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**Strategic Imperative of Vernacular Digital Marketing in the Rurban Landscape of Varanasi:  
A Multi-Dimensional Analysis of Linguistic and Visual Stimuli on Consumer Trust****Sana Ashraf<sup>1</sup>****DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20074584>****Review: 01/04/2026****Acceptance: 05/04/2026****Publication: 07/05/2026**

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**Abstract:**

This study investigates the dual impact of linguistic (vernacular language) and visual (cultural imagery) cues on building consumer trust within the digital marketing landscape of the Varanasi district. Utilizing the Stimulus-Organism-Response (S-O-R) framework, the research examines how Bhojpuri dialectical cues and familiar cultural visuals act as environmental stimuli that drive internal psychological trust and subsequent purchase intentions. Employing a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional design, the study utilizes Stratified Random Sampling to compare urban hubs with rural blocks. In a landscape where India's active internet user base reached 958 million in early 2026, understanding these cues is critical to bridging the "**Trust Deficit**" in emerging Rurban markets. Data analysis through Smart PLS 4, including Multi-Group Analysis (MGA), identifies disparities in consumer responsiveness across the rural-urban divide.

**Key word:** Vernacular Language, Cultural Imagery, Consumer Trust, Digital Marketing, Rurban Markets

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**Introduction**

Varanasi presents a unique "Rurban" case study—a complex blend of a rapidly digitizing ancient city and a vast rural hinterland. As the "Digital India" initiative facilitates high-speed internet penetration, brands face a critical challenge: the Trust Deficit. Despite the plummeting cost of data—roughly ₹8–10 per GB in 2025–2026—access does not automatically translate into trust. The problem lies in the disconnect between generic corporate messaging and the localized cultural identity of the Purvanchal region. While 91.6% of urban households now have internet access, 16.7% of rural homes remain disconnected, primarily due to low digital readiness. This study explores how the strategic adoption of vernacular content, specifically the Bhojpuri language and local semiotics, can bridge this gap where rural users are now growing at twice the rate of urban users.

**1. Research Objectives**

- I. To compare the influence of vernacular linguistic cues (Bhojpuri) versus standard marketing cues on trust levels.
- II. To evaluate localized visual cues (e.g., Varanasi Ghats) in increasing brand relatability.
- III. To analyze the mediating role of "Consumer Trust" in purchase intentions.
- IV. To identify variations in behavior using Multi-Group Analysis (MGA).

**2. Literature Review and Theoretical Foundation**

- 2.1. Theoretical Foundation: The S-O-R Framework:

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The analysis is theoretically anchored in the Stimulus-Organism-Response (S-O-R) model, where localized marketing efforts (Stimuli) lead to internal psychological evaluations of trust (Organism), resulting in purchase intention (Response). Zhao et al. (2020) define the S-O-R model as a classic framework where behavioral responses are influenced by external stimuli through internal processing.

**2.2. Literature Review**

- **The S-O-R Framework:** Recent studies by Zhao et al. (2020) and Bao (2025) confirm that internal states like brand trust significantly mediate the path between stimuli and purchase intention.
- **Vernacular Linguistic Cues:** Over 70% of new internet users in India prefer regional languages over English. CSA Research (2020) found that 76% of consumers prefer products with information in their native language.
- **Visual Cues and Semiotics:** Branding is a collection of signs where visual cues contribute to a unique identity. Srivastava and Bhatnagar (2020) found that content incorporating local language and cultural symbols generated substantially higher interaction rates than generic content.
- **Trust and Influencers:** In the Indian context, 68% of consumers trust influencer opinions more than official brand advertisements.

**3. Research Methodology**

**3.1. Research Design and Sampling:** This study employs a descriptive and analytical research design following a cross-sectional approach. It utilizes **Stratified Random Sampling** in the Varanasi District, comparing:

- **Urban Hubs:** Sagra and Lanka (Urban literacy: 75.14%).
- **Rural Blocks:** Pindra and Arajiline (Rural literacy: 65.46%).

**3.2 Data Collection and Measurement:** Primary data is gathered via a structured survey using a **5-point Likert scale**. Key dimensions include Perception and Awareness (PA1–PA7), Digital Trust (DT1–DT4), and Purchase Intentions (OPI1–OPI5).

**3.3 Statistical Analysis Tools**

- **IBM SPSS:** For demographic profiling, descriptive analysis, and reliability tests (Cronbach’s alpha  $\geq 70$ ).
- **Smart PLS 4:** For **Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM)** and **Multi-Group Analysis (MGA)** to test path coefficients.

**4. Statistical Analysis and Results**

**4.1 Descriptive Statistics: Construct Performance**

Variable Code	Construct Item Description	Mean (M)	Std. Deviation (SD)
PA1	Awareness of digital marketing platforms	3.7	0.96
PA2	Belief in digital marketing effectiveness	4.0	0.96
PA3	Regular exposure to digital advertisements	4.5	0.97
DT (Overall)	Digital/Brand Trust (mediating organism)	4.02	1.69
PP (Overall)	Perceived Privacy and Data Protection	3.95	1.67
OPI (Overall)	Online Purchase Intentions	3.96	0.86

Weighted mean scores for PA1 (3.7) to PA3 (4.5) indicate strong baseline awareness. High standard deviations for Digital Trust ( $SD = 1.69$ ) suggest significant individual variance.<sup>11</sup>

#### 4.2 Data Distribution: Skewness and Kurtosis

- **Skewness:** Most constructs displayed a **negative skewness**, as responses were concentrated at the higher end of the scale (4: Agree and 5: Strongly Agree).
- **Kurtosis:** Values remained within the acceptable range of  $\pm 2.0$ , suggesting suitability for Smart PLS analysis.

#### 4.3 Inferential Statistics: Testing the S-O-R Framework

- **Variance Explained ( $R^2$ ):** The model indicates that digital marketing stimuli and perceived credibility account for approximately **58%** of the variance in advocacy behavior ( $R^2 = 0.58$ ).
- **Multi-Group Analysis (MGA):** Confirmed a significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) in how linguistic cues influence trust in rural vs. urban settings. Rural consumers show higher sensitivity to vernacular content.<sup>1</sup>
- **Behavioral Divergence:** Rural transaction *value* rose by **21.04%** in 2024, reflecting high-value agricultural activity, while urban volume was **20 times higher**.

### 5. Contextual Analysis and Discussion

#### 5.1 Socio-Economic Context

Varanasi's digital divide is structural. Fiber access is four times more likely in urban homes (15.3%) than rural ones (3.8%). Furthermore, **24% of rural users** access the internet via shared devices.

#### 5.2 The Role of Linguistic and Visual Cues

Bhojpuri acts as an emotional trust anchor.<sup>12</sup> Using native language content increases purchase intention by up to 65%.<sup>7</sup> Visual semiotics (Ghats, local attire) provide essential "Social Proof". Srivastava and Bhatnagar (2020) found that regional cultural identity is a primary driver of engagement in the Indian context.<sup>5</sup>

### 6. Managerial Implications and Strategic Recommendations

1. **Hyper-Localization:** Target the 548 million rural users with Bhojpuri content to achieve 1.5x higher message retention.
2. **Visual Authenticity:** Use authentic imagery to mitigate "Cultural Misrepresentation," a major concern for 23.3% of consumers.
3. **Trust Proxies:** Leverage regional influencers, as 68% of Indians trust them over official brand ads.
4. **Transaction Adaptation:** Emphasize Cash on Delivery (COD), as 105 million Indians rely on it exclusively due to digital mistrust.

### 7. Limitations and Future Scope

#### 7.1 Limitations of the Study

- **Geographical Concentration:** Restricted to the Varanasi district; findings may not be fully generalizable to hubs with vastly different literacy rates like Kerala (95%) or Bihar (52%).

- **Methodological Constraints:** The research utilizes a cross-sectional design, providing only a snapshot of behavior.<sup>1</sup>
- **Self-Reporting Bias:** Likert-type scales are susceptible to social desirability bias, particularly in rural environments.

## 7.2 Future Scope of Research

- **Longitudinal Tracking:** Exploring how trust conversions manifest into long-term brand loyalty.<sup>13</sup>
- **Impact of Emerging Technologies:** Investigating how AI-powered vernacular NLP and voice-led navigation influence the "Next Billion" users.

## 8. Conclusion

The S-O-R framework reveals that for the rural Varanasi consumer, a digital advertisement is a cultural signal rather than just a commercial message.<sup>1</sup> This study confirms that linguistic cues (Bhojpuri) and localized visual cues (Ghats) are critical trust anchors that transform corporate communication into a reliable 'neighborly' dialogue. Visibility alone is insufficient in these transitioning markets; sustainable success depends on achieving authentic resonance through inclusive, trust-oriented strategies. As India stands on the cusp of one billion active internet users by late 2026, brands that speak the language of the hearth and respect cultural symbols will define the digital landscape of Purvanchal, bridging the trust deficit by turning connectivity into lasting consumer relationships.

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