
Today drug problem has taken shape of violence and is spreading at a very fast pace. To target the adolescents, has been the sole purpose of drug seller. Narcotic drug business and trade are harming the national human resource. It is causing trouble and violence society which is very difficult to change. It is of a great loss to the Nation and cannot be forgiven. So, it is the duty of Thai people to help get rid of drug problem through preventive measures and by providing protection to children who are nation’s future. Therefore, everybody especially teachers must cooperate, join and get together to eradicate the problem of narcotic drug. Efforts should be made to develop ethics and to build strong moral values among the adolescent with the help of agents to protect physical and mental health of the students.

Thailand is one of the developing countries in Asia. The rapid economic growth has made a great impact on its social life. It still faces problems like: health, illiteracy, low standard of living and unemployment, which have led to the increase in narcotic drug. The lesser the economic development the more impoverished is the society.

The addiction of narcotic drugs is rapidly spreading to the remote areas of Thailand, which has become the road to import – export of narcotic drugs from the productive areas. The development of national economic growth of a country is also affected badly by the narcotic drug problem.

Schools are institutes of preprimary, secondary school, college and university levels that may support and encourage the children progress to acquire knowledge.
In the total spectrum of human development, education of children is directly related to home, school, community, and mass media. Well-being intervention programme is used to influence not only the students but also the ecological variables that influence substance usage by integrating preventive efforts in the family, the school, and the community.

The well-being intervention programme addresses the individual as well as the broader social and environmental quotient of the drug abuse equation.

For these reasons, the investigator considered programmes that could work beyond the individual, and directly involved the family, college, and community. These programmes may hold the greatest promise for affecting the decision to experiment with drug users.

So, programmes to reduce the demand for drugs should be part of a comprehensive strategy to reduce the demand for all substances of abuse. Such programmes should be integrated to promote cooperation between all concerned, school include a wide variety of appropriate interventions, should promote health, social well-being and life skills among individuals, families and communities should reduce the adverse consequences of drug abuse for the individual and for society as a whole. The present investigation is a humble attempt to this effect.

**Objectives of The Study**

1) To identify 100 drug addicted college students.

2) To study the self-concept of the drug addicted college students.

3) To study the impact of wellness intervention programme (physical, mental, emotional and spiritual) on the drug addicted college students.

4) To find out the difference of the narcotic drug problem mean scores between the experimental group and the control group.
5) Suggest and recommend adequate and relevant measures deemed necessary for futuristic follow-up for purposes of well-being improvement of these students.

**Hypotheses of The Study**

1) The drug addicted students will not have high self-concept.

2) There will be significant impact of wellness intervention programme (physical, mental, emotional and spiritual) on
   - 2(a) Narcotic drug problem of the drug addicted students. And
   - 2(b) Self-concept of the drug addicted students

3) There will be significant differences among drug addicted college students in respect of and
   - 3(a) Narcotic drug problem in the pre-test and post-test phase in the experimental group. And
   - 3(b) Self-concept in the pre-test and post-test phase in the experimental group.

4) There will be significant differences in the self-concept and well being students between the experimental group and the control group.

**Design of The Experiment**

The purpose of the developing and finding out the effectiveness of intervention programme of well being was designed for prevention of narcotic drug problem of students. The intervention programme of well being effectiveness was studied in term of mean scores of students from research exercises mean score from criterion test or post-test.

The independent variable was studied at two levels:

i. Under training drug -addicted students (The Experimental Group)
ii. Non training drug-addicted students (The Control Group)

The training programme design has been given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Pre-test</th>
<th>Post-test</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Experimental R</td>
<td>O1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control R</td>
<td>O3</td>
<td></td>
<td>O4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It may be identified that experimental R means the students of experimental group, control R means the students of control group, O1 and O2 means the result of the pre-test and post-test of the students of experimental group respectively, O3 and O4 means the result of pre-test and post-test of the students of control group respectively, X means the treatment which gave to the experimental group O2 - O1 = de and O4 – O3 = de mean the difference between the result of pre-test and post-test of the students of the experimental group and the control group respectively.

Sample

100 students from four College of Bangkok, Thailand.

Tools

1) Self-Concept Inventory by Dr. Raj Kumar Sarawat. (1992)
2) Survey Questionnaire was Developed by Investigator to Study Drug Problem.
3) Well-Being Intervention Strategies were Prepared by the Investigator.

Conclusions

The analysis of ‘t’ values of pre-test and post-test of self-concept of experimental group were computed. The calculated ‘t’ value was 9.92 it was significant at 0.01 level of confidence. It maybe noted that the treatment led to a conclusion that drug-users could score high in self-concept test. This finding confirmed that well-being intervention programme for prevention of drug addicted college students in Bangkok, Thailand developed by the investigator was effective as it could increase the students knowledge and skill as is evidenced by mean scores. This finding confirmed the first hypothesis 1: **The drug addicted students will not have high self-concept, was accepted.**

The analysis also was carried in the final stage with the experimental group of self-concept test and Narcotic drug problem test in order to determine the standard deviation, its values are 16.43 / 18.07 and 16.54 / 15.87 respectively.

In addiction, the analysis of ‘t’ value of gain scores between the experimental group and the control group of self-concept test and narcotic drug problem test was computed. The calculated ‘t’ value was 4.12 and 7.18 it was significant at 0.01 level of confidence. This finding confirmed that the well-being intervention programme was effective measure as it could show difference of self-concept mean scores and narcotic drug problem mean scores between the experimental group and the control group. This finding also confirmed the hypothesis2: **There will be significant impact of well-being intervention programme (physical, mental, emotional and spiritual) on 2(a) narcotic drug problem and 2(b) self-concept of the drug addicted students.**

The analysis of ‘t’ values of pre-test and post-test of self-concept and narcotic drug problem of the experimental group were computed. The calculated ‘t’ value was 9.92 and –13.38 it was significant at 0.01 level of confidence. This finding
confirmed that well-being intervention programme for prevention of drug addicted college students in Bangkok, Thailand developed by the investigator was effective as it could increase the students knowledge and skill as is evidenced by mean scores. This finding confirmed the hypothesis 3: **There will be significant difference among drug addicted college students in respect of 3(a) narcotic drug problem And 3(b) self-concept in the pre-test and post-test phase in the experimental group.**

The analysis of ‘t’ values of pre-test and post-test of self-concept and narcotic drug problem of the experimental group were computed. The calculated ‘t’ value was 9.92 and –13.38 it was significant at 0.01 level of confidence.

In addiction, the analysis of ‘t’ value of gain scores between the experimental group and the control group of self-concept test and narcotic drug problem test was computed. The calculated ‘t’ value was 4.12 and 7.18 it was significant at 0.01 level of confidence. This finding confirmed that the score for the difference on self-concept and well-being, for two groups (the experimental group and the control group students).

After the study of both groups which are divided in to the experimental group and the control group well-being intervention programme is given only to the experimental group in pre-test phase. The investigator found that the subject under study have a higher score as compared to control group which have not been administered to this programme. On the other hand, post-test of both the experimental group and the control group indicate that students under study who are informed well-being and aware of the subsequent negative effect of the drug possess better health and psychological character and thus have a tendency to restrain from drug taking. The investigator comes to know a considerable difference in both the groups the subject under study in experimental group students are more understanding higher, self-confidence, self-esteem and lead happier life. This finding confirmed that the well-being invention programme was effective measure as it could show difference of self-concept and well-being between experimental group and control group. This finding also confirmed the third
hypothesis 4: **There will be significant difference in the self-concept and well-being students between experimental group and control group.**

The analysis of ‘D.V.’ and ‘D.P.’ of the self-concept test and narcotic drug problem test. The difficulty value and discrimination power of test were established after administering the test on a sample of 50 drug addict college students in Bangkok, Thailand. The test was given only to those persons who had already been exposed to the content. The table for D.V. and D.P. is given in Appendix C13, C14.

On the basis it may be noted that the difficulty value of self-concept test item range from 5.5 to 7.26 and the discrimination power range from .04 to 2.24. and the difficulty value of narcotic drug problem test items range from 5.16 to 7.06 and the discrimination power range from .76 to 3.76.