



A qualitative study on identifying the perception of youth for New Wave cinema on sociological aspect.

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Abstract: New wave film is not only one of the most pervasive cultural forces in the modern era, but also a distinct artistic medium. It's everything that matters in the modern world art, business, entertainment, and technology all rolled into one. The variety of its shapes is another manifestation of this. Film refers to the tools used to create the final product (the celluloid camera and the editing process), whereas the movie refers to the commercial and entertaining aspects, and cinema refers to the aesthetics. Cinema, whether mainstream or alternative, is an art form that reflects the society in which it is created because of the intricate interplay between the film's visuals, sound, and dialogue. Cinema draws its sustenance, ideas, and fantasies from its surrounds, whether it be an emotional drama, a candy floss romance, or an action thriller. Therefore, the present study focuses on identifying the perception of youth for new wave cinema on sociological aspect. Through the descriptive analysis it is found that there is correlation between viewing intention for new wave cinema by the youth and sociological aspects.

Index Terms - New wave cinema, viewing intention, youth audience, sociological aspect.

I. INTRODUCTION

New wave film is not only one of the most pervasive cultural forces in the modern era, but also a distinct artistic medium in its own right. It's everything that matters in the modern world—art, business, entertainment, and technology all rolled into one (Karande and Sharma, 2022). The variety of its shapes is another manifestation of this. Film refers to the tools used to create the final product (the celluloid camera and the editing process), whereas the movie refers to the commercial and entertaining aspects, and cinema refers to the aesthetics. Cinema, whether mainstream or alternative, is an art form that reflects the society in which it is created because of the intricate interplay between the film's visuals, sound, and dialogue. Cinema draws its sustenance, ideas, and fantasies from its surrounds, whether it be an emotional drama, a candy floss romance, or an action thriller. There needs to be a harmony between the aspirations of society and the inherent drive of humanity to play and be entertained, whether those aspirations be fanciful or tangled waves of lies, and the pictures cinema provides. Over the course of more than a century, film has gone from being a complete no-no and taboo to a de facto way of life. Content in movies has always been governed by social forces. In every film, the hero must battle antagonists that stand in for real-world social ills, such as shady loan sharks, land sharks, dowry advocates, dons, and even modern-day terrorists. It's a stage for discussing the ways in which our economy, government, and technology have evolved through time. Learn more about the past of the ancient world with the help of films. Bollywood is the world's most powerful, organised, popular, and influential filmmaking business, and it entertains the whole human population. It's important to remember that a movie is more than just entertainment; it's also a window into the cultural, economic, and political climate in which its protagonist was raised.

It's been common practice for artists to make their own movies ever since the advent of the medium. A new movement, however, developed on the international scene in the late 1950s and early 1960s, and it would forever alter the film business. The radical departure from traditional narrative filmmaking that was the French Nouvelle Vague (a term used by French critic François Giroud) could have had any number of origins. At the outset, the leading lights of the new wave could all agree on one basic principle of film. The new wave argued that movies could be deeply introspective and emotionally expressive, to unite people who saw them as a commodity with others who saw them as art. This belief led new wave filmmakers to place a premium on the independence and creative agency of the director. François Truffaut's groundbreaking essay "A Certain Tendency in French Cinema" is widely credited as the first in-depth exploration of the concept that would come to be known as the auteur theory. According to what Truffaut writes, the best movies reflect the passions, personalities, and primary priorities of their directors. As we've seen, the auteur theory argues that filmmakers are analogous to novelists, with the exception that the auteur (or author-director) in cinema employs the audiovisual language of film rather than merely words. Second, although the first half-century of cinema was marked by a handful of spectacular achievements, the leading artists of the French New Wave believed that the storytelling potential of cinema was confined by the conventions and narrative techniques of early filmmakers. The new wave filmmakers of the late 1950s and early 1960s eschewed many of Hollywood's conventional practices in order to develop a new kind of cinema that would completely utilize audiovisual language to create a prolonged, all-consuming, mind- and sense-altering experience. Regardless of how one views the new wave's

inception, its influence on film all around the world is undeniable. The new wave of successful, thought-provoking, emotionally compelling films is often credited with revitalizing the cinema business. There is some truth to the idea that the new wave generated a comparable uptick in originality among British, American, Italian, German, and Eastern European filmmakers as it did in the stagnant French cinema industry of the late 1950s. Much of this fresh inspiration would go towards fostering the growth of the independent film scene and the initiatives of artists working outside of the confines of a traditional studio system. For this reason, the new wave is often credited with altering the way both filmmakers and moviegoers view the indie film industry. After the 1960s, independent film shed the image of being populated by struggling artists, and during the New Wave, indie cinema became the driving force behind innovation and commercial success in the international film industry.

Theoretical framework

Tired of being idle is normal. Come on, everyone! New wave film productions are now commonplace in most people's schedules. Without a doubt, it's a fantastic way to pass the time, especially for the kids. For many people, going to the movies is a lifesaver that allows them to take a break from their hectic schedules and enjoy some time to relax. No doubt movies influence audiences, but the question is whether or not this fact is well known. When it comes to choosing a movie to see, do people ever ask themselves "how this movie may affects me?" The films we see have a significant effect on our daily habits and the way we act.

They were clearly made with the intention of revitalizing the populace. Yet filmmakers aim to move audiences on purpose. Whether or not it has an effect is variable. The cinematic experience can be more emotionally meaningful for certain people than for others. They give in to the allure of this potent visual storytelling technique and immerse themselves to the point where they are profoundly affected and incorporate their lessons into their routine lives. Some viewers, however, are able to separate themselves from movies because they know the difference between the two worlds. They are able to separate themselves emotionally from the content they view on screen and instead enjoy it just as a kind of amusement or for some limited learning. So, the effect that movies have on an individual is ultimately determined by the emotional investment they have in them. As the degree to which a film affects an audience depends on their own values and worldview, it would be unfair to label it either positively or negatively.

Film is also widely used as a teaching tool throughout the country. "Feature films are the great historian of Indian states, cutting through the social barriers of caste, class, religion, gender, and language," said Ramachandra Guha, a prominent social historian of Indian states. (R.Guha, 2007). According to, films like *Mother India* (1957) and *Do Bigha Zameen* (1953) by Mehboob Khan and Bimal Roy, respectively, brought attention to social issues like farmer hardship and untouchability during the 1930s, when India was undergoing economic and social reforms alongside the war for freedom (Murthy C.S.H.N, 2011). The success of films like *Munnabhai MBBS*, *Taare Zameen Par*, *Rang De Basanti*, and many more can be credited to the filmmakers' adoption of new techniques for delivering social messages through film. In addition to being a source of amusement, movies now have the capacity to spread a social message to a wide audience, ushering in a new era for both the film industry and its viewers. Considering the meteoric rise of e-media and the astronomical success of Hindi films among expat Indians (Dudrah 2006; Uberoi 1998); it is crucial to investigate the function of Bollywood films in the formation of Indian expats' cultural identities.

According to the author, "film is not only a technique to reach out to the masses but also to educate them" since "movies are a sort of communication that is consumed by majority of people not only in India but also abroad" (said Akshay Kumar while explaining the value of cinema in an interview with Hindustan times.)

The romantic comedy "*Toilet: Ek Prem Katha*" is meant to promote the "Clean India" movement. As a result of the film, 24 new toilets are constructed in 24 hours to support the clean India initiative. According to Aruhi Jain's post, "54% toilets of Indian population still defecates in open, millions of women risk being raped every day, 2lakh infants die each year of infection from open defecation. (from an interview with Ms. A. Kameshwari published in the Indian express daily.) The topic of men's sexual health has long been off-limits. Our culture has evolved to the point where we appreciate the value of talking about men's sexual health, and we can thank the movie *Vicky, Donor* for starting the conversation. The number of men seeking help at infertility clinics for erectile dysfunction has risen since the release of *Shubh Mangal Savdhaan*. "no doubt, movies like *Vicky donor* and *Shubh mangal Savdhaan* promote awareness and normalize uncomfortable topics," says one observer of the film's impact.

Concerns were voiced about the lack of information available to the public regarding the sociological effects of Hindi New Wave Cinema on young people. The young people were first asked about their thoughts on the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the claim that New Wave Cinema movies show traditional Indian clothes as being more fashionable. The majority of the young people polled had no strong view one way or the other, and about the same number were firmly in both the agree and disagree camps. The article shows that there are divergent views on whether or not New Wave Cinema movies influence people's fashion choices and elevate the image of traditional Indian attire in the mainstream. The young people were also questioned about whether or not they believed that films in the New Wave Cinema genre promoted body shaming, in which persons of different sizes were mocked on screen. The results showed that a sizable portion of the young population agreed with the proposed idea, while another sizable portion of the youth population had no strong feelings one way or the other. There were also questions about whether or not young people believe that New Wave Cinema films promote the idea that pale skin is better than dark complexion, given that the films' protagonists are typically people of colour. Around half of the people here seemed to agree with the aforementioned statement, but a sizable minority of young people had no strong opinion either way. These results corroborated those of a research by Balabantaray (2022), which found that exposure to Bollywood had a negative effect on young people because it normalises the practise of fat-shaming. The majority of leading actors in Bollywood films typically have fair skin, reinforcing the idea that a whiter complexion is more desirable. Indians are increasingly seen in the west dressed in Western styles as a result of globalisation and urbanisation. Among the most common forms of clothing in India are the sari and the suit salwar. Women in Bollywood who dress conservatively (i.e., in suits and salwars) are often portrayed as weak and innocent. The western dresser is considered modern, while the traditional Indian dresser is sometimes referred to as "Behen Ji."

The young people were also probed for their thoughts on the claim that regional languages, rather than English, are given greater prominence in New Wave Cinema productions. The importance of preserving and promoting native traditions is emphasised. A large percentage of young people in this sample expressed agreement with the aforementioned notion, with a smaller fraction expressing neither a strong nor a weak agreement. This research is consistent with previous works that have shown how New Wave

Cinema films like Hindi, Bengali, etc. give these languages more screen time since they represent the "ground truth" of Indian culture (Gooptu, 2011; Paul, 2015).

Thus, we polled the young people to see if they agreed with the claim that New Wave Cinema pictures show marriage the way it is in India, with man and woman getting married only once and both playing significant roles in solving their respective problems. In this consensus, the vast majority of young people agreed with the aforementioned idea, while others were ambivalent or strongly objected. This was a result only seen in this study. In addition, they were asked if they agreed with the widespread belief among young people that marriage isn't necessary for happiness in a committed relationship depicted in New Wave films. Here, it was discovered that many young people were on the fence about the aforementioned concept, with some agreeing and others disagreeing. In line with this, Balabantaray's (2022) research confirmed that Bollywood frequently portrays live-in relationships as common and, hence, acceptable.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research was carried out using a survey method. College students' responses have been compiled. The study's overarching goals could not have been achieved without the incorporation of concept-specific items (variables) into the survey, which were then analysed and interpreted by means of descriptive statistics. The information gathered from the field was purposefully sampled. We had 115 people in our sample. A questionnaire was created, refined through a pilot run, and used to gather information. We have used SPSS and Excel to analyse and interpret the data, and we have used Microsoft Word to present our findings. The universities that made the cut are Allahabad University in Prayagraj, and Lucknow University in Lucknow.

Both Quantitative and qualitative information has been collected using a balanced approach to primary and secondary resources. Given the relative and subjective character of the topic at hand, it would be presumptuous not to make use of the lessons learned through years of research in this area. Yet, rather than providing a basis for definitive judgements, such insights are used for the purpose of elucidation and support. The Questionnaire (Handful of respondents used to draw conclusions: 200); Surveys with a sample size of 115 people. Secondary data collected through reference materials, including journal articles, theses, databases, and book references. The data was collected from respondents using a combination of open- and closed-ended questions across 13 questionnaires, and then analysed using simple data analysis and chi-square testing. The purpose of this poll was to gain insight into how various people view and feel about the influence of movies on young people. Using a sample size of 115, we can say There's also an effort to create sampling frameworks for establishing straightforward associations using diagrams. To acquire a true picture of young minds and examine the real influence films have on them, much of the data for this study has been gathered from those between the ages of 18 and 26, in keeping with the qualitative aspect of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mean, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis of each component of the aforementioned constructs were calculated using SPSS version 24. Cronbach's alpha was calculated for constructs using SPSS version 24 to further guarantee the scale items' internal consistency and reliability. That's according to (Nunnally, 1978).

Table 3.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents viewing New Wave cinema

Demographics variables		Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Gender	Male	65	56.52
	Female	50	43.48
Age (Years)	15-26	115	100
Marital status	Single	115	100
Employment status	Employed	36	31.30
	Unemployed	79	68.70
Education level	10	2	1.73
	10+2	35	30.43
	Diploma	7	6.08
	Undergraduate	40	34.78
	Masters	31	26.95

Purposive non-probability sampling was used to recruit participants from academic institutions and businesses in light of the study's aims. The study used non-probabilistic purposive sampling because the researcher sought information from a select population of people who are likely to be viewers of new wave cinema. Data were collected from a varied range of participants that included students, married and unmarried in-service young professionals, and wide range of educational levels to ensure sufficient variation in data.

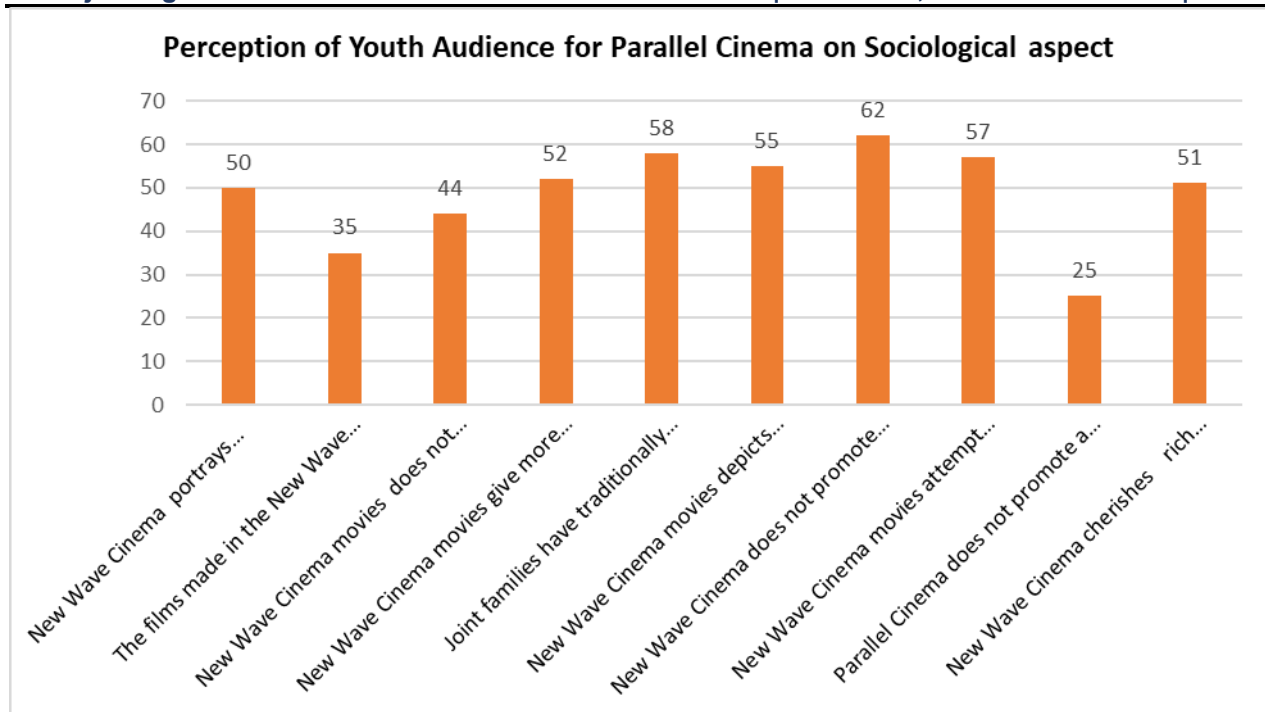


Figure 3.1 Perception of Youth Audience for Parallel Cinema on Sociological aspect

Although the majority of respondents believe that movies affect people of all ages, even those beyond the age of 26 also, these numbers suggest that few believe that one's mental state is much influenced by one's chronological age when seeing cinema. The study found that while movies are mostly used for amusement, they may also be used to inspire social change and educate audiences. Film has the power to bring attention to and educate audiences on a wide range of social topics. In addition, it encourages people to share their stories of hardship and societal wrongdoing. Film is an effective tool for spreading knowledge and introducing others to our culture. We may all see ourselves and our world reflected in the movies, whether we're peasant, low-income, or city dweller. Movies like *Shubh Mangal* have the power to completely alter audiences' worldviews on a wide range of subjects. Many people's preconceived notions about homosexuality were dispelled by *Jayda Savdhaan*. Before seeing the film, many individuals may have assumed that homosexuality was a personal choice. Many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are motivated to produce inexpensive sanitary pads because of the success of films like *Phullu* and *Padman*, which have helped to increase the number of women who use pads and educate them on the importance of menstruation hygiene. Seeing films with a social justice message inspires audiences to take action. This demonstrates how movies also provide employment opportunities for a wide range of people, proving that cinema is about more than just entertainment and social commentary. It's a potent tool for persuasion, and it's helped alter societal norms and practices. Films produced today often address serious diplomatic problems including women's rights, globalisation, human rights, and more. It was also uncovered through this study how realistic movie influences and shapes society for the better. People's ideas and beliefs about the societal challenges facing our society are shaped almost entirely, if not entirely, by the way they are portrayed in method acting. Some films, like *Taare Zameen Par* (based on the medical condition Dyslexia), send a powerful message about mental condition and how love, care, and more attention can help the patient recover and flourish, while also sending the message that such disabilities should not be looked down upon as a social stigma of mental illness. With the medium of film, citizens are exposed to the political, cultural, and customary practices of a wide range of nations as well as their economic conditions. This study demonstrates that cinema, as an artistic medium, actively promotes national integration. Viewers and others involved come from a wide range of ethnicities, religious backgrounds, and sexes, and the impact on citizens is both positive and detrimental. This is because fans frequently try to emulate their favorite musicians by dressing and behaving like them, which can have tragic consequences.

Using polling data, this study explains how young people's perspectives vary. It's evidence that even among persons of the same age, there can be significant disagreements over complex issues like the one at hand in this research. In addition, this demonstrates the profound effect movies have on today's youth. The impact may have varying effects on individuals, but it is unquestionably real. This survey also reveals how beneficial social media can be for gaining insight into today's youth. People are more willing to give honest, unfiltered feedback when using anonymous polling methods like this. This study was done on the social media platform Instagram, which serves as a terrific venue for bringing together people who share common interests. So, if through this poll a group of people who are similarly influenced by films can be formed, many conversations about related topics can be had. A group of people who share a common interest in movies can also band together to counteract the potential harm of too much exposure to the medium. According to the results of the survey, most young people are influenced in a more liberal direction by movies. Many of the comments also reveal the youth's preference for a down-to-earth strategy when it comes to being influenced. This demonstrates that today's youth are beginning to realize that movies don't always have to make them feel a specific way.

Q1. If I were to ask you why someone would go to the theatre to see a movie, what would be your first answer?

A. "There is nothing in particular that inspires a large audience to watch a film; the answer to this is highly personal to each viewer; if you ask me, what impresses me and makes me watch a film is the magic of translating a narrative into a beautiful visual. Also, in this day and age, where it seems like everyone has a problem that they constantly whine about, going to the movies can be a welcome distraction from the stresses of daily life.

Q2. Do you think today's youth are more influenced by movies than their parents or grandparents were?

It's always having an effect,". A person's mind, no matter their age, is susceptible to the influences of their environment. While the effect may be negligible, it is still present. A person's brain is still developing, right? While one is still maturing, he or she has not yet solidified his or her set of beliefs, values, and worldview. It stands to reason that the effects would be amplified when a medium as potent as film was used. When we were younger, going to the movies was a luxury that few people could afford. However, now that there are so many ways to view movies for cheap (or even free!) online, the cultural impact of the film industry has grown along with its popularity. The notion that "I will watch a movie when I get the time" is irrelevant to today's youth. They'll set aside time to see a film because, deep down, I think they're anticipating being changed by it. So what I'm saying is that influence can be felt at any age; how much influence, though, depends entirely on the individual watching the film; and, as I've already mentioned, younger minds are more fragile with respect to accepting new ideologies, so they tend to get influence at least if not more but faster.

Q3. When it comes to the movies being made nowadays, what do you think? I think we can both agree that there has been a dramatic shift in the styles of movies produced recently. What do you think the effects of this shift are on the youth of today?

A. "It's great that movies these days, especially Indian movies, aren't only for amusement; many of them contain important messages. There are several that have a didactic purpose. Thankfully, movies today may explore a wider range of themes than just the standard "hero saves heroine" plot. I think it's crucial that some films shed light on the shadowy aspects of our society that the general public has been blissfully unaware of up until now. In a recent film I saw, Chandigarh Kare Aashiqui, a very serious topic was handled in a humorous manner. It's crucial to produce films like Shershaah and Tanhaji to educate the public about our nation's past. Hence, I think the movies being made now are conceptually extremely sound, and of course, because more can be done through greater editing and VFX, a lot of storylines which directors only dreamed in the past are now being made. Again, though, if you press me on the topic of significance, I'd have to say that it hinges on the viewer's interpretation of the film and the motivations for their viewing. As most people of my father's generation don't and don't want to understand certain concepts, it seems to reason that movies like Chandigarh Kare aashiqui would have a bad effect on them and that they would assume the same of anyone who saw it. My acquaintance from the LGBTQ community, however, will tell you how much she appreciated the film.

Q4. What I mean is that the experience of seeing a film, whether it was made skillfully or not, is highly individual. And as I told you before, young minds are especially susceptible to the effects of media because they are more easily influenced by what they see on screen and because it piques their interest and encourages them to learn more.

For example, reports claim that the film Padmavat was going to be much more impactful than it already was, but much of that movie was censored and the real film never reached the audience, so what are your thoughts on censorship and whether or not you think it limits the impact a movie could have on an individual?

A. "To begin, the subject of censorship is quite contentious; I really hope nobody in the business overhears this or I will be in serious trouble LOL. Censorship, however, is something that, in all candor, must exist in a country such as ours. So many of my actor friends and I have had the conversation about how we don't want a certain scene in the picture because it may be against our morals and ideas, but because the script demands it, we have to perform them, and yet we secretly hope that the censor board simply removes this sequence. That's what I mean when I say that I think some things have to be censored, because the filmmaker's vision might say that it's a beautiful and important scene, but the audience might not be ready for it. Sadly, we live in a society where people don't hesitate to make a big deal out of a minor problem. In addition, the negative effects of not censoring a scene are much higher than any potential positive effects it may have on viewers, given how dependent our country is on the cinema. Here's an example: assume your favorite actor yells obscenities at another character in a movie. The target may be the film's villain, who committed some particularly heinous deed, and so the audience may rationalize that they, too, will yell obscenities at such a person in the future. People need reminders that what they're watching is only a movie, therefore it's excellent that the film business works to lessen the impact of extreme content.

Q5. What, in your opinion (and not the politically correct one), do you think movies have on today's youth?

A. "Hey, I work in the film industry, so of course I'm going to be biased and say that movies are great and have nothing but a positive effect. Yet, I adhere to the school of thinking that holds that too much of a good thing is bad, and that includes healthy routines like getting plenty of water and exercising regularly. There are others who hold strong beliefs, such as the notion that movies corrupt young people, but I disagree. There's nothing wrong with relaxing with a film; we just need to cut back on how often and for how long we do so. For it is impossible to avoid being affected if we, as the youth of today say, "binge watch" a lot. Also, we need to figure out how to keep movies from being the exclusive influence on our ethical development. Movies should help us understand more about our own personal beliefs and philosophies, but they shouldn't lead us astray to the point where we don't know what we believe in.

To sum up, movies have a positive effect on me, but only because I know when to stop watching them; however, I believe that films have a negative effect on those who lack this self-control, because "once you forget the or rather cross the line that differentiates reel and real, it's bound to become not just negative, but also to an extent dangerous."

The responses shed light on the discrepancy between the filmmakers' own reactions to their work and the external reception it receives from the general public. Listening to this interview is a terrific opportunity to get a sense of the ways in which the filmmakers are hoping their decisions to withhold information from viewers will have a positive effect on the box office take.

This conversation makes it evident that the impact that movies can have on young people's minds should not be underestimated, and that a deeper understanding of the process of filmmaking can lead to more fruitful conclusions about how to use the information presented in movies.

The Evaluation of Other Related Considerations (E)

Using both primary and secondary sources, one can draw conclusions.

In this section, the researcher's thoughts on the possible comparisons between various components of the study are highlighted. It entails drawing parallels between the following:

Considerations for young people regarding the benefits and drawbacks of going to the movies

Effects of Movies, Good and Bad, on Young People

Positivistic and depressive ideas found from the data collected through structured questionnaire and the interview serve as primary sources, while a variety of online articles and other secondary sources provide additional context for analysis and interpretation. According to the responses, most students at public universities believe that those at the universities have better access to learning about and collecting films. They have a pulse on the latest events, but don't expect much in the way of movie recommendations from this group. Public university students' movie preferences are a mystery to their university counterparts. The undergraduates and graduates at the university have a mission: to place new wave cinema on the international stage. They want to be a part of it in whatever capacity they can, be that of creator, technician, or conscientious observer.

Findings

In a variety of ways, this research work has expanded our horizons on this subject. The study's author is a member of the subset of young people who "binge watch" movies because of their strong emotional connections to the medium; as a result, the research sheds light on the myriad ways in which films can affect viewers if they can set aside their preexisting preferences.

This paper's research has revealed new insights into the relationship between Indian youth and the new wave cinema. The study's author concludes that new wave films are grouped according to the sociological emotional responses they elicit. There are many we can find value in new wave films that others will find offensive. The key is to set limits on how much screen time you devote to yourself. A common saying states that too much of something is bad. So, it is important for people to limit how often they go to the movies. Those who don't think movies affect them should be especially wary of the subtle ways in which they unconsciously include movies into their decision making. The study came to the conclusion that movies have a more damaging effect on young minds because of the greater magnitude of their harmful influence on these still-forming brains. Young people should not squander their time during their formative years viewing new wave movies, and should instead make deliberate steps to minimize their cinematic consumption. Comparison is a major issue among young people. Furthermore, young people shouldn't feel horrible about themselves since commercials promote ideals that may not be realistic for them to abide by. Because young people are naturally curious, they often lose sight of or even reject their own culture in favor of that of the West. So, those with vulnerable minds and emotional frames of reference are more likely to be negatively affected by movies on a personal level, regardless of age. Although movies can have a number of unintended consequences, they also have the potential to inspire and uplift. Several beneficial takeaways await moviegoers who can learn to distinguish between on-screen and off-screen action. The study's author concludes that going to the movies is a great way to relax and feel better overall. They encourage people everywhere to pursue happiness and encourage others to do the same. Certain films are also incredibly realistic in that they depict the negative elements of life, providing inspiration to persevere through adversity much like the heroes and heroines they portray. People are inspired to work harder in the real world because of these stories. Several films also convey lessons that can't be learned any other way. The researcher also shares the view that watching a movie might improve focus. Many people lack the motivation and focus necessary to get things done and are easily sidetracked. Excellent films create an interest in what will happen next, which aids in concentration. Deep concentration is what produces deep impact, but that influence isn't necessarily for the better.

Movies, like everything else in life, include both positive and negative aspects that can have different effects on different people depending on their specific traits and circumstances. It's important to limit the amount of time spent watching something that could negatively affect your life. One should also keep in mind that there is a narrow line between attachment and addiction, and that crossing that barrier can have devastating effects on one's mental health.

This paper will help readers see why it's so important to resist the temptation to watch and watch movies mindlessly. The need to diversify one's activities to avoid monotony is also highlighted. Movies are the most popular and widely available type of entertainment, thus most people rarely try anything new to kill time. So, the most important takeaway from this study is the realization that movies have the power to influence one's mind in both positive and negative ways. The degree to which they affect you depends on how frequently you visit the movies. Movies have both positive and bad impacts on the mind, and too much exposure can lead to cognitive dissonance and even a loss of important information.

Conclusion

According to the findings, film has the power to teach, thrill, and move audiences. Cinema has far-reaching effects because of the way it stimulates thought and increases empathy. Movies move audiences to do good for others and for society. Film has contributed to the growth and visibility of numerous nonprofits and charity organizations. Movies serve as a medium for sharing ideas about society as a whole. The cinema of today is truly remarkable and profound.

It has the potential to alter a person's thoughts, feelings, and point of view. In addition to these feelings, movies also have an impact on society by shedding light on taboo topics such as homosexuality, male sexual health, erectile dysfunction, and the dowry system. Film both has an impact on and is shaped by the cultural norms of its audience. It has the potential to raise people's appreciation for sports, academics, the arts, and even politics. It's useful for stimulating feelings of empathy and responsibility in response to specific events. There have been several shifts in the film industry and how movies are seen during the past two decades. These days, movies coming out of Bollywood are grounded in reality and address societal issues. These films have a significant impact on citizens' social consciousness in addition to enjoyment and commerce. Piku, Pink, and Mardaani are just a few of the films that have challenged the stereotypical portrayal of Indian women. Films like "No One Killed Jessica" show how this is achieved after a drawn-out legal battle. No damage done by these three moronically stupid people. There are countless Bollywood films that have addressed the quality or shortcomings of the Indian education system, such as Sannata, Hichki, I am Kalam, and countless others. Featuring inspirational stories of regular Indian college students. In most cases, research confirms the positive impact of movies on audiences. As one of the most popular forms of entertainment, going to the movies has a lasting impact on viewers' outlooks on the world, morals, stereotypes, and even their own actions. Cinema is the most popular and successful medium for raising awareness about important social issues while also providing enjoyable pleasure. Films can speed up the process of resolving injustices, motivate audiences to take action against social ills, and point viewers in entirely new paths. In general, movies improve our situational awareness and contextual comprehension. It reflects our culture and gives us insight into the challenges we face as a community.

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