Summary:
Smoking is the devastating addiction in the world. Smoking is the worldwide Psychological and social problem. Smoking affects the personality as well as social status. It leads to frustration and sometimes to complete depression. Smoking leads to serious health problem as per that damage society and country. Though this is major addiction in the society but that is preventable. It needs to study and to propagate in the society by which awareness can be created in the society and this life threatening addiction can be controlled. Keeping this fact in the mind this research work is carried out.

The present study has been conducted to investigate the difference between Smoking (Smokers and Non-smokers) on personality and frustration in Indian context. In this chapter the summary of investigation has been stated, as well as this chapter also includes the implications of the study and suggestions for future research.

5.1 Research Problem:-
In the present investigation, the following problem is selected:

“To study the effect of smoking on personality and frustration”

5.2 Objectives of the study:-

- To understand personality characteristics of smokers and Non smokers.
- To study the frustration level of smokers and non smokers.
• To explore whether Smokers and Non-Smokers affect Personality.

• To explore whether Smokers and Non-Smokers affect Frustration.

• To find out whether there are individual difference in terms of Smokers and Non-Smokers.

5.3 Research Hypotheses:

To find out the expected relationship between personality, frustration factors and smokers, Non-smokers, the following hypotheses are formulated:-

• Subject with Smokers would posses higher Neuroticism than Subject with Non Smokers.

• Subject with Smokers would posses lower Conscientiousness than Subject with Non Smokers.

• Subject with Smokers would posses lower Agreeableness than Subject with Non Smokers.

• Subject with Smokers would posses higher Openness than Subject with Non Smokers.

• Subject with Smokers would posses higher Extroversion than Subject with Non Smokers.

• Subject with Smokers would posses higher Regression than Subject with Non Smokers.
• Subject with Smokers would possess higher Fixation than Subject with Non Smokers.

• Subject with Smokers would possess higher Resignation than Subject with Non Smokers.

• Subject with Smokers would possess higher Aggression than Subject with Non Smokers.

5.4 Sample

The sample of study was drawn from the population of 400 youth (Smokers and Non smokers) were taken from Aurangabad district, Maharashtra state of India with urban and rural background. While selecting the sample 200 youth (Smokers) with age range between 18 to 30 and everyday consume more than 10 cigarettes since of 5 year (called as cigarette smokers) While another group of 200 youth (non Smokers) with same age range and non smoking a cigarette were selected.(called Non-smokers)

Sample Distributions:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Smokers</th>
<th>Non Smokers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
<td>N= 400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 Variables:

I) Independent variable

- Smokers
- Non Smokers
II) Dependent variable

- Personality factors
- Frustration factors

5.6 Research Design:-
Single factor design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Smokers</th>
<th>Non Smokers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N= 400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.7 Tools Used for Data Collection

Following tools were used for the collection of data:

5.7.1 Description of the Self- Information Schedule;

Demographic characteristics- Name, Sex, Age, Caste, Education
Family Income
Type of Smokers
Non-smokers

5.7.2 NEO- Personality Inventory- Revised

Paul T. Costa, Jr., Ph.D. and Robert R. Mc Crare, Ph.D.
5.7.3 Nairashya Maapa (Frustration Test)

Dr. N. S. Chauhan, M.A., M.A (Cal), PhD. Reader – Head (psychology)
Agra College, Agra. And Dr. G. P. Tiwari, M.A., PhD. Lecturer, D.S. College,
Aligarh. & Post Doctoral fellow, Psychology Agra University, Agra.

5.8 Analysis of Data:–

The data available for statistical analysis consisted of 400 subjects
(smokers & Non-smokers). The data were analyzed with the help of descriptive
statistics i.e. Means SDs, ‘t’ test and Pearson product moment correlation method
for different variables i.e. Personality factor Neuroticism, conscientiousness,
Extroversion, Openness, Agreeableness and Frustration factors i.e. Regression,
Fixation, Resignation, Aggression.

5.9 Results of the present study

1) There are significant a difference between mean score of smokers on
Neuroticism (31) is comparatively larger than the mean score of Non-
smokers on neuroticism (23.5). ‘t’ value significant (t = 17.04, P < 0.001
& 0.005 Level) difference between smokers and non smokers on
neuroticism. Pearson product moment correlation values \( r = 0.89 \) (P<
0.01, 0.05) shows significant correlation between smokers and non-
smokers on personality characteristics Neuroticism.

2) There are significant a difference between mean score of smokers on
Conscientiousness (29.25) is comparatively lower than the mean score of Non-
smokers on Conscientiousness (38.85). ‘t’ value shows significant (t =
27.43, P < 0.001 & 0.005 Level) difference between smokers and non
smokers on Conscientiousness. Pearson product moment correlation
values $\gamma = 0.69$ ($P<0.01, 0.05$) shows significant correlation between smokers and non-smokers on personality characteristics Conscientiousness.

3) There are significant a difference between mean score of smokers on Agreeableness (27.5) is comparatively lower than the mean score of Non-smokers on Agreeableness (36.5). ‘t’ value shows significant ($t = 23.68, P < 0.001 \& 0.005 \text{ Level}$) difference between smokers and non smokers on Agreeableness. Pearson product moment correlation values $\gamma = 0.57$ ($P < 0.01, 0.05$) shows significant correlation between smokers and non-smokers on personality characteristics Agreeableness.

4) There are significant a difference between mean score of smokers on Openness (36.05) is comparatively larger than the mean score of Non-smokers on Openness (30.05). ‘t’ value significant ($t = 22.22, P < 0.001 \& 0.005 \text{ Level}$) difference between smokers and non smokers on Openness. Pearson product moment correlation values $\gamma = 0.77$ ($P < 0.01, 0.05$ shows significant correlation between smokers and non-smokers on personality characteristics Openness.

5) There are significant a difference between mean score of smokers on Extroversion (37.95) is comparatively larger than the mean score of Non-smokers on Extroversion (33.95). ‘t’ value significant ($t = 13.79, P < 0.001 \& 0.005 \text{ Level}$) difference between smokers and non smokers on Extroversion. Pearson product moment correlation values $\gamma = 0.58$ ($P < 0.01, 0.05$) shows significant correlation between smokers and non-smokers on personality characteristics Extroversion.
6) There are significant differences between mean score of smokers on Regression (30.5) is comparatively larger than the mean score of Non-smokers on Regression (22.5). ‘t’ value significant \(t=26.94, P < 0.001\) & 0.005 Level) difference between smokers and non-smokers on Regression. Pearson product moment correlation values \(\gamma = 0.66\) (\(P<0.01, 0.05\)) shows significant correlation between smokers and non-smokers on frustration factor Regression.

7) There are significant differences between mean score of smokers on Fixation (29.5) are comparatively larger than the mean score of Non-smokers on Fixation (21.5). ‘t’ value significant \(t=16.42, P < 0.001\) & 0.005 Level) difference between smokers and non-smokers on Fixation. Pearson product moment correlation values \(\gamma = 0.37\) (\(P<0.01, 0.05\)) shows significant correlation between smokers and non-smokers on frustration factor Fixation.

8) There are significant differences between mean score of smokers on Resignation (31.3) are comparatively larger than the mean score of Non-smokers on Resignation (27.8). ‘t’ value significant \(t=13.46, P < 0.001\) & 0.005 Level) difference between smokers and non-smokers on Resignation. Pearson product moment correlation values \(\gamma = 0.67\) (\(P<0.01, 0.05\)) shows significant correlation between smokers and non-smokers on frustration factor Resignation.

9) There are significant differences between mean score of smokers on Aggression (30.65) are comparatively larger than the mean score of Non-smokers on Aggression (24.3). ‘t’ value significant \(t=4.60, P < 0.001\) & 0.005 Level) difference between smokers and non-smokers on
Aggression. Pearson product moment correlation values $\gamma = 0.42$ ($P<0.01, 0.05$) shows significant correlation between smokers and non-smokers on frustration factor Aggression.

### 5.10 Conclusions

On the basis of data and discussion of results, the hypotheses were tested and verified. Some hypotheses were partially retained and some were rejected and following conclusions were drawn.

- Subject with Smokers tend to show higher Neuroticism than Subject with Non Smokers.
- Subject with Smokers tend to show lower Conscientiousness than Subject with Non Smokers.
- Subject with Smokers tend to show lower Agreeableness than Subject with Non Smokers.
- Subject with Smokers tend to show higher Openness than Subject with Non Smokers.
- Subject with Smokers tend to show higher Extroversion than Subject with Non Smokers.
- Subject with Smokers tend to show higher Regression than Subject with Non Smokers.
- Subject with Smokers tend to show higher Fixation than Subject with Non Smokers.
- Subject with Smokers tend to show higher Resignation than Subject with Non Smokers.
- Subject with Smokers tend to show higher Aggression than Subject with Non Smokers.
5.11 Limitations and suggestions of the present research:

Some limitations inherent in this study are:

- The population was limited areas restricted to Aurangabad district only. It can be spread into other areas also.
- The sample of the study was small. The study can also be done by taking large sample size.
- The personality characteristics and frustration factor of the individual are affected by numerous variables, however in the present study limited variable i.e. Smokers with casual smoker’s type (only cigarette smokers) and non smokers used. In further studies, effect of other variables like Heavy smokers, other smokers for Ganja, Biddi, Chalim etc.
- The tools used in this investigation were self – reporting instrument, it is therefore noted that the accuracy of data reported is limited to the abilities and willingness of the respondents to give truthful responses.

Area of living i.e. environment as well as rural and urban factors and socio-economic status, cultural factors of the subjects were not considered as a determinant of personality and frustration factors. It can also be considered as predictors of personality and frustration.