



NIGERIA JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS

ISSN 1116-0381
Volume 8, No.1 March, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDITORIAL	i
GENERAL INFORMATION AND NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS	ii
Emotional Intelligence In Relationship To Level Of Curocity And Academic Achievement Of Rural Area Students In Okene Local Government Of Kogi State. Aburime, Aminatozohu, Nuhu, Muslimatadebanke & Saidu, Abubakarbukola	1
Exposure To Erotic Materials On Sexual Behaviours Of Married Adults In Ilorin Metropolis, Kwara State Odebode, A. A., Ajiboye, S. K., Bolu-steve, F. N. & Adegboyega, L. O	12
Relationship Between Maternal Acceptance And Academic Performance Of Upper Basic Students In English Language In Yagba West, Kogi State Jacob, Olumayowa Ayorinde, Egwue, Ifeanyi George & Jacob, Adejoke Josephine	27
An Evaluation Of The Practice Of Continuous Assessment At The University Of Education, Winneba - Ghana Paul Kobina Effrim & Dr. Henry O. Owolabi	38
Sources Of Stress Among In School Adolescents In Ilorin Nigeria Uyanne, Elizabeth Obiageli	48

EXPOSURE TO EROTIC MATERIALS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS OF MARRIED ADULTS IN ILORIN METROPOLIS, KWARASTATE

ODEBODE, A. A., AJIBOYE, S. K., BOLU-STEVE, F. N. & ADEGBOYEGA, L. O.

Abstract

One major emerging and worrisome issue in the Nigerian society is pornography. Therefore, this study sought the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviours of married adults in Ilorin metropolis. The study also aimed to find out if variables such as gender, highest educational level and family type will affect the responses of the respondents. The researchers administered 600 copies of self-designed questionnaire titled Influence of Exposure to Erotic Materials on Sexual Behaviours Questionnaire (IEEMSBQ) on the selected respondents; these respondents were selected using a multi-stage sampling technique. Three null hypotheses were formulated and tested using t-test and ANOVA at 0.05 level of significance. The results showed no significant difference on the variables on the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviours of married adults in Ilorin metropolis. Therefore, recommendations were made for marital counsellors, married couples, prospective couples and the Government.

Key words: Erotic materials, sexual behaviours, Married Adults.

Introduction

Apart from the issues of piracy and fraudulent scam mails, one major emerging worrisome dimension in the Nigerian society is pornography in its various guises. In the media, interaction of sexual content is common nowadays. It is well known that what is depicted in the papers, magazines, songs, the Internet and television, influences beliefs, values and even behaviours of the people exposed to them. The emerging sexuality that accompanies people right from adolescence poses fundamental challenges to them. These include; adjusting to the altered appearance and functioning of a sexually maturing body, learning to deal with sexual desires, confronting sexual attitudes and values, experimenting with sexual behaviours, and integrating these feelings, attitudes, and experiences into a developing sense of self. The challenge is accentuated by the unfamiliar excitement of sexual arousal, the attention connected to being sexually attractive, and the new level of physical intimacy and psychological vulnerability created by sexual

encounters (Byrne, 2012).

Sexualisation is a new term used for the extensive amount of sex in the media, depicting girls and women as desirable objects and the beauty ideals, which are linked with each other (Carpenter, 2008). Sexually erotic or sexually explicit materials refer to all forms of objects be it electronic or non-electronic that are capable of arousing one's sexual urge. Sexually erotic materials are the objects that are primarily intended to sexually arouse the audience (Malamuth, 2001). Sexually explicit materials show genitals and sexual activities in unconcealed ways (Peter & Valkenburg, 2007). These may include the use a variety of media, including books, magazines, postcards, photos, sculpture, drawing, painting, animation, sound recording, film, video, and video games, internet services, erotic novels and so on.

Erotic is from the Greek word 'Eros' – i.e. desire. It is generally understood to refer to a state of sexual arousal or anticipation of such an insistent sexual impulse – desire or pattern of thoughts, as well as a philosophical contemplation concerning the aesthetics of sexual desire, sexuality and romantic love. As French novelist Honore de Balzac pointed out, eroticism is dependent not just upon an individual's sexual morality but the culture and time that individual resides in as well.

This concept of eroticism relates to the wider meanings and connotations of the term, in that it clearly situates eroticism as a form of pleasure drawing on sexual sources but detached not only from the primary reproductive purpose of sex but from its more socialized functions such as creating relationships. Eroticism implies a conscious and deliberate concern with the subsidiary aspects of the sexual drive, and thus it is strongly associated with ideas of taboo, more also, it is something disruptive and disorderly and it performs the function of dissolving boundaries (Georges, 1957). Sexually erotic materials are objects that are primarily developed or produced to arouse sexual interest or provide erotic pleasures. This involves the depictions of acts in a sensational manner with the erotic focus on physical acts, so as to arouse quick intense reactions. This encompasses objects like magazines, erotic novels, nude pictures, videos, internet services, erotic texts, and so on.

Sexually explicit materials existed long before the invention of Internet, videos or even photography. Sculptures, paintings and written literature were the only forms of adult material until the birth of the daguerreotype in 1839 (Mackay, 2001). This early form of photography allowed people to create and distribute erotic material to a wider population. The daguerreotype led to the creation of short silent movie clips, like *Le Coucher de la Mariee* in 1896, and eventually the popularity of the camera.

Forms of sexually explicit materials

Internet

In many ways, internet is like a gigantic library that has both contents to teach and entertain. The internet is a form of viewing explicit materials. More than any other medium, the Internet is a sexual medium. It is swamped with sexually explicit material (Cooper, Scherer, Boies, & Gordon, 1999; Freeman-Longo, 2000), that is, material "which depicts sexual activity in obvious, unconcealed ways" (Kelley, Dawson & Musialowski, 1989). The Internet is becoming ever more accessible to people of all socioeconomic statuses, ages, and across populations. It is a great source of entertainment and information on a wide variety of topics. It is no wonder that 9-15 million people use it per day (Cooper, McLaughlin, & Campbell, 2000). The Internet has impacted lives by providing a convenient way to access current events, pay monthly bills, and shop. In addition, the Internet has affected sexuality (Cooper, McLaughlin, & Campbell, 2000).

Home Videos

These are rented or sold in most adult bookstores and have become a growth industry for explicit materials. People who would not go into adult bookstores or theatre to watch a pornographic movie will obtain these videos through bookstores or mail and watch them in the privacy of the homes. Usually, these videos display a high degree of hard-core pornography and illegal acts.

Whatever methods of documentation, it can be stated that the amount of pornography available now in the United States is considerably greater than thirty or even twenty years ago. One can consider alone the increase in home video rental and sales; more than one in ten women and two in ten men bought or rented an "adult" rated film or tape in the year 1993 (Laumann, 1994) and estimates are that 600 million porn videos were rented or bought in the U.S. in 1997 --more than two for every person in the United States (Phillips, 1998). Hotel guests in 1996 spent some \$175 million to receive sex films in their rooms and those at home spent some \$150 million to receive pay-per-view in their homes (Schlosser, 1997).

Telephone sex

This is a type of virtual sex that refers to sexually explicit conversation between two or more people on telephone, especially when one of the participants masturbates or engages in sexual fantasy. Phone sex conversation may take many forms including (but not limited to) guided, sexual sounds, narrated and enacted suggestions, sexual anecdotes and expression, candid expression of sexual feelings or love and or discussion of very personal

sensitive sexual topics. Phone sex exist between the context of intimate relationship e.g. among distance lover and as a commercial transaction between a paying customer and a paid professional.

Stroh (1996) found out that in United States, anyone can call for the service of a telephone sex, individuals; households must initiate a special request to even participate. Telephone clubs have also proliferated, in such clubs; men wait for calls from girls and women. The phone numbers to call are widely advertised as free for the female callers; "excitement" and "romance" are promised. This is often an outlet for prostitution contact. Telephone sex involves calling numbers

that are allocated from a national telephone numbering plan, in such a way that they are easily distinguished from other numbers e.g. 976 and 900 numbers.

Magazines

This also depicts nude pictures or genitals or any pubic hair. In 1993, the Shukan post became Japan's top selling magazine. This appeared due to photos containing glimpses of pubic hair and feature photos of nude girls and articles on sex. This popularly spawned two additional magazines which were more sexually explicit: "ShukanBunshum" and "ShukanShincho" (Shupan-Nenkan, 1988; 1997). Some other forms of sexually explicit/erotic materials stated by Wikipedia include the following: Erotic sound recording, Nude pictures, Sexually explicit sculpture, Erotic video games, Satellite television, 3D pornography such as avatar, how to train your dragon etc., Erotic poemse.g. sonnets of William Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis etc., Erotic novels e.g. Karma Sutra

Sexual behaviour is one of the major bonds between married adults which are incontrovertible. This is the reason why some scholars viewed marriage as a legal means of satisfying one's sexual appetite. Meanwhile, it is certain that if the married adults have once been exposed to erotic materials, this must have left mark on their sexual behaviour. Finding out this mark (i.e. influence) of erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults is at the heart of this study.

Problem

Pornography is a major threat to marriages, the family, and the society at large. It is not a private choice without public consequence. Pornography alters both sexual attitudes and behaviour, undermining marriage, which in turn, undermines the stability of the entire community. Pornography affects all members of the family. Not only does it eliminate an affectionate family life, children experience traumas related to encounters with their parents'

pornographic materials. Pornography devastates marriages, as husbands report to loving their spouses less due to the addiction, and the wives of these users have deep psychological wounds, with feelings of betrayal, mistrust, and anger towards their partner, sometimes requiring clinical treatment for trauma.

Debra and Rojas (2009) carried out research on Exposure to Sexually Explicit Web Sites and Adolescent Sexual Attitudes and Behaviours. Efron (1985) researched on Women's Responses to Recalled Sexually-Explicit Material. Pattison and Rouse (2004) conducted research on Peers, parents, media, and education: Influences on sexual behaviour.

None of these studies to the best knowledge of the researchers specifically examined the influence of erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults in Ilorin metropolis. Thus, a researchable gap has been created, part of which this study intends filling up by finding out the Influence of Erotic Materials on Sexual Behaviour of Married Adults in Ilorin Metropolis.

Research Questions

The following questions were asked to guide this study:

1. What influence does exposure to erotic materials have on sexual behaviour of married adults in Ilorin metropolis?
2. Is there any difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviours of married adults in Ilorin metropolis on the basis of gender?
3. Is there any difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviours of married adults in Ilorin metropolis on the basis of highest educational level?
4. Is there any difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviours of married adults in Ilorin metropolis on the basis of family type?

Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were postulated to guide the conduct this study:

Ho1: There is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviours of married adults in Ilorin metropolis on the basis of gender.

Ho2: There is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviours of married adults in Ilorin metropolis on the basis of highest educational level.

Ho3: There is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic

materials on sexual behaviours of married adults in Ilorin metropolis on the basis of family type.

Methodology

The researchers adopted the descriptive survey design. Descriptive survey provides an opportunity for the researcher to present information about the characteristics within a particular field of study with the purpose of providing a picture of situations, as they naturally exist (Burns & Grove, 1995). Olayiwola (2007) noted that descriptive research is concerned with the collection and analysis of data for the purpose of describing, evaluating or comparing current event or prevailing practices.

The researchers adopted a multi-stage sampling technique to select the respondents for the study. At stage one, Purposive sampling technique was used to select the three existing Local Government in Ilorin metropolis. According to Daramola (1995), simple random sampling is a sampling technique in which each element or characteristics of the population has an equal chance of being included or selected in a desire sample. Simple random sampling was used to select 200 respondents from each Local Government. Stratified random sampling was therefore used to group the respondents into stratum of gender, highest educational level and family type. According to Abiri (2006), stratified random sampling is a process where relevant strata or sub-groups consisting the population are identified, and then from each sub-group in the population is decided for selection.

The instrument used for the study was a self-developed questionnaire titled: Influence of Exposure to Erotic Materials on Sexual Behaviour Questionnaire (IEEMSBQ). The questionnaire was divided into 2 different sections. Section A was on personal data of the respondents while, section B consists of items which were negatively worded, to elicit information on influence of exposure to erotic materials on the sexual behaviour of married respondents. The respondents expressed their feelings in a four-point Likert-type scale: Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree and Strongly Disagree. In order to ascertain the validity of the instrument, the draft of the questionnaire was given to five lecturers in the Department of Counsellor Education, University of Ilorin for vetting and advice. Sequel to their suggestions, necessary amendments were made.

The reliability of the instrument was ascertained by using the test re-test reliability method. The instrument was administered to a group of twenty (20) married adults in Ilorin, who do not form part of the respondents for the study and after an interval of four weeks; the same instrument was re-administered to the same group of people. The two sets of scores were correlated using the

Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient formula. The correlation co-efficient obtained was 0.76 at 0.05 level of significance. Based on this, the instrument was adjudged reliable for the study.

The researchers personally administered the instrument on the selected respondents with the help of trained research assistants. The questionnaire was collected back immediately. Section A which consists of two items dealing with demographic data were scored and analysed statistically using frequency count and percentages with no point assigned to the items. Section B with 20 items on influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour was scored using the four points Likert-type rating scale format of: Strongly Agree (SA) = 4 points; Agree (A) = 3 points; Disagree (D) = 2 points; Strongly Disagree (SD) = 1 point.

For the data analysis in this study, percentages were employed to analyse the personal data provided by the respondents, while t-test and Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA) were used to test hypotheses.

Results

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents on the Bases of Gender, Highest Educational qualification and Family Type

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	3	53.6
Female	278	46.4
Total	600	100
Highest Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary Education	191	31.8
Secondary Education	199	3.2
Tertiary Education	210	3.0
Total	600	100
Family Type	Frequency	Percentage
Monogamous	361	0.26
Polygamous	154	25.7
Divorce	85	14.2
Total	600	100

Table 1 shows that 322 representing 53.6% were male respondents while 278 representing 46.4% were female respondents which imply that there were more male respondents that participated in the study. The distribution of respondents by educational level indicated that 191 representing 31.8% of the respondents have primary school certificates, 199 representing 33.2% of the respondents have secondary school certificates and 210 representing 35.0% of the respondents have first degree certificates. This implies that majority of the respondents that participated in the study have first degree. The distribution of respondents by family type revealed that 361 representing 60.2% were respondents from monogamous family, 154 representing 25.7% were respondents from polygamous family and 85 representing 14.2% were divorced. This reveals that majority of the respondents that participated in the study were from monogamous family.

Research Question One: What influence does exposure to erotic materials have on sexual behaviour of married adults in Ilorin metropolis?

Table 2: Mean and rank order of respondents on influence of erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults

Item No.	Exposure to erotic materials can cause:	Mean	Rank
9	engagement in masturbation	3.51	1 st
1	sexual fantasy	3.40	2 nd
13	involvement in rape	3.40	2 nd
12	child sexual abuse	3.27	4 th
2	increase in sexual activities	3.17	5 th
20	involvement in anal intercourse	3.14	6 th
3	practising of casual sex behaviour	3.11	7 th
8	increase health risks (e.g. sexually transmitted disease, exploitation)	3.02	8 th
16	sexual intercourse within the family (incest)	3.00	9 th
11	increased risk of problematic sexual behaviour	2.98	10 th
10	having intercourse with members of the same sex (lesbianism and homosexuality)	2.96	11 th
15	making use of sex toys during sex (e.g. vibrator etc)	2.85	12 th
19	unwanted pregnancy	2.83	13 th
4	higher number of sexual partners	2.80	14 th
7	infidelity and divorce in marriage	2.80	14 th
14	having sex with animals (e.g. dogs, donkey, horse etc)	2.78	16 th
6	less emotional attachment to their partner	2.75	17 th
5	dissatisfaction with their conjugal relations	2.73	18 th
17	Prostitution	2.60	19 th
18	loss of interest in good family relations	2.43	20 th

Table 2 shows the mean and the ranking of the items responded to by the respondents. Item 9 was ranked 1st with the mean score of 3.51 and states that exposure to erotic materials lead to "engagement in masturbation". Item 1 and item 13 were both ranked 2nd with the same mean of 3.40, item 1 states that exposure to erotic materials lead to "sexual fantasy" while item 13 states that exposure to erotic materials lead to "involvement in rape". However, item 5 was ranked 18th with the mean score of 2.73 and it states that exposure to erotic materials lead to "dissatisfaction with their conjugal relations". Item 17th was ranked 19th with mean score of 2.60 and states that exposure to erotic materials lead to "prostitution" while item 18th was ranked 20th (last) with the lowest mean score of 2.43 and states that exposure to erotic materials lead to "loss of interest in good family relation". This table answers the first research question by showing that the exposure to erotic materials has negative influence on sexual behaviour of married adults in Ilorin metropolis.

Hypotheses Testing

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of Educational qualification.

Table 3: Result of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of Respondents' on the Influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of Educational qualification.

Educational qualification	Sum of squares	Df	Square Mean	Calculated F-ratio	Critical F-ratio
Between Groups	1036.90	3	354.625		
Within Groups	72694.19	596	121.97	2.87	3.00
Total	14729.733	599			

Table 3 shows the results obtained from analysis of the data, i.e. the calculated F-ratio of 2.87 was less than the critical F-ratio of 3.00 at 0.05 level of significance. On the basis of this result, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of educational qualification was accepted.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of Gender.

Table 4: Means, Standard Deviation and t-value of Respondents' on the Influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of Gender

Gender	N	Mean	SD	Df	Calculated t-value	Critical t-value
Male	322	56.68	18.92	598	1.70	1.96
Female	278	57.03	19.06			

Table 4 shows the results obtained from analysis of the data which indicates the calculated t-value of 1.70 was less than the critical t-value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the difference was not significant. On the basis of this result, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of gender was accepted.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of Family Type

Table 5: Result of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of Respondents' on the Influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of Family Type.

Table 5: Result of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of Respondents' on the Influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of Family Type.

Family Type	Sum of squares	Df	Square Mean	Calculated F - ratio	Critical F-ratio
Between Groups	1063.87	3	354.63	2.70	3.00
Within Groups	1959.46	596	131.29		
Total	3023.33	599			

Table 5 show that results obtained from analysis of the data, i.e. the calculated F-ratio of 2.70 was less than the critical F-ratio of 3.00 at 0.05 level of significance. On the basis of this result, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic

materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of family type was accepted.

Discussion

The study investigated the influence of erotic materials on sexual behaviours of married adults in Ilorin metropolis. It also investigates how gender, educational level and family type affect the sexual behaviour of married adults as a result of their exposure to erotic materials. Questionnaires were used to elicit information from the respondents. The data collected were analysed using t-test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) statistical method. The study is designed to ascertain if there is any significant difference in the three null hypotheses formulated for the study. The results of analyses were presented in the table 3-5.

Table 2 shows the mean and the ranking of the items responded to by the respondents. Item 9 was ranked 1st with the mean score of 3.51 and states that exposure to erotic materials lead to "engagement in masturbation". Item 1 and item 13 were both ranked 2nd with the same mean of 3.40, item 1 states that exposure to erotic materials lead to "sexual fantasy" while item 13 states that exposure to erotic materials lead to "involvement in rape". However, item 5 was ranked 18th with the mean score of 2.73 and it states that exposure to erotic materials lead to "dissatisfaction with their conjugal relations". Item 17th was ranked 19th with mean score of 2.60 and states that exposure to erotic materials lead to "prostitution" while item 18th was ranked 20th (last) with the lowest mean score of 2.43 and states that exposure to erotic materials lead to "loss of interest in good family relation". This table answers the first research question by showing that the exposure to erotic materials has negative influence on sexual behaviour of married adults in Ilorin metropolis. This is line with the findings of Heimerdinger-Edward, Vogel, and Hammer (2011) that sexually objectifying environments may have a negative effect on married men as well. Sexual objectification can decrease relationship intimacy for married adults. Table 3 shows the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of respondents' in the Influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of Educational qualification. It shows on the table that calculated F-ratio of 2.87 is less than the critical F-ratio of 3.00. Therefore, the hypothesis which stated that there is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials of married adults on the basis of educational qualification was accepted. This research disagrees with the research of Jochen and Patti (2011) which showed that better educated adults would use sexually erotic materials more frequently than less well educated adults.

Table 4 shows the means, standard deviation and t-value of respondents' on the Influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of gender. It shows on the table that calculated t-value of 1.70 is less than the critical t-value of 1.96. Therefore, the hypothesis which stated that there is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of gender was accepted. This finding disagrees with the views of Attwood (2006), Hald (2006), Taylor (2006) who contended that men use erotic materials more often during solitary sexual activity, women have indicated a preference for relationally-based sexually erotic materials, such as using it more frequently with a romantic partner or engaging in interactive sexual activity online. Furthermore, men are more likely to seek out and experience sexual arousal in response to sexually erotic materials (SEM), as well as to use SEM as masturbatory aids than women (Baab, 1992).

Table 5 shows the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of respondents' in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of family type. It shows on the table that calculated F-ratio of 2.70 is less than the critical F-ratio of 3.00. Therefore, there is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the basis of family type was accepted. It revealed that even though there were many types of family set up and each having its own peculiarity, family type has no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults in Ilorin metropolis. This could be as a result of the fact that human experience and express their sexuality through their sexual behaviour and sexual behaviour is one of the major bonds between married adults which are incontrovertible.

Conclusion

Exposure to erotic materials has a negative influence on sexual behaviour of married adults as expressed by married adults in Ilorin metropolis. There is no significant difference in the influence of exposure to erotic materials on sexual behaviour of married adults on the bases of highest educational qualification, gender and family type.

Recommendations

In view of the various findings, the following recommendations were made: Marital counsellors should give priority to erotic materials or pornography counselling and make awareness to people so that they will know that pornography alters both sexual attitudes and behaviour, undermining marriage, which in turn, undermines the stability of the entire community.

Effective and vigorous law enforcement can help deter pornography and diminish the supply of inappropriate sexually explicit material available to people. For practical and technical reasons, it is most feasible to seek regulations on commercial sources of such materials.

Government should initiate and help sustain sex education in schools, so that attitudes and behaviours towards sex could be changed through some form of teaching and learning. Awareness programme should also be organised to discourage use and exposure to pornographic materials.

Counsellors should help in making the dangers inherent in the exposure to erotic materials known to adults, couples adolescents and the entire populace. It is also worthy of note that, counsellor should also embark in organising talks and shows that will create awareness and that will reveal the consequences of making use of erotic materials.

References

- Attwood, F. (2006). Sexed up: Theorizing the sexualisation of culture. *Sexualities*, 9(1) 77-94
- Baab, O.J. (1992). Sex, sexual behaviour. In G.A. Buttrick (ed). *The interpreter's dictionary of the bible*. Vol.14 (pp 296-301)
- Bryne, D. (1977). Social psychology and the study of sexual behaviour. *Personality and social psychology bulletin* 3, (1), 3-10
- Carpenter, L. M. (1998). From girls into women: Scripts for sexuality and romance in *seventeen* magazine, 1974-1994. *Journal of Sex Research*, 35(2), 158-168.
- Chris, M., & Michael Mc D. (2006). Sexually explicit internet material: The effects of internet pornography, sex-seeking and cybersex in our society. Retrieved 22nd March, 2014 from <http://www.sexualeroticmaterials/>
- Cooper, A., McLaughlin, I. P., & Campbell, K. M. (2000). Sexuality in cyberspace: Update for the 21st century. *Cyber Psychology & Behaviour*, 34, 521-536
- Crockett, L. J., Raffaelli, M & Moilanen, K. L., (2003). Adolescent sexuality: Behaviour and meaning. Faculty Publications, 245

- Debra, M.D., & Rojas, M. (2007). Exposure to sexually explicit web sites and adolescent sexual attitudes and behaviours. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 45, 156-162
- Efron, R. (1985). Women's Responses to Recalled Sexually-Explicit Material and sexually- Suggestive Advertisements and their Associations with Attitudinal, Personal and Demographic Variables. Doctoral applied dissertation, University of Cincinnati. R. Hurley. New York: Vintage book.
- Foster, B. (2012). A brief history of porn. Retrieved on 22nd March, 2014 from <http://www.fcu.ca>
- Hald, G., & Malamuth, N. (2008). Self-perceived effects of pornography consumption. *Journal on Arch Sex Behaviours*. 37, 614-625
- Jochen P., Patti, M. & Valkenburg, L. (2006). Adolescents' exposure to sexually explicit material on the internet
- John, O.O. (2006). Elements of evaluation measurement and statistical techniques in education 2nd ed. Ilorin: Unilorin press
- Katchadourian, H. (1990). Sexuality. In S. S. Feldman & G. R. Elliott (Eds.), *At the threshold: The developing adolescent* (pp. 330-351). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press
- Lawrence, K., & Herold E. (1988). Women's attitudes toward and experience with sexually explicit materials. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 24, 161-169
- Longe, C., Onifade, B., & Longe, O. (2007). Exposure of children and teenagers to internet pornography in South-Western Nigeria: Concerns, trends & implications. *Journal of Information Technology Impact*, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 195-212
- Mackay, J. (2001). Global sex: Sexuality and sexual practices around the world. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 16(1), 71-82
- Malamuth, N. & Donnerstein, E. (2001). *Pornography and sexual aggression* (pp. 115-138). New York: Academic Press

- Pattison, D. & Rouse (2004). Peers, parents, media, and education: Influences on sexual behaviour. Hanover College
- Peter, J., & Valkenburg, P. M. (2006). Adolescents' exposure to sexually explicit material on the internet. *Communication Research*, 33(2), 178-204
- Peter, J. & Valkenburg, P. M. (2007). Adolescents' exposure to a sexualized media environment and their notions of women as sex Objects. *Sex Roles*, 56(5), 381-395
- Philipson, I. (1984). The repression of history and gender: A critical perspective on the feminist sexuality debate. *Signs*, 10(1), 113-118
- Schlosser, E. (1997). "Most of the outside profits being generated by pornography today are being earned by businesses not traditionally associated with the sex industry." *U. S. News & World Report*, February 10, pp.43-50
- Shrage, L. (2005). Exposing the fallacies of anti-porn feminism. *Feminist Theory*, 6(1), 45-65
- Shupan, N. (1997). Sexuality. Annual Report for Publishers (Annual Report): ShupanNenkan
- Stroh, M. (1996, Monday, 30 September). Girls who offer sex upset Japan." *Los Angeles Times*, pp. 1
- Taylor, L. (2006). College men, their magazines, and sex. *Sex Roles*, 55, 693-702
- Ward, L. M. (2003). Understanding the role of entertainment media in the sexual socialization of American youth: A review of empirical research. *Developmental Review*, 23, 347-388