadum, S., D, R., & N, A. (2026). Conceptualizing the Role of Education in Women's Empowerment. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2(I)), 210–214.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18656766>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrv.org/>

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18656766





1. How does education move beyond basic literacy to support the development of women's agency independence and expanded opportunities?
2. What conceptual pathways connect Women's multifaceted empowerment in the social economic political and psychological spheres to formal informal and digital forms of education?

Purpose

Using pertinent theories and previous research this paper aims to clarify the role that education plays in promoting women's empowerment. It offers a theoretical perspective on education's role in promoting gender equality and proposes a conceptual framework to inform future academic research and policy formulation.

Objectives

1. To investigate the connection between women's empowerment and education.
2. To see education as a means of improving women's knowledge abilities and agency.
3. To create a organized model that explains how education leads to empowerment.
4. To draw attention to the various ways that education can empower women.

Literature Review

The body of existing literature firmly affirms that education is a major factor in women's empowerment. According to Human Capital Theory, investing in education increases women's economic independence, employ-ability and productivity (Schultz 1961, World Bank 2012). Studies indicate that women who attain higher levels of education are more likely to. to be employed, make wise decisions in life and support the advancement of their families and the country. Scholars highlight how education transforms women's agency and capabilities, going beyond economic results. Increasing freedom, autonomy and decision-making power can be achieved through education according to Sens Capability Approach (Sen 1999).

Furthermore, according to feminist viewpoints, education empowers women to confront social injustices and patriarchal standards (Kabeer 1999, Stromquist 2015). The significance of inclusive and high-quality education in attaining gender equality is reaffirmed in the National Education Policy 2020 and reports published by UNESCO in 2014 and 2016. The literature acknowledges the multifaceted effects of education, but this paper aims to fill the gap by providing integrated conceptual models that explain the paths from education to empowerment.

Proposed Idea

The perspective presented in this paper sees education as a process that empowers women in a sequential and interconnected manner. Women's knowledge literacy critical thinking and awareness of their rights and responsibilities are all greatly improved by education whether it be digital non-digital or formal. Education fosters social and cognitive abilities that go beyond academic knowledge empowering women to challenge conventional wisdom make wise decisions and grow in self-esteem. These learned skills enhance autonomy self-assurance and decision-making ability these are all referred to as agency and capacity building. By enhancing civic awareness growing social networks and enhancing communication abilities it also promotes social mobility.

Educated women also demonstrate a greater tendency to participate in political processes voice their concerns and contribute to community governance. Women are ultimately empowered in various dimensions as a result. of their access to economic social and political opportunities including increased economic independence social standing political engagement and psychological health. The conceptual model stresses that contextual elements like agency opportunity access and supportive institutional environments act as mediators to ensure that empowerment is not a uniform or automatic result of education. The model emphasizes the role of education as a catalyst for long-term empowerment rather than as a stand-alone remedy by emphasizing these connections.

Scope of the Study

The concept paper is limited to a theoretical and conceptual analysis of education and women's empowerment. It focuses on:

1. Education as a social and developmental tool
2. Women as the primary target group
3. Empowerment in economic, social, political, and psychological dimensions

Proposed Model



Figure 1: Conceptual Framework Showing the Role of Education in Women's Empowerment

The figure offers a model that explains how education promotes Women's empowerment in a step-by-step interrelated manner. According to the model Women's empowerment is the ultimate goal and education is the fundamental input with multiple mediating stages connecting the two. Formal informal and digital learning are all included in education which is the models first component. Women's access to vital learning opportunities is primarily facilitated by education. Literacy critical thinking and an understanding of social legal and economic rights are among the knowledge and abilities women gain via education. This phase embodies the cognitive aspect of empowerment in which education improves women's perceptions of their surroundings and their capacity for meaningful information interpretation. As knowledge and skills improve the next step is agency and capacity building. Women are better equipped to make decisions and take charge of their life outcome where they have more autonomy self-assurance and decision-making skills thanks to education.

The development of internal capacities that enable women to question conventional gender roles and actively engage in social and personal decision-making is reflected in this stage. The more agency women possess the more opportunities they have in the political social and economic domains. Education increases social mobility employability and civic engagement enabling women to take part in community organizations governance processes and income-generating endeavors. The external aspect of empowerment where personal potential interacts with institutional and social frameworks is represented by access to opportunities. Women's empowerment which is a multifaceted concept that includes psychological well-being social recognition political participation and economic independence, is the processes ultimate result. The model highlights that empowerment is attained through mediating factors like agency and opportunity access rather than being a direct outcome of education. All things considered the model emphasizes how literacy can give autonomy to women in a way that is inclusive and long-lasting.

Methodology

Concept paper takes a theoretical and qualitative approach. An analysis of the body of research on women's empowerment and education. consideration of theoretical stances like feminist theory the capability approach and human capital theory. creating a structured framework through conceptual synthesis. The foundation of the analysis is secondary sources, including books, scholarly journals, reports and policy documents.

Expected Outcomes

One of this concept papers anticipated results is the creation of a comprehensive and methodical understanding of the ways in which education supports women's empowerment. The study elucidates the ways in which formal informal and digital education promote women's agency autonomy and decision-making skills in addition to knowledge development. Additionally the study is anticipated to identify and elucidate the key mediating factors—such as skill acquisition agency and capacity building and access to economic social and political opportunities—that connect education with multifaceted empowerment. The paper portrays empowerment as a methodical and progressive process rather than an inevitable outcome of educational attainment by emphasizing these connections.



The introduction of a systematic conceptual framework that can be used as a springboard for scholarly debates upcoming empirical investigations and comparative analyses of gender empowerment and education is another significant result. Policymakers educators and development professionals are anticipated to find the framework useful in creating education-centered interventions that advance gender equality. The article also seeks to increase knowledge of how education can advance inclusive development and gender justice. Through their alignment with more general development objectives it highlights the significance of educational relevance quality and accessibility in bolstering womens empowerment. In general the concept paper aims to support informed decision-making in program design and educational planning that is focused on empowering women as well as to add to scholarly discourse

Recommendations

1. Retention and lowering the dropout rate among girls particularly in underprivileged communities should be the top priorities of educational policies.
2. To encourage women's lifelong learning more digital literacy and technology-enabled learning opportunities should be made available.
3. Life skills critical thinking and gender-sensitive viewpoints should all be incorporated into curricula to increase women's agency.
4. To encourage women's economic independence vocational and skill development programs ought to be in line with the needs of the labour market

Conclusion

To sum up. Education is crucial for women's empowerment because it increases their agency and access to opportunities in many facets of life. Through education-driven knowledge acquisition skill development and capacity building women's empowerment is a complex and progressive process as this concept paper highlights. Women who have received an education are better equipped to think critically feel secure and know their rights which enables them to actively participate in social and personal decision-making as well as challenge gender stereotypes. The conceptual framework established in this paper demonstrates how education can be a trans-formative force by linking knowledge and skills to the growth of agency and access to economic social and political opportunities. The paper clarifies these pathways in order to develop a deeper theoretical understanding of the connection between empowerment and education. The report also emphasizes the importance of inclusive high-quality education policies that place more emphasis on empowerment-oriented outcomes than merely enrollment and access. Supporting educational programs for women particularly in the areas of digital literacy career training and lifelong learning is essential .

References

1. Kabeer N. (1999). Resources agency accomplishments: Thoughts on how to quantify Women's empowerment. *Change and Development* 30(3) 435–464. 10. 1111/1467-7660. 00125 (<https://doi.org>).
2. A Sen. (1999). *Freedom as development*. Oxford University Press. Sen A. (in 2001). Disparities in gender have many facets. 18(22) 1–9 *Frontline*.
3. UNESCO. (2014). *education and equality of gender*. Organization for Education Science and Culture of the United Nations
4. UNESCO. (2016). *A framework for action and the Incheon declaration for education 2030*. Publishing by UNESCO.
5. The World Bank. (2012). *2012 World Development Report: Development and Gender Equality*. World Bank. World Bank
6. (2018). *Understanding to fulfill the potential of education is the 2018 World Development Report*. global bank.
7. Stromquist N. A. (2015). Educating and empowering women: Connecting knowledge to change. 50(3) 307–324 *European Journal of Education*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ejed.12137>.
8. Unterhalter E. (2007). *Global social justice education and gender*. The Routledge Press.
9. Mdot C. Nussbaum. (2000). *The capabilities approach to human development and women*. Press Cambridge University.
10. The Indian Government. (2020). *2020s National Education Policy*. Education Ministry.
11. The United Nations. (2015). *The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Transforming the World*. The United Nations.
12. L. Benería. Berik G. as well as Floro M. (2015). *Globalization gender and development: Economics as if everyone mattered* (2nd ed.).
13. Routledge. Desai S. and Andrist L. in 2010. age at marriage and gender scripts in India. *Population* 47(3) 667–687. <https://doi.org/10.1353/dem.01180point>.
14. King E. M. and Hill M. A. in 1993. *Policies advantages and obstacles to womens education in developing nations*.
15. University Press of Johns Hopkins. Malhotra A. S. R. Schuler. along with Boender C. (2002). *evaluating womens empowerment as a factor in global development*. 28 1–59 *World Bank Social Development Papers*.



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Double-Blind Peer Reviewed, Open Access
ISSN : [2230-9578](https://doi.org/10.22309/2230-9578) | Website: <https://jrdrv.org> Volume-18, Issue-2(I)| February- 2026

16. The United Nations Development Program. (2020). The Anthropocene and human development: The next frontier (Human Development Report 2020). UNDP.
17. B. Agarwal. (1997). Bargaining and gender relations: both inside and outside the home. 3(1) 1–51 *Feminist Economics*. This link is <https://doi.org/10.1080/135457097338799>.
18. Dreze J. plus Sen A. (2013). *India and its paradoxes: an ambiguous glory*. The Princeton University Press. Herz B. & Sperling G. 3.
19. In 2004. Evidence and policies from the developing world that demonstrate what works in girls education. Foreign Relations Council. Jejeebhoy S. J. (1995).
20. The Stromquist N. P. . 2002. *Education in a globalized world: The interdependence of knowledge technology and economic power*. & Littlefield Rowman.