

JIO-OS

Start Date: Pragati OS launched in 2021 on the JioPhone Next

Total Users: Pragati OS is used by millions, focusing on entry-level smartphone users in India.

Type of Users: Primarily new smartphone users who need an affordable, easy-to-use mobile experience in regional languages.

Pros	Cons
Optimized for Affordable Devices	Limited App Compatibility
Localized User Experience	Reliance on Jio Services
Jio Ecosystem Integration	Less Customization
Optimized for Indian Internet Connectivity	Privacy Concerns
Regular Updates and Security	Limited Device Support

Arca-OS

Start Date: ArcaOS was first released by Arca Noae on May 15, 2017.

Total Users: The number of users is limited but includes enthusiasts and industrial applications; it's not widely used but serves niche communities, especially where OS/2 was previously in use.

Type of Users: ArcaOS users are primarily legacy system maintainers, industrial operations, and enthusiasts who require compatibility with OS/2-based systems, often for specific applications in manufacturing or other specialized fields

Pros	Cons
Legacy Application Support	Limited Hardware Compatibility
Stability and Reliability	Small User Base
Native Multitasking	Software Availability
Open Source Components	Steep learning curve
Familiar User Interface	Security Concerns
Good Networking Support	Lack of Modern Features
	Compatibility Issues with Newer Web Technologies

Haiku

Start Date: The Haiku project began in 2001, aiming to recreate BeOS as an open-source platform. The first beta release was in 2018.

Total Users: Haiku has a modest user base, primarily consisting of hobbyists and open-source enthusiasts, with numbers likely in the low thousands.

Type of Users: Haiku mainly attracts developers, BeOS fans, and users looking for a lightweight, alternative OS with a responsive desktop experience

Pros	Cons
Unique File System (BFS)	Not Suitable for All Workflows
Simple and Intuitive Interface	Incomplete Features
Optimized for Multimedia	Lack of Security Features
Open Source and Community-Driven	Hardware Compatibility Issues
Great Development Environment	Limited Application Ecosystem
Low System Requirements	

React-OS

Start Date: ReactOS development began in 1996.

Total Users: Exact user counts are not officially tracked, but it has a relatively small user base primarily among enthusiasts and developers.

Type of Users: Primarily developers, tech enthusiasts, and individuals looking for a free, open-source Windows-compatible system.

Pros	Cons
Alternative to Legacy Windows	Incomplete and Unstable
Customizable	Limited Hardware Compatibility
Familiar Interface	Incomplete Windows Compatibility
Free and Open Source	Sparse Documentation and Support
Windows Compatibility	Security Risks
	Outdated User Interface

FreeDOS

Start Date: Officially started on June 29, 1994.

Total Users: Exact user count is unavailable, but it remains popular among retro computing enthusiasts, system administrators, and tech hobbyists for specialized tasks.

Pros	Cons
Small Footprint and Fast	No Native GUI
Runs on Old and Low-Spec Hardware	Limited Functionality by Modern Standards
Useful for System Maintenance	Limited Hardware and Peripheral Support

Type of Users: Typically, users are those interested in running legacy DOS applications, performing system diagnostics, and using a lightweight, open-source DOS for older hardware or virtual machines

Wayne-OS

Start Date: Wayne OS is based on Chromium OS and developed by Wayne Inc. It's built for use in web-focused environments like kiosks and low-power public access computers

Total Users: The number of users varies as the OS is freely distributed and regularly downloaded, with annual downloads ranging between 150,000 and 300,000 globally

Type of Users: Wayne OS primarily serves organizations and public spaces that need thin-client devices, focusing on users who require a lightweight, secure platform with web-only access, such as in schools, public libraries, and low-end industrial settings

Community Support and Documentation

Not Suitable for Modern Software

Customizable and Simple

Lacks Advanced File System Support

Pros

Cons

Education-Focused Features

Restricted Flexibility

Centralized Management

Small User Base and Limited Community Support

Quick Deployment and Setup

Reliant on Internet Connectivity

Cloud Integration

Lack of Advanced Features for General Users

Secure and Controlled Environment

Dependency on Administrator Control

Pros

Cons

ZFS File System

Not Ideal for Desktops

Built on a Stable Unix Base

Infrequent Updates

Strong Networking and Security Features

Small User Base and Limited Community Resources

Package Management with IPS

Performance Overhead with GUI

Compatible with GNU Tools

Smaller Application Ecosystem

Suitable for Development and Servers

Pros

Cons

Unique File System (BFS)

Not Suitable for All Workflows

Simple and Intuitive Interface

Incomplete Features

Optimized for Multimedia

Lack of Security Features

Open Source and Community-Driven

Hardware Compatibility Issues

Great Development Environment

Limited Application Ecosystem

Low System Requirements

OpenIndiana

Start Date: OpenIndiana began in September 2010 as a community-driven fork of OpenSolaris after Oracle discontinued OpenSolaris.

Total Users: The user base is small but dedicated, primarily those with a background in OpenSolaris or illumos-based systems, although exact numbers are not published.

Type of Users: OpenIndiana mainly serves system administrators, developers, and tech enthusiasts who need a stable, Unix-like OS with advanced features like ZFS, DTrace, and zones, commonly for server and workstation environments

Kolibri-OS

Start Date: KolibriOS was first released in 2004.

Total Users: The total user base is estimated to be in the thousands, as it's a niche, lightweight operating system.

Type of Users: The users are typically tech enthusiasts, developers, and hobbyists interested in a minimalist, fast OS for older hardware.

These operating systems serve specific niches and are still in development, limiting their ability to compete with the well-established and widely supported ecosystems of Windows and macOS.

Furthermore, these Operating Systems are driven by a community with a noncommercial scope. The lack of regular updates, support, user-friendliness, etc., limits the usage potential.

A proper "mix" of the above Operating Systems with additional advanced features developed for a wider range of users and designed from a commercial perspective will easily increase the potential.