METHODS
DESIGN

The present investigation intends to investigate the personality (Extraversion/Introversion, Neuroticism and lie-score), authoritarianism and adjustment of rural male adults of a village of Panjab.

In the first phase a survey of drug abuse was conducted to find out the extent of prevalence of drug abuse in a village having 1000 homes. Every second household was contacted for the survey.

In the second phase out of a population of 500 subjects a comparative sample of 85 heavy drug abusers and 85 moderate drug abusers were selected, their age range being 18 to 30 years and income less than Rupees 1000 per month.

Each subject was contacted individually and administered a detailed questionnaire in addition to Eysenck's personality inventory, Bell's adjustment inventory and Verma's Authoritarian scale. Complete confidentiality with regard to the identity of each subject was maintained.

SAMPLE

The village has about 1000 houses. Every second house was included in the sample. The subjects included were only adult males. In this way 500 individuals were selected. Out of these 500 subjects, 85 heavy drug abusers and 85 moderate drug abusers matched on age and socio-economic status (income) were selected and administered the tests.
CRITERIA OF SELECTION OF SUBJECTS

1. The socio-economic status was determined on the basis of monthly average income calculated on the basis of their annual earnings. In this case the subjects with income below Rs. 1000/- were included.

2. Their age range was kept from 18 to 30 years.

3. The criteria of heavy drug abuser is one who takes three times or more in a week and moderate abuser is one who does not take the drug more than once a week.

TESTS AND QUESTIONNAIRES

In addition to a detailed questionnaire related to drug abuse the following standard psychological tests were employed in the present study.


2. Gall's Adjustment inventory (Gall, 1937)


A brief description of these tests is as follows:

1. Eysenck's Personality Inventory

   The test consists of 57 questions in all. The test has 24 items for Extraversion/Introversion and neuroticism and 9 items for Lie-scale. EPI is a descriptive instrument of the behavioural manifestations of personality. It consists of two parallel forms and lie-scale unlike Haudsley Personality
Inventory (MPI) (Eysenck, 1959; Knopf, 1962). It is thus modification of MPI for use with normal adult population.

EPI is a reliable and valid measures of the two most important dimensions of personality viz. Extraversion/Introversion (E/I) and Neuroticism (N). The test-retest reliability for EPI on two groups of normal subjects was 0.80 and 0.94 for one group, and 0.94 and 0.97 for the other groups for the combined scale of Extraversion/Introversion and neuroticism. Split half reliability was found by Spearman using Brown's Prophecy formula, which studied by Carter (1958), Vatcher (1968), Thompson (1966), Kline (1967) and Orpen (1972).

The mean scores and S.D. found by Eysenck (1959) do not differ much from those found by Das (1961), Jalota (1964) and Kline (1967). EPI has been used in different culture by Thompson (1966), Kline (1967), Rohan (1974) and Shillan (1979). Charate (1969) used EPI test on students, athletes and army executives. Sharma (1961) used EPI on tribal, rural and urban youth.

2. Bell's Adjustment Inventory

Bell's Adjustment Inventory is published in two forms, one for high school and college students, the other for adults. The student form was designed to measure adjustment in four major areas - home, health, social and emotional. The adult form provides an additional score for occupational adjustment as well. In the present study the adult form is used, however, the questions pertaining to occupational adjustment are eliminated.
The questions pertaining to each area are mixed randomly throughout the inventory. Answers are recorded by encircling 'yes' or 'No'. There are 32 questions under each of the above mentioned four areas and thus yielding a total of 128 questions.

Unlike other personality inventories, this instrument does not measure traits, but degrees of adjustment in several areas. This seems to have been done on the assumption that it would be useful to know which area is the most active source of maladjustment, which is the source of most security and satisfaction.

Authoritarian Scale (Verna et al., 1973)

This test has been developed for measuring authoritarianism. It is meant for the age group of 18-27 years. Three scales were prepared in order to measure authoritarianism. These were: Attitude towards Muslims (A.M.), Ethnocentricism (E) and Fascism (F) scales. Each of these three consisted of 30 Likert type items for the diagnosis of the attitude under scrutiny. Each item was consisted by a statement that expressed an opinion on certain social issues. The A.M. scale was phrased so as to express a subtle hostility towards Muslims, the item of E-scale related to minorities other than Muslims. The F-scale anti-democratic or fascist trends was prepared. The items were likewise classified under 9 general terms.
which consisted the anti-democratic or potentially fascistic syndrome.

This test has been used on rural and urban population. The test (V.K. Verma's) has 16 items. There is a 6 point scale which marks the degree of agreement or disagreement with each of the 16 items.

PROCEDURE

All the subjects were contacted personally and were requested to respond to the survey. The subjects were fully assured that the information will be strictly confidential. After the survey was completed, the subjects were given the tests. The following instructions were given for Eysenck's Personality Inventory, Bell's adjustment inventory. That here are some questions regarding the way you feel and act. After each question there is a space for answering 'yes' or 'No'. It represents your way of feeling or acting. Put a circle around 'yes' or 'No'. Similarly for Authoritarian scale, the subjects were told that they have to answer each question on a six point scale (from Strong Agreement to strong disagreement). The subjects were told that they should work quickly and not to spend much time over any question as we want their first reaction. Be sure not to omit any question. There are no right or wrong answer. After the instructions the subjects were administered the tests.
SCORING

The scoring of Eysenck's Personality Inventory, Bells Adjustment Inventory and Authoritarian scale was done according to the procedure given in their respective manuals.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The data were processed to yield, means, SDs, T-ratios, inter-correlations and factorial structures.