SUMMARY
The study was planned to have a detailed systematic survey of one village of Punjab. The village had primarily Jat (Sikh) population. The first step involved identification of the drug abusers and prepare them for supplying data for the study. Out of 1000 houses every second house was taken thus giving 500 subjects. Then on the basis of age and socio-economic status (income), 85 heavy abusers and 85 moderate abusers were selected and administered the tests to study the psychological dynamics of drug abuse. The following variables were included: Neuroticism, Extraversion/Introversion, Lie-scale (social desirability), Authoritarianism, adjustment (home, health, emotional, social and total adjustment, occupation adjustment was excluded) and were matched on age and social-economic status (income). Keeping in view the aim of the study the following tests were used:

1. Eysenck's Personality Inventory (1964)
2. Authoritarian Scale (Verna et al., 1973)
3. Bell's Adjustment Inventory (1937)

Means, SDo, T-ratios, inter-correlations and factor analysis were done to see the difference between the two groups. Profiles were also drawn to know the difference more clearly.

On the basis of data the following findings emerged.
1. (a) The heavy drug abusers are very high on neuroticism in comparison to moderate drug abusers.
   
   (b) No differences were found regarding extraversion between the two groups, i.e., heavy drug abusers and moderate drug abusers.
   
   (c) Significant differences were found regarding authoritarianism between two groups.
   
   (d) Both groups have similar reaction to social desirability.
   
   (e) Home adjustment of moderate abuser was better than heavy abusers.
   
   (f) No differences were found as regards health adjustment of two groups.
   
   (g) The moderate abusers were more emotionally adjusted than heavy abusers.
   
   (h) The heavy abusers were more socially adjusted than moderate abusers.
   
   (i) The intake of alcohol was significantly higher in heavy drug abusers as compared to moderate drug abusers.
   
   (j) No significant differences were seen between the two groups in the rate of intake of ganja, bhang, L.S.D., tranquilizers, etc.
   
   (k) The heavy drug abusers significantly took more miscellaneous drugs as compared to moderates.
drug abusers.

(1) The heavy drug abusers were significantly from higher income groups in comparison to moderate drug abusers.

(a) The heavy drug abusers were slightly more aged as compared to moderate drug abusers.

II. Inter-correlation matrix for heavy drug abusers and moderate drug abusers showed the following significant relationships:

For Heavy Drug Abusers

(a) Total adjustment was positively correlated with home, health, emotional adjustment and age.

(b) Home adjustment was positively correlated with health, emotional adjustment and with age.

(c) Health adjustment was positively correlated with emotional adjustment.

(d) Opium abuse was positively correlated with ganja abuse, ganja with sonyral abuse.

(e) Sonyral abuse was correlated positively with age.

For Moderate Drug Abusers

(a) Neuroticism was positively correlated with opium abuse.

(b) Authoritarianism was positively correlated with health adjustment.
(c) Total adjustment was positively correlated with health, emotional, social adjustment and with miscellaneous drug.

(d) Health adjustment was positively correlated with emotional and social adjustment.

(e) Emotional adjustment was positively correlated with social adjustment.

(f) Alcohol abuse was positively correlated with opium abuse, opium with ganja, and ganja with tranquilizers and tranquilizers were found to be positively correlated with miscellaneous drugs.

III. On factor analyzing the intercorrelation matrices, eight factors were obtained.

Conclusion

This study, in its own limited way, emphasis upon the need for social and psychological intervention at the rural level if the drug abuse has to be stopped.