

Impact of Social Media and Internet Access on Rural Youth and Employment Patterns

*Siripuram Srinivas, **Dr N.V. Sriranga Prasad

*Research Scholar and Principal

Vignan Degree College, Karimnagar

**Head & Assistant Professor

Department of Business Management

Atavahana University, Karimnagar

DOI:10.37648/ijps.v21i03.042

¹Received: 30/11/2025; Accepted: 31/12/2025; Published: 07/01/2026

Abstract

The spread of the internet and social media has brought major changes to life in rural India. What was once a communication gap between rural and urban areas is now being bridged through digital connectivity? Young people in villages today are using the internet and social media not just for entertainment, but also for education, job opportunities, and self-employment. This digital shift has created new hope and possibilities for rural youth, but it also comes with new challenges. This paper studies how social media and internet access are changing the employment patterns and aspirations of rural youth, especially in the context of *Viksit Bharat @2047*, which envisions a self-reliant, developed, and digitally empowered India.

Social media platforms like YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp have become more than communication tools—they are now important sources of knowledge, awareness, and income. Many rural youth have started using these platforms for online learning, marketing farm products, running small businesses, or working as digital creators and freelancers. Government initiatives such as Digital India, Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), and Common Service Centre's (CSCs) have helped improve internet use and digital literacy in rural areas. These steps have allowed young people to learn new skills and explore jobs beyond traditional farming or manual labor.

At the same time, the study finds that several challenges still exist. Poor internet connectivity, limited digital skills, and language barriers prevent many from using digital tools effectively. The lack of training, fear of online fraud, misinformation, and overuse of social media are also concerns that need attention. While some youth are able to use social media for income and learning, others face risks of unemployment, online scams, or unrealistic career goals. Therefore, the paper highlights the need for structured policy support, digital education, and safe online practices to ensure that technology truly benefits rural communities.

Using government data, case studies, and secondary research, the paper examines how internet access is changing the nature of work in rural areas. It looks at the growth of small online businesses, digital influencers, content creators,

¹How to cite the article: Srinivas. S, Prasad. N. V. S. (2026); Impact of Social Media and Internet Access on Rural Youth and Employment Patterns; *International Journal of Professional Studies*; Vol 21, Special Issue 3, 275-283; DOI: <http://doi.org/10.37648/ijps.v21i03.042>

and gig workers in villages. It also studies how public policies and training programs can help young people make better use of these opportunities.

The findings show that internet access and social media have become powerful tools for rural empowerment. They influence how young people learn, think, and find jobs. To achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat 2047, the paper suggests that India must ensure equal access to quality internet, proper training in digital skills, and awareness about safe and responsible internet use. When supported by the right policies and education, rural youth can play a key role in driving India's digital economy and future growth.

Keywords: *Social Media; Internet Access; Rural Youth; Employment; Digital Literacy; Rural Development; Viksit Bharat 2047; Digital Inclusion; Public Policy*

1. Introduction

In the last ten years, digital technology has changed the way people live, work, and connect in India—especially in villages. With cheaper smartphones, low-cost internet, and government programs like Digital India, even remote rural areas now have access to the online world. According to the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI, 2024), about 45% of rural Indians use the internet today, compared to less than 10% ten years ago. This growth has helped bridge the gap between cities and villages, giving rural youth new ways to learn, find jobs, and communicate. Social media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, and YouTube have become part of daily life. They not only help people stay connected but also create new ways to earn money, promote local products, and learn new skills. Many young people in villages are now using online platforms, e-commerce, and digital payments to start small businesses or find freelance work, changing the nature of rural employment.

However, this digital change also brings new challenges. While the internet and social media help young people learn, earn, and connect with the outside world, they can also create problems like misinformation, addiction to online activities, and unrealistic expectations about urban life. Some studies, like Mishra (2023), point out that digital technology gives both power and frustration—it raises hopes faster than real opportunities can grow. Even though programs like Digital India aim to promote equal access and development, many inequalities still exist based on gender, caste, and income. Many rural youths do not have proper training, digital skills, or good internet devices. Poor infrastructure and irregular electricity make it harder to fully benefit from the digital world. Therefore, it is important to study how internet and social media use affect rural youth and their job opportunities. This paper looks at how digital tools are helping rural youth become entrepreneurs and self-employed, while also exploring the barriers that stop everyone from sharing these benefits equally.

2. Need of the Study

In recent years, digital technology has spread quickly in rural India. Smartphones, cheap internet, and social media are now part of everyday life for many young people. These tools can change the way rural youth learn, earn money, and connect with the outside world. Online education, job information, and markets on social media can help them improve skills, start small businesses, and earn income without moving to cities. However, not everyone is benefiting equally. Many rural youths still face problems like low digital skills, poor internet, lack of devices, and language barriers. Women, disadvantaged groups, and people in remote villages are particularly affected, which creates a gap between those who can use digital tools effectively and those who cannot.

It is important to understand how internet access and social media affect rural youth in terms of jobs and career goals. Studying how they use these tools for learning, skill-building, entrepreneurship, and gig work can help identify the challenges stopping them from fully benefiting. The findings can guide policymakers, NGOs, and businesses to create programs that support digital learning and employment. By improving access, training, and infrastructure, this study

can help make the digital revolution more inclusive, giving rural youth better opportunities, supporting economic growth, and promoting overall development in villages.

3. Objectives of the Study

- To understand how much rural youth use the internet and social media, and how it affects their learning, skills, and job opportunities.
- To explore how digital tools and social media are changing employment patterns, including freelance work, online businesses, and small entrepreneurial ventures.
- To identify the challenges rural youth face—like lack of digital skills, gender gaps, and poor infrastructure—and suggest ways to improve digital access, skills, and sustainable job opportunities

4. Methodology

This study is based on information already available from reliable sources, such as government reports, research papers, surveys, and articles from organizations like NITI Aayog, IAMAI, NSSO, UNESCO, NABARD, ILO, and the World Bank. The study looks at how internet access and social media affect learning, skill-building, starting small businesses, and job opportunities for rural youth. A descriptive approach is used, which means the study summarizes and explains the trends, challenges, and opportunities found in the existing research. Based on these insights, suggestions are made for policies and programs that can help rural youth use digital tools effectively and benefit from the digital economy

5. Review of Literature

Researchers and policymakers have become increasingly interested in how digital access and social media are changing job opportunities in rural areas, especially in developing countries like India. Many studies have looked at how the internet is reshaping the way young people in villages communicate, learn, and earn a living. Overall, the existing research mainly focuses on three key areas: (1) how people are getting connected through digital technology, (2) how social media helps in empowering youth and supporting small businesses, and (3) the problems that still exist in making digital growth fair and equal for everyone.

5.1 Digital Inclusion and Connectivity in Rural Areas

Digital inclusion means making sure that everyone in rural areas has access to the internet and knows how to use it well. According to Aceto et al. (2018), it's not just about having technology but also learning to use it effectively to be part of modern society. In India, the Digital India program (Government of India, 2015) has helped bring internet connections to villages and promote online government services. The IAMAI (2024) report says there are now more internet users in rural India than in cities, showing big progress. However, Bhatnagar (2020) reminds us that many people still don't know how to use the internet properly even if they have access. NITI Aayog (2023) found that about 40% of rural youth still lack digital skills to find jobs or use online opportunities. The World Bank (2022) also says that just having internet access doesn't lead to better incomes unless people get proper training and support. So, real development in villages depends not only on having internet but also on education, awareness, and good infrastructure.

5.2 Social Media as an Enabler of Empowerment and Employment

Social media has become a powerful tool that helps rural youth learn new things and earn money. Platforms like YouTube, Facebook, and Instagram are now used as informal classrooms where people learn creative and digital skills (Agarwal & Thakur, 2021). These platforms allow rural youth to share ideas, express themselves, and connect with

others, creating new income opportunities through online marketing, content creation, and e-commerce. Jain (2022) points out that social media makes it easier for small business owners, farmers, and artisans to sell their products directly to customers through WhatsApp and Facebook, skipping middlemen. This has created new job options and helped local businesses grow (Kumar & Babu, 2021). Students also use YouTube and Telegram for exam preparation and learning practical skills like graphic design and video editing (Sharma & Das, 2020). Freelancing websites like Upwork and Fiverr are slowly providing job options to rural youth. However, Mishra (2023) warns that spending too much time on entertainment content reduces productivity and creates false expectations about urban lifestyles. Also, better-educated youth or those with urban links get more online opportunities, leaving others behind.

5.3 Digital Transformation and Shifts in Employment Patterns

Internet access is changing how young people in villages work and earn. The International Labour Organization (ILO, 2021) says that digitalization has brought flexible job options like remote work, online freelancing, and gig jobs. In India, rural youth are now involved in delivery services, digital marketing, and online content creation instead of only doing farming or wage work. Nair (2022) notes that digital tools have helped youth shift from traditional jobs to self-employment and creative work. Gupta (2020) adds that social media helps them find job information, connect with employers, and promote their talents online. Some have even become “micro-influencers” on Instagram or YouTube, earning through ads and sponsorships. But challenges remain—poor internet, lack of devices, and language barriers make it difficult for many to benefit (Mehta & Rao, 2021). Also, online work is unstable since income depends on algorithms and competition, making it uncertain.

5.4 Challenges and Policy Perspectives

Even though digital growth has created many new opportunities, it also brings problems like misinformation, cyberbullying, and privacy risks, which affect the mental and emotional health of rural youth (Patel, 2022). Gender inequality is also a major issue—UNESCO (2022) reports that rural women are 33% less likely to use mobile internet than men, which limits their economic participation. To solve this, the government has launched programs like Pradhan Mantri Grameen Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana to improve digital literacy and skills. But these programs do not work equally well everywhere (Ministry of Rural Development, 2023). Rao (2023) suggests that real digital empowerment requires a complete system that includes internet access, education, business support, and digital content in local languages so everyone can benefit equally.

5.5 Synthesis of the Literature

All the studies together show that the internet and social media are changing the lives of rural youth in many ways by giving them new chances for jobs, learning, and creativity. These tools have the power to bring big improvements, but only if everyone gets equal access, proper training, and the right support. The research also shows that just having internet access is not enough—people must know how to use it effectively. This paper focuses on that gap, studying how technology actually influences job opportunities and career dreams for rural youth. It aims to add to the wider discussion on how digital connectivity can help create fair and sustainable growth in rural India.

6. Observations and Discussion

The spread of social media and internet access in rural India has greatly changed how young people think, work, and dream about their future. Based on reports from NITI Aayog (2023), IAMAI (2024), and other studies, this section explains the main findings about internet access, digital awareness, skill learning, entrepreneurship, social mobility, and related challenges. Together, these areas show how digital tools are shaping the job opportunities and life goals of rural youth.

6.1 Internet Access and Awareness among Rural Youth

Over the past ten years, internet access in Indian villages has grown a lot. Affordable smartphones, cheap data plans from companies like Jio and Airtel, and government programs like BharatNet have helped millions of young people go online. IAMAI (2024) says that 45% of rural Indians now use the internet, mostly people aged 18–30. They use it not just for fun but also for learning, finding jobs, shopping, and using government services. Still, having internet doesn't mean it is used well. NSSO (2023) found that while 60% of rural youth have smartphones, only 35% use them for useful learning or work. Women and disadvantaged groups are particularly behind, so awareness programs and content in local languages are needed to make sure internet access helps people grow and earn, not just for entertainment.

6.2 Digital Skills and Employability

Social media and online platforms have become new classrooms for learning skills. Websites like YouTube, Coursera, and LinkedIn Learning offer free or cheap courses on computer basics, graphic design, online marketing, and entrepreneurship. Many rural youth are using these platforms to learn by themselves and improve their job chances. Sharma and Das (2020) found that almost half of rural students in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh use YouTube and Telegram for exams or job skills. NITI Aayog (2023) also reports that learning online has boosted confidence and employability, even without college training. Online learning is flexible, letting youth balance it with farming or household work. The problem is that most courses don't give official certificates, and employers still prefer formal training. Recognizing these courses under frameworks like NSQF could help.

6.3 Social Media-Driven Entrepreneurship

Social media has created new ways for rural youth to earn money. Platforms like Facebook Marketplace, WhatsApp Business, and Instagram Shops let small traders, farmers, and artisans sell directly to customers. For example, women's self-help groups in Telangana and Odisha sell food, handloom items, and organic produce using WhatsApp (Kumar & Babu, 2021). This "digital micro-entrepreneurship" has reduced the need to migrate to cities for work. NABARD (2022) says 27% of rural entrepreneurs grew their business using social media. Platforms like YouTube and TikTok (before it was banned) also allowed rural youth to earn as content creators, sharing farming tips, handicrafts, or culture, showing that social media can support both income and pride in local identity.

6.4 Employment Diversification and the Gig Economy

The internet has opened up many new job options beyond farming and traditional labor. Rural youth are now doing freelance work like online teaching, graphic design, content writing, and digital marketing. This gig economy gives them flexibility and extra income but comes with risks like unstable pay and no job security. The ILO (2021) says India's rural gig workforce has grown 12% annually since 2019. Graduates in Kerala and Tamil Nadu now work from their villages instead of moving to cities (Nair, 2022). Still, work depends on internet quality, platform rules, and client trust, which rural workers can't control. Weak connectivity and language barriers make global freelancing harder.

6.5 Social Transformation and Aspirational Shifts

Social media is also changing how rural youth see life and success. Online exposure has widened their dreams, influenced spending habits, and helped mix local traditions with global ideas (Mishra, 2023; Gupta, 2020). Young people see internet access and digital skills as a sign of progress, boosting social status and encouraging civic participation. But there are downsides: chasing city lifestyles, spending too much time online, and seeking likes and followers can cause stress and lower self-esteem. Digital exposure has also increased migration, as youth move to cities not just for jobs but to follow their digital ambitions, affecting local labor and communities.

6.6 Challenges and Limitations

Despite new opportunities, several problems remain in rural India. The digital divide still exists across gender, caste, and income, with women 30–35% less likely to use mobile internet than men (UNESCO, 2022). Many people lack digital literacy, which makes them vulnerable to fake news and scams. Poor infrastructure like weak networks, cheap devices, and power cuts limit internet use. Online and gig jobs are often insecure and lack benefits. Finally, most online content is in English, which excludes many users. This shows that internet access alone isn't enough—real empowerment needs training, good infrastructure, ethical rules, and content in local languages.

6.7 Policy Implications and Opportunities

India needs stronger digital policies for rural areas. Efforts should improve internet through programs like BharatNet, make data affordable, and include digital literacy in schools. Schemes like PMGDISHA and Skill India should add training in social media marketing, online business, and content creation. Partnerships between government, private companies, and NGOs can set up digital training centers in villages. More content in local languages and AI-based translation tools can make the internet inclusive. The focus should be on building skills and confidence, so rural youth can actively earn and participate in the digital economy, not just consume content.

6.8 Summary of Discussion

Overall, social media and internet access have made rural India more digitally aware, creating new chances for learning, jobs, and entrepreneurship. Rural youth are using online tools for education, networking, and business more than ever. But uneven digital skills and resources still limit equal progress. This digital change is gradual and uneven. The next task is to ensure digital growth creates stable jobs and equal opportunities for all, using technology to support fair and sustainable rural development rather than increasing inequality.

6.9 Summary of Key Insights

The study shows that the internet has become a powerful tool for rural youth. Cheap data plans and affordable smartphones have made it easier for young people to learn online, express themselves, and explore different job opportunities. Social media platforms connect them to global knowledge, online markets, and job information. Many small entrepreneurs, such as self-help group members, local artisans, and small traders, are using these platforms to reach customers and grow their businesses. This shows how digital tools can create new ways to earn money and provide jobs in villages.

At the same time, the study highlights that a digital divide still exists. The problem is not just about having internet access, but also about lacking digital skills, literacy, and gender equality. Many villages are connected, but not everyone knows how to use the internet productively. Many young people mainly use it for entertainment instead of education or earning. Poor internet quality, electricity issues, and lack of support also prevent productive use. Employment patterns are changing too, with youth moving from farming to freelancing, gig jobs, or small digital businesses. But these jobs often have no stability, income can be uncertain, and dependence on online platforms brings risks. Socially, online exposure has raised ambitions and awareness but has also brought problems like materialism, identity confusion, and over-dependence on digital life.

6.10 Policy Recommendations

To make digital growth fair and sustainable in rural India, inclusive and practical policies are needed. First, internet access must improve, especially in remote areas. Projects like BharatNet should expand to reach all villages, and public Wi-Fi centers, community hubs, and mobile towers should be set up. This will ensure everyone can connect to the digital world easily and reliably.

Next, digital literacy and skills should be promoted. Rural youth need training to use online tools for jobs, learning, and business. Programs like PMGDISHA should teach social media marketing, online work, and safe internet use. Schools, colleges, and NGOs can help design local training suited to each community. Supporting rural digital entrepreneurship is also important. Governments and banks should provide small loans, mentorship, and online marketing help to young entrepreneurs. Setting up district-level digital incubation centers will encourage innovation, especially for women and marginalized groups.

Gig work and freelancing should also be supported as real jobs. Providing benefits like health insurance, pensions, and fair payment systems will make them more secure. Collaborations with global freelancing platforms can bring international opportunities to rural youth. Regional language and local content need to be expanded because most online content is in English, leaving many behind. AI-based translation tools and government-private collaborations can make digital learning and business more inclusive.

Safety and ethics online must be emphasized. People need to learn about privacy, cyber safety, and responsible social media use. Schools and community centers can run workshops to spot fake news and encourage using social media for community development. Gender-inclusion is key too: providing affordable phones for women, special training for female entrepreneurs, and women-only digital centers will boost participation. Digital policies should always consider gender equality. Finally, rural education should combine online and offline learning with digital libraries, e-learning platforms, and career guidance. Teacher training in technology is also essential to prepare students for jobs in the digital world.

6.11 The Road Ahead

The digital revolution in rural India brings great opportunities but also responsibilities. The next step is not just giving internet access but also building skills and confidence so every young person can use digital tools effectively. Cooperation between government, private companies, and local communities can speed up this transformation and make it more impactful.

In the long term, social media and internet access can reshape rural employment. By connecting rural youth to global knowledge and online business networks, migration to cities can reduce, productivity in villages can improve, and sustainable jobs can be created locally. But this potential will only be reached if digital growth is guided by fair, ethical, and people-centered policies. The aim is not only to digitize villages but also to empower youth to become creators, innovators, and leaders in the digital era. When used wisely, social media and the internet can lay the foundation for a new phase of rural empowerment, changing how young people work and imagine a better future for themselves and their communities.

7. Conclusion

In recent years, digital technology has started changing life in rural India. Internet access and social media are helping young people learn new skills and explore job opportunities. Many rural youth are starting small businesses and taking part in the gig economy from their villages. These tools also help them connect with markets, teachers, and mentors beyond their local area. However, not everyone is benefiting equally because of poor internet, lack of devices, low digital skills, and language barriers. Women and marginalized groups face the biggest challenges. Digital jobs are often unstable and need better support and protection. To make the most of digital tools, training, local content, and safe online practices are essential. Government programs, private companies, and community efforts can work together to bridge these gaps. Overall, digital technology can empower rural youth, create jobs, and help villages grow if used wisely and inclusively.

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