

Assessing the Impact of Modern Movies on Students—A Prospective Study

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Abstract

The study was conducted to examine the influence of modern movies on adolescent behaviour in Uyo Local Government Area. Parental guidance and control of movies, pornographic movies and sexual behaviour, violent movies and bullying, smoking in movies and smoking amongst adolescents, romantic movies and interpersonal relationship, musical videos and career choice as well as comedy movies and peer interaction were viewed critically. The survey research, design was adopted for the study. Seven research and hypothesis were formulated with 150 sample size, using simple random sampling technique, data came from influence of modern movies on adolescents behaviour instrument. Chi square statistics were used for data analysis, through a thirty-two item questionnaire. The findings of the study showed that, parental guidance and control of movies, pornographic movies, violent movies, smoking in movies, romantic movies, musical videos and comedy movies have a strong influence on adolescent behaviour in Uyo Local Government Area. Recommendations were made that, government should empower the National Films and Video censor's Board adequately to regulate the kinds of movies available to teenagers, adolescents must be enlightened on the hazards associated with various vices portrayed in movies, there should be a serious clampdown on distribution of pornographic materials, discipline must be entrenched in secondary schools at all costs, and schools must employ adequately trained counsellors to provide troubled adolescent students with professional counselling help.

Keywords: Movies; Anti-social behaviour; adolescents; Education

1. Introduction

The past two decades have witnessed a growing interest among researchers in exploring the linkages between modern movies and behaviours of young people in contemporary society. This has become pertinent because of the increasing amount of time adolescent spend on movies. For example, young people spend almost four hours per day watching movies (US Department of Education, 2002).

This is buttressed by the fact that adolescents maintain various systems of values which they access in order to assist decision making in their lives. While some values are central to defining behaviour, others are not. To put it more succinctly, adolescents associate themselves with various characters they view as heroes in movies and may integrate their models character in to their value system and this has effects on their behaviour.

Thus, the effect of modern movies on adolescents is to be studied carefully if reasons behind the tendency of adolescents to exhibit some maladjustive behavioural traits like bullying, smoking, drinking, substance abuse, sexual immoralities stealing, involvement in cult-related activities, examination malpractice etc., could be deciphered and properly addressed.

According to Onukaogu (2011) youths idolize television characters and tend to copy these characters in their everyday life. This implies that a young adolescent may resort to indecent dressing in order to appear like a character that he or she idolizes in current movies without considering the circumstances that enhanced such dressing, as regards the role of the movie star in a particular movie.

Onyejiaku (2011) also asserts that since an adolescent is at a stage of life that is characterized by identity discovery and exploration, he is in a period of "storm and stress" (Havinghurst 1968). The individual adolescent tends to experiment a lot and this is a dangerous situation because of the adolescent's flexible value system; which can easily be tweaked to favour his whim or that of his friends and peers at any given time.

It is generally difficult to generalize how modern movies adversely affect adolescent behaviour, because of a lot of other interwoven factors that also affects the traits observed in an adolescent, but Larsson (1995) suggested that exposure to movies tends to become individualistic as adolescents begin to seek for self-identity. The experiences of adolescents as they develop further may impact how the movies that they view are selected, and how influential messages they convey may become. This is a significant issue when character formation is taken into cognizance. An introvert adolescent may tend to select movies that appeal to his isolatory nature and synthesizes concepts from the movie with his personal experience. This reinforces the kind of behaviour that is entrenched in the movie.

Thus, the focus of this study is on the influence of modern movies on adolescent behaviour amongst secondary school students in Uyo Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State.

In contemporary times, adolescent youths are becoming more exposed to the spill over effects of globalization and technology. This is also aided by parents, who are becoming more liberal and democratic in

child rearing practices and are often too preoccupied with their careers that their children now have more time to spend, away from their prying eyes.

Most of the adolescent individuals now have access to the internet, computers and sophisticated mobile devices that enable them access various kinds of movie materials at any time.

Unlimited exposure to these movies is detrimental to the moral development of a child, Adams (1998). The author opines that modern movies have the potential to generate negative effects among students who are susceptible to experimenting ideas imparted on them by the movies.

According to Dean (1974), there is serious need for parents to monitor the exposure of their children and wards to illicit movie materials because of the negative impact it has on their moral development, he viewed the recent trend of advertising sexuality in movies as one of the major reasons why pre-marital pregnancy and sexual immorality is on the increase amongst adolescents. His view were also echoed by Griphiths (2009) who looks at the advertisement of risky behaviours such as smoking and alcoholism and expressed worries that video censor boards lack the necessary wherewithal to successfully cope with the influx of such movies in our homes. Gunsekera (2005) assets that to be able to regulate these traits from our youths, there is need to truly identify exactly how modern movies influence their behaviour.

Based on these envisaged problems, the basis of this research is to assess the influence of modern movies on adolescence behaviour amongst secondary school students in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State.

A study by Gunsekera et al (2005) on vices promoted by modern movies in circulation specifically analyzed the portrayal of sex and drug use in the most popular movies of the last 20 years using the internet movie database list of the top 300 movies of all time. The researcher excluded a number of films including those released or set prior to the HIV era (pre 1983) animated films, films not about humans, and family movies aimed at teenagers. The top 200 films, following the exclusions, were reviewed by one of two team of two observers using a data extraction sheet tested for inter-rater reliability. Sexual activity, sexually transmitted disease (STO) prevention, birth control measures, drug use any consequences discussed or depicted were recorded.

There were 53 sex episodes in 28 (32%) of the 87 movies reviewed. There was only one suggestion of sexual restraint and a high rate of sexual promiscuity amongst teenagers studied.

Movies with Cannabis (8%) and other non-injected illicit drugs (7%) were less common than those with alcohol intoxication (32%) and tobacco use (68%) but tended to portray their use positively and without negative consequences. The teenagers, who were observed to be exposed to these movies had a majority exposed to alcohol use and tobacco smoking, while only 8% of the sample were found to be using cannabis, and a less proportion of 1.5% were exposed to other illicit drugs.

Further studies by Wilson (2008) revealed that movies and TVs are an integral part of youth sub-culture. Focus group discussions conducted with 16-18 years olds in Ibadan to understand the relevance of the cinema in the context of teenage lifestyles ad behaviour noted that films serves as a medium through which young people presented with new ideas about dress codes, behaviour or attitude which they often imitate and use in their daily interactions with friends and acquaintances. Movies actors were part of everyday conversation with friends, evoking a desire to imitate the tools and mannerisms of their favourite actors. Goswanni and Kashyap (2009) also found that imitating hairstyles, clothing, and accessories of actors in popular movies was widespread among both urban as well as rural adolescents.

A study conducted by WHO (2003) further noted that “movies have created a yearning for romance” and that to be labelled “boyfriend” or girlfriend” implies “popularity, modernity and coolness”. Findings also showed that gangster movies are popular amongst teenagers and dialogues from these movies are used in everyday conversation among friends; when combined with the right kind of accessories (such as mobile phones and automobiles) this not only becomes a style statement but an indicator of a youth sub-culture.

Among efforts to study the influence of the visual media on sexual behaviour is a study of 300 school girls in pune which found a strong correlation between their TV watching habits and involvement with boys (Joshi, 2005). Other studies have reported that adolescents “select” songs and speaking styles from movies for uses as “scripts” in heterosexual interactions (Verma, 2014).

1.1 Research Questions

In the course of this study, the following research questions were raised:

1. Does effective parental guidance and control of movies have any significant effect on adolescent behaviour amongst secondary school students in Uyo local government area.
2. Does pornographic movies significantly affect the sexual behaviours of secondary school students in Uyo local government area.
3. Is there any relationship between the increased viewing of violent movies and the rate of bullying in secondary schools in Uyo local government area?
4. Is there any relationship between increased portrayal of smoking and smoking amongst secondary school adolescents in Uyo local government area?
5. Is there any relationship between exposure to romance movies and interpersonal relationship with peers

of the opposite sex amongst secondary school students in Uyo Local Government Area.

6. Does exposure to musical videos have any significant influence on career choice of adolescent secondary school students in Uyo local government area?
7. Is there any significant relationship between the exposure to comedy movies and peer interaction amongst secondary school adolescents in Uyo local government area?

1.2 *Research Hypotheses*

1. Parental guidance and control of movies does not have any significant effect on adolescent behaviour amongst secondary school student sin Uyo Local Government Area.
2. Pornographic movies do not significantly affect the sexual behaviour of adolescent secondary school students in Uyo Local Government Area.
3. There is no significant relationship between the increased viewing of violent movies and the rate of bullying in secondary schools in Uyo Local Government Area.
4. There is no significant relationship between portrayal of smoking scenes in movies and the rate of smoking amongst adolescent students in Uyo Local Government Area.
5. There is no significant relationship between exposure to romantic movies and students interpersonal relationship with peers of the opposite sex in Uyo Local Government Area.
6. Exposure to musical videos have no significant effect on the career choice of adolescent students in Uyo metropolis.
7. There is no significant relationship between exposure to comedy movies and adolescent peer interaction in Uyo Local Government Area.

2. **Research Method**

2.1 *Research Design*

The study adopted a descriptive survey design in studying the relationship between modern movies and its influence on adolescent behaviours in secondary schools in Uyo metropolis. The study was carried out among secondary schools in Uyo Urban metropolis in Akwa Ibom State. Due to time constraints, only schools situated within the metropolis were selected. These schools selected are both public and government approved private secondary schools.

2.2 *Area of the Study*

Uyo local government comprise of Etoi, Offot, Oku and Ikono Clans. Uyo was created in 1976, with 75 villages and borders with the following local government Areas Itu, Ibesikpo, Uruan and Abak. From the 2006 census facts, Uyo Local Government Area has a population figure of 234611 people and has a total land mass of 255856km² (NPC reports, 2006). The inhabitants of Uyo comprises both indigenes and non-indigenes from diverse culture, language and educational background, the indigenes are predominantly Christians.

2.3 *Population of the Study*

The targeted population of this research work comprises of senior secondary students in secondary schools in Uyo metropolis. As a result of time constraints, one hundred and fifty students (150) was selected over fifteen (15) secondary schools earmarked for this study. This implies that a total of ten of ten (10) students was selected per school.

2.4 *Sampling*

By a purposive sampling, 150 students were selected across the selected ten secondary schools earmarked for this study. The first stratum involved listing the names of schools in the sample, folded into a container; the folded papers were thoroughly mixed up and 15 secondary school were picked out of the container for the study. This method assured that all the schools had equal opportunity of being picked for the study. In each school, 10 students were selected, making a total sum of 150 students in all. In summary 150 questionnaire copies were administered in the 15 secondary schools selected.

2.5 *Instrumentation*

The instrument used for data collection was a structured likert questionnaire designed by the researcher. The questionnaire was divided into two sections A and B, section A, sought for demographic information while section B, contained items under which the influence of modern movies were tested. Information such as parental guidance and control of movies, pornographic movies and adolescent sexual behaviour, violent movies and bullying, smoking in movies and adolescent smoking, romantic movies and adolescent interpersonal relationship, musical videos and vocational choice, as well as comedy movies and peer interaction was elicited from respondents to respond under Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). The instrument was scored according to Likert format which is patterned accordingly and weighted as 4 point for strongly agree, 3 points for agree, 2 points for disagree and 1 point for strongly disagree.

A test retest was conducted in a neutral school using 10 students that was not used for the study. The result of the first was correlated against the result of the second test with the help of Pearson product Moment Correlation Coefficient. The result yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.73. This high coefficient indicated that

the instrument was reliable.

3. Data Analysis

3.1 Research Question 1

Does parental guidance and control of movies have any significant effect on adolescent behaviour amongst secondary school students in Uyo Local Government Area?

Table 1: Responses on Parental Guidance and Control of Movies

S/NO	ITEMS	SA	A	SD	D	TOTAL
1	Parent are right to monitor movies available to their children	76	49	10	15	150
2	It is awkward for children to view movies in the presence of their parents	69	57	5	19	150
3	Parents should be liberal in allowing their teenage children access to certain movies	43	51	31	25	150
4	Parents should not allow their children keep televisions in their rooms.	47	59	17	27	150
5	Personal television in children rooms give them unregulated access to harmful media materials.	51	66	9	24	150

*Significant level 0.05, $df=12$, X^2 cal = 50.6; Critical value = 21.03

From Table 1, a total of 125 respondents agree that parents are right to monitor movies available to their children, representing 83.3% of the total respondents selected, while a total of 25 respondents disagreed, representing 16.7%. On the second item, 126 of the respondents, representing 84% of the respondents agreed that it is awkward to view movies in the presence of the parents, 16% of the respondents disagreed with the content of the item, the third item generated a total of 56% of respondents who agreed that parents should be liberal in allowing their teenage children access to certain movies, while 44% of the respondents rejected the notion. The fourth item which states that parents should not allow their children keep televisions in their rooms recorded a total of 70.7% or 106 of the respondents agreeing, while 44 respondents representing 19.3% of respondents disagreed with the notion. On the fifth item, 78% of the respondents agreed that personal televisions in children rooms give them unregulated access to harmful movies materials, while 32% of the respondents disagreed. From the above responses to items 1-5 that ascertain the effect of parental guidance on control of movies and adolescent behaviour, it could be inferred that 74.4% respondents agree, while 25.6% disagree. This implies that parental guidance and control of movies have a significant effect on adolescent behaviour.

3.2 Test of Hypothesis 1

Chi square analysis of data in Table 1 indicated that the calculated (X^2) value of 50.6 is greater than the critical value of 21.03 at 0.05 level of significance with a 12 degree of freedom. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) which states that parental guidance and control of movies does not have a significant effect on adolescent behaviour amongst secondary school students in Uyo local government area was rejected and thus alternative hypothesis was formulated and accepted thus, parental guidance and control of movies significantly has effects on adolescent behaviour in Uyo. This implies that parents must regular the kind of movies available to their children to protect them from being exposed to harmful video contents that could negatively affect their behaviour.

3.3 Research Question 2

Does pornographic movies have any significant effect on the sexual behaviour of adolescent secondary school students in Uyo Local government Area?

Table 2: Responses on Pornographic Movies and Adolescent Sexual Behaviour

S/NO	ITEMS	SA	A	SD	D	TOTAL
6	Most adolescent students have access to pornographic movies	55	71	15	9	150
7	Viewing pornography can be a source of distraction to a student thereby affecting his academic performance.	69	74	5	2	150
8	Pornographic movies increases sexual urge in adolescents.	57	85	5	3	150
9	Students who indulge in watching pornographic movies are most likely to engage in premarital sex.	77	59	9	5	150
10	Pornography induces masturbation amongst adolescent viewers	66	78	4	2	150

*Significant level 0.05, $df= 12$, X^2 cal = 40.5; Critical value = 21.03

From Table 2 above, a total of 126 respondents agree that most adolescent students have access to pornographic movies. This represents 84% of the respondents, 16% of the respondents disagree with the notion. In item 7, 95.3% of the respondents agree that viewing pornography can be a source of distraction to a student, thereby affecting his academic performance, 4.7% of the respondents disagree. The eighth item generated 94.7% of respondents who agree that pornographic movies increase sexual urge in adolescents. 5.3% of the respondents disagreed. The ninth item which states that students who indulge in watching pornographic movies are most

likely to engage in premarital sex, 90.7% of the respondents agreed while 9.3% of the respondents disagreed with the notion.

The tenth item recorded a number of 144 respondents representing 96% agreed that pornography induces masturbation amongst adolescent viewers, 6 respondents representing 4% disagreed with the notion.

From the above responses to items 6-10 which sought to ascertain the effect of pornography on the sexual behaviour of adolescents, it could be inferred that 92.1% of the respondents agree, while 7.9% of the respondents disagreed. This implies that pornographic movies have a significant effect on the sexual behaviour of adolescent secondary school students in Uyo local government area.

3.4 Test of Hypothesis 2

Chi square analysis of the data in Table 2 indicated that the calculated (X^2) value of 40.5 is greater than critical value of 21.03 at 0.05 level of significance with a 12 degree of freedom. This implies that the null hypothesis (H_0) of pornographic movies having no statistically significant effect on sexual behaviour of secondary school adolescents in Uyo Local Government Area is hereby rejected and an alternative hypothesis restated that, pornographic movies have significant effect on the sexual behaviour of adolescent secondary school student in Uyo Local Government Area

3.5 Research Question 3

Research question: Is there any significant relationship between increased viewing of violent movies and the rate of bullying in secondary schools in Uyo local government area.

Table 3: Responses on Violent Movies and Bullying in Schools

S/No	Items	SA	A	SD	D	Total
11	Most violent movies fail to show the true human consequences of tragic actions	29	41	31	49	150
12	Students who view action movies may decide to experiment on helpless students in school	45	61	14	30	150
13	Watching violent movies can encourage aggression in a students	40	57	19	34	150
14	There is need for government agencies to act towards reducing the level of violence in movies if bullying in schools is to be checked.	36	42	27	45	150

*Significant level 0.05, $df=9$, $X^2_{cal} = 22.9$; Critical value = 16.92

From Table 3, 46.7% of the respondents agree that most violent movies fail to show the true human consequence of tragic actions, 53.3% of the respondents disagree. In item 12, 105 respondents representing 70% of the total respondents agree that students who view action movies may decide to experiment on helpless students in school, while 45 respondents representing 30% of the respondents disagreed. In item 13, 64.7% of the respondents agree that watching violent movies can encourage aggression in a student, while 35.3% of the respondents disagree. The fourteenth item which states that there is need for government agencies to act towards reducing the level of violence in movies if bullying in schools is to be checked, 78 respondents representing 52% of the respondents agreed while 72 respondents i.e. 48% of the respondent disagreed. From the above responses to questionnaire items 11-14 constructed to determine the relationship between increased viewing of violent movies and the rate of bullying in secondary schools, it could be inferred that 54.2% of the respondents agree, while 45.8% of the respondents disagree. This implies that there is a significant relationship between increased viewing of violent movies and the rate of bullying in secondary schools in Uyo Local Government Area.

3.6 Test of Hypothesis 3

Chi square analysis of the data in Table 3 indicated that the calculated (X^2) value of 22.9 is greater than the critical value of 16.92 at 0.05 level of significance with 9 degrees of freedom. This implies that the null hypothesis (H_0) of increased viewing of violent movies have no significant relationship with the rate of bullying in secondary schools in Uyo local government area is hereby rejected and an alternative hypothesis restated that there is a significant relationship between increased viewing of violent movies and the rate of bullying in secondary schools in Uyo Local Government. This means that relevant agencies must regulate and censor movies to reduce the amount of violence that teenagers are exposed to.

3.7 Research Question 4

Is there a significant relationship between increased portrayal of smoking in movies and smoking amongst adolescent secondary school student in Uyo Local Government Area

Table 4: Smoking in Movies and Adolescent Smoking

S/No	Items	SA	A	SD	D	Total
15	Movie producers are not doing enough to advertise against the hazards associated with smoking	54	67	19	10	150
16	Teenagers who watch movies showing actors smoking may likely take up the habit	41	63	31	35	150
17	Adolescents who watch their movie heroes smoke may see smoking as a sign of stardom	49	54	27	20	150
18	Teenage smokers have a relatively low knowledge of the hazards of smoking.	51	42	32	25	150
19	Most parents do not deem it as necessary to warn their children when smoking goes on in movies	44	63	31	12	150
20	There is need for a movie rating system to regulate smoking scenes in movies available to teenagers.	36	39	45	30	150

*Significant level 0.05, df= 15, X^2 cal = 51.4; Critical value = 25.00

From Table 4 above it could be observed that 121 respondents representing 80.7% of the total respondents agree that movie producers are not doing enough to advertise against the hazards associated with smoking. 29 of the respondents representing 19.3% disagree. In item 16, 84 of the respondents representing 56% of the total of the respondents agree that teenagers who watch movies showing actors smoking may take up the habit while 60 respondents representing 44% of the total respondents disagreed. Item 17 which states that adolescents who watch their movie heroes smoke may see smoking as a sign of stardom recorded a total of 103 respondents which represent 68.7% who agreed with the notion, while a total of 47 respondents; i.e. 21.3% of the respondents disagreed. On items 18, 93 respondents i.e. 62% of the total respondents agreed that teenage smokers have a relatively low knowledge of the hazards of smoking, while 57 of the total respondents representing 38% of the total respondents disagreed. Item 19 generated 107 respondents, i.e. 71.3% of the total respondents who agree that most parents do not deem it necessary to warn their children when smoking goes on in movies, while 43 respondents, representing 28.7% disagree with this notion.

Item 20 which states that there is need for a movie rating system to regulate smoking scenes in movies recorded a total number of 75 respondents or 50% of the total respondents who agreed and a total of 75 respondents or 50% of the total respondents who disagree.

From the responses on questionnaire items 15-20 which sought to ascertain if there is a significant relationship between increased portrayal of smoking in movies and adolescent smoking behaviour, it could be inferred that 64.9% of the respondent agree, while 35.1% of the respondent disagree. This implies that there is a significant relationship between increased portrayal of smoking in movies and adolescent smoking amongst secondary school students in Uyo Local government Area.

3.8 Test of Hypothesis 4

Chi square analysis of the data in Table 4 showed that the calculated (X^2) value of 51.4 is greater than the critical value of 25.00 at 0.05 level of significance at 15 degree of freedom. Thus, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between increased portrayal of smoking in movies and smoking behaviour amongst adolescent secondary school students in Uyo local government area is hereby rejected and an alternative hypothesis restated that there is a significant relationship between increased portrayal of smoking in movies and smoking amongst adolescent area. This means that adolescent can pick up smoking habits from movies scenes where their role models are portrayed as smokers.

3.9 Research Question 5

Is there any significant relationship between exposure to romantic movies and adolescent interpersonal relationship with peers of opposite sex in secondary schools in Uyo Local government area.

Table 5: Romantic Movies and Adolescent Heterosexual Relationship

S/No	Items	SA	A	SD	D	TOTAL
21	Teenage students are thrilled by watching romantic movies	44	51	33	22	150
22	Teenage students that devote most of their time to viewing romantic movies easily establish romantic alliance with teenagers of the opposite sex	49	31	31	15	150
23	Teenagers girls are more prone to indulging in romantic movies	37	65	33	15	150
24	Teenage students who watch lots of romantic movies seldom feel shy to express themselves when in the presence of students of opposite sex.	27	28	47	53	150

*Significant level 0.05, df= 9, X^2 cal = 68.3; Critical value = 16.92

From Table 5 above it could be observed that 63.3% of the total respondents agree that teenage students are thrilled by watching romantic movies, while 36.7% disagreed. Item 22 which stated that teenage students

who devote most of their time to viewing romantic movies easily establish romantic alliance with teenagers of the opposite sex recorded 53.3% of respondents who agreed while 46.7% of the respondents disagree. On item 23, 68% of the respondents agree that teenage girls are more prone to indulging in romantic movies while 32% of the respondents disagree. Item 24 which states that teenage students who watch lots of romantic movies seldom feel shy to express themselves when in the presence of students of the opposite sex generated a response rate of 36.7% of the respondent who agree, while 63.3% of the respondents disagree.

From the responses on questionnaire items 21-24, which sought to ascertain if there is a significant relationship between exposure to romantic movies and adolescent interpersonal relationship with peers of the opposite sex, it could be inferred that 55.5% of the respondents agree, while 44.5% of the respondents disagree. This implies that there is a significant relationship between exposure to romantic movies and adolescent interpersonal relationship with peers of the opposite sex in secondary schools in Uyo Local government Area.

3.10 Test of Hypothesis 5

Chi square analysis of the data in Table 5 indicated that the calculated (X^2) value of 68.3 is greater than the critical value of 16.92 at 0.05 level of significance with a 9 degree of freedom. This implies that the null hypothesis (H_0) which states that there is no significant relationship between exposure to romantic movies and adolescent interpersonal relationship with peers of opposite sex in secondary schools in Uyo local government area is hereby rejected and an alternative hypothesis restated that there is a significant relationship between adolescent exposure to romantic movies and interpersonal relationship with peers of the opposite sex in secondary schools in Uyo local government area. This means that exposure of adolescents to romantic movies enhances their possibility of mixing freely with their peers of the opposite sex.

3.11 Research Question 6

Research question: Does Exposure of adolescents to musical videos have any significant effect on their career choices in secondary schools in Uyo Local Government Area.

Table 6: Music Videos and Vocational Choice of Adolescent Student

S/No	Items	SA	A	SD	D	Total
25	Teenage students who watch lots of musical videos always develop a flair for music and dancing	43	66	27	14	150
26	The flamboyant lifestyles exhibited by musical artistes on music videos may influence the career choices of adolescents.	41	49	37	23	150
27	Music videos may influence teenagers to learn different musical instruments in order to perfect their musical skills.	35	41	43	31	150
28	Teens adulation for music stars may derail them from their academic objectives	26	43	46	36	150

*Significant level 0.05, $df=9$, $X^2_{cal} = 28.3$; Critical value = 16.92

From the Table 6 above, it could be observed that 72.7% of the total respondents agreed that teenage students who watch lots of musical videos always develop a flair for music and dancing, while 27.3% of the respondents disagreed. On item 26, 60% of the respondents agree that the flamboyant lifestyles exhibited by musical artistes on music videos may influence the career choices of adolescents, while 40% of the respondents disagree with the notion. On item 27, 50.7% of the respondents agree that music videos may influence teenagers to learn different musical instruments in order to perfect their musical skills, while 49.3% of the respondents disagree. Item 28 which states that teen adulation for music stars may derail them from their academic objective recorded 46% of respondents who agreed and 54% of respondents who disagreed. From responses to questionnaire items 25-28 which sought to ascertain if exposure of adolescents to musical videos have any significant effect on their career choices. It could be inferred that 57.4% agreed, while 42.6 % disagreed. This implies that adolescents could be swayed by the flamboyance and riches displayed in musical videos and this could encourage the young teenagers to consider pursuing a career in music.

3.12 Test of Hypothesis 6

Chi square analysis of the data in Table 6 showed that the calculated (X^2) value of 28.3 is greater than the critical value of 16.92 at 0.05 level of significance and degree of freedom 9. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) which states that exposure to musical videos does not have significant effect on the vocational choice of adolescents in secondary schools in Uyo Local Government Area is hereby rejected and an alternative hypothesis restated that there is exposure to musical videos have a significant effect on the vocational choices of adolescents in Uyo Local Government Area. This implies that exposure of adolescent to musical videos have significant effect on their career choices in secondary schools in Uyo Local Government Area.

3.13 Research Question 7

Is there any significant relationship between adolescent exposure to comedy movies and peer interaction in secondary schools in Uyo Local Government Area.

Table 7: Comedy Movies and Adolescent Peer Interaction

S/No	Items	SA	A	S D	D	Total
29	Teenagers who watch more of comedy movies have a good sense of humour	43	66	2 7	14	150
30	Teenagers who are more indulgent on comic movies are very popular and friendly.	47	63	3 7	31	150
31	Students who watch comedy movies are usually eloquent speakers	35	41	4 3	31	150
32	Students who spend more time viewing comedy are very easy going and charismatic	26	43	4 5	36	150

*Significant level 0.05, $df=9$, $X^2_{cal} = 36.9$; Critical value = 16.92

From Table 7 above it could be observed that 72.7% of the respondents agree that teenagers who watch more of comedy movies have a good sense humour, while 27.3% of the respondents disagree. Item 30, 73.3% of respondents agree that teenagers who are more indulgent on comedy movies are very popular and friendly, while 26.7% of the respondents disagree. In item 31 which states that students who watch comedy movies are usually eloquent speakers recorded 50.7% of respondents who agree while 49.3% of the respondents disagreed on item 32, 46% of the respondents agree that students who spend more time viewing comedy movies are usually easy going and charismatic, while 54% of the respondents disagree.

From responses to questionnaire items, 29-32 which sought to ascertain if there is any significant relationship between adolescent's exposure to comedy movies and peer interaction, it could be inferred that 60.7% of the respondents agree, while 39.3% of the correspondents disagree. This implies that there is a significant relationship between adolescent's exposure to comedy movies and peer interaction in secondary schools in Uyo Local Government Area.

3.14 Test of Hypothesis 7

Chi square analysis of the data in Table 7 above showed that the calculated (X^2) value of 36.9 is greater than the critical value of 16.92 at 0.05 level of significance and 9 degree of freedom. Thus, the null hypothesis (H_0) which stated that there is no significant relationship between adolescent exposure to comedy movies and peer interaction in secondary schools in Uyo Local Government Area is rejected an on alternative hypothesis is restated that there is a significant relationship between adolescent exposure to comedy movies and peer interaction in secondary schools in Uyo Local Government Area.

4. Discussion of Findings

4.1 Parental Guidance and Control of Movies

The result of this analysis gave a computed chi-square of 50.6 which was greater than the critical value of 21.03. This showed that effective parental guidance and control of movies available to their children have a significant effect on adolescent behaviour amongst secondary school students in Uyo Local Government Area. It can be inferred from responses on items 1-5 that if parents monitor their children's access to certain movies, their chances of regulating harmful content that their children could get access to will be high. These contents could in no small way, affect their children's behaviour. As indicated by Okorie (2008), proper regulation of movies could go away in checkmating the amount of inappropriate movie materials that could be accessed by our youths. He further asserts that parents must ensure that they take adequate steps in controlling television viewing patterns amongst their children.

4.2 Pornographic movies and Adolescent Sexual behaviour

The result of this analysis gave a computed chi-square of 40.5 which is greater than the critical value of 21.03. Therefore, showing that viewing of pornographic movies significantly affects the sexual behaviour of adolescent's secondary school students in Uyo metropolis. Responses from questionnaire items 6-10 showed that exposure to pornographic movies is now a trend in our society and it affects our adolescents socially, emotionally and psychologically. As highlighted by Cassey (2008), it is usually difficult for an adolescent brain to make safer, wiser judgments when presented with potentially dangerous, but sexually rewarding possibilities via pornography. This view gives credence to the assertion of this very hypothesis and is further buttressed by the views of Valkenberg (2008), which asserts that pornography offers numerous sexual attitudes that differ from what was taught through sex education creating a dissonance which leads to further sexual confusion and uncertainty. Also, Omorogbe (2009) believes that excessive viewing of pornography, not only distracts an adolescent from various goal oriented pursuits, but also entrenches some unhealthy sexual orientation, like masturbation, homo-sexuality etc., in them.

4.3 Violent Movies and bullying

The result of the findings gave a calculated chi-square (X^2) value of 22.9 which is greater than the critical value of 16.92. The responses to items 11-14 showed that excessive viewing of violent movies affects the adolescent

individuals in many ways and lends credence to the hypothesis, which states that there is a significant relationship between the increased viewing of violent movies and the rate of bully amongst adolescent secondary school students in Uyo Local government. This finding is in line with Puttnam (2005) which asserts that movies which portray violence devoid of human consequence fuel a culture of bullying amongst adolescents in high school. He argues that young people are particularly vulnerable at imitating the aggression and violence they see in films and television.

Wilson (2008) views did not differ from the findings when he asserts that ‘for too long, the movies have been playing games with reality in such a way as to allow actions to become entirely divorced from their consequences’. He added that movies let actors go away unpunished with violent deeds and this reinforces negative behaviour among vulnerable members of the audience, especially children. Also Berk (2004) further adds that most movies in the market now promote violence in one way or the other. She believes that most teenagers feel thrilled by the show of strength by their movie heroes and models and may feel obliged to experiment on some of their moves at home or in school with vulnerable younger siblings or weaker students their pray. Lauren (2005) also points out that the government agencies responsible should go an extra mile in ensuring that this trend is arrested before violence escalates in high schools.

4.4 *Smoking in Movies and Adolescent Smoking*

The result of this finding gave a calculated chi-square (X^2) value of 51.4 which was greater than the critical value of 25.00. The analysis of responses to questionnaire items 15-20 affirmed that there is a relationship between increased portrayal of smoking in movies and smoking amongst secondary school adolescents in Uyo Local Government Area. This study is supported by the findings of the national cancer Institute (2008) which claims that adolescents with high exposure to smoking in movies are about three times more likely to try smoking or become smokers than those with low exposure to movie smoking. This view is also reinforced by Kilaru (2004) who asserts that when an adolescent’s movie hero indulges in smoking, there is a tendency that his or her teeming teenage followers and fans may find his smoking mannerisms attractive. He attributed this trend to the fact that adolescents are usually keenly in nature.

Also, a study by the American journal of preventive medicine (2013) posits that seeing smoking in movies is a predictor of smoking onset in various cultural contexts. The results of their findings confirms that limiting young people’s exposure to movie smoking might be an effective way to decrease adolescent smoking onset.

4.5 *Romantic Movies and Adolescent Socialization*

The result of this finding gave a calculated chi-square (X^2) value of 68.3 which was greater than the critical value of 16.92. The analysis of responses to questionnaire items 21-24 shares that there is a significant relationship between exposure to romantic movies and secondary school adolescent interpersonal relationship with peers of the opposite sex in Uyo Local Government Area. Unlike in pornography where nudities and sexual intercourse between individuals are exposed, Josh (2004) asserts that romantic movies is a mild form of erotic stimulant that fosters the feelings and needs of love and sexual relationship amongst viewers. He also posits that the biological intricacies that embodies the development of adolescents increases the likelihood of romantic curiosities to be triggered by their exposure to romance-themed literature and movies.

Onyegiaku (2011) also agrees with the findings when he points out that adolescents live in a world of fantasy. He further added that romantic movies trigger feelings of fantasy amongst teenagers who begin to imagine romantic relationships with the ideal partner. His sentiments was echoed by Dalton (2006) who argues that romantic movies transmits the wrong impulses to an adolescent and creates extreme urge to intermingle with their peers of the opposite sex. Isaacson (2004) highlights the strength of the urge faced by teenagers to get boyfriends and girlfriends in order to live the ideal romantic life portrayal in movies. He, nonetheless added that such romantic movies eventually makes adolescents gullible and vulnerable to emotional heart breaks.

4.6 *Music videos and Vocational choices of Adolescent*

The result of this findings gave a calculated chi-square value of 28.2 which was greater than the critical value of 16.92. The analysis of responses of questionnaire items 25-28 affirms that musical videos available for viewing have significant effects on career choice of adolescent secondary school students in Uyo metropolis. The views of Banduras (1977) which posits that people learn from watching others further lends weight to this hypothesis. Adolescents usually feeds off the make believe world of flamboyance and exotic riches painted by music stars in their videos. These teenagers instantly believe that they can attain such high level of financial buoyancy if they become musicians.

Zinkel (2008) compared adolescents’ attitude to career choices to that of a child who tends to identify careers embarked on by popular adults or older relatives as their dream careers in the future. He pointed out that the popularity of musicians and the associated wealth it brings, as advertised in these videos play a vital role in adolescents’ choice of career, irrespective of their aptitudes and prior interests.

4.7 *Comedy Movie and Adolescent Peer Interaction*

The result of these findings gave a calculated chi-square (X^2) value of 36.9 which was greater than the critical

value of 16.92. The analysis of questionnaire responses to items 29-32 affirmed that there is a significant relationship with adolescent peer interaction amongst secondary school students in Uyo metropolis. This study is supported by Thompson (2012) who asserts that comedy movies enhances an individual's sense of humour and warmth. He further opines that teenagers feel easily at home with their peers who are amiable and jovial. This is very true of adolescents. They are usually fun seeking and hate boredom. This view was supported by Kassie (2013) who posits that TV companies should air more of comedy, targeted at young audience. She continued that such movies nurture their young minds and helps in reducing turmoil that is usually predominant at this stage of their live.

This result is also in line with the view of Sagres (2008) who posits that adolescents thrive in the midst of charismatic peers. They rather hang around the funny "guy" than the serious minded, non-jovial students. Comedy movies to no small extent helps adolescents to interact better. Thus, looking at the findings, the hypothesis maintained that parental guidance and control of movies, pornographic movies, violent movies, smoking in movies, romantic movies, musical videos and comedy movies significantly affect adolescent behaviour amongst secondary school students in Uyo Local Government Area.

5. Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, conclusions were drawn that, movies have a strong hold on both the covert and overt behaviour of an adolescent. This effect have been reinforced in recent years as a result of the various innovations in technology that has increased people's access to motion pictures. Movies are basically for entertainment and when censored or regulated adequately, it could be a source of recreational learning.

However, when adolescents are exposed to improper movies and videos, it could trigger negative traits that could be counter-productive for the emotionally volatile adolescents. For this to be possible, the government, parents, school counsellors have varying roles to play in preventing the adolescents from picking up negative influence from movies.

6. Recommendations

Based on the analysis and discussions so far, the following recommendations were proffered:

1. Government should pay more interest on the kinds of movies available for public viewing. This can be achieved if government empowers the National films and video censor board (NFVCB) to arrest and prosecute any marketer that deviates from the acceptable distribution norms.
2. Parents, teachers and the relevant stakeholders in the society should liaise on how to create healthy avenues for their adolescent wards to spend their leisure time. Interesting social programs could be devised to keep these young lads occupied.
3. Adolescent must be enlightened on the hazards associated with various bad habits portrayed on movies. They must be made to understand that movies do not necessarily depict real life situations and that events that go unpunished in movies may have dire consequences in real life.
4. School management have a duty to entrench discipline in the school system. There must be zero tolerance for various vices that could be picked up from movies. Bullying and hooliganism must be frowned at and offenders dealt with decisively.
5. It is the duty of the school management to make provision, for an adequately trained counsellor to provide students with proper career guidance. This will enable the students to remain goal oriented and focused on their future career pursuits.
6. There is need for a total clampdown on the distribution of pornographic video materials. The government could help in this regard by enacting strict laws prohibiting the sale or rental of X-rated movies to under aged individuals. This could help if very strict punishment is attached to violation of this law.
7. Movie producers and directors should try as much as possible to advertise against various vices portrayed in their movies. Use of "warning" before the movie proper is helpful, but it would be additionally beneficial if movie themes portray the negative effects of indulging in any vicious act portrayed in the movie.

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