

Personalization And User Experience as Drivers of Consumer Engagement in Digital Advertising: Evidence from India

Gokul S Kaimal¹, Jankiben Khageshbhai², Dr Hiran Hasora³

^{1,2}*Student, Faculty of Management Studies, Parul University*

³*Assistant Professor, Faculty of Management Studies, Parul University*

Abstract—The rapid expansion of digital media has significantly altered the way consumers interact with advertising content. With users encountering advertisements continuously across social media platforms, OTT services, and e-commerce applications, conventional mass advertising approaches are gradually losing their effectiveness. In response, brands increasingly rely on personalization techniques supported by user experience (UX) design to create relevant and engaging interactions. This study investigates how personalization and UX collectively influence consumer engagement, trust, and perception of digital advertisements in India. A descriptive research design was adopted using primary data collected from 100 digitally active respondents through an online survey. Secondary sources such as academic journals and industry reports were also reviewed to support the analysis. The findings indicate that personalized advertisements improve relevance, attention, and brand recall; however, overly targeted advertisements generate privacy concerns and avoidance behaviour. The study further reveals that a well-designed user experience reduces irritation and strengthens trust, even in personalized advertising environments. The research concludes that sustainable digital advertising success depends on achieving an optimal balance between personalization and user experience.

Index Terms—Personalization, User Experience (UX), Digital Advertising, Consumer Engagement, Brand Management

I. INTRODUCTION

Digital transformation has reshaped the advertising landscape, shifting communication strategies from broad audience targeting to individualized content delivery. Consumers today interact with brands

through multiple digital touchpoints and expect advertising messages that are relevant, engaging, and respectful of their preferences. As a result, advertising effectiveness is no longer determined solely by visibility or frequency but by the quality of the experience offered to users.

Personalization has become a central feature of digital advertising, allowing brands to customize messages based on user behaviour, interests, and contextual data. While personalization increases relevance, it also raises concerns related to privacy and excessive targeting. Simultaneously, user experience (UX) has emerged as a critical factor influencing how consumers perceive and respond to advertising. UX focuses on usability, visual clarity, ease of interaction, and emotional comfort during digital engagement.

Despite the growing adoption of personalization strategies, many brands struggle to integrate them seamlessly with positive user experiences. Intrusive formats, repetitive ads, and poor interface design often lead to user dissatisfaction and ad avoidance. In the Indian digital environment—characterized by high mobile usage and diverse consumer expectations—this challenge becomes even more significant. This study examines the combined role of personalization and UX in shaping consumer engagement and brand perception in digital advertising.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Review Stage

Prior research suggests that personalization enhances advertising relevance but may also create discomfort when users feel excessively monitored. Studies on algorithmic targeting highlight ethical concerns

related to privacy, transparency, and data usage, emphasizing the need for responsible personalization practices. Research on social media advertising indicates that users are more receptive to advertisements when they perceive control and relevance in ad delivery.

User experience research consistently demonstrates that design quality significantly influences advertising acceptance. Advertisements that are visually appealing, non-intrusive, and easy to navigate tend to generate positive brand impressions, while disruptive formats increase irritation and distrust. Studies in mobile and interactive advertising environments show that poor UX leads to rapid disengagement, even when ad content is relevant.

Recent literature also emphasizes the importance of UX in emerging advertising formats such as AI-driven systems, interactive media, and immersive environments. However, existing studies often examine personalization and UX independently. There is limited empirical research that explores their combined influence on consumer engagement, particularly in the Indian context. This research aims to address this gap by examining how personalization and UX together shape digital advertising effectiveness.

B. Objectives of the Study

- To analyse consumer responses to personalized digital advertisements.
- To examine the role of user experience in shaping advertising perception and trust.
- To evaluate the relationship between personalization, UX, and consumer engagement.
- To identify challenges associated with excessive personalization in digital advertising.
- To provide insights for improving digital advertising strategies through UX-driven personalization.

C. Research Methodology

The study adopts a descriptive research design to examine consumer perceptions of digital advertising. Primary data were collected through an online questionnaire distributed to 100 respondents aged between 18 and 40 years who actively use digital platforms such as social media, OTT services, and e-

commerce applications. Convenience sampling was used due to accessibility constraints.

The questionnaire included statements measuring exposure to personalized advertising, perceived relevance, user experience quality, trust, and ad-avoidance behaviour. Responses were recorded using a Likert scale. Secondary data were sourced from academic publications, industry reports, and prior research studies. The collected data were analysed using descriptive statistical methods to identify trends and patterns.

III. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The findings reveal that most respondents spend significant time on digital platforms daily, indicating high exposure to online advertising. A majority of respondents perceived personalized advertisements as more relevant and attention-grabbing than generic ads. Personalization was also found to enhance brand recall and perceived usefulness.

However, the analysis highlights growing concerns regarding excessive personalization. Many respondents reported discomfort when advertisements appeared overly targeted, leading to feelings of intrusion and reduced acceptance. Privacy-related concerns were a major factor contributing to ad avoidance.

User experience emerged as a decisive factor influencing advertising effectiveness. Respondents associated positive UX—characterized by clarity, visual appeal, and minimal disruption—with higher levels of trust and favourable brand perception. Poor UX, including forced or repetitive ads, negatively affected user attitudes regardless of content relevance. The results indicate that personalization alone does not guarantee engagement. Instead, effective advertising outcomes are achieved when personalization is supported by thoughtful UX design.

IV. DISCUSSION

The study supports existing research that views personalization as a double-edged strategy. While it enhances relevance and engagement, excessive targeting can reduce consumer comfort and trust. The findings reinforce the role of UX as a moderating factor that determines whether personalization produces positive or negative responses.

In the Indian digital ecosystem, where consumers are highly exposed to advertising content, user experience becomes a key differentiator. Advertisements that respect user attention and offer smooth interactions are more likely to be accepted, even when personalized. This highlights the importance of integrating human-centered design principles into data-driven advertising strategies.

Table 1: Impact of Personalization on Advertising Effectiveness

Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral (%)	Disagree (%)
Personalized advertisements feel more relevant than generic ads	33	38	29
Personalized ads attract more attention	40	34	26
Personalized advertisements improve brand recall	43	31	26

Table 2: Consumer Concerns Related to Privacy and Intrusiveness

Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral (%)	Disagree (%)
Excessive personalization feels intrusive	50	29	21
Highly targeted ads raise privacy concerns	66	22	12
Over-personalized ads lead to ad avoidance	43	35	22

Table 3: Role of UX in Digital Advertising Effectiveness

Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral (%)	Disagree (%)
User experience plays a crucial role in ad effectiveness	71	19	10
Intrusive or confusing ads negatively affect experience	66	21	13

V. CONCLUSION

The study concludes that personalization and user experience jointly influence the effectiveness of digital advertising. Personalization improves relevance and engagement, but its success depends largely on the quality of user experience. Excessive personalization without UX consideration leads to irritation, privacy concerns, and ad avoidance.

For advertisers and brand managers, the findings emphasize the need to balance data-driven targeting with ethical considerations and superior design practices. Future digital advertising success lies in creating personalized experiences that are intuitive, respectful, and value-driven.

VI. LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE SCOPE

The study is limited by its sample size and reliance on self-reported perceptions. Future research may explore experimental designs, behavioural data, or emerging advertising environments such as augmented reality and the metaverse to gain deeper insights.

REFERENCES

- [1] Dong, J., & Miia, S. (2021). Ad avoidance in social media advertising: The role of ad personalization and intrusiveness. *Journal of Interactive Advertising*, 21(2), 85–98. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15252019.2021.1875478>
- [2] El-Adawy, M., El-Gohary, H., & Halstead, D. (2021). Digital experience design and customer engagement: A design thinking perspective. *Journal of Business Research*, 134, 180–192. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.05.012>
- [3] Habib, H., Schaub, F., Cranor, L. F., & Sadeh, N. (2019). User perceptions of advertising controls on social media platforms. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction*, 3(CSCW), 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3359174>
- [4] Karppinen, A. (2020). The impact of user experience in mobile advertising environments. *International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction*, 36(12), 1145–1157. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10447318.2020.1726105>
- [5] Kant, R. (2020). Ethical challenges of algorithmic personalization in digital advertising. *Journal of Advertising Ethics*, 5(1), 22–35.

- [6] Kim, J. (2022). Advertising in immersive digital environments: Implications for user experience and brand engagement. *Journal of Interactive Marketing*, 58, 33–46. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intmar.2022.03.004>
- [7] Lahmidi, K., & Dadouh, A. (2022). Interruptive advertising and consumer resistance in digital media. *Journal of Marketing Communications*, 28(6), 642–659. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527266.2021.1984507>
- [8] OECD. (2021). Consumer policy and personalization in the digital age. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. <https://www.oecd.org>
- [9] Shankar, V., Inman, J. J., Mantrala, M., Kelley, E., & Rizley, R. (2011). Innovations in shopper marketing: Current insights and future research issues. *Journal of Retailing*, 87(S1), S29–S42. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretai.2011.04.007>
- [10] Statista. (2023). Digital advertising market in India. <https://www.statista.com>
- [11] Wedel, M., & Kannan, P. K. (2016). Marketing analytics for data-rich environments. *Journal of Marketing*, 80(6), 97–121. <https://doi.org/10.1509/jm.15.0413>
- [12] Xu, D. J., Liao, S. S., & Li, Q. (2008). Combining empirical experimentation and modeling techniques: A design research approach for personalized mobile advertising. *Decision Support Systems*, 44(3), 710–724. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dss.2007.10.002>