The bar chart shows the knowledge of smokers about bad effects that are associated with smoking. They are categorized into two, which knowing the effects of smoking or unaware of it.

Result shows that out of 60 respondents that took part, 21 respondents said yes and know about the harmful effects of smoking while 39 respondents said no and never learned about the harmful effects from smoking.

This finding is similar to Redhwan Ahmed Al-Naggar and Sami Abdo Radman Al-Dubai (2011). They tested their respondents knowledge towards harmful effects of smoking by giving a list of eight statements regarding the harmful effects of smoking such as: smoke contains more than 40 cancer agents, smokers have a twice risk of dying before the age of 65 years old, smoking cause lung cancer, hypertension. They found that smokers were less knowledgeable than non-smokers on sex out of eight issues.

Because of more students are unaware of bad effects of smoking, the university might want to organize a campaign educating students about the danger of smoking and try to encourage students that are smokers to quit and non-smokers to never try it. This can be done by having posters and banners promoting anti-smoking campaign, and also by having an exhibition and talk on harmful effects of smoking by Malaysia Health Department.

The pie chart shows the common feelings that lead students to smoke. They are stress, frustration, boredom, loneliness, anger, sadness, need to concentrate, want to be like others and others.

Stress is the main factor (27%) that contributes to students to smoke. The second highest factor is boredom (16%) followed by frustration (15%), anger (12%) and sadness (10%) respectively. Finally the feeling of wanting to be like others (2%) is the least factor causing students to smoke.

This finding can be related with the study of to Redhwan Ahmed Al-Naggar and Sami Abdo Radman Al-Dubai (2011). They found that students smoke due to the feeling of stress regarding their study and other problems in life .The majority of smokers reported that the reason for smoking was stress (10.1%).

We can conclude that stress is the main factor leading students to smoking habit. The university can conduct a stress and anger management class, which are optional for students to join. That way, students can look for help and learn more positive ways to overcome stress rather than using cigarette as a solution.

The chart above represents factors that cause certain sensation which make smokers like most about smoking. They are relaxation, feel more awake, can have better focus, just a habit and others.

Among five options given, the highest is 31 of respondents agreed that smoking gives them relaxation. 22 respondents answered that smoking is just a habit to them and the least picked option is that smoking makes them more awake which consist of 16 respondents out of 60.

The result is similar to the finding from the article Why People Smoke (2007) where it is stated that the pharmacological effect of nicotine produces somatic sensations characterized by pleasure, a lift or relaxation; this is a vague but pleasant subjective experience for smokers.

Due to the highest selected factor which is smokers find relaxation through cigarette, they should find other ways that are more positive and healthier to find relaxation rather than smoking. Suggested ways include playing sports, reading books, watching movie and more.

The chart above shows the number of respondents (students) who have members in their family that smokes in their home, for example their fathers or brothers. The answers are simply ‘yes’ or ‘no’.

Respondents who answered ‘yes’ was the highest which is 43 out of 60 respondents. While the other 17 respondents answered ‘no’.

This result is similar to Endy A.W den Exter Blokland’s finding from the Department of Child and Adolescent Studies, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands which they have concluded that logistic regression analyses revealed that likelihood increased gradually: adolescents with both parents being current smokers were four times more likely to be a smoker compared to adolescents with parents who had never smoked.

Based on our findings, it can be said that influence from family members that smoke in the house when respondents were still in school affect them towards smoking in the future.

The graph shows the most common age for the respondent to start smoking. They are 10-12 years old, 12-15 years old, 15-17 years old, 17-19 years old, and 19 and above.

Refer to this graph we can see that the high age student start is at 12-15 years old (16 respondents). The second highest is the student start at 15-17 years old (15 respondents) and the lower is student start smoking at the age 10-12 years old (6 respondents)

This finding is similar to Cheryl Perry (1980) from their research show about the highest new smoker is from primary school. This is because this time the student always went to try something new like smoking cigarette.

Because the gap of age is small between other it will give a problem because in long time period if something is not to do the quantity of new smoker will be increase. So everyone must cooperate to make sure this problem is not serious in future and try to overcome this problem.

The graph show how respondents feel when the smoke from their cigarette is inhaled by other person around them. The graph was including the guilty/feels bad, don’t care, uncomfortable/annoyed by friends, avoid smoking near them and other.

Refer from this graph we can see that the higher what respondent feel is don’t care (25 respondent) if the smoke from their cigarette is inhaled by other, and the lower uncomfortable/ annoyed by friends and avoid smoking around them (4 respondent).

This finding is also similar with autumn (2002) ,from their research show about non-smoking regulations has decreased. No such contrasts appear in socio-demographic profiles. so we can see the higher of the respondent feel about non-smoker.

Because of the big gap in the total respondents which don’t care about others inhaling from their smoke, awareness should spread among students in the universities to educate them about second hand smoke and its effects which is just as devastating as smoking cigarette itself.