

Original Article

A Study on the Positive and Negative Aspects of the Media's Performance in Society

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Manuscript ID: *Abstract*

JRD -2025-171135

ISSN: [2230-9578](https://jdrvb.org)

Volume 17

Issue 11

Pp.183-185

November. 2025

Submitted: 21 Oct. 2025

Revised: 2 Nov. 2025

Accepted: 15 Nov. 2025

Published: 30 Nov. 2025

Through its effects on communication, information sharing, and cross-cultural contacts, media alters social norms, values, and behaviors. This essay explores the two ways that the media impacts society while emphasizing its positive effects, which include promoting social change and increasing access to engagement and education. It also tackles difficult subjects like false information, internet addiction, invasions of privacy, and cultural homogenization that are frequently addressed by the media. By investigating these linkages, the study emphasizes the necessity for literacy in the media, ethical behaviour, and inclusive depiction to maximize the beneficial effects of media whereas decreasing its negative ones.. The results show how, when used and controlled appropriately, media can foster inclusivity and progress.

Keywords: virtual media, social business, mental health, communication, society, and media

Introduction

One of the most important factors influencing contemporary culture is the media. From traditional media like radio and newspapers to more contemporary mediums like social media and streaming services, media has significantly changed how individuals and organizations communicate, interact, and exchange information. Its significance now extends beyond entertainment to include social interaction, education, lobbying, and cultural preservation. In today's increasingly linked globe, the media serves as a bridge, creating ties across national and cultural barriers. In particular, the emergence of virtual media has changed how people access and distribute data. Real-time communication is made possible by social media sites like facebook, instagram, and twitter, which makes it easy for people and companies to reach audiences around the globe. The media may inspire communities and promote social change, as seen by campaigns tackling important social issues like #metoo, black lives remember, and climate change consciousness. There are drawbacks to widespread media use. The primary challenges that have surfaced include the quick dissemination of false information, the enticing lure of virtual frameworks, and privacy concerns. The social effect of media is exacerbated by the division of public opinion caused by regulated content sets and feedback loops. The globalization of media content has exacerbated the challenges of cultural uniformity and the demise of regional customs and values.

This article investigates the dual impacts of communication on society, concentrating on both the advantages and disadvantages. This research investigates the potential and hazards connected with media by looking at its influence on activism, education, language interchange, and cultural representation. To overcome its challenges and fully realize the promise of media for constructive social change, it finishes by emphasizing the significance of media literacy, moral behaviour, and inclusive representation.

Objectives

- To study the influence of media in shaping the society
- To perceive the merits and demerits of role of media

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How to cite this article:

Achary, M. (2025). A Study on the Positive and Negative Aspects of the Media's Performance in Society. Journal of Research and Development, 17(11), 183–185. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17935538>



Quick Response Code:



Website:
<https://jdrvb.org/>

DOI:
10.5281/zenodo.17935538
OPEN ACCESS

Research methodology

This investigation is instructional in nature. The required secondary data came from a variety of media sources, including newspapers, periodicals, websites, and others.

Advantages of the media

1. Promotes communication and engagement:

Real-time communication between individuals, groups, and nations across national borders is made possible by media. Social media platforms like facebook, instagram, twitter, and others have grown to be essential resources for relationship building, idea sharing, and communication. For example, media systems coordinate relief efforts and distribute critical information during international wars or natural disasters. Additionally, by allowing experts to connect globally, expert networks such as linkedin present opportunities to advance the area. This level of engagement fosters social inclusion, cultural change, and interregional cooperation.

2. Get information and instructions:

The media is a powerful tool for spreading knowledge and information. Learning resources are now more widely accessible because of educational organizations like youtube, moocs (massive open online courses), and virtual libraries. These resources encourage inclusive training while providing comfort and flexibility to students and lifelong learners. People are kept aware and involved by the updates on global events provided by both traditional and internet news sources. The media's attention on public wellbeing and gender equality helps to bring about meaningful social change. The #metoo and black lives matter campaigns are two examples of how the media may help shape important societal decisions.

3. A platform for social interaction and lobbying:

The media has evolved into an essential tool for lobbying, supporting changes in coverage, and providing voice to underrepresented businesses. Thousands of people have been inspired by social media campaigns that have ignited broad movements on topics including racial justice, intellectual wellness, and lgbtq+ rights. For example, hashtags that encourage international solidarity and raise awareness of injustice and inequality have been widely disseminated thanks in large part to social media sites like twitter. To communicate with funders, share success stories, and further their mission, nonprofit organizations use the media.

4. Promotion of leisure and culture:

Music, movies, online games, and digital reviews are just a few of the entertainment options that media offers. Additionally, it offers a venue for the preservation and dissemination of cultural history. Thanks to streaming services like netflix and spotify, people from around the world may learn about a variety of cultures through films, documentaries, and music. Additionally, by providing musicians, artists, and other innovators with a platform to showcase their skills to a global audience, the media promotes international understanding and competency.

Media-related risks

1. Spreading false and misleading information

The spread of false information is one of the main problems with the media. With more attention being paid to digital infrastructure, false records might spread quickly, impacting election outcomes and public opinion. Research shows that fake news often creates mistrust and divisiveness because it spreads more quickly than real news. Because social networking systems encourage interactions, they may unintentionally distribute sensational or false material, exacerbating the problem.. International conflict, public health emergencies, and elections have all played a role in this disruption.

2. Issues with mental health and dependence on technology

Overuse of social media, in particular, has been related to negative impacts on mental health, including anxiety, sadness, and low self-esteem. Customers sometimes feel inadequate as a result of the continual onslaught of carefully selected material, which frequently creates unrealistic needs for luxury, satisfaction, and pleasure. Furthermore, the habit-forming qualities of media mechanisms, which are governed by systems meant to optimize human contact, may cause prolonged exposure, irregular sleep habits, and diminished productivity.

3. A reduction in security and privacy

The growing usage of media structures poses privacy and data security problems. Social networking site users are susceptible to digital identity fraud, targeted advertising, and data breaches because they frequently disclose personal information without fully comprehending the repercussions. Notable occurrences, such as the cambridge analytica affair, have exposed the dangers of data exploitation and the absence of effective legislative safeguards for consumer privacy.

4. Sell networks sites

Particularly social media, may create echo chambers in which users are only exposed to material that validates their views.. This effect deepens societal divide, reinforces stereotypes, and restricts exposure to divergent viewpoints. Additionally, these mechanisms can be used by political campaigns and side projects to influence public opinion, jeopardizing democratic norms and peace.

5. A detrimental impact on cultural values

By replacing native customs and behaviors with popular cultural narratives, globalizing media content has the potential to homogenize societies. Because there are no clear cultural borders, this phenomenon—often called "cultural imperialism"—causes issues. Furthermore, depictions of materialism, violence, and stereotyping in the media have the ability to impact social norms and values, especially among audiences like children and teenagers who are particularly vulnerable to influence.

Controlling the influence of the media:

To maximize the positive impacts of communication whereas reducing the negative ones, a balanced approach is essential:

1. Instruction in media literacy

Promoting media literacy is essential because it empowers individuals to evaluate information critically, recognize reliable sources, and spot false information. Academic entities and groups may integrate media literacy lessons in their academic programs to assist their consumers in effectively using the internet.

2. Laws and duties

Lawmakers and corporate leaders must work together to create strong regulations that protect user privacy, combat false information, and encourage moral media creation and distribution. The duty can be strengthened by initiatives like rule openness, truth-checking, and collaboration.

3. Promote the use of artistic media

Through their support of charity organizations, encouragement of network involvement, and raising awareness of mental health services, social media platforms can utilize their power to encourage healthy behavior. Sharing inclusive and upbeat material is another way users may help.

4. Encourage representation and inclusivity

To ensure that a diverse range of perspectives and narratives are heard, media creators and companies must place a high priority on inclusion and representation. This strategy can debunk stereotypes, highlight ethnic diversity, and increase audience empathy.

Conclusion

The media is an extremely potent weapon with far-reaching consequences for society. Its advantages, including as increased connection, data accessibility, and advocacy for social change, highlight its capacity to promote inclusivity and progress. However, its faults, such as erroneous information, privacy issues, and controversial character, highlight the need of the legislation and its appropriate implementation. Society may adapt to the benefits of media while resolving its difficult situations by promoting media literacy, moral behavior, and inclusivity. People, educators, and policymakers will continue to have grave concerns about how the media impacts society's norms, values, and behavior as long as it stays the same.

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