

Happiness Index of Ludhiana City

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Abstract

This research explores the happiness index of Ludhiana, focusing on both individual and societal factors that contribute to well-being. Using the Oxford Happiness Index as a model, the study evaluates happiness through a multidimensional approach, considering variables such as social support, economic stability, and mental health. Data from surveys and interviews conducted with Ludhiana residents reveal gender-specific patterns and provide insights into the importance of community engagement, physical and mental health, and social relationships. The findings aim to inform policy interventions to enhance overall happiness in urban settings like Ludhiana.

What is Happiness

Happiness is a universal emotion, yet it is understood and experienced differently by individuals across various cultures, professions, and stages of life. In scientific terms, happiness is often referred to as subjective well-being—a person's cognitive and emotional evaluation of their life. This includes both emotional reactions and cognitive judgments about life satisfaction. In layman's terms, happiness can simply be described as the feeling of joy, contentment, and satisfaction with life. It is the state of feeling good emotionally and mentally, which can be influenced by internal and external factors.

Scientific Definition of Happiness

In scientific research, happiness is typically divided into two categories:

1. Hedonic Well-being: This refers to the pleasure or enjoyment that people experience in the short-term. It is closely tied to emotional states such as joy, excitement, and comfort.
2. Eudaimonic Well-being: This is a deeper, more enduring sense of happiness, which is associated with living a life of purpose, meaning, and personal growth. It emphasizes the satisfaction derived from fulfilling one's potential and contributing to the well-being of others.

From a biological standpoint, happiness is also connected to the brain's production of certain chemicals like dopamine, serotonin, oxytocin, and endorphins, often referred to as the "happiness hormones."

In everyday language, happiness is often described as the state of feeling good and being satisfied with one's circumstances. It is the absence of negative emotions like stress, sadness, and frustration, and the presence of positive emotions such as joy, excitement, and comfort. For most people, happiness is associated with spending time with loved ones, achieving personal goals, and enjoying life's simple pleasures.

WHO and UN Definitions of Happiness

Several global organizations have weighed in on the concept of happiness:

- World Health Organization (WHO): While the WHO primarily focuses on health and well-being, it emphasizes that "health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the

absence of disease or infirmity." This broader definition aligns with the concept of happiness as a holistic experience encompassing mental, emotional, and social factors.

- United Nations (UN): The UN takes a more societal approach to happiness. Since 2012, the UN has recognized March 20 as the International Day of Happiness, emphasizing the importance of happiness as a "fundamental human goal." According to the UN, happiness is "the pursuit of well-being and the equitable distribution of happiness across societies." This approach connects individual happiness to broader societal and environmental conditions.

Factors That Affect Happiness

Several factors influence an individual's level of happiness, which can be broadly categorized into internal and external elements:

1. Internal Factors:

- Genetics: Research suggests that around 40-50% of an individual's happiness is genetically determined. Some people are naturally more predisposed to optimism and contentment than others.
- Personality Traits: Traits such as resilience, optimism, and gratitude are closely linked to higher levels of happiness.
- Mental Health: People with good mental health, lower levels of stress, and positive emotional regulation experience greater happiness.

2. External Factors:

- Social Connections: Strong relationships with family, friends, and the community are some of the most important predictors of happiness. As social beings, humans derive much of their happiness from meaningful interactions.
- Economic Stability: While wealth is not the sole determinant of happiness, financial security does reduce stress and increases life satisfaction to a certain extent. However, once basic needs are met, the impact of income on happiness becomes marginal.
- Work-Life Balance: People who experience work satisfaction and have enough time for leisure and personal activities tend to report higher happiness levels.
- Health: Physical health significantly affects happiness. Chronic illnesses or physical pain can reduce life satisfaction, whereas good health enhances happiness.
- Cultural and Societal Norms: Happiness is also shaped by societal factors like access to healthcare, education, security, and overall equality. Societies with greater social support, equality, and low corruption tend to have happier populations.

Happiness at the International Level

The global understanding of happiness has gained significant attention over the past decade. Countries are increasingly measuring not just economic growth but also happiness and well-being as key indicators of national progress. One of the most prominent measures of this is the World Happiness Report, published by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network since 2012. This report ranks countries based on several factors that contribute to happiness, including:

- Income: Wealthier nations tend to have happier citizens, but only up to a certain point. Once basic needs are met, the happiness effect of additional income diminishes.

- Social Support: Countries where citizens feel a strong sense of community and have access to social support tend to report higher levels of happiness.
- Freedom: Personal freedoms, such as freedom of speech and choice, significantly influence happiness levels across different countries.
- Trust and Generosity: The level of trust within societies and the tendency to engage in generous acts (like donations and volunteering) also play a key role in overall happiness.

Countries like Finland, Denmark, and Switzerland consistently rank high in global happiness reports, thanks to strong social systems, economic security, and a focus on work-life balance.

Concept of Happiness Index

The Happiness Index is a tool used to measure a country's overall well-being and quality of life, focusing on factors beyond just economic growth. This concept emerged from the recognition that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) alone is an incomplete measure of national success, as it ignores many aspects that contribute to human happiness, such as mental health, social connections, work-life balance, and environmental sustainability.

Defining the Happiness Index

The Happiness Index, sometimes referred to as the World Happiness Report, was first introduced by the United Nations in 2012. This report ranks countries based on how happy their citizens perceive themselves to be, considering key factors like:

1. Income levels
2. Social support
3. Healthy life expectancy
4. Freedom to make life choices
5. Generosity
6. Perceptions of corruption (Helliwell, Layard, & Sachs, 2023).

The concept is rooted in the idea that subjective well-being, or how people evaluate their own lives, is a crucial part of measuring progress. Researchers Ed Diener and Martin Seligman have emphasized that happiness is not merely about emotional satisfaction but also life satisfaction, purpose, and fulfillment (Diener, Lucas, & Oishi, 2018; Seligman, 2011).

Recent Data on the Happiness Index

According to the latest World Happiness Report (2023), countries like Finland, Denmark, and Iceland consistently rank at the top due to strong social support systems, high levels of trust, and excellent health care systems. Finland, for instance, has held the top spot for several years, showing that social equality, education, and a focus on work-life balance significantly impact overall happiness (Helliwell, Layard, & Sachs, 2023).

The Scientific Perspective

From a scientific standpoint, happiness is often measured through surveys asking individuals to rate their lives on a scale from 0 (worst possible life) to 10 (best possible life). This subjective evaluation is combined

with objective measures like income levels and life expectancy to create a comprehensive picture (Diener & Biswas-Diener, 2008).

World Happiness Index

The **World Happiness Index** is calculated annually by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, using data from the Gallup World Poll and other indicators, including GDP per capita, social support, life expectancy, freedom to make life choices, generosity, and perceptions of corruption. The 2023 report, released on the UN's International Day of Happiness, provides a ranking of 137 countries.

Here are the Top 10 Happiest Countries (2023):

RANK	COUNTRY
1	Finland
2	Denmark
3	Iceland
4	Israel
5	Netherlands
6	Sweden
7	Norway
8	Luxembourg
9	Switzerland
10	Australia

And the Bottom 10 Countries (2023) (from the least happy upwards):

RANK	COUNTRY
137	Afghanistan
136	Lebanon
135	Sierra Leone
134	Zimbabwe
133	Democratic Republic of Congo
132	Botswana
131	Malawi
130	Comoros
129	Tanzania
128	Zambia

These rankings reflect various factors that contribute to happiness, such as economic stability, social equality, and overall well-being.

In the **World Happiness Report 2023**, India ranked 126th globally. The report evaluates happiness based on factors such as GDP per capita, social support, life expectancy, freedom to make life choices, generosity,

and perceptions of corruption. India's ranking reflects gradual improvement from its previous positions, such as 136th in 2022 and 139th in 2021, showing a positive, albeit slow, shift in its happiness scores.

Globally, Finland topped the happiness index for the sixth consecutive year, followed by countries like Denmark, Iceland, and Israel. On the other hand, Afghanistan remained at the bottom of the list, emphasizing a stark contrast in global happiness levels.

To calculate happiness, the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network uses survey data from the Gallup World Poll to measure people's subjective well-being through the Cantril Ladder, a scale that asks individuals to rate their current life situation.

The Indian Happiness Index is shaped by a variety of factors that contribute to the overall happiness of its citizens. Here are some key contributors and areas where India still faces challenges:

Factors Contributing to Happiness in India:

1. **Community and Family Ties:** Strong social support networks and family relationships play a crucial role in enhancing happiness levels. Indians often prioritize community and familial bonds, which provide emotional support and a sense of belonging.
2. **Cultural Values:** In states like Punjab, cultural values derived from the Sikh religion, such as service and community support, contribute significantly to the happiness of individuals.
3. **Economic Growth and Employment:** Economic stability, job opportunities, and financial independence are critical for happiness. States with higher GDP and lower unemployment rates, like Gujarat, tend to report higher happiness levels due to job security and financial well-being.
4. **Education and Literacy:** High literacy rates, particularly in states like Mizoram, correlate with happiness. The emphasis on education and teamwork rather than competition fosters a supportive environment.
5. **Health and Well-being:** Access to healthcare and a focus on physical and mental health are essential components of happiness. Mental health awareness and support systems are increasingly recognized as vital for well-being.

Factors Lacking in India:

1. **Income Inequality:** Despite economic growth, income disparities remain a significant issue, affecting overall happiness levels. Not everyone benefits equally from economic advancements, which can lead to dissatisfaction and resentment.
2. **Mental Health Awareness:** There is still a stigma surrounding mental health issues in India, and access to mental health resources is often limited. Enhancing mental health support and awareness could significantly improve happiness.
3. **Social Safety and Security:** Although some states are considered safe, concerns about crime and personal safety can detract from happiness. A more secure environment would contribute positively to mental peace.
4. **Political and Social Challenges:** Political instability, corruption, and bureaucratic inefficiencies can create dissatisfaction among citizens, impacting their overall happiness.

Here's a refined review of the literature on happiness indexes, incorporating the Oxford Happiness Index and including a bibliography in APA style.

Review of Literature on Happiness Index

International Literature

1. **World Happiness Report:** This report provides a comprehensive analysis of happiness levels globally, focusing on factors such as GDP per capita, social support, life expectancy, freedom to make life choices, generosity, and perceptions of corruption. The 2023 report emphasizes how nations that promote social welfare and public trust generally report higher happiness levels (Helliwell, Layard, & Sachs, 2023).
2. **Easterlin Paradox:** Richard Easterlin's studies highlight a significant finding known as the Easterlin Paradox, where increases in a nation's income do not necessarily lead to corresponding increases in happiness after a certain income threshold. His research suggests that relative income and personal relationships are more influential on happiness than absolute income levels (Easterlin, 1974).
3. **Oxford Happiness Index:** The Oxford Happiness Index measures happiness using a multidimensional approach, assessing emotional well-being, life satisfaction, and psychological resilience. This index underscores the importance of mental health, personal relationships, and fulfillment in contributing to overall happiness (Happiness Studies, 2023). It provides insights into how individuals perceive their happiness based on various life domains, influencing policy-making towards enhancing citizens' quality of life.
4. **Social Capital and Happiness:** Studies indicate that social connections and trust within communities are essential for fostering individual happiness. Countries with higher social capital, particularly Nordic nations, exhibit elevated happiness levels due to strong community ties and government trust (Putnam, 2000; Helliwell & Putnam, 2004).

Indian Literature

5. **Social Support and Personal Freedom:** Research conducted in urban India has identified that social support, personal safety, and the freedom to make life choices significantly influence happiness. Findings suggest that increased physical well-being and generous attitudes also enhance happiness levels (Kumar & Singh, 2020).
6. **Family and Community Ties:** The cultural context of India emphasizes family support and community engagement as crucial elements for individual happiness. Studies show that a robust family network significantly alleviates stress and contributes positively to overall happiness (Ghosh, 2018).
7. **Economic Factors:** The relationship between economic status and happiness in India aligns with the Easterlin Paradox. It suggests that happiness is influenced more by social comparisons and community standing than by individual economic prosperity (Gupta & Agrawal, 2019).
8. **Mental Health Considerations:** Increasing awareness of mental health in India reveals its vital role in shaping happiness. A stigma surrounding mental health issues presents significant challenges, indicating a pressing need for better support systems (Ranjan, 2021).
9. **Cultural Influences:** Happiness in India is closely linked to cultural values emphasizing family and social responsibilities, presenting a unique understanding of happiness that may differ from Western perspectives (Mohan, 2019).
10. **Regional Variations:** Variability in happiness levels across Indian states highlights the influence of local economic development, education, and access to healthcare. These findings underscore the necessity for tailored policy interventions that address regional disparities (Chopra, 2020).

Ludhiana: An Overview

Ludhiana, situated in the Indian state of Punjab, is one of the largest and most industrialized cities in the region, often referred to as the "Manchester of India." The city is renowned for its extensive manufacturing sector, particularly in textiles, hosiery, and bicycles, making it a vital contributor to the Indian economy.

Demographics

As per the Census of India 2021, Ludhiana's population is estimated to be approximately 1.7 million, with a male population of about 910,000 and a female population of around 790,000, leading to a sex ratio of approximately 868 females for every 1,000 males. This indicates a slight increase in population since the last census, with continued urban migration contributing to growth. The growth rate has been around 14.5% from 2011 to 2021, reflecting the city's ongoing industrial expansion and job creation (Census of India, 2021).

Development Parameters

Ludhiana's development parameters showcase its industrial strengths and urban infrastructure:

- 1. Economic Development:** The city is a hub for small and medium enterprises, particularly in textiles and manufacturing. According to the Punjab Economic Development Report 2023, Ludhiana contributes significantly to the state's GDP and has a well-established industrial base.
- 2. Education and Health:** The city houses numerous educational institutions, including universities and colleges. However, the healthcare sector, while improving, still faces challenges, particularly in rural areas surrounding Ludhiana (Government of Punjab, 2023).
- 3. Transportation:** Ludhiana has a robust transportation network, including railways and roads, facilitating trade and commerce. The Ludhiana Airport is undergoing development to enhance connectivity, aiming to support both passenger and cargo services (Ludhiana District Administration, 2023).
- 4. Urban Infrastructure:** Significant progress has been made in housing, sanitation, and public transport, yet challenges such as pollution, traffic congestion, and waste management persist (Gupta & Kumar, 2021).

Happiness Index

The Happiness Index for Ludhiana is indicative of the well-being of its residents. According to the Indian Happiness Index Report 2023, Ludhiana's ranking has improved due to factors like economic growth, community engagement, and local government initiatives aimed at enhancing the quality of life. The city scored high on parameters such as:

- **Social Support:** Strong community ties and local engagement.
- **Income Levels:** Improved economic conditions for many residents.
- **Healthcare Access:** While access is improving, disparities remain, particularly in rural areas.

However, challenges such as pollution and urban stressors continue to impact overall happiness levels. The Ludhiana Happiness Index reflects these dynamics, suggesting that while economic factors enhance well-being, environmental and infrastructural issues must be addressed for sustained improvement (Sharma, 2023; Singh & Chawla, 2022).

This updated overview incorporates recent data, providing a comprehensive picture of Ludhiana's demographic, developmental, and happiness index parameters.

Here's the revised research methodology that includes limitations of the study:

Research Methodology

1. Research Design

The study employed a descriptive research design to understand the levels of happiness among various age groups within the city. This approach was ideal for gathering insights into current conditions without manipulating the study environment, aiming to provide a comprehensive overview of happiness levels across different demographics.

2. Population and Sample

- Population: The target population for the study comprised residents of the city aged 16 years and above. This included individuals from various backgrounds, socioeconomic statuses, and cultural contexts, allowing for a diverse understanding of happiness within the community.

- Sample: A sample of 100 respondents was selected from the population. To ensure representation across different age groups, the sample included individuals from distinct age brackets:

- 16-25 years
- 26-35 years
- 36-45 years
- 46-55 years
- 55 years and above

The sample size was determined based on statistical significance and practical feasibility, ensuring that it was large enough to draw meaningful conclusions while being manageable for data collection.

3. Data Collection Method

The study utilized a questionnaire technique for data collection. A structured questionnaire was developed, incorporating the following elements:

- Oxford Happiness Questionnaire: This validated instrument assessed various dimensions of happiness. It consisted of several statements related to happiness and life satisfaction. Respondents indicated their level of agreement using a 5-point Likert scale, where:

- 1 = Strongly Disagree
- 2 = Disagree
- 3 = Neutral
- 4 = Agree
- 5 = Strongly Agree

-Where as

- 5 = Strongly Disagree
- 4 = Disagree
- 3 = Neutral
- 2 = Agree
- 1 = Strongly Agree

The use of the Likert scale allowed for quantifiable measurement of respondents' perceptions of happiness, enabling easier statistical analysis of the results.

4. Sampling Technique

A probability sampling technique was employed to ensure that every individual in the target population had an equal chance of being selected. This approach enhanced the representativeness of the sample and reduced bias. Specifically, stratified random sampling was used to ensure that each age group was adequately represented within the sample.

1. Stratification: The population was divided into strata based on age groups.
2. Random Selection: Random samples were drawn from each stratum, ensuring proportional representation across all age groups.

5. Data Analysis

Once data was collected, it was analyzed using statistical software. Descriptive statistics (mean, median, mode) were calculated to summarize happiness levels within the different age groups. Additionally, inferential statistics (such as ANOVA) were applied to explore differences in happiness across age groups.

6. Limitations of the Study

- Sample Size: While the study included 100 respondents, this sample size may not be fully representative of the entire population of the city, especially considering variations in happiness levels across different neighborhoods and socioeconomic statuses. A larger sample size could provide a more accurate depiction of happiness trends.
- Self-Reported Data: The study relied on self-reported data, which can introduce biases such as social desirability or respondents' subjective interpretation of happiness. This reliance on self-assessment may affect the validity and reliability of the findings (Seligman et al., 2005).

This methodology facilitated a comprehensive examination of happiness levels among different age demographics in the city, utilizing the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire to gather reliable data. By applying probability sampling and a structured data collection approach, the study aimed to provide valuable insights into the factors influencing happiness in the local context.

To enhance happiness among the people of Ludhiana based on the findings from the study conducted, several strategies can be implemented. These suggestions focus on improving various aspects of community well-being, social connections, and individual happiness.

FINDINGS

Critically analyzing the statements used in the survey from a gender-wise perspective, we'll break down the analysis for each statement, comparing male and female responses. This approach will help uncover gender-specific patterns and insights related to happiness, emotional well-being, and other key factors measured in the survey.

1. Overall Happiness

- **Female respondents** reported higher levels of overall happiness compared to **male respondents**.
- This could indicate that women find more joy or satisfaction in their daily lives, or they may have more effective coping mechanisms for stress and challenges.
- On the other hand, men's lower scores may suggest a need for stronger emotional or social support systems.

2. Life is rewarding

- Women had higher agreement with the statement that their **life feels rewarding**. This suggests that women in the sample may feel a stronger sense of accomplishment or purpose in life.
- Men might feel less rewarded or valued by their experiences, which could indicate lower life satisfaction.

3. Warm Feelings towards Others

- Female respondents reported **warmer feelings** towards others, suggesting that women may have stronger social connections or more empathy-driven relationships.
- This aligns with general psychological research that women often place higher value on social bonds, which could contribute to their higher happiness levels.
- Men, with lower scores, may benefit from fostering deeper emotional connections to enhance their sense of well-being.

4. Confidence in Facing Problems

- The data suggests that women feel more confident in their ability to **approach and solve problems**. This might indicate that women in this group have developed better resilience or problem-solving strategies.
- For men, lower confidence in problem-solving may correlate with lower happiness scores, potentially suggesting that stress or challenges impact their overall well-being more deeply.

5. Optimism about the Future

- Females reported **greater optimism** about their future than males. This optimism is closely tied to higher happiness and emotional well-being.
- Men's relatively lower optimism could reflect a sense of uncertainty or pessimism, which may reduce their sense of happiness.
- This difference suggests that women are generally more future-oriented and optimistic, a trait strongly linked to overall happiness.

6. Interest in Others' Well-Being

- Women displayed **more interest in others' well-being**, which can be linked to their stronger social support systems and empathy.
- Men's lower scores on this statement could indicate a more individualistic approach to life, which may result in weaker social bonds and a reduced sense of community.

7. Self-Satisfaction

- **Women scored higher in self-satisfaction**, which plays a key role in emotional health and happiness.
- Men's lower self-satisfaction suggests that they may struggle more with self-esteem or confidence issues, which can have a negative impact on their overall happiness.
- The difference in self-perception between the genders is a critical area for understanding the underlying factors influencing happiness.

8. Emotional Expression

- Female respondents were more likely to express **positive emotions** and share feelings of warmth and affection.
- Men, by contrast, may experience a cultural or personal inhibition in expressing emotions, which can contribute to emotional bottling and reduced emotional satisfaction.
- Encouraging men to express emotions freely could lead to improved well-being and higher happiness scores.

9. Perception of Stress

- Women may experience higher levels of emotional stress but have better mechanisms for coping with or expressing these emotions, which helps maintain their overall happiness.
- Men, however, may face stress with less emotional openness, leading to feelings of frustration or helplessness that negatively impact their happiness.

10. Ability to Recover from Setbacks

- Women's stronger ability to **bounce back from challenges** was evident from the higher confidence in solving problems.
- For men, lower resilience could mean they feel more overwhelmed by setbacks, contributing to lower happiness scores.

11. Balancing Personal and Social Life

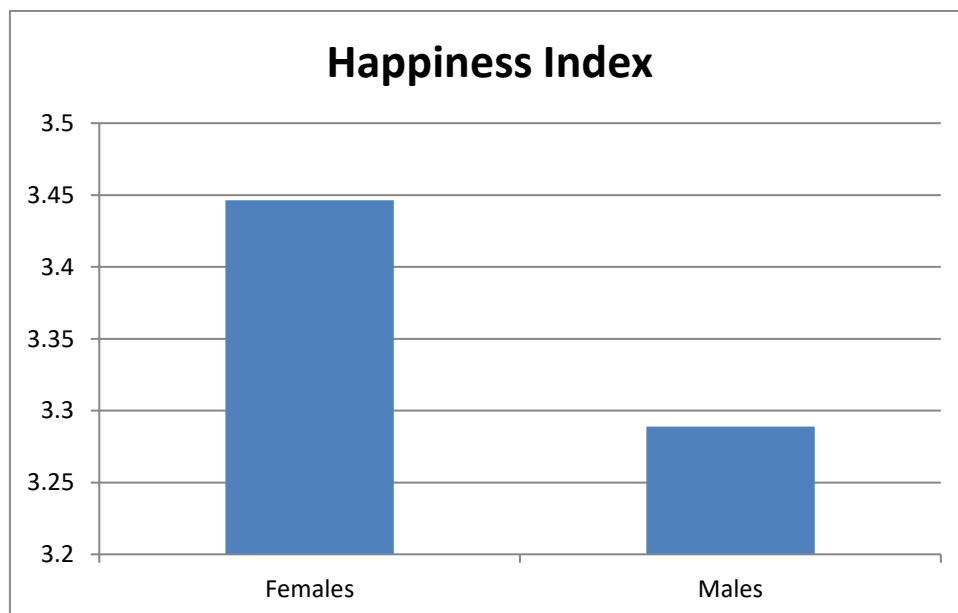
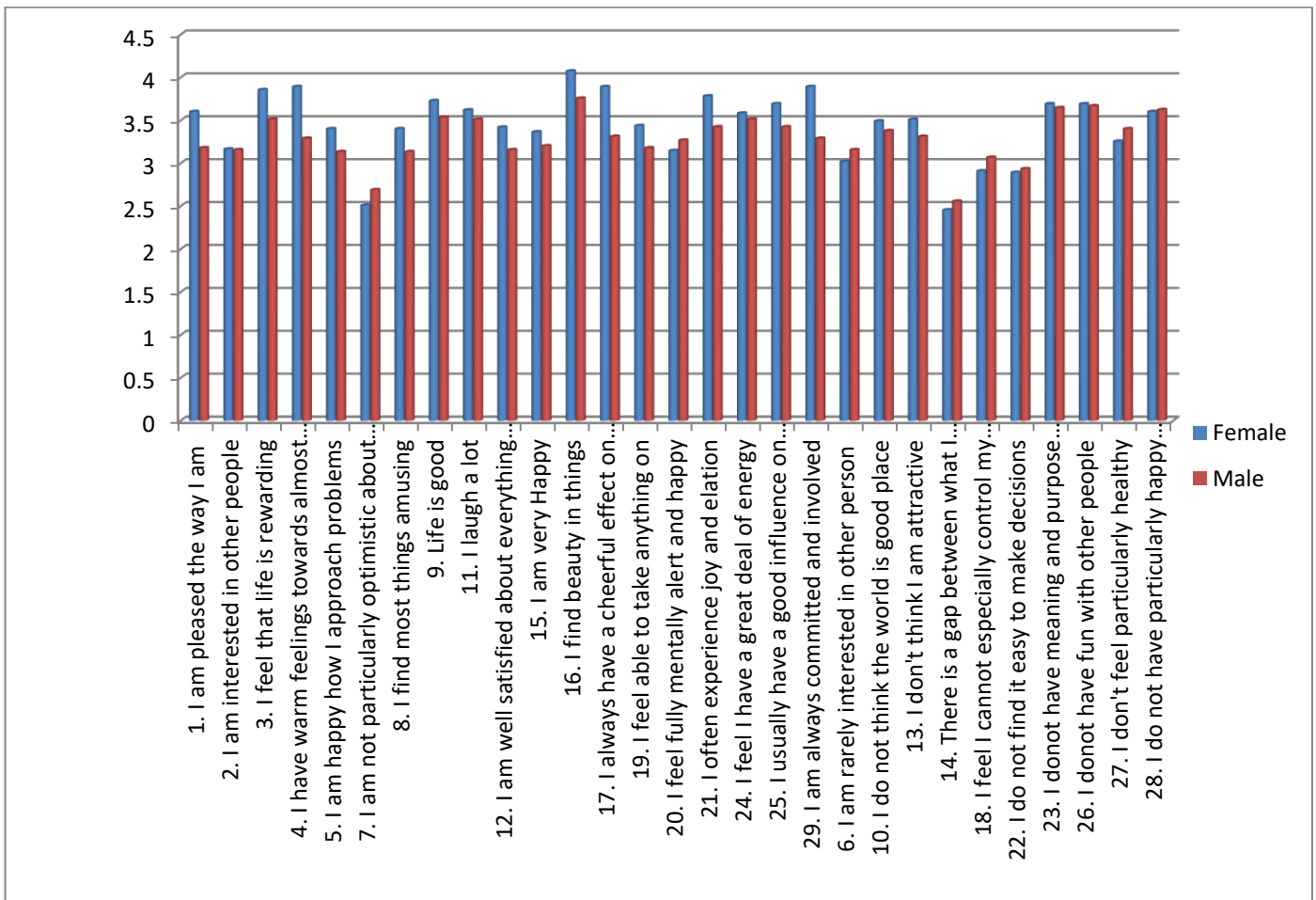
- Women showed more satisfaction with balancing personal and social obligations, which positively impacts their emotional well-being.
- Men, however, may feel that they are less successful in balancing these aspects, contributing to a lower sense of happiness.

12. Social Connections and Support

- Women's stronger social connections, as demonstrated by their higher scores in warmth and care towards others, suggest that their emotional well-being is closely tied to their relationships.
- Men's lower scores could indicate that they experience fewer social supports, which can diminish their emotional satisfaction and happiness.

13. Creativity and Innovation

- Women may feel more inclined to express themselves creatively and seek out innovative ways to solve problems.
- Men, with lower scores, may benefit from exploring more creative outlets or innovative problem-solving techniques to boost their self-esteem and emotional satisfaction.



Suggestions to Increase Happiness in Ludhiana

1. Promote Social Engagement:

- Community Events: Organizing more community events such as festivals, cultural fairs, and sports activities can foster social interactions. These events provide opportunities for people to connect, share experiences, and build friendships, which are crucial for emotional well-being (Putnam, 2000).

- Volunteer Programs: Encouraging volunteerism can enhance a sense of purpose and belonging. Programs that allow individuals to contribute to their community can lead to increased happiness levels, as helping others often results in a positive feedback loop of kindness (Dunn & Norton, 2013).

2. Enhance Mental Health Awareness:

- Workshops and Counseling Services: Providing workshops focused on mental health awareness, stress management, and coping strategies can equip individuals with the tools needed to improve their mental well-being. Access to counseling services can also help individuals deal with challenges they face (WHO, 2014).

- Promotion of Positive Psychology: Initiatives that promote positive psychology principles—such as gratitude practices, mindfulness, and resilience training—can be beneficial in enhancing overall happiness (Seligman, 2011).

3. Improve Urban Environment:

- Green Spaces: Developing parks and recreational areas can provide residents with spaces to relax, exercise, and socialize. Research shows that access to green spaces significantly correlates with higher levels of happiness (Maas et al., 2006).

- Community Clean-up Drives: Organizing clean-up drives can instill a sense of pride and ownership in the community. A cleaner environment not only improves aesthetics but also contributes to overall mental health and well-being.

4. Encourage Physical Activity:

- Fitness Programs: Implementing community fitness programs, such as yoga classes, walking groups, or sports leagues, can promote physical health, which is closely linked to mental well-being. Regular physical activity releases endorphins, often referred to as "happiness hormones" (Rebar et al., 2015).

- Safe Walking and Biking Trails: Developing safe walking and biking trails can encourage more people to engage in physical activities, improving both their physical and mental health.

5. Foster Educational Opportunities:

- Lifelong Learning Programs: Offering workshops and classes for adults to learn new skills or hobbies can enhance life satisfaction and personal growth. Learning has been shown to contribute to happiness by providing a sense of accomplishment and purpose (Diener & Biswas-Diener, 2002).

- Youth Engagement: Programs aimed at youth development can help build skills, self-esteem, and social connections, leading to happier, more productive adults.

6. Support Economic Development:

- Job Creation Initiatives: Fostering entrepreneurship and supporting local businesses can create job opportunities and enhance economic stability, leading to increased happiness. Economic well-being is strongly linked to life satisfaction (Easterlin, 2001).

- Financial Literacy Programs: Offering financial literacy workshops can help individuals manage their finances more effectively, reducing stress related to financial issues.

Conclusion

The study of Ludhiana's happiness index highlights the vital role of social, economic, and psychological factors in shaping well-being. The results show that women tend to report higher happiness levels than men,

underscoring the importance of emotional expression and social connections. While economic growth contributes to life satisfaction, the study also emphasizes that mental health and community involvement are key drivers of happiness. Future policies should prioritize mental health awareness, community-building efforts, and equitable access to resources to foster greater happiness across diverse populations in Ludhiana.

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