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# **THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The evolution of digital platforms has radically transformed how consumers interact with brands, especially in purchasing decisions. Social media marketing (SMM) has emerged as a dominant force, influencing buying behavior through targeted content, influencer partnerships, and personalized engagement. This study examines how SMM impacts consumer decision-making, focusing on demographics, platform usage, content types, and trust mechanisms. Using a mixed-method approach, 70 respondents were surveyed to assess behavioral shifts driven by SMM. Results indicated that platforms like Instagram and YouTube play significant roles in shaping purchasing intent, with influencer content and user reviews proving most persuasive. These findings suggest that consumer trust and content authenticity are central to effective SMM. The research contributes valuable insights for marketers aiming to optimize digital engagement and drive sales.

**Keywords: Social media marketing, consumer behavior, influencer marketing, platform engagement, digital advertising**

### 1. **INTRODUCTION**

In the digital age, social media platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, and LinkedIn have redefined brand-consumer relationships by enabling real-time, interactive engagement (Appel et al., 2020). Traditional marketing methods, which were linear and brand-centric, have evolved into consumer-centric approaches where users are co-creators of brand narratives. The shift has made social media marketing (SMM) a pivotal strategy for businesses to attract, engage, and convert digital-savvy audiences.

India, one of the fastest-growing digital economies, provides fertile ground for such transformations. With over 467 million active users (Statista, 2023), the country has seen a rise in influencer-led marketing, mobile-based content consumption, and online buying habits, particularly among the 18–34 age group.

This paper aims to explore how SMM influences consumer buying behavior, considering demographic profiles, engagement patterns, content preferences, and levels of trust in online interactions.

## 2. **LITERATURE REVIEW**

SMM is widely recognized for its ability to influence consumer attitudes and behaviors. Mangold and Faulds (2009) posited that consumers are no longer passive information receivers but active participants who shape brand perception through comments, reviews, and shares. Similarly, Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) highlighted social media as a hybrid communication tool offering both organizational control and consumer collaboration.

Influencer marketing, in particular, has reshaped trust paradigms. De Veirman et al. (2017) found that perceived authenticity and follower count significantly affect consumer responses. Djafarova and Rushworth (2017) reported that Gen Z and millennials trust influencers more than traditional ads due to relatability and peer influence.

However, gaps remain in regional studies, particularly in understanding how Indian consumers, especially youth, interact with influencer content, reviews, and platform-specific strategies (Nielsen, 2023). This research addresses such gaps through localized empirical data.

## 3. **RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND QUESTIONS**

<b>Research Questions</b>	<b>Research Objectives</b>
<b>1. How does social media marketing influence consumer buying behavior?</b>	1. To analyze the impact of different types of social media content on consumer buying decisions.
<b>2. Which demographic segments are most affected by social media marketing?</b>	2. To examine how demographic factors such as age, gender, and occupation mediate the

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effectiveness of social media marketing.

**3. What types of content (e.g., influencer posts, user reviews, advertisements) drive consumer purchases?**

3. To study how consumer engagement metrics (likes, shares, comments) influence brand trust and loyalty.

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#### 4. RESEARCH METHDOLOGY

##### 4.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

This study adopted a **mixed-method, cross-sectional research design**, combining both **quantitative** and **qualitative** approaches to analyze the impact of social media marketing on consumer buying behavior. This methodological framework enabled a comprehensive assessment of user attitudes, behavioral trends, and content influence, supported by both statistical analysis and thematic insights.

##### 4.2 SAMPLE & DATA COLLECTION

Sample Size: **70 respondents**

- **Sampling Method:** Convenience sampling
- **Target Group:** Indian social media users aged primarily between 18–34 years
- **Survey Tool:** Structured questionnaire administered via Google Forms
- **Data Collection Period:** May 2025

Participants were selected based on their active usage of platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, and Facebook, ensuring the data reflected recent and relevant online behavior.

##### 4.3 INSTRUMENT DESIGN

The questionnaire included:

- Demographic details (age, gender, occupation)
- Social media usage habits (frequency, time spent, platform preference)
- Influence of content types (ads, influencer posts, user reviews)
- Attitudes toward brand engagement and influencer trust
- Purchase behavior indicators and motivational factors

A combination of **multiple-choice**, **Likert scale**, and **open-ended questions** were used to capture both measurable patterns and contextual responses.

#### **4.4 DATA ANALYSIS**

- **Quantitative Analysis:** Conducted using Microsoft Excel and SPSS for frequency distribution, correlation, and descriptive statistics.
- **Qualitative Analysis:** Open-ended responses were coded into themes such as trust, engagement, and content perception. Sentiments were categorized as positive, negative, or neutral.
- **Integration:** Quantitative trends were cross-validated with qualitative insights to enhance interpretability and draw meaningful conclusions.

### **5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

(i) **Demographics:** 78.6% of respondents were aged 18–24, and 64.3% were students.

(ii) **Platform Preference:** Instagram (88.6%) and YouTube (75.7%) were most used, aligning with trends of visual-heavy content consumption (Geysler, 2024).

(iii) **Social Media Usage:** 82.9% reported using social media multiple times daily.

(iv) **Purchase Influence:** 80% admitted purchasing due to social media content, highlighting its persuasive power.

**(v) Content Impact:** Influencer reviews (30%) and product tutorials (25.7%) were most influential, surpassing sponsored ads (12.9%).

**(vi) Trust:** 45.7% showed moderate to high trust in influencer recommendations.

**(vii) Brand Engagement:** 81.4% said that brand presence on social media affected their buying decisions.

## 6. **DISCUSSION**

The findings affirm the dominant influence of SMM on consumer behavior, especially among digitally native youth. Instagram's algorithmic content, influencer presence, and interactivity make it highly effective for brand visibility and conversions. Trust in peer-driven content surpasses that of traditional ads, reiterating the need for brands to invest in authentic, engaging strategies.

Interestingly, despite the popularity of influencers, none of the respondents identified influencer endorsements as their top buying motivator—suggesting a potential shift toward more trust in peer reviews and product quality.

## 7. **KEY FINDINGS**

### **(i)High Social media Influence :**

Over 80% of respondents admitted that social media impacts their purchase decisions, confirming its central role in consumer behavior.

### **(ii)Platform Preference ;**

Instagram (88.6%) and YouTube (75.7%) were the most used platforms, highlighting the importance of visual, short-form content.

### **(iii)Content Type Impact:**

Influencer reviews (30%) and product tutorials (25.7%) influenced buying decisions more than traditional ads.

**(iv)Consumer Trust Factors:**

Despite content influence, 48.6% of respondents were neutral toward trusting influencers, showing a need for more authenticity.

**(v)Most Valued by Consumers:**

Product quality (41.4%) and positive user reviews (34.3%) were top drivers of purchase, while influencer endorsements (0%) had no direct impact.

**(vi)Engagement Frequency:**

82.9% of users accessed social media multiple times daily, creating high exposure to brand content and opportunities for real-time engagement.

**(vii)Demographic Insights:**

The 18–24 age group made up 78.6% of the sample, representing India’s most responsive and engaged digital consumers.

**(viii)Emotional Connection Matters:**

More than 70% of respondents felt stronger brand connection through socially engaging posts and interaction.

**(ix)Click Behavior:**

83% of participants clicked on social media ads at least sometimes, showing the importance of ad quality and relevance.

**(x)Discovery Role:**

Nearly 79% agreed that social media helped them discover new products and brands, emphasizing its awareness-building role.

## 8. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **(i) Partner with micro influencers :**

Choose niche influencers for long-term collaborations to build trust and authenticity (De Veirman et al., 2017).

### **(ii) Use Personalized Ads:**

Apply A/B testing and analytics to deliver user-focused, visually appealing ads (Chaffey & Ellis-Chadwick, 2019).

### **(iii) Promote Awareness Content :**

Share product teasers, unboxings and reels/shorts using platform algorithms and hashtags ( Ashley & Tuten, 2015).

### **(iv) Keep Brand Pages Active:**

Consistent visual identity, stories , and audience interaction enhance loyalty (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010 )

### **(v) Boost Engagement**

Interactive tools (polls, live chats, UGC) deepen customer relationships (Brodie et al., 2013).

### **(vi) Showcase Product Quality**

Use real reviews, comparisons, and demos as social proof (Chevalier & Mayzlin, 2006 ).

## 9. **LIMITATIONS**

**(i) Sampling Bias:** The sample primarily consisted of young respondents aged 18–24, mostly students. As a result, the findings may not fully represent older demographics or working professionals.

**(ii) Convenience Sampling:** Participants were selected using a non-probability, convenience sampling method, which limits the generalizability of results to the broader population.

**(iii) Self-Reported Data:** All responses were self-reported, which introduces the possibility of response bias. Participants may have over- or under-reported their social media engagement or purchase behavior.

**(iv) Platform Focus:** The study concentrated on major platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, LinkedIn, etc. Emerging or niche platforms were not examined.

**(v) Lack of Behavioral Tracking:** The study relied on participant perceptions and recollections rather than actual sales or engagement data, making it difficult to validate behavior beyond self-reported intent.

**(vi) Limited Scope on Influencer Impact:** Although influencer content was analyzed, the study did not deeply explore variations across influencer tiers (micro, macro, celebrity), which could yield more nuanced insights.

## 10. **SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH**

### **(i) Platform-Specific Behavior:**

Future studies can explore how consumer responses vary across platforms like Instagram, YouTube, and LinkedIn in terms of content format and trust.

### **(ii) Urban vs. Rural Comparison:**

Research could compare how SMM influences buying behavior in urban areas versus rural regions, especially considering digital access and literacy gaps.

### **(iii) Influencer Trust Over Time:**

Longitudinal studies may assess how consumer trust in influencers evolves with repeated exposure or after negative brand experiences.

**(iv) Gen Z vs. Other Generations:**

Future work could compare how different generations (e.g., Gen Z vs. Millennials) respond to various forms of social media marketing content.

**(v) Impact on Small Businesses:**

Studies can examine how small or local businesses leverage SMM for growth, visibility, and customer acquisition.

**11. APPENDIX**

The primary data for this study was collected through a structured questionnaire distributed digitally to a sample of 70 respondents. The survey was designed to capture demographic profiles, social media usage patterns, platform preferences, content influence on buying decisions, and perceived brand engagement.

**SURVEY INSTRUMENT DESIGN**

The questionnaire included both close-ended and Likert-scale questions, organized into the following key sections:

- **Demographics:** Age group, gender, and occupation
- **Usage Behavior:** Frequency and duration of social media use
- **Platform Engagement:** Preferred social platforms
- **Purchase Behavior:** Influence of different content types, trust in influencers, and ad responsiveness
- **Brand Perception:** Engagement with socially active brands and motivational factors

**KEY DEMOGRAPHICS DESIGN**

- The majority of participants (78.6%) fell in the **18–24 age group**, indicating a strong representation from Gen Z.
- **64.3% were students**, followed by employed individuals (27.1%).
- The sample had a moderately balanced gender distribution, with male respondents forming the majority.

## SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE PATTERN

- A significant 82.9% of respondents accessed social media **multiple times daily**, with 35.7% spending **2–4 hours per day** on these platforms.
- **Instagram (88.6%)** and **YouTube (75.7%)** were the most used platforms, followed by Snapchat (64.3%) and LinkedIn (61.4%).

## CONSUMER BEHAVIOR AND MARKETING INFLUENCE

- **80% of respondents** admitted to making purchases influenced by social media marketing.
- **Influencer reviews (30%)**, **product tutorials (25.7%)**, and **user reviews (21.4%)** were identified as the most persuasive content types.
- Surprisingly, **influencer endorsements were ranked lowest (0%)** as a standalone motivator for purchase, suggesting a shift toward peer validation and product quality over influencer promotion.

## TRUST AND ENGAGEMENT TRENDS

- While 45.7% expressed some level of trust in influencer recommendations, nearly half (48.6%) remained neutral.
- **83% of respondents** clicked on social media ads occasionally or frequently, indicating active ad engagement.
- **78.6% agreed or strongly agreed** that social media helps discover new brands and products.
- **81.4% reported** that a brand's social presence influenced their buying decisions to a significant extent.

## MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS BEHIND SOCIAL PURCHASES

- **Product quality (41.4%)** and **positive reviews (34.3%)** were the most cited drivers for social media-based purchases.
- Promotional content (17.1%) and engaging visuals (7.1%) played supporting roles, while direct influencer endorsements had negligible influence.

## **12.CONCLUSION**

This study highlights the growing influence of social media marketing (SMM) on consumer buying behavior, especially among India's digitally active youth. The findings show that over 80% of consumers are influenced by a brand's presence on social platforms, with product quality and peer reviews being the most persuasive factors (Chevalier & Mayzlin, 2006). Although influencer content like reviews and tutorials impacts some decisions, trust in influencers remains moderate (De Veirman et al., 2017).

Instagram and YouTube stood out as the most engaging platforms, reinforcing the need for visually appealing and interactive content tailored to user habits (Statista, 2024). The study also emphasizes the importance of real-time engagement and personalized content, especially for the 18–24 age group, who form the core of social media users.

In essence, brands must adopt trust-based, platform-specific, and user-driven strategies that focus on authentic content, emotional connection, and consistent interaction to build long-term consumer loyalty.

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