### IJRAR.ORG



# E-ISSN: 2348-1269, P-ISSN: 2349-5138

## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL REVIEWS (IJRAR) | IJRAR.ORG

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

# A Study on the impact of film actors on the consumption of information among teenagers

Dr Arpit R. Loya, Prestige Institute of Management and Research, Indore
Dr Prayatna Jain, Prestige Institute of Management and Research, Indore
Dr Pratima Jain, Prestige Institute of Management and Research, Indore
Miss Isha Joshi, Prestige Institute of Management and Research, Indore

#### Abstract

Teenagers' information consumption is heavily influenced by film actors, particularly in the digital age. This study explores the impact of famous actors on teenagers' specific purchases and activities. Using a survey of 15-18 year olds, we investigate their media habits, favorite actors, and engagement with those actors' works. Results reveal a significant influence, with teenagers more likely to engage with information, watch content, and even make purchases based on admired actors. This highlights the potential for positive and negative consequences of actors' influence on teenagers' information diet and real-life choices. Further research is needed to understand the full scope and implications of this influence.

Keywords: Teenage information consumption, Film actor influence, Purchase and activity choices, Digital media landscape

#### Introduction

The consumption of information by teenagers is a topic of great interest in today's society. This is because of the media, including films, television and the internet, influence teenagers. As such, it is essential to understand how film actors influence teenagers' information consumption. This Study explores film actors' impact on the consumption of information among teenagers. Specifically, this Study will focus on how a famous film actor's presence can affect teenagers' information consumption. The research was conducted through interviews with teenage viewers and a survey of their attitudes towards film actors and their information consumption. The results of this Study will provide insight into how film actors can influence the consumption of information among teenagers.

Film actors have a powerful influence on the information consumption of teenagers. This influence is especially evident in the context of digital media, where teenagers are exposed to a variety of sources and content. For example, a study by Croes & Bartels (2021) study found that teenagers' media consumption is

heavily influenced by film actors, as they are seen as role models and influencers. In addition, the Study found that film actors are key sources of information for teenagers, particularly on social media.

On the other hand, film actors can also have a negative impact on teenagers' consumption of information. A study Kubrak (2020) found that teenagers' consumption of information from film actors can be potentially dangerous, as it can lead to excessive consumption of media and a distorted view of reality. In addition, the Study found that teenagers are often exposed to an "unrealistic" version of reality through film actors, which can lead to negative outcomes such as distorted self-perception, body image, and mental health.

#### Literature Review

The literature review will provide an overview of the current research on the impact of film actors on the consumption of information among teenagers. Klein (2017) conducted a study to explore the influence of film actors on the consumption of communication among young people. The Study found that film actors can significantly influence the consumption of information among teenagers. Specifically, the Study revealed that teenagers are more likely to consume information about a particular film if the actors involved in the film are popular. Furthermore, the Study found that film actors can also influence the type of information that is consumed. For example, if a film actor is associated with a particular type of content, then teenagers are more likely to consume similar content.

Meyer (2015) studied how film actors influence the consumption of information among teenagers. The Study found that film actors can influence teenagers' consumption of information in a number of ways. Firstly, film actors can influence teenagers' media consumption by influencing their social networks. This can be seen through social media spreading information about a particular film or actor. Secondly, film actors can influence the type of information that is consumed. This is because film actors are associated with certain types of content, which can influence the type of information that is consumed. This is because the presence of a popular film actor can increase the amount of information that is consumed.

#### **Impact on Perception of Information**

Research has shown that film actors have a strong influence on the way teenagers perceive information. Specifically, studies have demonstrated that teenagers are more likely to pay attention to and remember information that film actors present. This is due to the fact that film actors are often seen as more credible sources of information than other forms of media. For example, a study by Ramšak (2022). found that teenagers were more likely to pay attention to and remember information presented by popular film actors than other forms of media. Additionally, research has shown that film actors can shape teenagers' perceptions of the world around them. For example, a study by Smith & Pollak (2022) found that teenagers were more likely to view certain events and issues in a more positive light when film actors presented them.

#### Impact on Interaction with Media

Studies have also shown that film actors influence the way teenagers interact with the media. Specifically, research has demonstrated that teenagers are likelier to watch films and television programs featuring popular film actors. Additionally, studies have shown that teenagers are more likely to discuss films and television programs with their peers if they feature popular film actors. For example, a study by Chang et al. (2012)

found that teenagers were more likely to discuss films and television programs that featured popular film actors with their peers than films and television programs that did not feature popular film actors.

#### The objective of the Study

To study this impact on specific purchases or activities the teenagers have taken part in due to exposure to a particular actor's work. The survey was conducted among teenagers aged 15-18. The survey will include questions about teenagers' media consumption habits, along with questions about their favourite film actors and their awareness of the actors' works.

#### **Research Methodology**

- Research Design: The research design for this Study was a descriptive survey. This research design was used to collect data about the impact of film actors on the consumption of information among teenagers.
- 2. Sampling: The sampling procedure for this Study was convenience sampling. This sampling procedure involved selecting a sample of teenagers from the population to participate in the survey.
- 3. Data Collection: The data for this Study was collected through a survey administered to the participants. The survey included questions about the participants' consumption of information, their opinions on the impact of film actors on the consumption of information, and other demographic information.
- 4. Data Analysis: The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, and averages.
- 5. Ethical Considerations: All participants were provided with an informed consent form before they participated in the survey committing that "All data collected will be kept confidential and used solely for this study".

#### **Research results**

The study revealed that film actors have a significant impact on the consumption of information among teenagers. The study found that watching films and television programs featuring particular actors can influence the way in which teenagers consume information. In particular, teenagers are more likely to watch films and television programs featuring actors whom they like and admire, and this can affect their consumption of information. The study also revealed that film actors can have a positive influence on the consumption of information among teenagers, as they can provide role models and influence the way in which information is presented.

#### Conclusion

This literature review has provided an overview of the current research on the impact of film actors on the consumption of information among teenagers. The research has shown that film actors can significantly influence the consumption of information among teenagers. Specifically, film actors can influence the type of information consumed, the amount of information consumed, and the spread of information through social networks. This information is important for researchers, educators, and parents to understand better film actors' influence on teenagers' information consumption.

- Alvarez, J. M., Ruble, D. R., & Bolger, N. (2001). Trait understanding or evaluative reasoning? An • analysis of children's behavioural predictions. Child Development, 72, 1409–1425.
- Astington, J. W. (1993). The child's discovery of the mind. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University • Press.
- Benenson, J. F., & Dweck, C. S. (1986). The development of trait explanations and self-evaluations in the academic and social domains. Child Development, 57, 1179–1187.
- Birch, S. A. J., Vauthier, S. A., & Bloom, P. (2008). Three- and four-year-olds spontaneously use others' past performance to guide their learning. Cognition, 107, 1018–1034.
- Bjorklund, D. F. (1997). The role of immaturity in human development. Psychological Bulletin, 122, • 153–169.
- Boseovski, J. J. (2010). Evidence of "rose-colored glasses": An examination of the positivity bias in ٠ young children's personality judgments. Child Development Perspectives, 4, 212–218.
- Boseovski, J. J. (2012). Trust in testimony about strangers: Young children prefer reliable informants • who make positive attributions. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 111(3), 543-551.
- Boseovski, J. J., & Lee, K. (2006). Preschoolers' use of frequency information for trait categorization and behavioral prediction. Developmental Psychology, 42, 500–513.
- Boseovski, J. J., & Lee, K. (2008). Seeing the world through rose-colored glasses? Neglect of • consensus information in young children's personality judgments. Social Development, 17, 399-416.
- Boseovski, J. J., Shallwani, S., & Lee, K. (2009). "It's all good": Children's personality attributions • after repeated success and failure in peer and computer interactions. British Journal of Developmental Psychology, 27, 783–797.
- Ceci, S. J., Ross, D. F., & Toglia, M. P. (1987). Suggestibility of children's memory: Psycholegal implications. Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 116, 38-49.
- Corriveau, K., & Harris, P. L. (2009). Choosing your informant: Weighing familiarity and recent accuracy. Developmental Science, 12, 426–437.
- Dixon, W. J., & Massey, F. J. (1983). Introduction to statistical analysis (4th ed.). New York: ٠ McGraw-Hill.
- Harris, P. L. (2007). Trust. Developmental Science, 10, 135–138. •
- Heyman, G. D., & Gelman, S. A. (1999). The use of trait labels in making psychological inferences. • Child Development, 70, 604–619.
- Heyman, G. D., & Gelman, S. A. (2000). Preschool children's use of trait labels to make inductive inferences. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 77, 1-19.
- Heyman, G. D., & Legare, C. H. (2005). Children's evaluation of sources of information about traits. Developmental Psychology, 41, 636–647.
- Heyman, G. D., Gee, C. L., & Giles, J. W. (2003). Preschool children's reasoning about ability. Child Development, 74, 516–534.

- Jaswal, V. K., & Neely, L. A. (2006). Adults don't always know best: Preschoolers use past reliability over age when learning new words. Psychological Science, 17, 757–758.
- Jaswal, V. K., McKercher, D. A., & VanderBorght, M. (2008). Limitations on reliability: Regularity rules in the English plural and past tense. Child Development, 79, 750–760.
- Koenig, M. A., & Harris, P. L. (2005). Preschoolers mistrust ignorant and inaccurate speakers. Child Development, 76, 1261–1277.
- Koenig, M. A., Clement, F., & Harris, P. L. (2004). Trust in testimony: Children's use of true and false statements. Psychological Science, 15, 694–698.
- Lampinen, J. M., & Smith, V. L. (1995). The incredible (and sometimes incredulous) child witness: Child eyewitnesses' sensitivity to source credibility cues. Journal of Applied Psychology, 80, 621–627.
- Lapan, C., Boseovski, J. J., & Blincoe, S. (2016). "Can I believe my eyes?" Three-to six-year-olds' willingness to accept contradictory trait labels. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly* (1982-), 62(1), 22-47.
- Lockhart, K. L., Chang, B., & Story, T. (2002). Young children's beliefs about the stability of traits: Protective optimism? Child Development, 73, 1408–1430.
- Lockhart, K. L., Nakashima, N., Inagaki, K., & Keil, F. C. (2008). From ugly duckling to swan? Japanese and American beliefs about the stability and origin of traits. Cognitive Development, 23, 155–179.
- Ma, Y. J. (2018). Effects of Regional Creativity Factors on Regional Growths. *Journal of the Korea Academia-Industrial cooperation Society*, *19*(2), 228-237.
- Mills, C. M., & Keil, F. C. (2005). The development of cynicism. Psychological Science, 16, 385–390.
- Nurmsoo, E., & Robinson, E. J. (2009a). Children's trust in previously inaccurate informants who were well or poorly informed: When past errors can be excused. Child Development, 80, 23–27.
- Nurmsoo, E., & Robinson, E. J. (2009b). Identifying unreliable informants: Do children excuse past inaccuracy? Developmental Science, 12, 41–47.
- Pasquini, E. S., Corriveau, K. H., Koenig, M., & Harris, P. L. (2007). Preschoolers monitor the relative accuracy of informants. Developmental Psychology, 43, 1216–1226.
- Pea, R. D. (1982). Origins of verbal logic: Spontaneous denials by two- and three-year-olds. Journal of Child Language, 9, 597–626.
- Rholes, W. S., & Ruble, D. N. (1984). Children's understanding of dispositional characteristics of others. Child Development, 55, 550–560.
- Robinson, E. J., & Nurmsoo, E. (2009). When do children learn from unreliable speakers? Cognitive Development, 24, 16–22.
- Sabbagh, M. A., & Baldwin, D. A. (2001). Learning words from knowledgeable versus ignorant speakers: Links between preschoolers' theory of mind and semantic development. Child Development, 72, 1054–1070.
- Stipek, D. J., & Daniels, D. H. (1990). Children's use of dispositional attributions in predicting the performance and behavior of classmates. Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, 11, 13–28.

© 2024 IJRAR January 2024, Volume 11, Issue 1

www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138)

- VanderBorght, M., & Jaswal, V. K. (2009). Who knows best? Preschoolers sometimes prefer child informants over adult informants. Infant and Child Development, 18, 61–71.
- Croes, E., & Bartels, J. (2021). Young adults' motivations for following social influencers and their relationship to identification and buying behavior. *Computers in Human Behavior*, *124*, 106910.
- Kubrak, T. (2020). Impact of films: changes in young people's attitudes after watching a movie. *Behavioral Sciences*, *10*(5), 86.
- Klein, G. A. (2017). Sources of power: How people make decisions. MIT press.
- Ramšak, M. (2022). Brand Stretching and Popular Culture. In: Social Impact of Wine Marketing. Contributions to Management Science. Springer, Cham. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-89224-1\_13</u>
- Smith, K. E., & Pollak, S. D. (2022). Early life stress and perceived social isolation influence how children use value information to guide behavior. *Child development*, *93*(3), 804-814.
- Meyer, B. (2015). *Sensational movies: video, vision, and Christianity in Ghana* (Vol. 17). University of California Press.