Original Article

From Debate to Explanation: The Lallantop's Netanagri and the Changing Format of Political Journalism in Digital India — A Format Study

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Abstract

Indian political journalism has historically been shaped by spectacle-driven television debates marked by confrontation, real-time immediacy, and highly visible anchor performance. Over the past decade, however, the expansion of digital platforms has facilitated the emergence of alternative journalistic formats that prioritise explanation, contextualisation, and narrative coherence over adversarial exchange. This study examines Netanagri, a political explainer programme produced by The Lallantop (TV Today Group), as a case of format transition within India's evolving digital news ecology. Employing qualitative format analysis alongside a systematic corpus analysis of episode titles (N = 50, July 2024–June 2025), the study deliberately foregrounds questions of structure, narrative design, and platform adaptation rather than ideological positioning or partisan critique. Episode titles, drawn from The Lallantop's dedicated website, are analysed as editorial format artefacts, while the audio-visual architecture of the programme is examined through its YouTube-hosted episodes. Anchored in format theory, the hybrid media system framework, framing theory, and platformisation scholarship (Chadwick, 2013; Entman, 1993; van Dijck et al., 2018), the analysis demonstrates a marked shift from adversarial debate to platform-native explanatory journalism. Netanagri emerges as a hybrid format that reworks broadcast-era journalistic authority through digital affordances such as long-form pacing, retrospective narration, and attention-sensitive interface design. The study contributes to journalism studies by theorising how legacy media institutions recalibrate political meaning and journalistic authority through format innovation under conditions of intensifying platformisation.

Keywords: *Format transition in journalism, Platform-native political explainers, Hybrid media formats, Explanatory political framing, Title architecture analysis, Digital journalism in India*

Introduction

For more than two decades, Indian political journalism has been decisively shaped by the dominance of televised news debates that privilege immediacy, confrontation, and performative adjudication. Following the expansion of private satellite news channels in the late 1990s, television-based political communication increasingly consolidated around spectacle-driven panel discussions marked by binary positioning, anchor-centric authority, and heightened emotional intensity (Thussu, 2007; Mehta, 2008). While these formats initially broadened political visibility and appeared to democratise participation, their routinisation has gradually produced what scholars identify as democratic fatigue—manifest in audience disengagement, erosion of deliberative depth, and the compression of political complexity into antagonistic sound bites (Rajagopal, 2001; Chadwick, 2013).

1. **Television Debate Culture and Democratic Fatigue**

Contemporary Indian television debates operate through a recognisable format grammar: multiple panelists competing within severely compressed speaking windows, frequent interruptions, and an anchor positioned simultaneously as referee and moral arbiter. This format logic privileges conflict escalation over explanation and rewards performative certainty rather than analytical hesitation. As Thussu (2007)

Notes, the commercialisation of television news has intensified infotainment imperatives, producing a media environment in which political meaning is routinely subordinated to ratings logic. Mehta's (2008) characterisation of Indian television news as a "noisy democracy" similarly captures a condition in which visual pluralism coexists with substantive thinness.

Over time, this model has yielded diminishing returns. The repetition of confrontational tropes, combined with the relentless acceleration of the 24/7 news cycle, has contributed to audience fatigue and declining trust in televised political discourse. Rather than enabling deliberation, debate formats increasingly simulate participation while foreclosing sustained explanation. This crisis of format—more than a crisis of ideology—constitutes the structural context within which contemporary experiments in digital political journalism must be situated.

2. Digital Explainers and *Netanagri*'s Emergence

The expansion of digital platforms, particularly YouTube, has opened space for alternative political journalism formats less constrained by broadcast schedules, studio conventions, and the pressures of live performance. Across both global and Indian contexts, explainer journalism—defined by contextual depth, causal narration, and extended temporal framing—has gained prominence as audiences seek interpretive clarity rather than real-time confrontation (Chadwick, 2013; van Dijck et al., 2018).

Netanagri, a political explainer programme produced by *The Lallantop* (TV Today Group), exemplifies this broader shift. Designed as a long-form, non-live discussion format, the programme foregrounds explanation, insider contextualisation, and retrospective analysis in place of immediacy. Although most audiences encounter *Netanagri* via YouTube, the programme is also institutionally archived and presented on *The Lallantop*'s dedicated website, signalling its location within a multi-platform distribution environment rather than a single-platform logic. This presence across platforms is significant not merely in terms of reach, but as an indicator of editorial intentionality within an increasingly '***platformised***' news ecology.

Crucially, *Netanagri* neither reproduces television debates in digital form nor aligns seamlessly with Western podcast conventions. Instead, it occupies an intermediate position: a hybrid political discussion format that draws on broadcast-era journalistic authority while adapting to platform-native affordances such as on-demand access, extended duration, and interface-driven attention cues.

3. Research Gap and Contribution

Despite a growing body of scholarship on digital journalism and platformisation, Indian media studies have largely concentrated on ideological polarisation, misinformation, or audience effects, often overlooking format-level analysis of digital political programmes. In particular, limited attention has been paid to how titles, narrative sequencing, and structural repetition operate as constitutive elements of political journalism within platform environments.

This study addresses that gap by treating *Netanagri* as a format object rather than as a mere content sample. Through an analysis of its format architecture and episode title corpus, the article shifts analytical focus from what political journalism communicates to how it is structurally organised, framed, and circulated in digital India. In doing so, it contributes to format theory by demonstrating how journalistic meaning is reorganised through platform-facing interfaces, and to platformisation scholarship by illustrating how legacy media institutions negotiate platform logics without fully relinquishing professional norms.

4. Research Objectives and Research Questions

The primary objective of this study is to examine how *Netanagri* exemplifies a transition from television-style political debate to platform-native explanatory journalism. Specifically, the study analyses the programme's structural format features, the framing logic embedded in its episode titles, and the ways in which these elements adapt to platform attention dynamics across varying political contexts.

Guided by this objective, the study addresses the following research questions:

RQ1: *How are Netanagri episode titles structurally formatted?*

RQ2: *What framing strategies dominate Netanagri's political storytelling?*

RQ3: *What platform optimisation markers are embedded in Netanagri titles?*

RQ4: *How does framing shift during periods of heightened political intensity, such as elections and crises?*

RQ5: *How prominent is actor personalisation in Netanagri's title architecture?*

RQ6: *How do Netanagri titles balance explanatory intent with attention-economy strategies characteristic of platform-native journalism?*

Literature Review

This study is located at the intersection of format theory, platformisation scholarship, and political communication research. Rather than approaching journalism as a neutral conduit for political information, the literature reviewed here emphasises how media formats, infrastructural conditions, and framing logics actively shape the production, organisation, and circulation of political meaning. Accordingly, the review is structured in four parts: format theory and media morphology, the platformisation of journalism, political communication in algorithmic environments, and the Indian broadcast-to-digital news transition.

1. Format Theory and Media Morphology

Format theory conceptualises media formats not as passive containers of content but as repeatable, industrially standardised structures that organise meaning, labour practices, and audience expectations (Levine, 2018). Formats stabilise genres across time and platforms by regulating narrative sequencing, duration, visual grammar, and modes of address. Crucially, they operate at a level prior to ideology, shaping how stories are told before influencing what is articulated. Within television studies, format analysis has been employed to explain the durability of genres such as reality television, game shows, and debate programmes despite shifting technological infrastructures.

Levine's intervention is particularly significant in framing formats as cultural technologies—adaptive, modular, and capable of recombination across media systems. This perspective enables scholars to understand media transitions not as abrupt ruptures but as reconfigurations of existing logics and practices.

Applied to journalism, format theory redirects analytical attention away from normative assessments of bias or balance towards structural questions: compression versus duration, explanation versus confrontation, and sequencing versus immediacy. This approach is especially productive for analysing digital political programmes such as *Netanagri*, which neither reproduce **'Legacy-Television-Debates'** nor fully align with emergent podcast genres. Instead, such programmes function as format hybrids, recombining broadcast-era authority, conversational pacing, and platform-facing interfaces.

2. **Platformisation of Journalism**

The platformisation of journalism refers to the growing dependence of news production and circulation on digital platforms whose operational logics are shaped by **'Datafication'**, commodification, and algorithmic selection (van Dijck, Poell, & de Waal, 2018). Platforms such as YouTube do not merely host journalistic content; they actively structure visibility, engagement, and economic viability through interface design, metrics, and recommendation systems.

Couldry and Hepp's (2017) notion of deep mediatisation situates journalism within broader transformations of social reality, arguing that media infrastructures increasingly constitute the conditions under which social life itself is organised. From this perspective, journalistic formats are not simply editorial choices but responses to infrastructural constraints and opportunities produced by platform ecosystems.

At the same time, recent scholarship cautions against viewing platformisation as a one-directional process leading to the erosion of journalistic standards. Legacy media organisations often negotiate platform pressures selectively, retaining professional norms while adapting surface-level elements such as titles, thumbnails, and pacing. This negotiated adaptation is particularly visible in multi-platform environments where the same journalistic product circulates under differentiated interface logics.

Within this context, episode titles assume heightened significance as platform-facing artefacts—sites where editorial framing intersects with platform visibility imperatives. Analysing titles thus offers insight into how journalism adapts to platform logics without collapsing into click-bait, a distinction central to understanding explanatory journalism in digital environments.

3. **Political Communication in Algorithmic Environments**

Political communication scholarship has long foregrounded framing as a key mechanism through which audiences interpret political issues. Entman's (1993) formulation of framing as the selection and salience of certain aspects of reality remains foundational, particularly in differentiating episodic from thematic modes of political storytelling.

In digital and algorithmic environments, framing operates not only through textual and audio-visual content but also through interface cues such as headlines, titles, and visual markers. These cues function as gateways into political discourse, often determining whether content is encountered at all. Framing in platformised journalism must therefore be understood as both a discursive and an infrastructural process.

Chadwick's (2013) theory of the hybrid media system provides a critical bridge between broadcast-era political communication and contemporary digital practices. Rather than opposing "old" and "new" media, Chadwick argues that political power accrues to actors capable of blending multiple media logics. Importantly, hybridity in this framework is not merely technological but organisational and format-based, involving strategic recombination of genres, authority structures, and temporal rhythms.

This perspective is particularly useful for analysing programmes such as *Netanagri*, which operate within algorithmic environments while retaining institutional journalistic authority. The prominence of explanatory framing in such contexts suggests a reorientation of political communication away from real-time contestation and towards retrospective sense-making, enabled by delayed publication and long-form narration.

4. **Indian Broadcast-to-Digital News Transition**

Indian media scholarship has extensively documented the transformation of television news following economic liberalisation and the rise of private satellite channels. Thussu (2007) characterises this shift as the emergence of a global infotainment sphere, in which market pressures incentivise sensationalism, personalisation, and spectacle. Mehta (2008) similarly describes Indian television news as a competitive arena defined by shouting matches, visual excess, and anchor-driven performance.

While these studies offer a robust critique of broadcast-era political journalism, comparatively less attention has been paid to how digital-native or platform-adapted formats reorganise these conventions. Much of the existing literature focuses on misinformation, polarisation, or audience behaviour, leaving a notable gap in format-level analyses of digital political programmes produced by legacy media institutions. Recent developments in Indian digital journalism—particularly on YouTube—indicate the emergence of alternative formats that resist the confrontational grammar of television debates. Programmes such as *Netanagri* point towards a shift in emphasis towards explanation, historical contextualisation, and insider narration. Understanding this transformation requires moving beyond content critique to examine format architecture, framing repetition, and platform adaptation—an analytical move undertaken in this study.

Theoretical Framework

This study conceptualises *Netanagri* through an integrated theoretical framework that brings together platformisation theory, the hybrid media system, framing

theory, and attention economy scholarship. Rather than treating these perspectives as parallel or self-contained explanations, the article synthesises them to examine how political journalism formats are structurally reorganised under conditions of digital platform dominance. Central to this framework is the notion of format logic, which operates as a mediating layer between journalistic intent and platform infrastructure, shaping how political meaning is produced, packaged, and encountered.

1. **Platformisation and Journalistic Adaptation**

Platformisation theory highlights how digital platforms increasingly organise social, cultural, and informational flows through processes of datafication, commodification, and algorithmic selection (van Dijck, Poell, & de Waal, 2018). In journalism, platformisation extends beyond distribution to influence editorial decision-making, particularly at the level of interface-facing elements such as titles, thumbnails, and publication rhythms that directly condition visibility and engagement.

This study, however, adopts a non-deterministic understanding of platformisation. Following van Dijck et al. (2018), platforms are approached as contested infrastructures within which journalistic actors negotiate visibility, authority, and professional norms. In multi-platform environments, editorial organisations may therefore adapt selectively, preserving core format identity while modulating surface-level features to align with platform logics. This distinction is central to the analysis of *Netanagri*, where the underlying audio-visual format remains relatively stable even as platform-facing textual elements are strategically recalibrated.

2. **Hybrid Media System and Format Hybridity**

Chadwick's (2013) theory of the hybrid media system provides a critical lens for understanding the co-existence and recombination of older and newer media logics. Rather than positioning broadcast and digital media as oppositional, the hybrid system foregrounds interdependence, with power accruing to actors capable of operating across multiple logics simultaneously.

Building on this framework, the present study locates hybridity at the level of format architecture rather than technology alone. *Netanagri* exemplifies what may be described as a particulate hybrid: it retains broadcast-era journalistic authority, insider sourcing, and editorial credibility while incorporating platform-native affordances such as long-form pacing, on-demand consumption, and interface-driven attention cues. Hybridity in this context is not a transitional stage but a relatively stable format condition that enables explanatory journalism to function effectively within platformised environments.

3. **Framing Theory and Explanatory Journalism**

Framing theory, particularly Entman's (1993) formulation, underpins the study's analysis of how political meaning is structured and rendered salient. Frames define problems, attribute causality, advance moral evaluations, and suggest remedies. In platformised journalism, these framing functions increasingly operate through titles and other interface cues, shaping audience interpretation even before content engagement occurs.

The study foregrounds the distinction between episodic, conflict-driven framing—typical of television debate formats—and thematic, explanatory framing that emphasises causality, context, and process. The predominance of explanatory frames in *Netanagri*'s titles signals a reorientation of political journalism away from adjudication and towards sense-making. Titles thus operate as format-level framing devices, encoding explanatory intent while remaining legible within platform attention structures.

4. **Attention Economy and Interface Logic**

The attention economy framework conceptualises attention as a scarce resource within information-saturated environments (*Davenport & Beck, 2001*). In digital journalism, competition for attention is frequently mediated through interface texts that must balance attraction with credibility and interpretive seriousness. This study treats attention economy pressures as structuring constraints rather than normative failures. *Netanagri*'s calibrated use of curiosity cues, interrogative phrasing, and restrained revelation language illustrates how explanatory journalism can remain attention-aware without defaulting to sensationalism. Notably, the relative absence of numerical click-bait or hyperbolic claims suggests a negotiated engagement with attention economy dynamics rather than wholesale capitulation to them.

5. **Research Propositions**

Drawing on the integrated framework outlined above, the study advances three testable propositions to guide empirical analysis:

P₁: *Netanagri*'s episode titles will be dominated by explanatory and causal framing rather than conflict-signalling or purely event-driven frames, reflecting a departure from television debate logic.

P₂: Platform optimisation strategies in *Netanagri* titles will prioritise curiosity-based and interrogative cues over high-arousal sensational markers, indicating negotiated adaptation to attention economy pressures.

P₃: During periods of heightened political intensity, *Netanagri* will exhibit controlled modulation in framing—such as increased actor personalisation—while maintaining overall explanatory dominance.

Together, these propositions anchor the study's contribution to format-oriented scholarship on journalism and platformised political communication.

Methodology
1. **Research Design**

This study adopts a qualitative, secondary-data-based format analysis to examine *Netanagri* as a hybrid programme within India's digital political journalism landscape. The research design draws on format theory (Levine, 2018), platformisation scholarship (van Dijck, Poell, & de Waal, 2018), and hybrid media system theory (Chadwick, 2013), each of which foregrounds the structural, industrial, and organisational dimensions of media

production rather than ideological positioning or audience reception alone.

Rather than treating episode titles as discrete promotional headlines, the study conceptualises them as format artefacts—repeatable, interface-facing textual structures that encode editorial intent, narrative orientation, and modes of platform adaptation. This approach is consistent with format studies that analyse naming conventions, narrative sequencing, and packaging strategies as indicators of broader institutional and cultural change (Levine, 2018).

Given the exploratory and interpretive nature of the research questions, the study does not employ interviews, surveys, or experimental methods. Instead, it relies on systematic observation and qualitative coding of publicly available material. This design ensures methodological transparency while remaining replicable within the constraints and conventions of Indian academic media research.

2. Case Selection and Sampling Strategy

Netanagri, a flagship political explainer programme produced by *The Lallantop* (TV Today Group), was selected as the focal case due to its prominence within India's digital political journalism ecosystem and its consistent positioning as a long-form explanatory discussion format. The programme operates within a multi-platform distribution environment. Episodes are accessed via YouTube for the purpose of analysing audio-visual format architecture, while an institutional archive is maintained on *The Lallantop*'s official website. The title corpus examined in this study was drawn from the *Netanagri* section of *The Lallantop* website, which reflects the programme's institutional–editorial framing logic. Although the audio-visual content remains consistent across platforms, episode titles may vary between YouTube and the website. Accordingly, the title analysis prioritises editorial framing over platform-specific algorithmic optimisation.

Two complementary levels of sampling were employed:
Format Validation Sample: A purposive sample of four full *Netanagri* episodes was selected for close viewing. These episodes were chosen to represent (a) an electoral context, (b) a governance or policy explainer, and (c) a historically oriented or legacy-focused discussion. This subset was used solely to validate core structural characteristics such as host mediation, narrative sequencing, guest configuration, and pacing.

Title Corpus Sample: In addition, a complete corpus of *Netanagri* episode titles published between July 2024 and June 2025 (N = 50) was compiled for systematic analysis. This period encompasses routine political coverage as well as moments of heightened political intensity, allowing for both cross-sectional comparison and temporal interpretation.

3. Coding Framework

The analytical framework integrates insights from format theory, framing theory, and attention economy scholarship to examine how *Netanagri*'s titles function as interface texts within a platformised news environment.

Following Levine's (2018) conceptualisation of format as a repeatable cultural and industrial structure, titles were coded across the following dimensions:

Explanatory / Causal Framing: Use of interrogative or diagnostic constructions (e.g., *"क्यों," "कैसे," "क्या हुआ"*) indicating explanatory intent.

Narrative and Disclosure Cues: Presence of storytelling or revelation markers such as *"पूरी कहानी," "पता चला," or "अंदर की बात."*

Actor Personalisation: Foregrounding of political actors as narrative anchors, consistent with personalisation dynamics in political communication (Van Aelst et al., 2012).

Conflict Signalling: Explicit adversarial cues such as *"टक्कर," "बनाम,"* or other competitive framings.

Platform Optimisation Markers: Linguistic cues associated with attention economy dynamics, including curiosity hooks, urgency markers, and interrogative framing (Davenport & Beck, 2001).

Titles were manually coded, with multiple codes permitted per title in order to retain contextual sensitivity and interpretive depth.

4. Analytical Procedure

The analytical process unfolded in four stages:
1. *Manual qualitative coding of all episode titles using the predefined codebook*
2. *Aggregation of framing frequencies across coding categories*
3. *Month-wise grouping to identify temporal modulation and pattern shifts*
4. *Interpretive comparison with established characteristics of Indian television debate formats*

This procedure is consistent with qualitative digital journalism research that prioritises meaning-making and format logic over predictive or purely quantitative modelling (Couldry & Hepp, 2017).

5. Ethical Considerations

The study relies exclusively on publicly accessible digital content and does not involve human participants, private data, or intrusive data collection techniques. The analysis focuses on institutional and structural patterns rather than individual political opinions or audience behaviour. As a non-interventionist research design, the study conforms to established ethical guidelines for digital media research involving publicly available material.

Results and Analysis

This section presents the empirical findings of the study, organised around four analytical dimensions: format architecture, title framing patterns, platform optimisation indicators, and temporal variation. The analysis draws on the complete episode title corpus (N = 50) alongside observations from the format validation sample, and is explicitly anchored to the three research propositions outlined in Section 3.

1. Format Architecture Patterns

Analysis of *Netanagri*'s audio-visual structure reveals a stable and consistently explanatory format

architecture that departs in significant ways from established Indian television debate conventions.

First, *Netanagri* operates through a long-form, non-live structure, with episode durations typically ranging from approximately 90 to 165 minutes. Several episodes extend beyond two hours, particularly those devoted to political history or extended analytical deep dives. This temporal openness marks a clear break from broadcast news constraints and enables layered explanation rather than compressed argumentation. The absence of live transmission further facilitates retrospective narration, synthesis, and controlled interpretive pacing.

Second, the programme is characterised by the deliberate absence of multi-panel confrontation. Unlike television debates that rely on visually fragmented panels, rapid turn-taking, and interruption, *Netanagri* adopts a minimalist configuration in which guests are afforded uninterrupted speaking time. The format follows a single primary host model, with substitutions transparently communicated when necessary, reinforcing continuity and editorial stability rather than performative authority.

Third, narrative sequencing across episodes consistently follows an explanatory arc. Discussions typically move from historical or structural context to contemporary political developments, and finally towards implications or possible future trajectories. Instead of staging adversarial exchanges, the programme accumulates journalistic inputs—ground reporting, insider recollections, and expert interpretation—through additive rather than oppositional logic.

Finally, the host's role is structured around facilitation and explanation rather than adjudication. Guests are positioned as contextual informants or institutional witnesses, not as partisan representatives tasked with debate performance. This role configuration reinforces the programme's explanatory orientation and legitimises its long-form pacing.

Taken together, these architectural features establish *Netanagri* as a platform-native explanatory format, providing the structural foundation for the title framing patterns discussed below.

2. **Title Framing Frequencies**

Analysis of episode titles reveals a clear predominance of explanatory and causal framing, indicating a structural shift away from event-driven or conflict-centric political storytelling.

Table 2. Title Framing Distribution (N = 50)

Framing Category	No. of Titles
Explanatory / Causal	32
Actor-Personalised	8
Event-Driven	5
Conflict-Signalling	3
Mixed / Hybrid	2

Table 2. *Title Framing Distribution*

Explanatory titles foreground interrogative and diagnostic constructions such as *"क्यों," "कैसे," "क्या हुआ," and "पूरी कहानी,"* frequently promising clarification of underlying causality, institutional processes, or political context. Actor-personalised titles constitute a secondary category; however, personalisation is typically embedded within explanatory questions rather than framed as binary confrontation. Purely conflict-signalling titles are marginal within the corpus, suggesting a deliberate editorial distancing from debate-style antagonism. These patterns empirically support Proposition P1, demonstrating that *Netanagri*'s dominant framing logic is explanatory rather than adjudicatory.

3. **Platform Optimisation Indicators**

Despite its strong explanatory orientation, *Netanagri*'s titles exhibit selective adaptation to platform attention dynamics.

Table 3. Platform Optimisation Indicators (N = 50)

Indicator	Frequency
Question-based titles	48
Revelation / curiosity cues	16
Inside / truth markers	7
Game metaphors	7
Numeric clickbait	0

Table 3 Platform Optimisation Indicators

Nearly all titles employ interrogative constructions, creating cognitive open loops that invite explanation rather than emotional shock. Curiosity and revelation cues such as *"पता चला," "सच," and "अंदर की कहानी"* are used selectively and in conjunction with substantive explanatory promises. Notably, numeric listicles and hyperbolic sensational markers are entirely absent from the corpus. These findings support Proposition P2, indicating that *Netanagri* negotiates attention economy pressures through epistemic curiosity and informational promise rather than affective escalation.

4. **Month-wise Framing Trends (July 2024 – June 2025)**

Longitudinal analysis of the title corpus reveals controlled temporal modulation rather than framing volatility. Across periods of electoral activity, political crises, and relative lulls, explanatory framing remains dominant. Actor personalisation and strategic framing increase modestly during high-intensity months, while historically oriented and legacy-focused episodes appear more frequently during quieter periods. Importantly, no sustained shift towards conflict-driven framing is observed at any point in the timeline.

This pattern empirically validates Proposition P3, demonstrating responsiveness to political intensity without destabilising the programme's core format logic.

5. **Comparison with Television Debate Structures**

When contrasted with Indian television debate formats—as documented by Thussu (2007) and Mehta (2008)—*Netanagri* represents a structural departure rather than a digital replication. Television debates prioritise immediacy, binary opposition, and anchor-centred adjudication, whereas *Netanagri* emphasises delayed synthesis, narrative accumulation, and explanatory closure. This comparison confirms that *Netanagri* constitutes a distinct digital journalism format rather than a migrated broadcast genre, reinforcing the study's central argument regarding format innovation under conditions of platformisation.

Findings and Discussion

This study examined *Netanagri* as a case of format transition in Indian political journalism, with particular attention to the emergence of explanatory logics within a platformised media environment. The findings presented in Section 5 collectively indicate that *Netanagri* is neither a straightforward migration of television debate culture onto YouTube nor an imitation of Western podcast forms. Instead, it constitutes a platform-native explanatory journalism format shaped through the interaction of format architecture, framing logic, and negotiated platform adaptation.

1. **Format Transformation Outcomes**

The most consequential finding concerns the structural displacement of debate logic. *Netanagri*'s long-form, non-live architecture effectively removes the temporal and performative pressures that define television debates. In the absence of live broadcast imperatives or the need to adjudicate between competing panelists, political communication is reorganised around extended explanation, contextual layering, and retrospective sense-making. From a format theory perspective, this suggests that explanation in *Netanagri* is not merely a stylistic choice but an outcome of format design. Duration, narrative sequencing, and host–guest configuration together produce a discursive environment in which confrontation is rendered unnecessary rather than simply avoided. This finding reinforces the broader argument that format precedes discourse: changes in how journalism is structurally organised enable corresponding shifts in what journalism can plausibly accomplish.

2. **Platform Journalism and Hybrid Media Logics**

The study further demonstrates that explanatory journalism can function within, rather than in opposition to, platform ecosystems. *Netanagri*'s selective deployment of platform optimisation markers—such as interrogative titles, calibrated curiosity cues, and restrained revelation language—illustrates a negotiated engagement with attention economy pressures. Crucially, this engagement avoids the most extractive forms of platform logic, including numeric click-bait and hyperbolic sensationalism.

This pattern is consistent with van Dijck et al.'s (2018) characterisation of platformisation as a process of negotiation rather than total capture. Chadwick's (2013) hybrid media system framework further illuminates how *Netanagri* recombines broadcast-era journalistic authority with platform-native circulation practices. Hybridity here operates at the level of format logic and interface adaptation, rather than technological novelty alone.

The observation that episode titles may vary across platforms while the audio-visual format remains stable reinforces this distinction. Titles function as platform-facing adaptive interfaces, whereas the underlying journalistic format retains coherence. This separation strengthens the analytical case for treating titles as significant format artefacts rather than ancillary promotional elements.

3. **Framing, Temporality, and Political Intensity**

The sustained dominance of explanatory framing across both routine and high-intensity political periods challenges assumptions that platform journalism necessarily accelerates sensationalism. Although actor personalisation and strategic framing increase during elections and crises, these shifts remain embedded within explanatory narratives rather than displacing them. Drawing on framing theory (Entman, 1993), this pattern points to a reconfiguration of political salience. Instead of amplifying conflict during moments of heightened attention, *Netanagri* reframes urgency through causality, historical comparison, and institutional analysis. Temporality thus becomes an analytical resource: delayed publication allows political events to be presented as diagnostic episodes rather than live spectacles.

4. **Implications for the Digital Public Sphere**

Taken together, these findings suggest that the digital public sphere in India is not uniformly characterised by polarisation and noise. Under specific structural and editorial conditions, platform environments can sustain journalistic formats that prioritise explanation, memory, and interpretive depth. *Netanagri* does not restore an idealised deliberative public sphere; rather, it exemplifies a form of platform-conditioned public reasoning, shaped simultaneously by journalistic intent and infrastructural constraint.

Limitations and Conclusion

1. **Methodological Limitations**

While this study advances a format-centred analysis of *Netanagri* as a platform-native model of explanatory journalism, several methodological limitations warrant acknowledgement.

First, the empirical analysis is anchored primarily in episode titles and observable format architecture rather than transcript-level discourse analysis. *Titles are treated as analytically significant, interface-facing artefacts that encode framing logic and editorial intent within platformised environments.* However, title-level analysis cannot fully account for rhetorical nuance, argumentative depth, or interactional dynamics within episodes themselves. The findings therefore illuminate structural and framing tendencies rather than the totality of discursive practice.

Second, the study operates under conditions of platform opacity. Although patterns of platform adaptation are inferred from observable title strategies and interface cues, the internal workings of platform algorithms—particularly YouTube's recommendation and ranking systems—remain inaccessible. Accordingly, the analysis avoids causal claims regarding algorithmic performance or audience reach, focusing instead on editorial adaptation strategies visible at the format level.

Third, the research is designed as a single-case format analysis. While *Netanagri* is approached as a theoretically generative case rather than a representative sample, the findings are not statistically generalisable across Indian digital journalism. Comparative analyses involving multiple political programmes, platforms, or linguistic contexts would be required to assess the broader diffusion and sustainability of explanatory formats.

Finally, the dataset is temporally bounded, covering the period from July 2024 to June 2025. Although this timeframe encompasses elections, crises, and periods of relative political calm, longer-term longitudinal research could further illuminate how explanatory formats evolve under sustained platform pressures or institutional change.

Conclusion

This study set out to examine how political journalism in digital India is undergoing a *format transition from spectacle-driven television debates to platform-native explanatory models.* Through a qualitative format analysis of *Netanagri, the findings demonstrate that this transition is not primarily ideological but structural, driven by shifts in format architecture, narrative sequencing, and platform-facing interfaces.*

Netanagri emerges as a *hybrid explanatory journalism format that recombines broadcast-era journalistic authority with platform-native affordances such as long-form pacing, on-demand access, and attention-sensitive title logic.* The predominance of explanatory framing, the marginal presence of conflict signalling, and controlled temporal modulation during high-intensity political moments collectively point to a reorientation of political storytelling—from adjudication and confrontation towards causal decoding and contextual narration.

Theoretically, the study contributes to format theory *by illustrating how political meaning is reorganised* through repeatable structural logics rather than content alone. It extends hybrid media system theory by locating hybridity at the level of format design and interface adaptation, rather than technological convergence per se. The findings also nuance platformisation scholarship by demonstrating how legacy media institutions can negotiate platform pressures without fully capitulating to sensationalist imperatives.

More broadly, the case of *Netanagri* suggests that the digital public sphere in India is not uniformly defined by polarisation or noise. Under specific structural and editorial conditions, platform environments can sustain explanatory journalism that privileges interpretation, memory, and depth. Whether such formats can endure as platform economies intensify remains an open question, but their emergence nonetheless signals a meaningful reconfiguration of political journalism in the platform era.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Netanagri Episode Dataset Summary

This study analyzes a complete corpus of Netanagri episodes published between July 2024 and June 2025, produced by The

Lallantop (TV Today Group). Episodes were identified through the official Netanagri archive hosted on The Lallantop website and cross-verified with corresponding YouTube uploads. The dataset represents a census of episodes within the defined time frame, rather than a selective or purposive sample.

Dataset Overview

Attribute	Description
Program Title	Netanagri
Producer	The Lallantop (TV Today Group)
Primary Distribution Platform	YouTube
Editorial Archive Platform	The Lallantop website
Archive URL	https://www.thelallantop.com/show/detail/netanagri
Time Period Covered	July 2024 – June 2025
Total Episodes (N)	50
Language of Titles	Hindi
Typical Episode Duration	90–165 minutes
Publication Rhythm	Weekly (with event-driven variation)

Format Validation Subset

To contextualize title-level findings, **Four full episodes** were purposively selected for close viewing. These episodes were chosen to represent:

An electoral or high-intensity political moment

A governance or policy-oriented explainer

A historical or legacy-focused deep dive

This subset was used exclusively for **format architecture validation** (host role, pacing, narrative sequencing), not for transcript-level discourse analysis.

Sample *Netanagri* Episodes Illustrating High-Intensity Political Contexts

No	YouTube URL	Episode Title	Date of Posting	Dominant Political Context	Primary Framing Orientation
1	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mhO1wJcnkSs	*Exit Poll की पोल बता गए Saurabh Dwivedi, Rajdeep Sardesai, Himanshu | Netanagri | Modi's Hat-trick?*	2 June 2024	Lok Sabha election exit polls	Explanatory / Causal
2	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xd7BorB2bbI	*Haryana Exit Poll से पहले Netanagri में Bhupinder Hooda, BJP का गेम प्लान खुल गया। Saurabh | Rajdeep*	5 October 2024	State election exit poll (Haryana)	Explanatory with strategic framing
3	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6Y7T4JwECg	*Ajay Maken की Kejriwal से खुन्नस, Parvesh Verma की Amit Shah से मीटिंग के अंदर क्या हुआ? Netanagri*	9 February 2025	Intra-party and inter-party political dynamics	Explanatory with actor personalisation
4	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tiVQKZ2Eri0	*Delhi Results के बाद Rahul Gandhi कितने पानी में, Modi के बाद कौन, Amit Shah या Yogi? Netanagari | MOTN*	15 February 2025	Post-election leadership speculation	

Appendix B: Coding Codebook

The coding framework was developed inductively and theoretically informed by framing theory, format theory, platformization scholarship, and attention economy literature. Coding focused exclusively on episode titles, treated as interface-facing format artifacts rather than promotional headlines.

Table B1. Coding Codebook

Coding Dimension	Operational Definition	Linguistic Indicators (Hindi)	Illustrative Logic
Explanatory / Causal Framing	Titles foregrounding causality, context, or process	क्यों, कैसे, क्या हुआ, पूरी कहानी, पता चला	Explains *why/how*
Actor Personalization	Political actor used as narrative anchor	Proper names (मोदी, राहुल, केजरीवाल)	Actor as lens
Event-Driven Framing	Discrete incident emphasized without extended causality	घटना, फैसला, रिपोर्ट	Event focus
Conflict-Signaling	Explicit adversarial or binary framing	बनाम, टक्कर, लड़ाई	Contest logic
Mixed / Hybrid	Combination of explanatory and actor/event cues	क्यों + नाम	Hybrid logic
Platform Optimization Marker	Attention-oriented linguistic cues	?, सच, राज, अंदर की कहानी	Interface cue
Urgency Cue	Temporal or impact emphasis	अचानक, अब, बड़ा	Time pressure

Coding Protocol
Manual qualitative coding
Multiple codes permitted per title
Titles coded independently of thumbnails or descriptions
Emphasis on **structural logic**, not sentiment or ideological stance

Appendix C: Tables and Figures List
Tables
Table 1: *Coding Codebook for Netanagri Episode Titles*
Table 2: *Title Framing Distribution (N = 50)*
Table 3: *Platform Optimization Indicators in Netanagri Titles*

Figures
Figure 1: Month-wise Dominant Framing Tendencies (July 2024 – June 2025)
Combined Netanagri Dataset (July 2024 – June 2025)

क्रमांक	संयुक्त पूर्ण एपिसोड शीर्षक (Hindi + English)	अवधि	प्रसारण तिथि
1	संसद में पीएम मोदी Vs राहुल गांधी, पहले राउंड में कौन जीता? — *PM Modi vs Rahul Gandhi in Parliament: Who Won the First Round?*	1:23:47	06 Jul 2024
2	Modi 3.0 का पहला महीना, चौतरफा घिरी सरकार, बड़ी चूक कहां हो रही? — *First Month of Modi 3.0: Government Surrounded from All Sides, Where Are Major Mistakes Happening?*	04:27	13 Jul 2024
3	योगी आदित्यनाथ बनाम केशव प्रसाद मौर्य के पीछे कौन? मोदी-शाह से मीटिंग के बाद अब क्या होने वाला है? — *Who Is Behind Yogi Adityanath vs Keshav Prasad Maurya? What Will Happen After Modi–Shah Meeting?*	2:04:26	20 Jul 2024
4	बिहार, आंध्र प्रदेश का बजट या फिर नौकरियां बढ़ाने वाला बजट? क्या पता चला? — *Bihar and Andhra Budget or Employment-Boosting Budget? What Was Revealed?*	2:02:28	27 Jul 2024
5	मोदी सरकार जाति जनगणना कराएगी? राहुल गांधी क्यों पीछे पड़े? पूरी राजनीति खुल गई — *Will Modi Government Conduct Caste Census? Why Is Rahul Gandhi Pushing It? Full Politics Revealed*	2:05:42	03 Aug 2024
6	मोदी सरकार इस समय वक्फ बोर्ड बिल लाई, फिर पीछे क्यों हटी? पूरी पॉलिटिक्स पता चल गई — *Why Did Modi Government Bring and Then Withdraw Waqf Board Bill? Full Politics Revealed*	1:32:36	10 Aug 2024
7	कोलकाता रेप-मर्डर केस में किसे बचाया जा रहा? स्टूडेंट और पत्रकारों ने क्या सच बता दिया? — *Who Is Being Protected in Kolkata Rape-Murder Case? What Truth Did Students and Journalists Reveal?*	2:06:42	17 Aug 2024
8	जम्मू-कश्मीर में किसका पलड़ा भारी? क्या BJP और चम्पाई सोरेन की सांठ-गांठ है? सब पता चला — *Who Holds the Upper Hand in Jammu & Kashmir? Is There BJP–Champai Soren Nexus? Everything Revealed*	2:25:03	24 Aug 2024
9	जम्मू-कश्मीर में 10 साल बाद क्या बड़ा होने वाला है? क्या कोलकाता डॉक्टर केस के बाद ममता बनर्जी दबाव में हैं? — *What Big Change Is Coming in Jammu & Kashmir After 10 Years? Is Mamata Banerjee Under Pressure After Kolkata Doctor Case?*	1:30:15	31 Aug 2024
10	विनेश फोगाट कांग्रेस में शामिल, BJP में सिर फुटव्वल, अंदरखाने क्या माहौल है, पता चला — *Vinesh Phogat*	2:02:42	07 Sep 2024

	Joins Congress, Infighting in BJP: What Is the Internal Atmosphere?			
11	केजरीवाल, इंजीनियर राशिद के छूटने से पलटेगी चुनावों की बाजी? हुड्डा का असल गेम पता लगा — *Will Release of Kejriwal and Engineer Rashid Change Electoral Game? Hooda's Real Strategy Revealed*	1:48:45	14 2024	Sep
12	राहुल के बाद *PM* मोदी के अमेरिका दौरे के क्या मायने? आतिशी को *CM* बनाने की असल कहानी पता लगी — *What Is the Significance of PM Modi's US Visit After Rahul? Real Story Behind Making Atishi CM Revealed*	1:50:27	21 2024	Sep
13	गडकरी को कमजोर करने वाला कौन, कंगना को मनाए कौन और मोदी-शाह की टेंशन किसने बढ़ा दी? — *Who Is Weakening Gadkari, Who Is Convincing Kangana, and Who Increased Modi–Shah's Tension?*	2:06:07	28 2024	Sep
14	हरियाणा एग्जिट पोल से पहले भूपेंद्र हुड्डा और *BJP* का असली गेम पता चला — *Real Political Game of Bhupinder Hooda and BJP Revealed Before Haryana Exit Polls*	1:23:38	05 2024	Oct
15	हरियाणा में ऐसा क्या खेल हुआ? जिसकी राहुल गांधी और हुड्डा को भनक भी नहीं लग पाई — *What Political Game Happened in Haryana That Even Rahul Gandhi and Hooda Failed to Anticipate?*	1:54:10	12 2024	Oct
16	हरियाणा जैसा खेल झारखंड में भी होगा? महाराष्ट्र की बाजी अमित शाह जीतेंगे या शरद पवार? — *Will Haryana-Type Politics Repeat in Jharkhand? Will Amit Shah or Sharad Pawar Win Maharashtra Battle?*	2:00:35	19 2024	Oct
17	शाह ने शिंदे, अजित पवार से क्या मांगा? झारखंड की लड़ाई सोरेन-हिमंत बिस्वा सरमा के बीच? — *What Did Shah Ask from Shinde and Ajit Pawar? Is Jharkhand Battle Between Soren and Himanta Biswa Sarma?*	2:25:00	26 2024	Oct
18	शरद पवार और देवेंद्र फडणवीस की दुश्मनी के पीछे की कहानी पता लग गई! — *The Story Behind Rivalry Between Sharad Pawar and Devendra Fadnavis Revealed*	2:40:57	02 2024	Nov
19	महाराष्ट्र में क्या अपनों का खेल खराब करने के लिए प्रॉक्सी उतारे गए? झारखंड में बागी बदलेंगे गेम? — *Were Proxy Candidates Fielded to Sabotage Allies in Maharashtra? Will Rebels Change the Game in Jharkhand?*	1:56:30	09 2024	Nov
20	पवार-अडानी-शाह वाली मीटिंग का सच क्या है? शरद पवार के 'प्लान बी' का पता चला — *What Is the Truth Behind Pawar–Adani–Shah Meeting? Sharad Pawar's 'Plan B' Revealed*	1:59:06	16 2024	Nov
21	महाराष्ट्र में महायुति ने पलटी बाजी, अगला सीएम कौन होगा? — *Mahayuti Turns the Tables in Maharashtra: Who Will Be the Next CM?*	2:42:30	24 2024	Nov
22	महाराष्ट्र में मुख्यमंत्री के नाम के एलान ना होने की क्या कहानी है? झारखंड में हेमंत सोरेन ने अकेले क्यों ली शपथ? — *Why Was Maharashtra CM Announcement Delayed? Why Did Hemant Soren Take Oath Alone in Jharkhand?*	1:09:19	30 2024	Nov
23	किस बात पर मान गए एकनाथ शिंदे, प्रियंका गांधी ने अमित शाह से मुलाकात क्यों की? — *On What Issue Did Eknath Shinde Agree? Why Did Priyanka Gandhi Meet Amit Shah?*	1:58:15	07 2024	Dec
24	केजरीवाल को घेरने के लिए *BJP* ने क्या तरकीब निकाली है? *INDIA* अलायंस का नेतृत्व ममता बनर्जी करेंगी? — *What Strategy Has BJP Devised to Corner Kejriwal? Will Mamata Banerjee Lead INDIA Alliance?*	1:53:53	14 2024	Dec
25	नेहरू और सावरकर से कैसे थे आंबेडकर के रिश्ते? उन पर हो रही राजनीति का तिया-पांचा समझ लीजिए — *How Were Ambedkar's Relations with Nehru and Savarkar? Understand the Political Game Around Him*	2:31:00	21 2024	Dec
26	मनमोहन सिंह की विरासत और राजनीति के अनछुए पहलू, प्रणब मुखर्जी और पीएम मोदी से रिश्तों पर क्या पता चला? — *Manmohan Singh's Legacy and Untouched Political Dimensions: What Was Revealed About His Relations with Pranab Mukherjee and PM Modi?*	2:31:30	28 2024	Dec
27	रोहित ड्रॉप, गंभीर गुस्सा, ड्रेसिंग रूम में चल क्या रहा है? अंदर की कहानी पता चली! — *Rohit Dropped, Gambhir Angry: What Is Happening Inside the Dressing Room?*	2:12:58	04 2025	Jan
28	अरविंद केजरीवाल को रोकने के लिए कौन-कौन उतरा? पार्टियां मुफ्त योजनाओं की लाइनें क्यों लगा रही हैं? — *Who All Entered the Race to Stop Arvind Kejriwal? Why Are Parties Announcing Freebie Schemes?*	1:23:44	11 2025	Jan
29	'इंडियन स्टेट' के खिलाफ राहुल की कैसी लड़ाई? क्या कांग्रेस की वजह से मुस्लिम बहुल सीटों पर फंस जाएगी *AAP*? — *What Kind of Battle Is Rahul Fighting Against the 'Indian State'? Will AAP Be Trapped Due to Congress?*	1:50:29	18 2025	Jan
30	योगी के दिल्ली में उतरने से *BJP* को कितना फायदा? महिला, मुसलमान, मिडिल क्लास किस ओर? — *How Much Did BJP Benefit From Yogi's Delhi Campaign Entry? Which Way Are Women, Muslims and Middle Class Leaning?*	2:32:16	25 2025	Jan

31	महाकुंभ में भगदड़ का जिम्मेदार कौन? दूसरी भगदड़ के बाद कैसा था मंजर? — Who Is Responsible for Mahakumbh Stampede? What Was the Situation After Second Stampede?	2:18:14	02 Feb 2025
32	दिल्ली-पंजाब में टूट और केजरीवाल के दोबारा जेल जाने का खतरा... AAP के पास क्या रास्ता है? — Breakdown in Delhi–Punjab and Risk of Kejriwal Returning to Jail: What Options Does AAP Have?	1:50:42	09 Feb 2025
33	नरेंद्र मोदी के बाद कौन बनेगा PM? INDIA गठबंधन और कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व को लेकर जनता के मन में क्या है? — Who Will Become PM After Narendra Modi? What Does Public Think About INDIA Alliance Leadership?	2:16:21	15 Feb 2025
34	तमिलनाडु में हिंदी विरोध का इतिहास क्या है? क्या बिहार में BJP-JDU के बीच कोई डील हुई है? — History of Anti-Hindi Movement in Tamil Nadu: Has Any BJP-JDU Deal Happened in Bihar?	2:29:13	01 Mar 2025
35	क्या औरंगजेब ने मंदिर बनवाए और मंदिरों को दान तक दिया? मायावती परिवार में सत्ता की लड़ाई के पीछे की कहानी — Did Aurangzeb Build Temples and Donate to Them? Inside Story of Mayawati Family Power Struggle	3:04:43	08 Mar 2025
36	गुजरात कांग्रेस में विभीषण कौन है? राहुल को पता है, तो वो कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं करते? — Who Is the 'Vibhishan' in Gujarat Congress? If Rahul Knows, Why No Action?	2:09:44	15 Mar 2025
37	नीतीश कुमार अपने बेटे को राजनीति में लाने के लिए कैसे तैयार हुए? कन्हैया कुमार के दौरे के पीछे का क्या मकसद है? — How Did Nitish Kumar Prepare His Son's Political Entry? What Is Purpose of Kanhaiya Kumar's Tour?	1:24:24	22 Mar 2025
38	जस्टिस यशवंत वर्मा के घर मिले कैश को लेकर उठ रहे गंभीर सवाल, FIR होगी या नहीं? — Serious Questions Over Cash Found at Justice Yashwant Verma's House: Will FIR Be Filed?	2:19:57	29 Mar 2025
39	अमित शाह का फोन, नीतीश-नायडू की शर्त... वक्फ बिल पर NDA के दल कैसे हुए तैयार? — Amit Shah's Call, Nitish–Naidu Conditions: How Did NDA Allies Agree on Waqf Bill?	2:20:55	05 Apr 2025
40	गुजरात मीटिंग में गुस्साए राहुल गांधी, खरगे के किस ऑफर को प्रियंका ने ठुकरा दिया? — Rahul Gandhi Got Angry in Gujarat Meeting: Which Kharge Offer Did Priyanka Reject?	2:00:26	12 Apr 2025
41	बिहार में तेजस्वी को CM फेस बनाने के लिए क्यों तैयार नहीं कांग्रेस? तेजस्वी-राहुल के बीच क्या डील हुई? — Why Is Congress Not Ready to Project Tejashwi as CM Face in Bihar? What Deal Happened with Rahul?	2:28:50	19 Apr 2025
42	पहलगाम हमले के बाद हुई सर्वदलीय बैठक, PM मोदी के न आने पर किस नेता ने उठाए सवाल? — All-Party Meeting After Pahalgam Attack: Who Questioned PM Modi's Absence?	2:07:16	26 Apr 2025
43	पहलगाम हमले के बाद सरकार ने अचानक जातीय जनगणना कराने का फैसला क्यों ले लिया? — Why Did Government Suddenly Decide Caste Census After Pahalgam Attack?	3:03:52	03 May 2025
44	भारत-पाकिस्तान के बीच सीजफायर से लोगों के गुस्से का जिम्मेदार कौन? क्रेडिट लेने ट्रंप क्यों कूदे? — Who Is Responsible for Public Anger After India–Pakistan Ceasefire? Why Did Trump Jump In?	1:57:09	17 May 2025
45	ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के बाद भारत नैरेटिव बनाने में PAK से पीछे रह गया? नीतीश को लेकर अब क्या पता चला? — Did India Fall Behind Pakistan in Narrative Building After Operation Sindoor? What Emerged About Nitish?	2:39:45	24 May 2025
46	तेज प्रताप यादव फंसे या फंसाए गए? क्या शशि थरूर पर कांग्रेस कोई कार्रवाई करेगी? — Was Tej Pratap Yadav Trapped or Framed? Will Congress Act Against Shashi Tharoor?	2:22:07	31 May 2025
47	बेंगलुरु में विराट कोहली के नाम पर ये कैसी राजनीति? क्रेडिट लेने की होड़ मची थी? — What Kind of Politics Was Played in Virat Kohli's Name in Bengaluru? Was There a Credit Race?	2:16:27	07 Jun 2025
48	अमित शाह ने पत्रकारों से योगी के बारे में क्या कहा? सौरभ द्विवेदी के वायरल फोटो पर भी हुई बात — What Did Amit Shah Tell Journalists About Yogi? Discussion on Saurabh Dwivedi's Viral Photo Too	1:57:08	14 Jun 2025
49	नरेंद्र मोदी को कभी मात दे पाएंगे राहुल? BMC चुनाव में साथ आएंगे राज और उद्धव ठाकरे? — Can Rahul Ever Defeat Narendra Modi? Will Raj and Uddhav Unite in BMC Elections?	2:08:53	21 Jun 2025
50	इमरजेंसी में संजय गांधी की भूमिका क्या थी? उपचुनावों में जीत के बाद केजरीवाल का क्या प्लान? — What Was Sanjay Gandhi's Role During Emergency? What Is Kejriwal's Plan After By-Election Victory?	2:21:32	28 Jun 2025