

An insight into the new media consumption trends among the youths of India - A study of North India

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The aim of this research is to examine the emerging trends in new media consumption among the youth in North India, addressing the key issue of how demographic factors, technological accessibility, and cultural influences shape their media preferences and behaviours; consequently, quantitative data from surveys and qualitative data from interviews will be required to analyse the patterns and motivations behind these trends effectively.

Abstract

This dissertation investigates the emerging trends in new media consumption among the youth of North India, focusing on how demographic factors, technological accessibility, and cultural influences shape their media preferences and behaviors. Through a mixed-methods approach, incorporating quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, this study reveals several significant findings: the predominant usage of mobile platforms for accessing health-related information, an increasing preference for visual over textual content, and a notable impact of peer influence on media selection. These trends highlight a critical shift in how young individuals engage with health-related narratives and seek healthcare information. The significance of these findings lies in their implications for healthcare communication strategies; tailored and engaging content delivered through popular new media channels could potentially enhance health literacy among youth. Furthermore, this research underscores the importance of understanding the role of technology and culture in shaping health behaviors, suggesting that healthcare practitioners and policymakers should leverage these insights to design effective interventions and outreach programs. By addressing the complexities of media consumption patterns among the young population, this study not only contributes to the academic discourse on new media and health communication but also provides practical recommendations for improving public health engagement in a rapidly evolving digital landscape.

Introduction

The proliferation of new media platforms has substantially transformed the landscape of communication, particularly among the youth demographic globally. In India, characterized by its diverse culture and numerous ethnicities, these transformations are especially pronounced. The advent of smartphones and affordable internet access has enabled young people to engage with a variety of media forms, shaping their consumption habits and preferences. This digital shift not only alters how information is disseminated but also influences the development of social identities among the youth, as visual content often supersedes traditional text-based media (B Anjali). Despite extensive scholarly dialogue surrounding digital media's impact on society, there remains a significant gap in understanding the unique consumption patterns of young individuals in North India, a region marked by distinct cultural and social dynamics (D O'riordan et al., p. 310-2). The primary research problem this dissertation addresses is the lack of comprehensive insights into how these young consumers navigate, interpret, and utilize new media for purposes such as information seeking, entertainment, and social interaction. As new media continues to permeate daily life, discerning the specific trends that shape youth behaviors is essential for both academic inquiry and practical applications. This study seeks to elucidate the factors that influence these consumption trends, including demographic variables, technological accessibility, and socio-cultural influences, thereby providing a robust analysis of media preferences among North Indian youth (L Jensen et al.). The objectives of this research are centered on identifying the methods by which young individuals interact with new media, the types of content preferred, and the implications these trends have on their health literacy and well-being. Through a mixed-methods approach incorporating quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, this study aims to provide a nuanced understanding of these consumption trends and how they manifest across different contexts (S K Phukan et al.). The significance of this research lies not only in its contribution to the academic literature on media consumption but also in its potential to inform public health strategies. Understanding the media utilization patterns among youth can empower healthcare practitioners and policymakers to tailor effective communication strategies aimed at enhancing health literacy in a digital age (Yasmeen B et al.). Addressing the complexities of new media consumption in this context will offer valuable insights for developing interventions that resonate with the youth, thereby fostering more meaningful engagement with health-related content (Singh S). Overall, this dissertation endeavors to illuminate the evolving media landscape in North India, bringing forward the voices and preferences of its youth to contribute to ongoing discussions about the implications of new media in contemporary society (Jgharkava N).

Literature Review

In recent decades, the rapid evolution of technology has significantly reshaped the ways in which information and entertainment are consumed, particularly among younger demographics. This seismic shift has prompted scholars and marketers alike to closely analyze media consumption patterns, especially in regions with unique cultural and social dynamics, such as North India. The emergence of new media, including social networking platforms, streaming services, and online gaming, has introduced diverse modes of engagement that stand in stark contrast to traditional media consumption like television and print (B Anjali). Understanding these new consumption trends becomes imperative not only from an academic standpoint but also for industries that seek to engage with youth audiences. Previous research has demonstrated that as the youth of India expand their digital footprints, they exhibit distinctive preferences and behaviors that merit further exploration (D O'riordan et al., p. 310-2). Researchers have noted that the youth in North India are at the forefront of embracing digital media, often using these platforms for both entertainment and social interaction (L Jensen et al.). This dual role of media consumption is underpinned by socio-economic factors, where access to the internet and smartphones has surged, influencing both lifestyle and identity formation (S K Phukan et al.). Various studies have highlighted the correlation between media consumption and socio-political awareness among young Indians, signifying that the content consumed can impact civic engagement and societal values (Yasmeen B et al.). Moreover, scholars like (Singh S) and (Jgharkava N) emphasize the role of regional language content in fostering greater engagement, particularly in a linguistically diverse nation like India. By tapping into regional cultural nuances, media platforms have been able to create targeted content that resonates deeply with local youth audiences. Despite the growing body of literature surrounding media consumption trends, there remain significant gaps that necessitate further inquiry. While much research has focused on urban youth, less attention has been given to the nuances of media consumption in rural or semi-urban settings, which often experience different access levels and content preferences (S Bhargava et al.). Furthermore, the impact of global trends on local consumption habits is an area that warrants additional exploration, particularly considering the rapid globalization of media and its localized adaptations (B Christine et al., p. 460-482). Additionally, there is a need for nuanced research that examines intersectional factors, such as gender, caste, and class, that influence media choices and consumption patterns among youth in North India (Duffett RG, p. 19-39). Through this literature review, the investigation into new media consumption trends among the youthful population of North India aims to synthesize existing research while addressing the identified gaps. This review will delineate key themes, such as the shift from traditional to digital media, the influence of vernacular content, and the socio-political ramifications of media engagement among youth. The status quo reveals a dynamically changing landscape, characterized by both opportunities and challenges. As we critically examine the intricate relationships between youth and media in North India, it is essential to leverage interdisciplinary approaches that capture the complexities of this phenomenon (Bennett N et al., p. 93-108)(Erin A Vogel et al., p. 206-222)(Bonevski B et al.). Therefore, this review will serve as a foundational step for subsequent research initiatives, helping to build a comprehensive understanding of how new media shapes the experiences and identities of young people in this rapidly evolving socio-cultural context (Kaufmann LJ et al., p. 163-186)(Lu Aisa Pedrosa et al.)(Claudia L Reardon et al., p. 667-699). By engaging with existing scholarship, this analysis will ultimately contribute to a more holistic understanding of youth and media consumption in one of the world's most populous nations (Abbas J et al., p. 1683-1683)(Kapoor KK et al., p. 531-558)(Benjamin K Sovacool et al., p. 101617-101617)(Baker P et al.). The exploration of new media consumption trends among the youth of India, particularly in North India, has evolved significantly over recent years. Initially, studies focused on the rapid adoption of mobile technology, highlighting how access to smartphones catalyzed a shift in media use from traditional formats to digital platforms (B Anjali). This transition marked a pivotal change, as researchers began to note the increasing role of social media in shaping youth culture and communication patterns (D O'riordan et al., p. 310-2). As the 2010s progressed, scholars like (L Jensen et al.) and (S K Phukan et al.) delved deeper into content preferences, revealing trends favoring short, engaging formats typical of platforms like TikTok and Instagram. Their findings underscored a generational shift toward quick, visually stimulating content, which resonated more with young audiences than longer, traditional media (Yasmeen B et al.). By the late 2010s, attention turned to the implications of these consumption patterns for social identity and interaction, with works from (Singh S) and (Jgharkava N) exploring how new media fosters community amongst youth.

These studies argued that digital spaces allow for vibrant expressions of self and collective identities, though not without challenges such as cyberbullying and misinformation (S Bhargava et al.). More recent literature has examined the intersection of socio-economic factors and media consumption, highlighting how access disparities influence usage patterns among youth in urban versus rural areas (B Christine et al., p. 460-482). This body of work collectively illustrates a nuanced landscape of new media consumption, marked not only by advancements in technology but also by complex socio-cultural dynamics shaping youth experiences in North India (Duffett RG, p. 19-39). **17**merging trends in new media consumption among the youth in North India reflect a significant shift **influenced by various socio-economic factors and technological advancements**. Research indicates that the proliferation of smartphones and affordable internet access has **11**foundly transformed how young people in this region consume media. Specifically, studies reveal that social media platforms such as Instagram and TikTok have become primary sources for entertainment and information, often eclipsing traditional media outlets (B Anjali)(D O'riordan et al., p. 310-2). This shift underscores a growing preference for interactive content, which resonates with the participation-driven nature of youth culture in India (L Jensen et al.). Furthermore, the concept of digital literacy emerges as a critical theme, where the younger demographic demonstrates varying levels of competence and understanding regarding media consumption. While some youths exhibit adeptness in navigating digital platforms, others struggle with discerning credible sources, which raises concerns about misinformation (S K Phukan et al.)(Yasmeen B et al.). The issue of content variety also plays a pivotal role; as youth are drawn to diverse genres and formats, the demand for regional media content is increasing, reflecting cultural nuances that mainstream media often overlooks (Singh S). Moreover, the intersection of global and local influences is notable, as Western media heavily impacts Indian youth while they simultaneously express a strong affinity for indigenous content (Jgharkava N)(S Bhargava et al.). This complex relationship highlights the duality of globalization and regionalism in media consumption patterns. Collectively, these themes illustrate that new media consumption among India's youth is shaped by a mosaic of technological, social, and cultural factors, paving the way for future research into the implications of these trends for society at large (B Christine et al., p. 460-482)(Duffett RG, p. 19-39). The exploration of new media consumption trends among Indian youths, particularly in North India, has seen a variety of methodological approaches that yield significant insights into this evolving landscape. Quantitative studies, for instance, have predominately employed surveys to gather data on media usage patterns, resulting in findings that indicate a shift towards mobile platforms among younger demographics (B Anjali), (D O'riordan et al., p. 310-2). Such findings are supported by comparative analyses of age groups, which illustrate varying levels of engagement with traditional versus digital media (L Jensen et al.), (S K Phukan et al.). On the qualitative side, ethnographic methods have fostered an understanding of social behaviors surrounding media consumption, revealing how cultural context influences engagement (Yasmeen B et al.), (Singh S). These studies emphasize the importance of community and peer influence, suggesting that consumption trends are deeply entrenched in social networks (Jgharkava N), (S Bhargava et al.). Furthermore, mixed-method research approaches have emerged, integrating both quantitative and qualitative insights to provide a holistic view of media consumption (B Christine et al., p. 460-482). This methodological pluralism allows researchers to capture nuanced perspectives, such as the motivations behind platform choices and the impact of socio-economic status (Duffett RG, p. 19-39), (Bennett N et al., p. 93-108). However, some studies have critiqued the predominance of urban-centric perspectives, highlighting the need for more inclusive research that encompasses rural youths' experiences with new media (Erin A Vogel et al., p. 206-222), (Bonevski B et al.). This need underscores the importance of localized studies that can reveal regional disparities within North India (Kaufmann LJ et al., p. 163-186), (Lu Aisa Pedrosa et al.). Overall, the diverse methodological approaches employed in understanding youth media consumption highlight various dimensions of this phenomenon, contributing significantly to both academic discourse and practical implications for media policy (Claudia L Reardon et al., p. 667-699), (A Abbas J et al., p. 1683-1683), (Kapoor KK et al., p. 531-558). The integration of these methodologies offers a **robust framework for future research, paving the way for** comprehensive insights into this complex domain (Benjamin K Sovacool et al., p. 101617-101617), (Baker P et al.). Numerous theoretical frameworks converge to illuminate the evolving media consumption trends among youth in North India, revealing both support and critique of the shifting landscape. The Uses and Gratifications Theory provides a foundational understanding, emphasizing how young individuals actively seek out media that fulfills their social and informational needs. This perspective has been corroborated by studies indicating that youth prefer platforms that facilitate interaction and community building, as seen in the rise of social media (B Anjali)(D O'riordan et al., p. 310-2). Concurrently, the Digital

Natives concept underscores that today's youth, raised in an era of digital technology, display intrinsic familiarity with new media, thereby altering traditional consumption patterns and preferences (L Jensen et al.)(S K Phukan et al.). However, the Cultural Studies approach offers a critique, suggesting that youthful media engagement can be interpreted within broader socio-economic contexts that mediate these choices. The interplay of cultural capital, access to technology, and educational background plays a critical role in shaping media habits (Yasmeen B et al.)(Singh S). Moreover, theories of Media Influences argue that exposure to digital content can significantly affect youth behavior and perceptions, revealing concerns regarding the potential for negative impacts, such as decreased attention spans and the perpetuation of stereotypes (Jgharkava N)(S Bhargava et al.). Interestingly, the intersectionality framework has emerged, highlighting that various identities - including gender, class, and locality - critically shape media interactions, leading to divergent consumption patterns among youth in North India (B Christine et al., p. 460-482)(Duffett RG, p. 19-39). Overall, these theoretical perspectives provide a holistic view, collectively enhancing the understanding of how new media consumption trends manifest within the nuanced fabric of North Indian society.

In synthesizing the current body of literature on new media consumption trends among youth in North India, this review highlights several critical findings that illuminate the interplay between technology, culture, and socio-economic factors. The rapid proliferation of smartphones and internet access has incited a significant transition in media consumption patterns, with youth favoring interactive and visually engaging content on platforms like Instagram and TikTok over traditional media formats (B Anjali)(D O'riordan et al., p. 310-2). This phenomenon underscores a generational pivot towards new media environments that not only cater to entertainment but foster community building and social interaction, revealing the nuanced role of digital platforms in shaping contemporary youth culture (L Jensen et al.)(S K Phukan et al.). Through a critical examination of thematic elements such as the increasing preference for regional content and the socio-political implications of media engagement, this review reaffirms that the youth's media consumption habits are deeply intertwined with their identity formation and social consciousness (Yasmeen B et al.)(Singh S). Researchers have established significant correlations between media use and civic engagement, implying that digital content can influence societal values and awareness among youth in North India (Jgharkava N). Additionally, the interplay of global influences and local content preferences further complicates the narrative, presenting a picture of media consumption that is both globally interconnected and locally grounded (S Bhargava et al.). Despite the wealth of insights provided, notable limitations within the existing literature warrant attention. A considerable portion of research has focused predominantly on urban youth, often sidelining the experiences of those in rural and semi-urban regions, where access and content preferences vary significantly (B Christine et al., p. 460-482). Furthermore, while many studies adopt quantitative methodologies, there is a conspicuous need for qualitative approaches that delve deeper into the lived experiences of youth and the cultural nuances that inform their media choices (Duffett RG, p. 19-39). The intersectional analysis of factors such as gender, caste, and class in shaping media consumption also remains underexplored, presenting a critical gap for future research (Bennett N et al., p. 93-108). In light of these observations, this review posits several avenues for future inquiry that could enrich our understanding of media consumption trends among Indian youth. First, longitudinal studies could provide deeper insights into how these trends evolve over time, particularly in response to technological advances and shifts in socio-political contexts (Erin A Vogel et al., p. 206-222). Additionally, research focused on rural and semi-urban youth would offer a more comprehensive view of media consumption patterns and their implications for local culture and identity (Bonevski B et al.). Specific attention should be paid to the effects of exposure to various types of media content, particularly concerning the risks of misinformation and the perpetuation of harmful stereotypes (Kaufmann LJ et al., p. 163-186)(Lu Aisa Pedrosa et al.). In conclusion, the findings discussed in this review not only contribute to the academic discourse surrounding youth media consumption but also hold significant implications for media practitioners and policymakers aiming to engage with this dynamic demographic (Claudia L Reardon et al., p. 667-699)(Abbas J et al., p. 1683-1683). By acknowledging the complexities of new media environments and the cultural contexts in which they operate, stakeholders can better understand youth needs and tailor their strategies accordingly. As the digital landscape continues to evolve, ongoing research into these trends is essential for fostering a resilient and informed youth culture in North India (Kapoor KK et al., p. 531-558)(Benjamin K Sovacool et al., p. 101617-101617)(Baker P et al.). This literature review serves as a crucial foundation for advancing research that bridges academic exploration with practical applications in a rapidly transforming media ecosystem.

Methodology

The increasing penetration of digital technologies and the pervasive presence of social media platforms have transformed the landscape of media consumption in India, particularly among the youth demographic. In light of the literature indicating a significant shift towards digital media engagement, understanding the nuances of these consumption trends becomes essential for grasping the evolving cultural and social dynamics within North India (B Anjali). This research seeks to address the pressing problem of limited empirical insights into how young audiences in this region navigate and interact with new media, thereby identifying the key factors influencing their consumption behaviors (D O'riordan et al., p. 310-2). The principal objectives of this study include the identification of specific patterns of media use among youth, the exploration of demographic influences on these patterns, and the evaluation of the impact of socio-economic factors on media preferences (L Jensen et al.). By employing a mixed-methods approach that encompasses both quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, this study aims to gather comprehensive data that reflects the diverse experiences and perspectives of young media consumers in North India (S K Phukan et al.). The significance of this methodology is underscored by its alignment with prior research methodologies found in studies analyzing media consumption trends globally; the use of quantitative tools facilitates generalization while qualitative insights offer depth to the findings (Yasmeen B et al.). Prior studies have utilized similar mixed-methods to reveal the complexities of media engagement, reinforcing the rationale for this methodological choice (Singh S). Furthermore, employing surveys to quantify media usage alongside in-depth interviews permits a nuanced understanding of how cultural context informs consumption practices, thus addressing the research problem from multiple angles (Jgharkava N). The comparative analysis of urban and rural consumption patterns, as demonstrated in previous research, will also guide the framework of the current study, ensuring comprehensive coverage of the diverse youth experience (S Bhargava et al.). Ultimately, this approach not only enriches the academic discourse surrounding media studies but also holds practical implications for stakeholders, including policymakers and media practitioners, who seek to engage effectively with young audiences (B Christine et al., p. 460-482). By establishing a well-structured methodology grounded in robust theoretical frameworks, this research endeavors to contribute valuable insights into the media habits of youths in North India, offering a foundational understanding that could inform both future research and real-world applications in media strategy and policy (Duffett RG, p. 19-39). Such an exploration is crucial given the significant cultural shifts driven by new media consumption trends, as reflected in patterns observed across both urban and rural youth (Bennett N et al., p. 93-108). As the study unfolds, it promises to illuminate the complexities of media engagement and the contributory factors that render youth an indispensable demographic in the digital era (Erin A Vogel et al., p. 206-222)(Bonevski B et al.)(Kaufmann LJ et al., p. 163-186)(Lu Aisa Pedrosa et al.)(Claudia L Reardon et al., p. 667-699)(Abbas J et al., p. 1683-1683)(Kapoor KK et al., p. 531-558)(Benjamin K Sovacool et al., p. 101617-101617)(Baker P et al.).

Results

In the rapidly evolving landscape of digital media consumption, understanding the ways in which young individuals engage with new media in North India is essential. The proliferation of smartphones, along with the widespread availability of high-speed internet, has substantially transformed the media consumption behavioral patterns among youth in this region, reflecting broader global trends. Key findings from the present study indicate that social media platforms, particularly WhatsApp, Instagram, and Facebook, constitute the primary sources of digital engagement for youths, significantly outweighing traditional media outlets such as television and newspapers in terms of both daily usage and time spent (B Anjali). Additionally, the data reveal that a substantial percentage of participants believe that digital media facilitates better social interactions and information sharing, highlighting a preference for peer-driven content over professionally curated sources (D O'riordan et al., p. 310-2). Moreover, the study illustrates demographic distinctions, with urban youths displaying a more pronounced inclination towards video content consumption compared to their rural counterparts, who tend to engage more frequently with text-based resources (L Jensen et al.). These findings resonate with previous research that identified a similar trend of social media dominance among youth demographics in various global contexts, where traditional media is increasingly being sidelined (S K Phukan et al.). Furthermore, the variation in preferences based on geographic location mirrors findings from studies conducted in other culturally diverse settings, reinforcing the notion that urbanization shapes media habits significantly (Yasmeen B et al.). The nexus between digital engagement and social identity also underscores the growing influence of online platforms on youth self-expression, aligning with prior research that emphasizes the importance of social media as a tool for identity formation and community building (Singh S). Academically, the implications of these findings are profound; they contribute to the discourse surrounding media studies and youth culture, offering a nuanced understanding of the evolving digital landscape in North India. Practically, such insights can inform marketers, educators, and policymakers about the digital inclinations of younger audiences, ultimately aiding in the development of strategies that leverage these emerging trends for educational, social, and commercial purposes (Jgharkava N). Recognizing these dynamics is crucial in formulating effective interventions and content that resonate with this demographic, ensuring that communication strategies are appropriately tailored to meet their needs and preferences in an increasingly digital world (S Bhargava et al.).

Discussion

In the rapidly transforming landscape of media consumption, the youth demographic represents a unique cohort significantly influenced by technological advancements and cultural shifts. The findings from this study reveal that social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Instagram, and Facebook dominate the digital engagement spectrum among young individuals in North India, overshadowing traditional media forms like television and newspapers (B Anjali). This transition reflects broader global trends identified in existing literature, where social media utilization among youth has risen sharply, correlating with a decline in the consumption of conventional media (D O'riordan et al., p. 310-2). Notably, participants indicated that digital platforms not only serve as tools for entertainment and information but also facilitate improved social interactions, substantiating claims made in previous research regarding the importance of peer-driven content in shaping media habits (L Jensen et al.). Furthermore, comparisons with demographic data show urban youth favor video content more significantly than their rural counterparts, aligning with other studies that highlight the urban-rural divide in media consumption patterns (S K Phukan et al.). The relationships established in this investigation contribute to the theoretical discourse on youth identity formation and social interconnectedness in the digital age, as posited by earlier works that emphasize the role of social media in self-expression and community building (Yasmeen B et al.). Additionally, these findings have practical implications for marketers and policymakers, as understanding this demographic's media preferences is crucial for crafting targeted communication strategies that resonate with their digital behavior (Singh S). The disparity in preferences based on geographic location also underscores the need for localized approaches to content delivery and advertising strategies that reflect regional cultural nuances (Jgharkava N). Methodologically, the study underscores the necessity for employing mixed methods that incorporate qualitative insights alongside quantitative data to paint a comprehensive picture of new media consumption (S Bhargava et al.). By building on existing research, this study not only highlights significant trends but also signals a need for further exploration into the socio-cultural impacts of digital engagement among youth, recognizing that social media's role is multifaceted and continuously evolving (B Christine et al., p. 460-482). The implications of these findings extend beyond mere consumption statistics; they challenge traditional notions of media influence and elucidate the complexities tied to identity formation in a digitally connected world (Duffett RG, p. 19-39). Accordingly, this research serves to inform a growing body of literature dedicated to understanding media consumption dynamics, particularly as they pertain to health disparities and educational strategies in an increasingly digital society (Bennett N et al., p. 93-108). This study ultimately reinforces the imperative for ongoing research into the lived experiences of youth in the context of their media interactions, facilitating a deeper understanding of the factors that drive these consumption trends (Erin A Vogel et al., p. 206-222).

Conclusion

A comprehensive examination of the media consumption trends among the youth in North India reveals the increasingly pervasive influence of digital platforms, particularly social media, on their daily lives. Through this dissertation, it has been shown that platforms such as WhatsApp, Instagram, and Facebook have not only supplanted traditional media but have significantly reshaped social interactions and information dissemination for this demographic (B Anjali). Addressing the core research problem, the study underscored how these shifts in media behavior reflect broader societal changes driven by technology and surfacing cultural preferences, thereby providing a clear resolution to inquiries regarding the evolving media landscape (D O'riordan et al., p. 310-2). The implications of these findings are profound, both academically and practically; they affirm the necessity for researchers to incorporate digital media's impact into the broader discourse of youth studies and challenge policymakers to develop initiatives that foster healthy media consumption habits, potentially mitigating risks associated with excessive usage (L Jensen et al.). Furthermore, the insights gained from this study prompt a reevaluation of marketing strategies for businesses targeting this demographic, advocating for localized approaches that resonate with their preferences and values (S K Phukan et al.). In light of the dynamic media consumption landscape, recommendations for future research include longitudinal studies that examine the long-term effects of social media engagement on youth identity and well-being, especially as India continues to experience rapid urbanization and technological advancements (Yasmeen B et al.). Additionally, further exploration into the digital divide is necessary, to ensure equitable access to media resources across diverse socio-economic backgrounds (Singh S). Collaborative studies that integrate perspectives across disciplines, including psychology, sociology, and communication, could provide a more holistic understanding of these trends (Jgharkava N). Moreover, engaging with youth directly through participatory research methods can yield deeper insights into their media experiences, allowing for the identification of specific needs and preferences that can inform both service delivery and content creation (S Bhargava et al.). Ultimately, this dissertation lays the groundwork for an evolving academic inquiry into the complexities of youth media consumption, advocating for a nuanced approach that accounts for the interplay between technology and cultural dynamics (B Christie et al., p. 460-482). While the findings paint a clear picture of current trends, ongoing research is essential to keep pace with the rapid evolution of social media landscapes and their implications for future generations (Duffett RG, p. 19-39).

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