

**COMPARATIVE STUDY THE
DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL
AND HAPPINESS AMONG DRUG ABUSER
AND NON DRUG ABUSER**

Submitted by

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Transforming Education Transforming India

*This Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of M.A.
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the student namely Amandeep Kaur Saini is a bonafide student of Department of Psychology and she has successfully completed her dissertation work entitled **A COMPARATIVE STUDY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMONG DRUG ABUSERS AND NON DRUG ABUSERS** at Lovely Professional University, Phagwara.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work entitled “**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMONG DRUG ABUSERS AND NON DRUG ABUSERS**” has been carried out by me under the supervision of Mr .Pankaj Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara. No part of this dissertation has found the basis for the Award of any degree or fellowship previously.

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ABSTRACT

Drugs are those substances which an individual indulges for their enjoyment and it also affects our body as well as life too. Drugs are able to pass through the body and go through neurotransmitters. The present study is conducted to find out the difference between the psychological capital and happiness among drug abusers in males and females. In the study we found the five dimensions of psychological capital that are hope, optimism, self-efficacy, and resilience. For the present study, snowball sampling technique is used to collect 200 students belonging to the age group of 17-30 years, taken from Jalandhar (Punjab). The obtained data was analyzed by employing t-test, standard deviation, and mean to see the differences in happiness and psychological capital dimensions and happiness among drug abusers and non-drug abusers on the basis of gender. The study reveals significant differences in happiness and psychological capital dimensions among drug abusers in males and females and on the other side, there is no significant difference in psychological capital among non-drug abusers.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

DRUGS

Drugs are those substances which an individual induced for their enjoyment and it also affect our body as well as life too. Drugs are able to pass through body and goes through neurotransmitters. There are several legal drugs and illegal drugs which are discuss below

TYPES OF DRUGS

- DEPRESSANT
- STIMULANT
- HALLUCINOGENIC

Depressant

Depressant drugs are those drugs which depress the function of central nervous system.it is also known as slow drug .People feel relaxed consuming these types of drugs. After taking these drugs individual's speech become slurred.

Depressant drugs.

Alcohol

Opiate/opioid (heroin), Morphine

Cannabis or Marijuana

Inhalant like petrol, Glue, Thinner, Correction fluid

Stimulant.

Stimulant drugs are known as speed drugs. People are usually felt more aware, vigilant, increased of heart rate more talkative and insomnia

Stimulant drugs:

Caffeine

Nicotine

Cocaine: cocaine is also known as 'coke' and 'snow'. This drug is a recreational drug. People inject in their vein, inhaled or snorting.

Crystal Meth: amphetamines and methamphetamines also known as speed, ice and crystal meth

HALLUCINOGENIC

Hallucinogenic are those drugs which are based on unreality of an individual .based on false beliefs. They are also known as soft drugs

Hallucinogenic drugs

LSD: It is also known as **trips, acid and microdots**. It is a drop of a chemical which is pour into piece of a paper which is called stamp.

Magic Mushrooms

Ketamine

Psychological capital

Positive psychological capital defined as the positive aspect of developing the state of human resources and managing today's workplace for recent review of (Lufthansa and Youssef), 2007.

Positive psychological capital is categorized by four components that is:

- Self-efficacy
- Optimistic
- Hope

- Resilience

Self-Efficacy

Having confidence to take challenge defined that self-efficacy also known a Personal efficacy. This means that to shows that the strength of our belief is to achieve their particular goals with their own capability self-efficacy influence the human power to face problems in one's life and persons own choice.

Theoretical Approaches :

Social Learning Theory

Social learning theory describes the acquisition of skills that developed alone or initial at intervals a group. Social learning depends on however people either succeed or fail at dynamic interactions at intervals teams, and promotes the event of individual emotional and sensible skills yet as correct perception of self and acceptance of others. compatible with this theory, individuals learn from each other through observation, imitation, and modeling. Self-efficacy reflects individual's understanding of what skills he/she offers in a number of settings

Self-Concept Theory:

Having certainty to take challenge determined that self-concept additionally known an Individual adequacy. This implies to demonstrates that the quality of our conviction is to accomplish their specific objectives with their own particular capacity self-viability impact the human energy to face issues throughout one's life and people possess decision.

- Hypothetical methodologies
- Social psychological hypothesis
- Primary article:

Social psychological hypothesis :

Analyst Albert Bandura has characterized self-adequacy as one's confidence in one's capacity to prevail in particular circumstances or accomplish an errand. One's feeling of self-viability can assume a crucial part by they way one methodologies point, assignments, and defies The hypothesis of self-adequacy lies at the focal point of Bandura's social subjective hypothesis which highlight the part of observational learning and social involvement in the advancement of identity. The principle idea in social subjective hypothesis is that an individual's effect and affirmation including social practices and intellectual procedures in practically every circumstance are impacted by the activities that individual has seen in others since self viability created from outside information and self-recognition and is predominant in controlling the result of numerous occasions, it is a key part of social psychological hypothesis. Self-adequacy portray the individual's impression of outside social elements. As indicated by Bandura's hypothesis individuals with over the top self-viability—that is, the individuals who depend on they can perform well will probably see substantial assignments as something to be restrained as opposed to something to be dodged.

Self-idea hypothesis tries to clear up however people recieve and translate their own reality from intimations they get from outside sources, represent considerable authority in however these impressions range unit composed and the way they're dynamic entire life.

Individuals normally maintain a strategic distance from errands wherever self-adequacy is low, however embrace assignments wherever self-viability is high. when self-viability is significantly on the far side real capacity, it brings about Partner in Nursing overestimation of the ability to complete undertakings. On the inverse hand, once self-adequacy is significantly beneath genuine capacity, it debilitates development and ability improvement. investigation demonstrates that the ideal level of self-adequacy is s Self-Idea Hypothesis:

People with high self-efficacy tend to require a wider read of a task so as to see the simplest arrange.

Obstacles usually stimulate individuals with high self-efficacy to larger efforts, whereas somebody with low self-efficacy can tend toward discouragement and let go.

A person with high self-efficacy can attribute failure to external factors, whereas an individual with low self-efficacy can blame low ability. For example somebody with high self-efficacy with respect to

arithmetic may qualify a poor test grade to a harder-than-regular test, sickness, absence of exertion, or deficient planning. A man with a low self-efficacy will ascribe the outcome to poor numerical capacity. Stable elements like the issue of a piece, will hope to flop in that include the long run.

Self-Concept Theory: Controllability depicts regardless of whether an individual feels effectively in control of the cause. Falling flat at an errand one supposes one won't administration can bring about sentiments of embarrassment, disgrace, as well as outrage

How it influences human performance

Decisions identifying with conduct

Individuals more often than not keep away from undertakings wherever self-adequacy is low, however embrace errands wherever self-efficacy is high. When self-adequacy is significantly on the far side real capacity, it brings about Partner in Nursing overestimation of the ability to complete assignments. On the inverse hand, once self-adequacy is significantly underneath genuine capacity, it disheartens development and ability advancement. Examination demonstrates that the ideal level of self-efficacy is Thought designs and responses Self-adequacy affects thought examples and reactions:

Low self-adequacy will persuade errands to be harder than they truly square measure. This more often than not winds up in poor assignment concocting, furthermore as expanded anxiety.

Individuals end up noticeably inconsistent and eccentric once partaking amid an assignment amid which they require low self-viability.

Individuals with high self-viability have a tendency to require a more extensive perused of an assignment in order to see the most straightforward mastermind.

Hindrances more often than not animate people with high self-viability to bigger endeavors, wherever so Security depicts paying little mind to whether the cause is viewed as static or dynamic after some time. it's almost associated with wishes and point, in that once individuals credit their mistake to carefully higher than limit; in the midst of this circumstance, individuals square measure most impelled to deal with troublesome errands and get aptitude with low self-adequacy can incline toward debilitation and let go.

OPTIMISM

The term is initially gotten from the Latin ideal, signifying "best". Being idealistic, in the commonplace feeling of the word, is characterized as expecting the most ideal result from any given circumstance. This is generally alluded to in brain science as dispositional confidence. It in this manner mirrors a conviction that future conditions will work out for the best

Speculations of good faith incorporate dispositional models, and models of logical style. Techniques to quantify good faith have been produced inside both hypothetical frameworks, for example, different types of the **Life Orientation Test**, for the first meaning of confidence, or the **Attributional Style Questionnaire** intended to test positive thinking as far as informative style.

Variety in hopefulness and negativity is fairly transferable and reflects natural attribute frameworks to some degree. It is likewise affected by ecological elements, incorporating family environment, with some proposing it can be learned.

- **Dispositional Optimism**

A assured person and a concern growth, **Vladimir Makovsky, 1893**

Expert jump to the term diversely relying upon their examination. Likewise with any quality trademark, there are a few approaches to assess idealism, for example, the Life Orientation Test (LOT).

Dispositional good faith and pessimism are ordinarily surveyed by asking individuals whether they anticipate that future results will be helpful or negative . The LOT returns isolate helpfulness and cynicism scores for every person. Behaviourally, these two scores connect around $r = 0.5$. Idealistic scores on this scale anticipate better results in relationships, higher social status, and decreased loss of prosperity taking after adversity. Health safeguarding practices are related with positive thinking while wellbeing harming practices are related with pessimism.

Some have contended that negativity and positive thinking are finishes of a solitary measurement, with any qualification between them reflecting variables, for example, social allure. Corroborative displaying, notwithstanding, underpins a two-dimensional model and the two measurements anticipate distinctive outcomes. Genetic demonstrating confirms this autonomy, demonstrating that distrust and confidence are acquired as autonomous characteristics, with the average relationship between them developing thus of a general prosperity component and family condition influences.

- **Explanatory style**

Explanatory style is also known as Informative style is particular from dispositional speculations of good faith. While identified with life-introduction measures of good faith, attributional style hypothesis proposes that dispositional confidence and negativity are impressions of the routes in which individuals clarify occasions, that is attributions cause these dispositions Measures of attributional style recognize three measurements among clarifications for occasions: Whether these clarifications draw on inside versus outer causes; regardless of whether the causes are seen as steady versus shaky; and whether clarifications apply universally as opposed to being situationally particular. What's more, the measures recognize attributions for positive and for negative occasions.

An idealistic individual is one who properties exterior, stable, and worldwide, clarifications to great things. Skeptical clarifications are those which property these

characteristics of solidness locality and interior to negative occasions, for example, trouble seeing someone. Models of Optimistic and Pessimistic attributions demonstrate that attributions themselves are an intellectual style – people who tend to concentrate on the worldwide clarifications do as such for a wide range of occasions, and the styles relate among each other. Likewise, people fluctuate in how hopeful their attributions are for good occasions, and on how critical their attributions are for terrible occasions, however these two characteristics of confidence and cynicism are un-related

There is much level headed discussion about the connection between illustrative style and good faith. A few specialists contend that good faith is basically the lay-term for what scientists know as logical style. More generally, it is found that informative style is very particular from dispositional positive thinking, and the two ought not be utilized conversely as they are barely related, best case scenario. More research is required to "extension" or further separate these idea.

RESSILIENCE

Important feeling of human mind is to achieve one's goal and capable to cope with change. Ressilience is directly connected with intelligence. The rersilience is the strong desire longing, aim or ambition and also it is goal or objective that is strongly desired without aspiration or ambition or goal is not much desired or the person is idealistic like unrealistically aiming for perfection.

HOPE

Hope is a positive attitude of mind that depends on a desire of positive results identified with occasions and conditions throughout one's life or the world at large.

Hope theory

As pro in constructive brain science, Charles Richard Snyder considered how expectation and absolution can affect a few parts of life, for example, wellbeing, work, instruction, and individual importance. Snyder proposed that there are three principle things that make up confident considering:

- **Goals** – Approaching life in a goal-oriented way.
- **Pathways** – Finding different ways to achieve your goals.
- **Agency** – Believing that you can instigate change and achieve these goals.

Happiness

Happiness is explained by philosophers and psychologists as a mental or emotional state of well-being designed by positive and pleasant emotions ranging from the contentment of an individual or intense. Joy happy mental state is being reflected by judging the individual to individual and their overall wellbeing. The varieties of biological psychological, economic, religious and philosophical approaches have been empirically proved as strive to drive to attain most of the research group including positive psychology and happiness economics are being in the job to empirically explain about what happiness is. Happiness is a value term; satisfaction is the main aim of happiness. Happiness is also known term as:

- State of mind
- A life that does good to other.

Thought designs and responses

circumstance, individuals square measure most impelled to deal with troublesome errands and get aptitude with low self-adequacy can incline toward debilitation and let go.

A man with high self-adequacy can ascribe inability to outer variables, wherever a person with low self-viability can accuse low capacity. for example, someone with high self viability. Happiness is to make a value of the judgment that individual have.

Theories of happiness-

Two important philosophical literatures about happiness:-

Happiness is an attitude toward life satisfaction. Philosophers gave most common differences of 2 aspect of happiness that is-

- Pleasure seekers theory
- Life satisfaction theory

Whereas, pleasure seekers shows happiness with an individual's balance of good over bad experiences pleasure seeker is a collection of thought which are primarily or most significant goods and proper goals of own life.

Life satisfaction theories depicts that happiness with appreciative attitude towards own life as a whole. Life satisfaction typically involve some sort of penetration or conformation of own life. The judgment shows its own effects.

Happiness in its broad sense is the label for a family of pleasant emotional states, such as happy, entertainment , satisfaction, gratification, and For example, happiness comes from "encountering unexpected positive events", seeing a significant other", and "basking in the acceptance and praise of others", More narrowly, it refers to experiential and evaluative well-being. Experiential well-being, or "objective happiness", is happiness measured in the moment via questions such as "How good or bad is your experience now? In contrast, evaluative well-being asks questions such as "How good was your vacation?" and measures one's subjective thoughts and feelings about happiness in the past. Experiential well-being is less prone to errors in recollecting memory, but the majority of literature on happiness refers to evaluative well-being. The two measures of happiness can be related by heuristics such as the peak-end rule.

Happiness is not solely derived from external, momentary pleasures. Indeed, despite the popular conception that happiness is fleeting, studies suggest that happiness is actually rather stable over time.¹ Happiness is partly genetically based. Based on twin studies, 50 percent of a given human's happiness level is genetically determined, 10 percent is affected by life circumstances and situation, and a remaining 40 percent of happiness is subject to self-control.

The PERMA MODEL

1. **Pleasure** (delicious nourishment, steaming showers, and so forth.),

2. **Engagement** (or stream, the ingestion of a delighted in yet difficult action),
3. **Relationships** (social binds have ended up being greatly solid marker of satisfaction)
4. **Meaning** (an apparent journey or having a place with something greater), and
5. **Accomplishments** (having acknowledged unmistakable objectives).

A grinning 95-year-old man from Pichilemu, Chile. The limit with respect to cherishing connections and connections, particularly with guardians, is the A grinning 95-year-old man from Pichilemu, Chile. The limit with respect to cherishing connections and connections, particularly with guardians, is the most grounded indicator of prosperity later in life. Reflection has been found to provoke high development in the cerebrum's left prefrontal cortex, which in this way has been found to interface with happiness. It has been contended that cash can't viably "purchase" much joy unless it is utilized as a part of certain ways. "Past the time when individuals have enough to serenely nourish, dress, and house themselves, having more cash – even significantly more cash – makes them just a smidgen happier. Burning through cash on others really makes us more joyful than spending it on ourselves".

There have been a couple of examinations of how religion relates to euphoria. Causal associations remain obscure, yet more religion is found in more euphoric people. Consistent with **PERMA**, religion may give a sentiment significance and relationship with something more noteworthy, past the self. Religion may similarly give aggregate investment and in this manner associations. Another part may need to do with custom

Maslow's progressive system of necessities is a pyramid portraying the levels of human needs, mental, and physical. At the point when a person climbs the means of the pyramid, he achieves self-realization. Past the routine of necessities satisfaction, Maslow imagined snapshots of uncommon experience, known as pinnacle encounters, significant snapshots of adoration, comprehension, bliss, or delight, amid which a man feels all the more entire, alive, independent, but then a piece of the world. This is

like the stream idea of **Mihály Csíkszentmihályi** needed Self-assurance hypothesis relates inborn inspiration to three needs: ability, self-sufficiency, and relatedness.

Cross-sectional reviews overall bolster a connection amongst bliss and foods grown from the ground consumption. Those eating foods grown from the ground every day have a higher probability of being named "exceptionally glad," proposing a solid and positive connection amongst's products of the soil utilization and happiness. Whether it be in South Korea, Iran, Chile, USA, or UK, more prominent leafy foods utilization had a positive relationship with more noteworthy bliss, autonomous of variables, for example, smoking, work out, body mass list, and financial components. Layard and others demonstrate that the most vital impact on satisfaction is mental health.

A survey using the Oxford fulfillment survey on Brahma Kumaris Raja yoga meditators exhibited them having higher joy than the control group.[YongeyMingyur Rinpoche has said that neuro scientists have found that with examination, an individual's euphoria example can change.

Medicate Manhandle

- Medicate Habit (moreover called substance use issue) is a mind disease. The fiend gets the chance to be unmistakably subject to the medication. The person who is dependent uses it, regardless of having full learning of its ruinous effects on prosperity. It is seen as a mind illness since it changes the structure and working of the cerebrum.
- There is a wild longing or wanting to devour the drug.
- Subordinate people regularly partake in critical lead to get the drugs.
- The addicts think that its hard to control the medication utilization.
- On the off chance that there ought to emerge an event of medication manhandle, people start taking drugs in greater doses than the endorsed estimations.
- The monster is not prepared to discharge his regular obligations in a viable way.

- It impacts both the physical and enthusiastic wellbeing of the somebody who is dependent. Constantly, addicts witness unprecedented changes in body weight.
- Always, the somebody who is dependent stops blending. On occasion, sedate obsession is in like manner insinuated as medication dependence since the somebody who is dependent makes dependence or propensity for a particular medication. Purposes behind Medication Compulsion among Youth.
- The reasons why an adolescent gets reliant on these harmful drugs are various.
- Interests, need for pleasure, social removal, mental hole, nonattendance of self-rule are a segment of the reasons why these youthful transforms into a medication somebody who is dependent.
- Disappearance has been separate as explanation behind one's transforming into a medication somebody who is dependent, Peer weight, irrational uneasiness, nonattendance of parental incorporation in child's activities, are among the essential hotspots for medication impulse among youth and young person people.

CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Luthans, Youssef, Sweetman and Damages (2007) concentrated the general way to deal with the mental capital that contain mental capital and its outcomes past numerous life regions including work, relationship and wellbeing. This article focuses the aftereffect of mental capital on objective wellbeing result. The example taken was 1,889 U.S Armed force Fighter. The information exhibit that troopers having abnormal state of mental capital before deployment were little add up to get judgment for emotional well-being issue and medication abuser post deployment. What's more the effect of mental capital on emotional wellness conclusion were encourages by fighters general wellbeing observation.

Dwindle Gundelach and Svend Kreiner (2004). In 1999 this article was study in European esteem. This article research the joy and work fulfillment in the most wealthiest industrialized nations with adjusted level of taking joy by utilizing graphical demonstrating. The measurable reviews exhibited that joy and life fulfillment are identified with each other however they have distinctive musings promotion appropriates and most noteworthy individual factors and clarifying their disparities. One of the noteworthy results is that exclusive satisfaction is relies on the respondent in a safe association and on nation highlights. Life fulfillment was connected with the respondent sensation controlled and his or her nation of dwelling. In a consolidated results the nation's correct factors exhibit the social speculation was the most noteworthy forecaster of joy

The control of feelings is fundamental in regular day to day existence. In this paper, we examine the control of positive passionate encounters. Our discourse concentrates on methodologies gone for keeping up and expanding encounters of positive feelings. We talk about the significance of these procedures for prosperity, what's more, recommend that developing positive feelings might be especially helpful for building flexibility to distressing occasions. At that point, we investigate conceivable systems that connection constructive feelings to adapting for versatile individuals, with an attention on the programmed actuation of positive feelings while adapting. We finish

up by examining elective models and proposing future headings in the work on positive feeling direction and versatility

CHAPTER 3
MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER 3

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

Scope of Study

The present study focuses on psychological capital dimensions and happiness of drug abusers and Non drug abusers. This study will also include demographic variables and will study males and females drug abusers and non-drug abusers. Differences in terms of happiness and psychological capital will be examined among drug abusers and non-drug abusers. Study will investigate differences between male and female drug abusers and non- drug abusers. This study also provides an opportunity to find differences with regard to happiness and psychological capital among males and females as demographic variables across drug abusers and non-drug abusers.

Objectives

- To examine the differences in happiness among drug abuser and non- drug abuser under study.
- To study the drug abuser to obtain the differences in psychological capital dimensions.
- To investigate the differences in terms of psychological capital among males and females in drug abuser.
- To investigate the differences in terms of psychological capital among males and females in non-drug abuser.
- To investigate the differences in terms of psychological capital among males and females drug abusers.

Hypothesis-

- There is no significant differences in happiness among drug abuser and non-drug abuser under study.

- There is no significant difference in drug abuser and non-drug abuser in terms of psychological capital dimensions.
- There is no statistical significant difference in terms of psychological capital among males and female in drug abusers.
- There is no statistical significant difference in terms of psychological capital among males and female in non-drug abuse.
- There is no statistical difference in happiness among male and female drug abuser.
- There is no statistical difference in happiness among male and female non-drug abuse

Research Methodology-

Research methodology is a systematic and theoretical analysis of the method to the field of study. It is considered as science of studying research. It help us to navigate through the research process and includes information about sample, design and statistical tools which will be used in the study.

Research design

The present study is inferential in nature in which drug abusers and non-drug abusers will be taken as two separate groups and will be seen for differences in terms of their happiness and psychological capital. Appropriate tool is used to assess the sample under study and the collected data will be statistical treated with suitable statistical techniques.

Tools-

To obtain the results the following tools are being used:-

- Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (2008) by Michael Argyle and Peter Hills, consisting of 29 questions with 6 options.
- The 14-Item Resilience scales (RS- 14) consisting of 14 questions with 7 option

- The optimism scale which contain 10 questions with 5 options by **Scheier & Carver. (1985)**
- Adulthood Hope scale.
- General self efficacy scale(GSE) consist 10 questions with 4 options by Schwazer, R, & Jerusalem

Sample

The total number of sample will be 200 hundred. Among them 100 are drug abuser and 100 are non-drug abusers. The sample is further sub divided into 50 males and 50 females the sample will be college students and will be taken from Jalandhar (Punjab) area. The age group of the participant will be 17-30.

Statistical Technique

1. Student's t-test
2. Mean and standard deviation

CHAPTER 4
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER 4

RESULT AND DICSUSSION

The objective of the present study was to examine the differences between drug abusers and non drug abusers in terms of terms of psychological capital and happiness to access the nature and extent of correlation of these variables. General self efficacy scale ,Michael F. Scheier& Charles S. Carver. (1985),Adult hope scale (AHS)Snyder, C. R., Harris, C., Anderson, J. R., Holleran, S. A., Irving, L. M., Sigmon, S. T., et al.(1991).and happiness scale and the sample size was 200 wheras 100 for drug abusers and 100 for non drugabusers.This sample was found in Jalandhar city (Punjab) and the finding of that data collected reveal significant correlation between drug abusers and happiness and sig differences non drug abusers on the basis of our research variables i.e psychological capital (comprising of hope , optimism. Resilience and self efficacy) and happiness the finding shows that there is a significant correlation in drug abusers and insignificant correlation in non drug abusers in terms of psychological capital and happiness

Table. 4.1 Difference in Happiness among Drug Abusers and Non Drug Abusers

	Category	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	P value
Happiness	abusers	100	4.389	0.832654	2.437155	0.015716
	Non	100	4.125	0.692875		

P<0.05

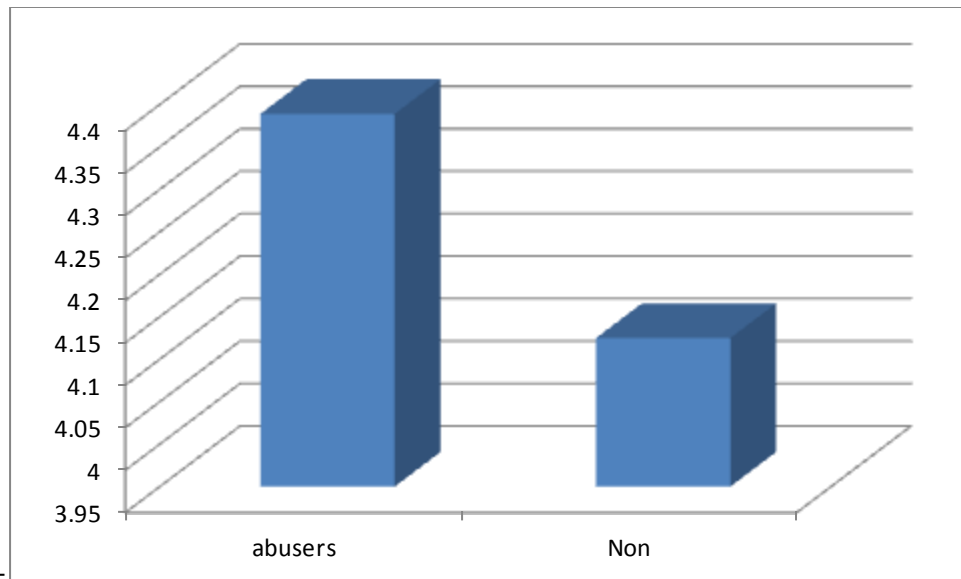


Fig. 4.1. Happiness among Drug Abusers and Non Drug Abusers

Table 4.2. Difference among Psychological Capital dimensions of Drug Abusers and Non Drug Abusers

	Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-ratio	P value
Hope	Abuser	100	52.19	4.709	3.05	0.00
	Non-abuser	100	50.35	3.786		
Optimism	Abuser	100	13.90	3.329	4.90	0.00
	Non-abuser	100	11.75	2.865		
Resilience	Abuser	100	63.15	16.301	-3.88	0.00
	Non-abuser	100	71.93	15.721		
Self-Efficacy	Abuser	100	28.80	4.092	-2.09	0.04
	Non-abuser	100	30.1	4.076		

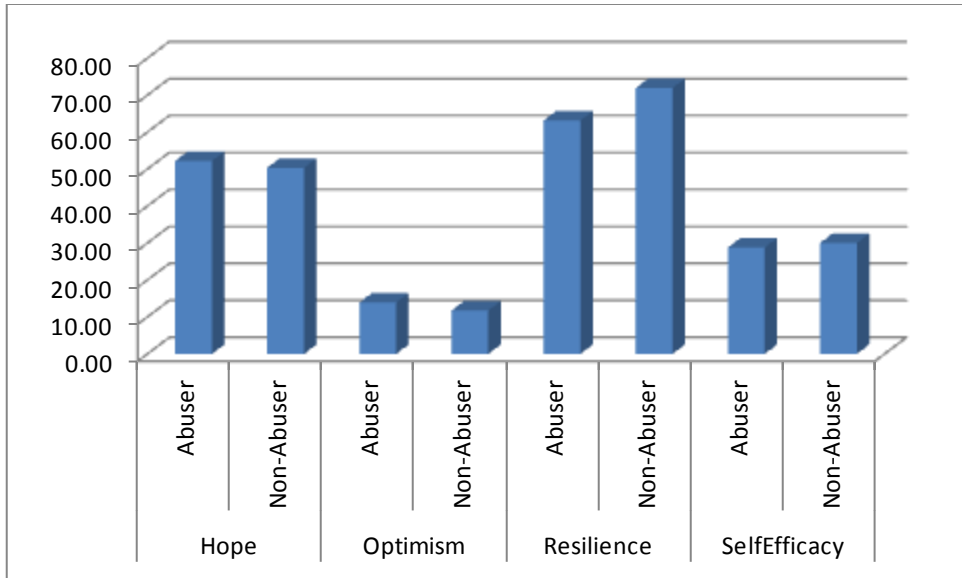


Fig 4.2. : Psychological Capital Dimensions among Drug Abusers and Non- Abusers

Table 4.3. Psychological Capital dimensions mean performance by Drugs Abusers

Drug Abusers Group Statistics for Psychological Capital Dimensions							
	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Hope	Male	50	52.60	4.57	0.87	97.65	0.39
	Female	50	51.78	4.85			
Optimism	Male	50	14.46	3.06	1.70	96.13	0.09
	Female	50	13.34	3.52			
Resilience	Male	50	63.22	16.93	0.04	97.55	0.97
	Female	50	63.08	15.82			
Self Efficacy	Male	50	28.60	4.31	-0.49	96.98	0.63
	Female	50	29.00	3.89			

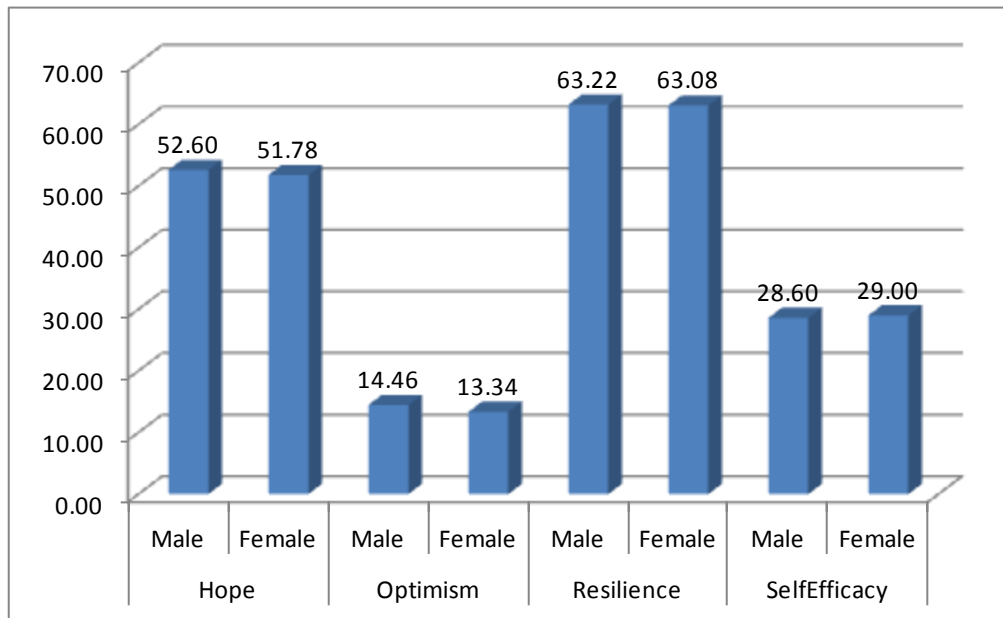


Fig. 4.3. Psychological Capital dimensions mean performance by Drugs Abusers

Table 4.4. Psychological Capital dimensions mean performance by Non-Drugs Abusers

Non-Drug Abusers Group Statistics for Psychological Capital Dimensions							
	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Hope	Male	50	50.70	3.86	0.92	97.87	0.36
	Female	50	50.00	3.72			
Optimism	Male	50	11.60	2.88	-0.52	98.00	0.60
	Female	50	11.90	2.87			
Resilience	Male	50	72.38	16.38	0.28	97.44	0.78
	Female	50	71.48	15.19			
SelfEfficacy	Male	50	30.34	3.43	0.81	90.11	0.42
	Female	50	29.68	4.65			

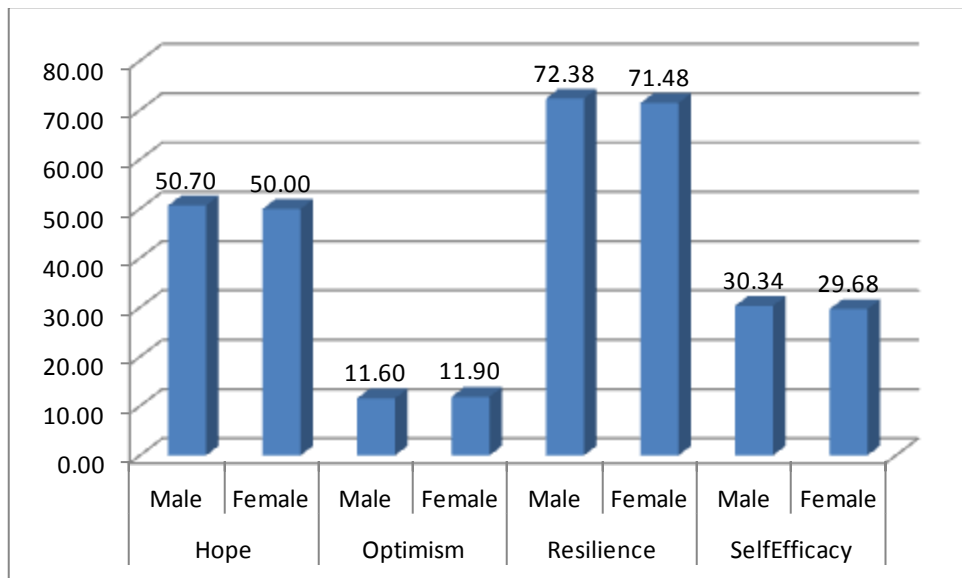


Fig. 4.4. Psychological Capital dimensions mean performance by Non-Drugs Abusers

**Table 4.5. Group Statistics for Non- Drug Abusers
Male and Female Participants**

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Happiness	Male	50	4.26	0.71	1.87	97.51	0.06
	Female	50	4.00	0.66			

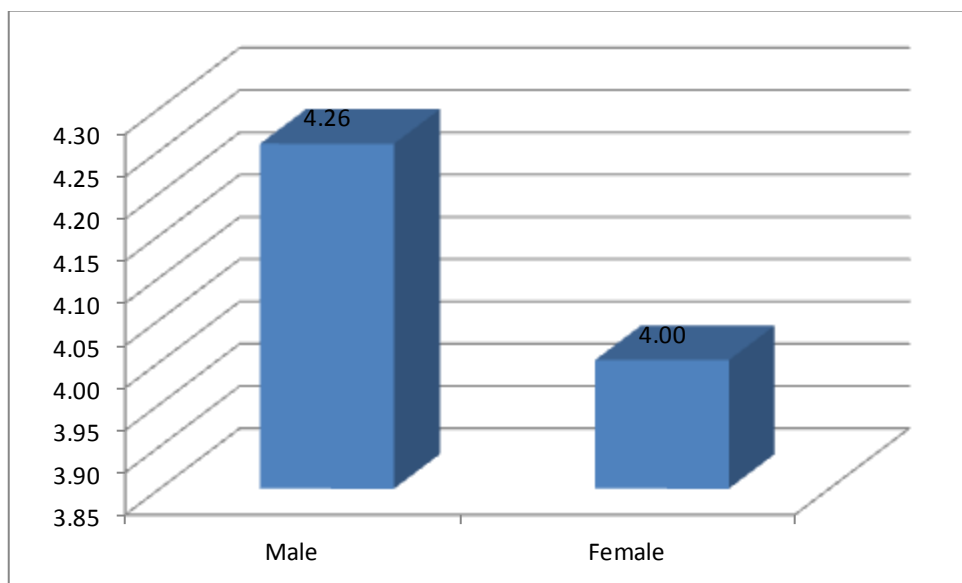


Fig. 4.5. Happiness mean performance by Non-Drugs Abusers

Table 4.6. Group Statistics for Drug Abusers Male and Female Participants

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Happiness	Male	50	4.35	0.81	-0.43	97.32	0.67
	Female	50	4.42	0.88			

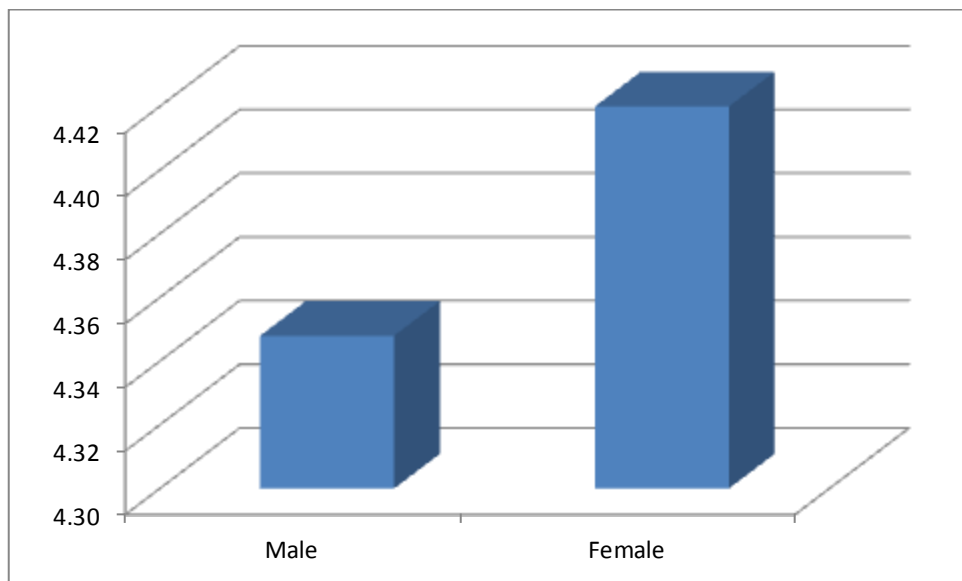


Fig. 4.6. Happiness mean performance by Drugs Abusers

CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSION

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

The present study was conducted to see the difference between the Psychological capital dimensions and happiness among Drug Abusers and Non Drug Abusers .There is significant difference between happiness among drug abusers and Non drug abusers. There is a difference between psychological capital dimensions among drug abusers and Non drug abusers and the feedback is significant for both. From above result and discussion it shows that both genders male and female are happy who takes drug where non drug abusers are not happy according to the study.

LIMITATIONS

In every research work it has always some limitations. This is particularly true in the case of investigation because during collection of data, any individual can try cover his negative aspects. This study also has limitations; such limitations may reduce the validity and reliability of the study. The investigator considers the following limitations in this study.

- The study was conducted into two groups which one group consisted of psychological capital and happiness among drug abusers and non-drug abusers.
- Sample size was 200 where as 100 for males and 100 for female drug abusers and non-drug abusers in the present study due to which drawing inferences may not be scientific.
- It would have been better, had the sample from different institutes and different regions have been taken.
- The data was collected only in one institution, had the sample been recruited from more institutes to get more valid results.

SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions can be considered for further research investigation..

- Study can be done by taking large sample in order to get more authentic result.
- The study could be conducted by taking more type of psychological well being rather than a part of it.
- The same study can be conducted on large scale also for broader generalization.

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