



Addiction to Drugs Causes and Treatment

(A field study in the city of Baghdad)

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ABSTRACT

In the light of our tagged search (Addiction to drugs Causes and treatment), we have identified some social and anthropological theories that explain the phenomenon of drug addiction, identifying the causes and methods of treatment, prevention and the most important recommendations, the researcher presented the subject in addition to the theoretical field in addition to the field aspect when selected sample size (50) representative of the original community in practical and methodical ways, the field study found results that serve the youth of drug addicts, including helping them to accept their bitter reality a year (2003), instilling self-confidence, helping them overcome social and economic problems, also to move away from bad mental health, any change in society affects the structure of society and shows perverse patterns of behavior, such as drug addiction groups and criminal gangs, those who continue to be addicted will end up committing suicide or in prison for crimes under the influence of drugs. One of the most important findings of the research, most of the sample units are male, as they are mostly in the age group (21-23) years and that the size of large families, the number of family members (6-7) individuals, the sample units are characterized by a decline in their scientific level, the percentage of people with an average level of education, they are mostly singles, their percentage (50%) of sample size, that the sample members are characterized by economic instability often, The percentage of the number of winery (52%) of sample size, the research also found that the causes of the spread of the phenomenon of addiction to drugs according to their weights and serial sequence are: (Political, social, economic, and means of communication), as one of the important reasons for the spread of this phenomenon, the researcher came out with recommendations and suggestions to reduce this phenomenon, which can be taken by the institutions concerned to develop programs and future plans to reduce the impact on the individual, family and society through the spread of this phenomenon.

Keywords: addiction, drugs, causes, treatment.



Introduction:

The topic of our research (**drug addiction - causes and treatment**) which is one of the important topics, as the importance of our topic is that drugs have many dangers and problems that cost the world a great human and economic wealth, that the political, social and economic problems are a political product that helps spread and abuse drugs, these problems are the most dangerous social, health, and psychological phenomena that most countries of the world face at the present time, as almost a quarter of the world's population abuses some kinds of drugs, that the phenomenon is dangerous for the individual, the family and society as well, that most international statistics and data indicate an increase in drug addiction, which requires concerted efforts to reduce or eliminate this phenomenon in a practical manner according to a national plan, this abuse almost covers most sectors of society, in particular threatens the youth group, as most studies have confirmed its spread among young people, so prevention must be done before treatment, as the best way to prevent is proper upbringing.

The Problem of the research:

The problem of drug addiction is considered one of the most important problems facing society, which requires us to conduct researches and studies to confront it as academics and limit its aggravation in society due to the devastating effects this problem has on the health, economic and social levels and the negative repercussions that this has on the individual, family and society.

The Importance of the research:

Since (2003) our society has witnessed a fierce attack on its security and the future of its children, with the entry of drugs which imported from abroad, as well as their spread among different groups and classes of society, especially between the young and over young, their entry in various types with low prices to increase the size of the problem which it turns into a social phenomenon and into a complex national problem with a high economic and social cost, as the number of drug addicts is increasing according to the database of drug addiction treatment centers, because of the complication of life, increasing family problems and their reflection on the individual and society. That the political change that occurred in (2003) appeared in which there was a clear change in the systems and coordination of society, which led to a change in the joints of life, causing of the emergence of various problems in the transition phase of society from a state of stability (static) to a state of imbalance and instability (dynamic), so it takes a long time for society to return to normal case. From this standpoint, it was necessary for us as anthropologists, must pay attention to this problem in order to reach the results and recommendations to serve the individual, the family and society, in addition to that this research constitutes a scientific accumulation in this field that serves researchers and interested parties.

The Goals of the research

- 1-Learning about some theories that explain the phenomenon of drug addiction.
- 2-Knowing the nature of the change that occurred in the social structure and the reasons for the spread of drug addiction.



3-Knowing the harms of drug addiction and treatment.

4- The researcher puts some recommendations on drug addiction prevention.

The Research Hypothesis:

Changing the social structure for political, social and economic reasons and means of communication lead to the emergence of deviant behavior patterns and subcultures, including drug addiction groups.

The Research Domains:

1- Spatial domain: It is intended to define the geographical environment in which the research is conducted, which is Baghdad governorate, with its sides Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafa.

2- The human domain: It refers to the research community or the individuals who will be researched. The researcher specified conducting the research on drug addicts of all kinds, their number is (50) addicts.

3- The temporal domain: By this we mean the time limit that the researcher takes to conduct and accomplish this research, as it extended from 9/1/2017 to 1/5/2018.

The theoretical side

Chapter One: Drug addiction, causes and treatment

The first topic: Defining concepts and terminology

1- Addiction: linguistically defined as the maintenance of a substance or group of narcotic substances and cannot quitting it, when it is said that someone is a drug addict, i.e. he continues to take it (Ibn Manzur, 1955: 16). Also addiction was defined as the repeated use of a substance psychologically to the extent that the user reveals his intense preoccupation with its use, as well as reveals a helplessness or refusal to stop, it often shows symptoms of withdrawal if he stops using it (Mustafa Soueif 1996: 23).

2- Narcotics (drugs): Its definition came from the numbness of the organ, i.e. making it numb, which is the narcotic, i.e. the listless or the sluggard (Louis Maalouf, 1960: 377), also drugs were known to be a chemical substance that affects the life of the basic cells of a person and causes drowsiness, sleep and lack of consciousness accompanied by analgesia (Adel El-Demerdash, 1982: 10).

As for the psychological definition of the drug, it is any substance that leads to an organic or psychological dependence that helps to develop a readiness to suffer from disorders and mental and mental illnesses (Abdullah Al-Sayed Askar, 1985: 25).

The narcotic substances which criminalized by the Iraqi legislator are of two types that grow on the ground, including hemp and poppy plants, Qaat and synthetic drugs that are manufactured by humans and are prebared and forbidden manufacture except for those officially sanctioned (Sabah Karam Shaaban, 1984: 96).

The most important types of drugs: -

1- **Hemp (marijuana):** It generates a deadly disease that threatens community members and entire societies. The narcotic substance in hashish was called cannabis wick is abundant in India and some parts of the Arabian Peninsula. It is taken orally or by smoking, as it is the most common (Faraj Zahran, 1983: 236).



2- **Opium and poppy:** Opium comes from poppy which is cultivated in Egypt, its most important derivatives (heroin, al-kadyen, and morphine), it is taken by smoking method or under the tongue for a long time, it is taken to swim in the world of imagination and get a euphoria that soon comes down, opium is a toxic substance (Youssef Mansour, 1983: 520).

3- **Cocaine:** It is one of the most important and dangerous white drugs, as it is taken by smelling, it weakens determination and leads to crime, so delusions seize him and becomes incapable of seeking a livelihood, sometimes it leads to psychological disturbances with cold limbs and then death by suffocation (Ahmed bin Hajar Al Boutay Al-Bontay, 1978)

4- **Qaat:** when a person takes it, he feels a sense of happiness and forgets his hunger and pains, when he has an ecstasy, thoughts and memories come to him, the movements are easy for him, his words become unconnected, his pupil expands, the heart beating increase, blood pressure increases, then he reaches the stage of extreme fatigue and much sleep.

5- **Hallucinogenic drugs:** It is a group of substances that cause deception of sight and hearing and disturb the senses and emotions (Ahmad bin Hajar Al Boutay Al Nabati, 1978: 224-225.).

The second topic: The previous studies

1-Iraqi Study:

The study tagged (the use of narcotic pills and hallucinogenic drugs (their factors and effects) by researcher Afrah Jassem Al-Azzawi, as this study revealed the social factors that help directly or indirectly in pushing a person to abuse, the researcher used the field survey method for the purpose of collecting data from a sample about (200) respondents from drug users, the study concluded that most of the users are from the age group (18-29) years, who are the most in the sample, that the percentage of singles in the sample was (83%) that (80%) of the respondents had a very weak monthly income, that the social background of urban respondents is the majority and that the size of their families ranges between (8-or more), this study provides us with relevance to the subject of our research, which deals with the reasons that drive some individuals in society to become addicted to drugs, including economic and cultural (Afrah Jassim Al-Azzawi, 2001: 92-93).

2- Arabian study: -

The study tagged (The problem of dealing with drugs) by Dr. Abdel Moneim Mohamed Badr (Abdel Moneim Mohamed Badr, 1987: 42), in this study Dr. Abdel Moneim addressed the roots of the problem of dealing with drugs in an attempt to search for a solution to it with the personal circumstances that surrounding the abuser, the study was conducted on a sample size about(102) respondents in (Buraidah) prison in Saudi Arabia. The researcher used a comprehensive survey method by interviewing respondents. The study came out that (98) respondents were from the age group (20-50) years, that (79%) of the respondents had limited education, ranging from those with a primary certificate to intermediate schooling, that their economic level was mostly average, that (66) respondents were unmarried and (96%) used narcotic pills, the reasons behind that were bad friends, leisure and boredom, Dr.



Abdel Moneim's study is consistent with our research into these reasons that led most of the sample members to addiction, except for the economic and cultural environment surrounding them (Abdel Moneim Muhammad Badr, 1987: 43).

3- Foreign study: -

The study tagged (Opium Addiction in Chicago) by the American Sociologist (Day), in this study the researcher examined the characteristics of the neighborhoods areas in which the phenomenon of drug abuse is widespread, as the researcher found that most of the residential areas in which opium addiction is widespread in the city of Chicago are the most deprived, poor, and densely populated, in which the level of education is low and where family disintegration prevails, that in these neighborhoods, juvenile delinquency, crime, unemployment, and prostitution crimes are common, as they have the highest death rates among children due to tuberculosis, also most of their families are fractured, also, these societies are characterized by high population density and population instability (Day, Addaman, 1985, p. 44), this study is consistent with our research in some of the reasons mentioned above, due to the social change factor that has occurred in our society and in the contemporary family in particular from economic reasons with the culture of the environment surrounding the individuals.

The third topic: the theories that explain the phenomenon of drug addiction in the society

1- Psychoanalytic theory: explains the phenomenon of drug addiction in an individual:

(Sigmund Freud) is considered the founder of this theory as he is a doctor for patients who suffer from nervous and mental disorders, through his knowledge of the issues of his patients, he came up with this theory, this theory considers that addiction is a self-treatment method that a person uses to satisfy his unconscious childish needs, the addict is a sick person (psycho-physical) disturbed to fix the instinctive energy in the mouth area, among these negative states that appear on the addicted person are the stabilizing qualities as the child grows and getting elder, thus showing his personality traits of fixation, including dependency negativity and the inability to tolerate psychological tension, frustration and personality disorder in particular (Adel Al-Demerdash, 1982: 30).

2- Learning theory: explains the phenomenon of drug addiction in society:

This theory believes that substance abuse and addiction to it is a behavior that a person learns who feels anxious and stressed continuously, so he takes alcohol or a drug to feel calm for a very short time, this feeling is considered support for consuming these substances for many times, with the continued abusing, the person learns to take these substances to relieve the annoying symptoms, because of the negative effects that do not appear immediately, but they range in different periods, it is known that in the theory of learning whenever the time interval between the individual's behavior and the negative result is small behavior support weakens, that if the addict felt nauseous immediately after taking the drug, he would feel alienated from it and stop taking it (Adel El-Demerdash, 1982: 41). One of the causes of his addiction is also learning at first and then being prepared for the person or the process of imitation of a bad friend, by continuous influence through the culture of the social



environment in which this person lives, which encourages the deviant behavior (Abdulaziz Ali Gharib, 1429 AH: 6). (Smart) proved in 1971 in a study of it that the parents' use of sedatives in the family and others on an ongoing basis leads to the child and to adulthood learning to use the same substances, it turns in the future to a person addicted to them, the study showed that (60%) of the children use the same materials that the family uses through the learning process (Afaf Muhammad Abdel Moneim, 2008: 5).

3- Functional constructivism theory: Explains the phenomenon of drug addiction in society

The functional constructivist anthropologists believe that the change in the social structure is not just a change in the elements or features of culture, but the change that must be taken care of it, it is the transformation that occurs on that compound that we call the social structure (Ahmed Abu Zaid, 1966: 279), change is a substitution for buildings and jobs, also for the social order to achieve its survival, it must achieve its goals, be integrated, and build new values, if the social system is not able to achieve these goals, it faces a revolution, just as the new building must conform to the laws and deviation of society, Parsons has linked the socio-cultural change as structural variation, meaning that the process of changing society and its systems is related to changing values and trends followed by behavior change, meaning that new behavioral models and certain trends appear, such as those appearing in developed and industrial societies (Bahaa Al-Din 1975: 228-229). This is reflected in the educational formation, which is the method of treatment that the family follows towards its children, especially parents, whether it is a punishment or reward that has a great impact on building their personalities. Therefore, their treatment of their children is required to be fair in order to satisfy their emotional needs, so that they do not seek in their belonging to deviant subcultures such as gangs or group drug addiction to satisfy this need, which is the need for sympathy, tenderness, the need to belong to the group, as a person is a social being in his formation (Nahida Abdel-Karim Hafez 1998: 46).

The fourth topic: the causes of spreading the drug addiction phenomenon

First: the political reasons: that the change of the political system in Iraq in (2003) led to a change in other systems within the social structure, as in the seventies and mid-eighties, Iraq was one of the cleanest countries in the world in the area of drug abuse and promotion for it, according to the data of the United Nations and the Drug Control Committee, that the name of Iraq was not mentioned as a country suffering from this phenomenon, rather, "Iraq was absent from the meetings and if he attended, he is looking at only. The problem of the spread of drug abuse in Iraqi society after the US occupation has greatly exacerbated due to the loose borders, especially if we know that Iraq is surrounded by producing and consuming countries (Zakaria Shaheen, the Internet), the destruction does not affect human life and natural resources, but rather leads to great societal changes, foremost of which are juvenile delinquency, prostitution, mental and psychological diseases, trading and drug abuse, as the basis of the statement is based on a systematic analysis that confirms that the individual's separation from his primary ties and the weakness of his belonging to the



local community, the subcultures in cases of crisis push him to associate with the institutions and groups he deals with, if he does not have the opportunity to connect, loyalty, a sense of exclusivity and selfness, this pushes him to search and submit to deviant groups, which leads him to achieve unlawful gains (Adnan Yassin Mustafa 1998: 120).

Second: The social causes: The theory of the social analysis of personality in the interpretation of deviant behavior is based on the analysis of personality according to a dynamic social approach whose support dynamic social approach underpinned by recognition of the effects that primary groups achieve or have in building the personality of the individual during the normalization process, as well as the recognition of the nature of the social structure in which these processes take place, that primary groups develop in the individual's personality a distinct psychological formation, so that the personality is formed in the end from the sum of these psychological formations, when the effect of a group prevails and its effect acquires the character of depth in the character of the individual, the psychological acquired formation from this group prevails over the formation of the personality, as he organizes these psychological formations and determines the individual's behavior in different situations, according to the opinions of (Bailey) with the theory of internal and external controls, as he emphasized the presence of the factors that weaken self-control and others weaken social control, the first type represents the psychological disorder that accompanies the individual or the mental illness that he suffers, characterized by ignorance and naivety, or his indulging in bad habits such as drug addiction and other psychological factors (Muhammad Aref, 1975: 400), as this is what happened in our society after (2003) when a change occurred in the political system within the social structure of our Iraqi society.

Third: Economic reasons: The economic development and industrial development is represented in the development of industry, which in turn leads for changing trends and values of individuals, acquiring standards and values which related to the industrial work, it seems that life in the modern era has been complicated by scientific progress and the introduction of the machine with all its weight in people's lives, also all forms of the class struggle are phenomena that have left behind many tragedies (Muhammad Ghanim Al-Rumaihi, 1975: 111). Perhaps the low standard of living of the family prevents the positive role of the family in determining the personality pattern of the children through exercising its role as a means of social control in society, this is what drives some children to escape from their bitter reality, the withdrawal process may be a defensive mechanism for the human being (Khaled Al-Jabri, 1997: 5), so it is through drug use and then addiction to them because they reject the reality in which they live, this is what happened after the change that occurred in our Iraqi society after the events of (2003), so society turned from a static state to a dynamic state, i.e. from a stable state to a state of rapid change, imbalance and stability in all its consistency.

Fourth: Means of Communication: The spread of different means of communication in society has a role in linking urban, rural areas and remote areas as well as linking our society with the outside world to acquire new cultures



(Muhammad Ghanim Al-Rajhi, 1977: 7), also, our society has a peculiarity that helped the media play an important role in influencing the behavior of our youth, including the high rate of illiteracy, the false fascination with Western civilization and the attempt to imitate it, reliance on programs and films that display values and principles that diminish with the values of our society, it is no secret that our Iraqi society suffers from a lack of recreational places to spend their spare time (Ahmed Mahmoud Zabadi and others, 1989, 35). That the change that occurred in the aspect of modern technologies such as mobile phones and the many satellite channels through the television screen have generated new values through imitation and simulation by belonging to the subculture of deviant behavior and through the opinion of (Cohen) who is the first to use this idea, which it is his way in the traditional life of male youth gangs, which is fully involved in the problems they participate in, because of their status in building society from the general class who live in urban cities and this is a microcosm of what happened in our society after the year (2003) .

The harms of drug addiction

A- Health harms:

- 1- Nervous system damage, nerve cell atrophy, and brain damage.
- 2-Damages to the digestive system, such as persistent nausea and continuous fatal bleeding (Internet, 2017).
- 3-Respiratory system damage, as addiction is linked to tuberculosis and types of cancers.
- 4-Damages in perception, remembering, thinking and feeling persecuted.
- 5-Delirium and delusion, such as suspicion, the abuser may suspect and illusion that they will poison him with food.
- 6- Psychological, mental, nervous, and organic damage to the body (Adel Sadiq, 2003: 10).

B-The Social Harms:

- 1- Separation of individuals from their families.
- 2- Neglecting the abuser to his family as caring for his children, wife and family.
- 3- An atmosphere of tension, discord, fear and anxiety prevails in the family.
- 4-Family disintegration.
- 5- Addiction leads to death, suicide, crime and delinquent behavior (Internet, 2017).

C- Economic Harms:

- 1-Lack of production at the individual level.
- 2- Government spending on hospitals and prisons.
- 3- Displacement of family members and delinquency of children as a result of the family's need.
- 4- Forming additional institutions for the purpose of fighting this social scourge.
- 5- Smuggling the national currency through purchasing these toxins and distributing them among members of society.

D- Security Harms:

- 1-Losing young people after their addiction.
- 2- The spread of criminal gangs, mostly of addicts.



3- Spoiling the belief and minds of young people, their perversion, and their exploitation in terrorist operations.

4-The increase in kidnappings and assassinations by drug addicts.

5- The security and stability in society was undermined by addicts.

6- The emergence of new patterns of crime in society, including the trade in human organs for the purpose of obtaining money to buy drugs, the trade of children and women, by smuggling them outside the country in exchange for money through gangs of drug addicts.

The fifth topic: drug addiction treatment:

Treatment means the presence of the addict in a typical clinic for the treatment of addiction, in accordance with his personality and degree of addiction, he should also choose the appropriate psychological therapeutic method and rehabilitate him in order to return to society as a useful member in it (Hamed Abdel Salam Zahran, 2005: 85).

The most important steps of treatment are:

1- Providing advice and guidance to the abuser so that we can reach with him to a level that he understands his case, accepts and acknowledges that he needs a health institution to get rid of addiction, when he has a desire to do so, it will help us in the success of the treatment process and not return to the state of addiction in the future.

2 - He must be admitted to a hospital or sanatorium because he needs to withdraw the drug from the addict's body, rehabilitating him to society because he is often losing will and cannot be trusted, so he must be under supervision and health care.

3- Educating the family and urging them on keeping of the addict away during the treatment period about family problems and the problems of daily life, because most patients suffer from problems in family relations, including indifference, rejection, lack of interest or cruel treatment and corporal punishment, especially since most of the addicts, their families are dominated by conflict, anxiety, tension, and family disintegration sometimes (Muhammad Berri Ibrahim and Issa 1994: 50).

4- The addict needs psychological treatment and also needs psychological sessions to find out the motives of his behavior and the influencing factors behind this behavior and painful experiences, replacing them with pleasant experiences through his psychological treatment and rehabilitation to return to society as a beneficial and not harmful member (Adel Al-Demerdash, 1982: 46).

5- Keeping the addict away from the groups that encourage him to addiction during the treatment period, by improving the social environment and urging the addict to move away from those groups that generate a sense of anxiety, failure and frustration, so that it becomes an easy prey for these groups to exercise psychological pressures to achieve their goals and crimes.

6- Many addicts suffer from a lack of nutrients, so this deficiency must be compensated by a healthy, balanced diet, vitamins, and exercise to regenerate damaged cells in his body (Internet, 2015: 3).

7- Helping those who have been treated by getting job opportunities to realize himself, in addition to his being busy with work that keeps him away from boring leisure time and a return to addiction again.



The Field Side

The Second Chapter

The first topic: The research methodology and the scientific procedures

This topic includes three important axes, the first is concerned with selecting the statistical sample which approved in the research, the second includes the means of data collection, while the third axis includes scheduling data and conducting statistical applications on them, then analyzing and interpreting them and commenting on the results of that data.

The first axis: designing the statistical sample and methods of selection:

The design of the statistical sample requires from the researcher several things to define and focus about it in a specific geographical area without others (Ihssan Muhammad Al-Hassan and Abdel-Moneim Al-Hasani, 1982: 154). The researcher follows the following steps:

1- Determining the sample size and testing its reliability:

The sample is divided into two parts, which are the restricted, organized or limited sample (Quota Sample) , that the random sample (Rand on Sample), as for the random sample, it is the model that is chosen by the random method which is often representative of the research community, it reflects the data and facts that characterize it, it is the method that gives all sample units an equal opportunity to be chosen by chance, the researcher has used them for the purpose of accuracy and credibility (Ihsan Muhammad al-Hassan and Abdel-Moneim Abdul-Hussein Zwaini, 1982 : 155).

Therefore, our research sample must be representative to the research community with its various economic, social and cultural advantages, since our research deals with drug addicts, the study community represents the addicts which present in the city of Baghdad, as it is a somewhat homogeneous society in its characteristics, the researcher used the law (C, AMoser) (C. Amoser) in measuring the required sample size, as mentioned below:

$$N.D = \frac{P^2m}{PS^2D} \quad (C.Amoser, 1967 : 15)$$

$$PS^2 = \frac{\text{The Confidence limit}}{\text{The degree of statistical significance at the confidence level of 95\%, 99\%}}$$

After that, we chose a confidence level (95%) with a degree of statistical significance (1.96), since the research community is homogeneous, therefore, the standard deviation of the research community is equal to (10) as the confidence limit is (2) after that we substitute the symbols of the equation to obtain the sample size as follows:



$$ND = \frac{P^2M}{PS^2D} \quad (\text{C.Amoser, 1967: 15})$$

Confidence limit

The degree of statistical significance at the confidence level of 95%, 99%

Noting that $PS^2 = 2$

$$PS^2D = \frac{2(2)}{1.96}$$

$$PS^2D = 2$$

$$ND = \frac{2(10)}{2} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \text{ the size of community}$$

As for the test of its validity, it will be as follows:

$$Y = S + 1.96 \frac{S}{8}$$

$$Y = 24.1 + 1.96 \frac{S}{8}$$

The researcher adopted the negative value 23.6 and used the law (Test) to test the reliability of the sample by its representation of the community as follows:

$$T = \frac{S - \bar{S}}{N^2}$$

$$T = 1.6$$

After testing the significance of the significant variable between the arithmetic mean of the sample ages and the arithmetic mean of the ages of the study community, we did not find a significant difference between them at the level of confidence (95%) because the result is (1.6) lesser than the tabular value (1.96), accordingly, the sample is valid by its representation of the researched community.

The second axis: The data collection tools:

After the researcher completed the sample testing process, she identified the tools for collecting data from the respondents, so she used the questionnaire, the interview and finally the Simple observation) (Abdul Basit Muhammad Hassan, 1971: 544). As for the design of the form, it went through several stages, namely:

1- The exploratory sample: The purpose of the exploratory sample is to identify the causes and treatment of drug addiction. It was in the form of open questions, it distributed to the respondents, then these answers were organized in the form of a questionnaire.

2- The veracity of the form: It indicates the extent for achieving the goal for which it was set for the sake of it (Amer Ibrahim Al-Qandilji, 1993: 44-45), the validity of the questionnaire was verified by presenting it to an arbitration council in the Department of Special Needs Care Techniques and Specialists in Psychology and Mental Health



to determine the validity of the items of the questionnaire, as the researcher took the modifications and additions which are preferred by the arbitrators.

3- The Stability of the questionnaire: refers to consistency and obtaining the same results in the multiple times that it is applied to individuals themselves. If the second application of the scale indicates the same results as indicated by the first application of a specific group of individuals, then the form becomes stable and after the form is completed it is applied on a sample its size (10) respondents and then it has been emptied after (15) day after the first questionnaire, we also emptied the information in tables from the second questionnaire of the researcher and extracted the stability factor by using Pearson's law, the result was the total correlation coefficient (0.9). This value was considered sufficient for the stability of the form.

The third axis: The basic data for sample units:

Table (1) shows the distribution of the sample members according to gender

Data Gender	Repetition	Percentage
Males	46	%92
Females	4	%8
Total	50	%100

In Table (1) it appears that most of the respondents are males and that the percentage of males is greater than the percentage of females, where the first reached to (92%) while the second reached to (8%). If we search for the reason, we find that the nature of pressure exerted on females in our Iraqi society prevents the emergence of the appeared cases though exist.

2- Age groups: -

Table (2) shows the distribution of the sample members according to age groups

Ages Data	Repetition	Percentage
(17-15)	5	%10
(20-18)	15	%30
(23-21)	20	%40
(26-24)	10	%20
Total	50	%100

In Table (2) our field study indicates that (5) respondents out of a total of (50) respondents (10%) are from the age group (15-17), and (15) respondents with a percentage reached to (30%) are from the category (18- 20) that (20) respondents, with a percentage about (40%), their age group (21-23), finally (10) respondents confirmed that (20%) of the total (50) respondents whose ages ranged between (24-26) years and Table No. (2) is showing that. Noting that the arithmetic mean for the ages of the sample units is (24) years, while the standard deviation is (1.6) years, we conclude that the majority of the sample members are young people and they are the



most vulnerable groups to addictive behavior due to poor social status, low economic status and lack of cultural awareness, which makes these groups escape from the bitter reality to the world of the unconscious. So our research is consistent with the previous study of the researcher, Afrah Jassim, since one of the causes of addiction is the economic factor (Afrah Jassim Al-Azzawi, 2001, 92).

3- The families' size of the sample units: -

Table () showing 3- The size of the families' of the sample units: -

Data Family size	Repetition	Percentage
(3-2)	5	%10
(5-4)	10	%20
(7-6)	20	%40
(8- and more)	15	%30
Total	50	%100

The size of the family is one of the important social variables because when the size of the family become larger, the needs and requirements of its members increased. In Table (3), (5) respondents answered, with a percentage about (10%), that the size of their families (2-3) members, as (10) respondents with a percentage about (20%) the size of their families (4-5) individuals, while (20) respondents with a percentage (40%) the size of their families ranged between (6-7) individuals. Finally, (15) respondents answered the percentage about (30%) of the size of their family (8 or more) members. The sample was characterized by the large size of their families, as this weakens the provision of all family requirements and weakens interest in its members, which drives them to search for a group to which they belong, such as drug addiction gangs, Noting that the arithmetic mean of family size is (7) members and the standard deviation is (1). Our study converges with the previous study of Dr. Abdel Moneim Muhammad Badr with the causes that drive addiction, which are the economic and social conditions surrounding the addict.

4- The educational level of the sample units: -

Table (4) shows the educational level of the sample units

Data Educational level	Repetition	Percentage
Primary	12	%24
Intermediate	24	%48
Secondary	10	%20
University	4	%8
Total	50	%100

From table (4) we found that (12) respondents were (24%) with a primary education level, then followed them (24) respondents at a percentage (48%) of addicts with an intermediate educational level, which represents the highest percentage, then (10) respondents come, about (20%) have a secondary education level, finally the answers



(4) female university students who are addicted to drugs and their percentage are (8%). Basing on these data, we point out that drug addiction increases with the lower of the educational level of addicts, this in itself is a major factor in the spread of addiction among low-education youth, here, our study coincides with the study of the social scientist (Day) in (the study of opioid addiction in Chicago), which confirmed the low educational level of addicts.

1- The Profession of the sample members: -

Table (5) shows the Profession of the sample members- :

Data Profession of the sample members:	Repetition	Percentage
Officer	2	%4
Gainer	26	%52
Unemployed	15	%30
retired	7	%14
Total	50	%100

It appears from table (5) that the number of respondents who answered (yes) (2) respondents out of the sample size of (50) respondents by (4%) are employed , (26) respondents by (52%) are earners, as for the unemployed from work, their number reached to (15) respondents , their percentage (30%), finally (7) from retired persons as their percentage (14%) from addicts. It is clear to us that drug addiction is one of the reasons for the economic level, as those with fixed and stable income are the lowest in their percentage. Here, the economic factor acts as one of the causes of drug addiction, that our current study meets the previous study of the researcher, Afrah Jassim. As the economic factor is one of the causes of drug addiction.

6- The Marital status of the sample members:

Table (6) shows marital status of the sample members

Data marital status	Repetition	Percentage
Single	25	%50
Married	18	%36
Separated	5	%10
Widower	2	%4
Total	50	%100

It appears from table (6) that most of the sample members are (single) unmarried, as their number (25) respondents and their percentage (50%) of the sample size, followed by married persons, their number (18) respondents, and their percentage (36%), as for the separated, their number was (5), their percentage was (10%), finally the widowers who lost his wife due to death, there were two and their percentage was (4%), so it appears to us that marital status is one of the reasons for the increase in the



number of addicts, due to the psychological instability in forming stable families, a sense of belonging, emotional and emotional stability.

Second: The Specialized data:

7- The type of the substance that the addict consumes among the sample members

Table (7) shows the type of the substance that the addict consumes among the sample members

Data type of the substance	Repetition	Percentage
Smoking hashish	12	%24
Tablets	25	%50
Cocaine	4	%8
alcohol	7	%14
other kinds	2	%4
Total	50	%100

It is noticed from Table No. (7) that the most common type is narcotic tablets, where the number of individuals who are addicted (25) respondents and their percentage (50%), then addiction to smoking poppy, their number (12) respondents and their percentage (24%), followed by addiction to alcohol and their number (7) respondents and their percentage (14%) came cocaine, their number (4) and their percentage (8%) Finally, other types came and counted them (2) their percentage (4%), all of which affect mental processes and cause various problems in the family and society, that most of the people who seek help are family owners, as they have individuals in need of their care, but after addiction, they have become individuals who need care and treatment.

8- The reasons behind drug addiction

First: the political causes of drug addiction:

Table (8) shows the political causes of drug addiction

Data political causes	Yes	No	Total
1- The wars that Iraq fought and their impact on community members helped the phenomenon of drug addiction to spread.	47	3	50
2- The political change in (2003) was accompanied by a change in the building of society, its values and morals that had an impact on the spread of drug addiction.	49	1	50
3- The geographical location of Iraq, as it is surrounded by producing and consuming countries, and the length of the loose borders between them help increase the spread of drug trade.	48	2	50
4- Financial and administrative corruption. Weak enforcement of the laws penalizing drug abusers, traffickers	46	4	50



and promoters of drugs helped spread it.			
5- Corrupt youth's minds and control them by spreading the phenomenon of drug addiction that increases crime and their behavioral deviations.	40	10	50
6- The wars that Iraq fought and their impact on community members helped the phenomenon of drug addiction to spread.	30	20	50

It is clear from table (8) that the wars that the Iraqi society fought and the psychological conditions that accompanied these wars with their effects which helped to increase the spread of drug addiction, so (47) respondent answered the first reason with (yes), while three respondents answered (no). The reason states that the political change after (2003) was accompanied by a change in the social structure of Iraqi society, because it affected the rest of the systems that make up the social structure for the second reason, the answer with (yes) was (49) respondents, while the answers with (no) one the respondent . As for the third reason, which stipulated that the geographical location of Iraq, surrounded by producing and consuming countries, the length of the loose borders between them helped spread the phenomenon of drugs. while for the fourth reason, which emphasized that financial and administrative corruption and weak enforcement of penalties laws for users, promoters and merchants helped spread them, the answers were (46) respondents said (Yes), while four respondents answered with (No). As for the fifth reason, which emphasized about the corruption of young people's minds and control them through spreading the phenomenon of drug addiction, which helps to increase crime and deviant behavior, (40) respondents agreed with the answer (yes), while ten respondents answered (no), finally, the answer of (30) respondents was (yes) about the reason that emphasized the weakness of family and security oversight in places where young people were present, which helped the presence of promoters, sellers and traders in those places, while the answers with (no) were (20) respondents, that those places are places of gym, places of exercise, places for rest, such as cafes, restaurants, hotels, and other places of their presence, noting that the total size of (50) subjects is the size of the researched sample, which confirms that political reasons have a role in the spread of the phenomenon of drug addiction.

Second: The Social Causes:

Table (9) Shows the respondents' opinion about the social causes of drug addiction

Social causes	Data		
	Yes	No	Total
1- The addict lacks a sense of stability in the family.	45	5	50
2- Bad experiences that the addict went through.	30	20	50
3- Losing a good example in the family.	35	15	50
4- Feeling neglected as a member of the family.	40	10	50
5- Psychological disturbances due to the crises they went through during their lives.	48	2	50



6- Trauma that helped addiction to losing a loved one.	20	30	50
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Table No. (9) shows us that the sample units of (50) respondents went through social conditions prior to the state of addiction, including (drug addict lacks stability within the family), where (45) respondents answered yes, while (5) respondents answered (No) On this item. As for those who answered with (yes) to the item that affirms that (the bad experiences which the addict experienced) was one of the social causes that led him to addiction, their number reached to (30) respondents, those who answered (no) their number reached (20) respondents, as for those who answered (yes) about the item (loss of a good example in the family), there were (35) respondents, those who answered (no) their number (15) respondents, while the answers (yes) to the item (feeling neglected as a member of Family) (40) respondents and those who answered with (No) (10) respondents, as for those who answered (yes) to the item (psychological disorders due to the crises they had experienced), their number was (48) respondents, as two respondents answered (no), finally, (20) respondents answered (yes) to the item (exposing them to psychological trauma by losing a person dear to them), as the answer of (30) respondents was (no) from the total sample size of (50) respondents.

Third: The Economic causes:

Table (10) shows the respondents 'opinion on the economic causes of drug addiction

economic causes	Data	Yes	No	Total
1- The complexity of modern life has led to a decrease in the standard of living.		49	1	50
2- Changing family attitudes and values in educating their children.		40	10	50
3- The low economic level pushes children to work and leave education.		30	20	50
4- Economic change and unemployment in society helped spread drugs.		45	5	50
5- The class struggle in our society pushed young people to flee their bitter reality to drug addiction.		48	2	50
6- The diversity of narcotic substances and the low prices made them easy to obtain.		46	4	50

Table (10) showed us the opinion of the respondents on the economic causes behind drug addiction through their answers to the items. (49) respondents answered (yes) to the item (The complexity of modern life has led to a decrease in the standard of living) as one respondent answered (No), as for the answer to the item (changing attitudes and family values in the education of its children) due to the difficulty of life, school supplies and the lack of awareness of its children, which led to a decrease in their education, (40) respondents answered (yes) while (10) respondents answered (no), as for the item (economic change and unemployment helped spread drugs), (45)



respondents answered (yes), while (5) respondents answered (no). as for the item (class struggle pushed young people to flee from their bitter reality to drug addiction), (48) respondents answered (Yes), while two respondents answered (no), finally, the respondents 'answer about the item (the diversity of narcotic substances and the low prices made it easier to obtain them) (46) respondents answered (yes), while (4) respondents answered (no).

Fourth: Means of Communication

Table (11) shows the respondents 'opinion on means of communication one of the causes of drug addiction

means of communication	Data	Yes	No	Total
1- The cultural invasion after the events (2003) helped increase the spread of drug addiction.		45	5	50
2- The emergence of modern communication technologies helped in the acquisition of negative cultures and behaviors.		49	1	50
3- Youth involvement in sub-cultures of deviant behavior through imitation and simulation of what is shown on satellite screens.		40	10	50
4- The exchange of cultures between peoples through youth travel, ease of electronic communication and programs directed at negative youth groups.		48	2	50
5- The false fascination with Western civilization and the attempt to imitate and rely on negative programs and films.		43	7	50
6- The emergence of new values adopted by families that are inconsistent with the values of our society, including places where youth gather and without following their children to spend their spare time		30	20	50

Through the numbered table (11) we found that the cultural invasion after the events of (2003) helped to increase the spread of drug addiction, as (45) respondents answered (yes) to this item, while (5) respondents answered (no), also (the emergence of modern communication technologies helped to acquire negative cultures and behaviors), (49) respondents answered this item with (yes), while one respondent answered with (no), as for the item that affirms (youth involvement in subcultures of deviant behavior through education by imitation and imitation), (40) respondents answered with (yes), while (10) respondents answered (no), as for the item that affirms that (exchange of cultures between peoples through movement between countries, ease of electronic communication and programs directed at young people, the negative ones) were answered with (yes) (48) respondents and (no) two respondents out of the sample size of (50) respondents, in addition, the item (false fascination with Western civilization and the attempt at imitation and reliance on declining programs and films) answered by (43) respondents with (yes) and (7) respondents with (no), finally the item (the emergence of new values adopted by families that are inconsistent with the values of our society, including places The youth gathered without following their children to spend their leisure time) that the



exploiters of these places used their goods of narcotic substances. (30) respondents agreed on this item and answered (yes), while (20) respondents answered (no).

Table (12) shows the respondents' opinions of the (50) respondents regarding the reasons that led to the change in the socio-political, social and economic structure, and the means of communication that led them to become addicted to drugs, which are placed on the five-point Lecard scale.

Data The reasons that Driven into addiction	T K H Strongly agree 4	T K Agree 3	T M Neutral 2	T L Don't Agree 1	T L G Strongly Disagree Zero	Sample size	Sport wieght
1- Political reasons.	40	4	2	1	3	50	89
2- Economic reasons.	35	5	2	3	5	50	80
3- Social reasons.	30	10	3	5	2	50	81
4- Means of Communication.	25	13	7	4	1	50	79

Table (13) represents the hierarchy of the mathematical weights for drug addiction causes on the five-point Likud scale

N.	On Drugs	The Hierarchy	mathematical weights
1	Political reasons	1	89
2	Social reasons	2	81
3	Economic reasons	3	80
4	Means of communication	4	79

The Research hypothesis:

We found that changing the social structure for political, social and economic reasons, the means of communication affect the spread of drug addiction, according to what came by examining the hypothesis in a law consisting of five points.

9- The addict's desire to be treated for drug addiction:

Table (14) shows the respondents' desire to be treated for drug addiction

Data respondents' desire to be treated for drug addiction	Repetition	Percentage
Yes	48	%96
No	2	%4
Total	50	%100

Table (14) shows us, through our field study, that the majority of the respondents (48) and their percentage (96%) are respondents with a desire to get rid of drug addiction, whereas, two respondents answered (no) that their percentage (4%) out of the sample size of (50) respondents, as this is a positive indication to help in the success of the treatment process.



10- The respondent's opinion about the treatment steps

Table (15) shows the respondent's opinion about treatment steps, totaling (50) respondents

respondent's opinion about treatment	Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage
1- Making the decision to stop being addicted to drugs.	49	%98	1	%2
2- Asking for help from someone close to yourself.	45	%90	5	%10
3- Going to clinics or hospitals for the purpose of confidential drug addiction treatment.	48	%96	2	%4
4- Occupy the free time with work and worship.	35	%70	15	%30

It appears from Table (10) that most of the respondents agreed on the most important treatment steps, by presenting the first step to the respondents (making the decision to stop addiction) which agreed by (49) respondents as their percentage (98%), as for those who agreed on the second step (asking for help from someone close to yourself), they answered with (yes) (45) respondents at a percentage reached to (90%), as for the step (going to clinics or hospitals for the purpose of confidential treatment of drug addiction), the answers with (yes) were (48) respondents at a percentage reached to (96%), as for those who answered the last step (occupying free time with work and worship) with (Yes), their number was (35) respondents, at a percentage about (70%). Our current study is consistent with previous studies with the treatment steps mentioned in the above table.

The second topic: The Results and recommendations

1- Our field study shows that most of the sample members are males, as the percentage of males to females reached (92%), which confirms the reality of the absolute negative freedom of males with the pressure that exerted on females in our society, which prevents the emergence of cases in females even if they exist in society.

2- Our field study showed that most of the sample members are from the age group (21-23) years and by (40%), that this group is subject to treatment and change.

3- Our field study found the size of the families of the respondents. Most of the sample members were families (6-7) as their percentage (40%). These families are large and whose members need physical and psychological care, which drives their members to search for a group to which they belong such as groups of drug addiction.

4- It appears from our field study that most of the sample members are of intermediate education, as their number reached (24) respondents, their percentage reached to (48%). This reduces their level of awareness and their culture of the danger of drug addiction.

5- Our field study found that the profession of most of the sample members is (gainer), as this is an economic reason that affects the individual, making him



unstable in a state of anxiety and tension. Their number reached to (26) respondents, at a percentage about (52%).

6- Our field study found that most of the sample units are (singles) as their number reached to (25) respondents with a percentage about (50%). This raises their chances of drug addiction in their spare time and psychological and social instability.

7 - The most of the substances which used by addicts are drugs who addicted to tablets due to the large availability and ease of use, which indicates the abundance of supply and alternatives, so the number of addicts to tablets reached to (25) respondents at a percentage about (50%).

8- We have learned through our field studies that any change in society has its political, social, economic causes and means of communication, which affect the social structure, showing patterns of behavioral deviations and subcultures such as gangs, crimes and drug addiction, as the results of the study were proven when arranging the causes according to their mathematical weights and hierarchical sequence after applying Liker's law to four points as follows:

1- The Political reasons, its mathematical weight is 89.

2- The Social causes, its mathematical weight is 81.

3- The Economic reasons, its athletic weight is 80.

4- Reasons for means of communication and her athletic weight 79.

9- Through our field study, we found that the addict has a desire to be treated from drugs, as the percentage of those who agreed on their desire for treatment reached to (48) respondents at a percentage reached to (96%) of the sample size of 50 respondents, this is a positive indicator in the success of the treatment process for drug addiction.

10- Through our field studies, numbers emerged that indicate the respondents' agreement on the treatment steps. The first step in making a decision to stop drug addiction agreed (49) respondents at a percentage reached to (98%), while the second step, asking for help from a person close to yourself, answered (45) respondents at a percentage reached to (90%), (48) respondents agreed, with percentage about (96%), treatment is done in clinics and hospitals in secret. Finally, the respondents' agreement came from (35) respondents at a percentage reached to (70%) that there should be work and worship for the purpose of occupying free time in a positive way to get rid of drug addiction and not back in the future for addiction.

The Recommendations:

1- Emphasizing on the inclusion of the drug and addiction problem in the study programs of the departments of the Faculties of Medicine, Sociology and Psychology in the College of Education and Arts, the Faculties of Teachers and Social Service, and the Institutes of the Central Technical University and its colleges.

2- Paying attention to educate students and training them on ways to prevent drugs, the possibility of participating in drug prevention, as well as the possibility of participating in community campaigns against drugs.

3- Establishing a database and information which are related to addicted students in universities and frequenting hospitals and community centers, in order to intervene in cases of abuse, re-assimilate and integrate them into society.



4- The necessity of coordinating universities with clerics to hold seminars aimed at addiction and the dangers of it to the individual and society, encouraging them to include their religious sermons on the role of the mind, spirit and soul in forming a trend against drug abuse.

5- Establishing psychological counseling centers and mental health clinics in universities that play their role in developing counseling and treatment programs for students who abuse drug.

6- The necessity of adopting psychological and scientific methods aimed at alleviating the suffering of young people and helping them get rid of addiction and during the use of the following treatments:

1- Individual psychotherapy.

2- Spiritual religious therapy.

3-Family psychotherapy.

4- Group psychotherapy.

5- Behavioral and rehabilitative therapy.

6- Following-up and care of students who suffer from psychological and social problems, such as the loss of a parent, family conflict, or weak financial condition and meet their needs.

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