

Drug Abuse Among Students

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ABSTRACT

Abstract:

Drug abuse is one of the most prominent problems among Algerian youth today. It is a scourge that wastes the financial and human resources of the state, and contributes to the emergence and spread of other deviant phenomena, as it deviates from the behavioral rules and moral standards approved by society, whether this approval is from the legal, religious or religious side. Culturally, and despite the generality of the problem of drug abuse and its social variables among young people, it has gone beyond young people with a limited and simple educational level to university youth of both sexes. This problem has social and economic dimensions, and is also linked to its heritage, customs, social, moral, cultural and national structure linked to the political and legislative history of the country, and the danger lies in Drug abuse among university youth has negative effects on the user, not only that, but also on the communities themselves. We have devoted this intervention to studying the causes of this phenomenon and ways to prevent and treat it.

Keywords:

I. INTRODUCTION

Despite the many signs by which an addicted person can be identified early, there is something that we must note here, which is that the presence or application of some of these characteristics and phenomena to a person does not necessarily mean his addiction to drugs, as identifying an addicted person through these characteristics. The signs are due to the strength of insight and analytical ability of the person who makes a judgment about a person as being addicted. Many boys in their early teens show signs similar to these signs, and these teenagers may be those who do not know drugs at all, and what truly determines the issue of a person's addiction is the picture. The final ruling is the judgment of specialists and doctors trained to detect such cases, including doctors and scientists, as well as the confession of the person himself to his parents or doctors and specialists about his addiction to drugs.

Firstly . Reasons why college youth abuse drugs:

1- Social reasons:

Relationships between parents affect the formation of the child. Quarrel between parents deprives the child of security because he fears for his fate and may fear that the quarrel will turn into him and his father or mother will harm him or be cruel to him. The influence of the social milieu on the individual (deviant behavior in its many forms) is nothing but a product of the social and family milieu, without neglecting the habituation to drugs. The educational process represents the types of behavior that are approved by the society in which we live and the family, which affects a person's physical, mental, emotional and social development.

The most important family reasons that contribute to addiction are: (1)

1) Bad role models by parents: This factor is considered one of the most important family factors that push young people to use drugs and alcohol. This is because when parents sometimes appear in front of their children in a

shameful way, represented by their engaging in bad behavior while under the influence of drugs, this It causes violent psychological trauma to the children, prompting them to try to imitate their bad behavior. When one of the parents is addicted to drugs or alcohol, this directly affects family ties as a result of the discord and permanent disagreements the family suffers from due to poor relations between the addict and the rest of the family members, which leads to Children lead to deviation and loss.

2) Parents' preoccupation with their children: Parents' preoccupation with raising their children by working or traveling abroad and not following up on them or monitoring their behavior makes the children vulnerable to loss and falling into the pits of addiction. There is no doubt that whatever the financial gain from work or travel is, it does not equal the serious harm that befalls the children. As a result of not taking proper care of them.

3) Inequality between spouses: In the event of unequal relations between husband and wife, the children are seriously affected by this, especially if the wife is better off in terms of her family's financial or social situation, as she is keen to always remind her husband of that, which causes many disputes that turn into As a result, the house turns into an unbearable hell. The father flees the house to where he finds comfort with bad companions. She also flees to some of her friends in order to waste time. Between husband and wife, the children are lost, and the result is often their deviation.

4) Excessive cruelty to children: It is one of the matters on which educational scholars are almost unanimous that if a son is treated harshly by his parents, such as severe beatings and reprimands, this will be reflected in his behavior, which will lead him to disobey his parents, leave the house, and escape from it, searching for a shelter that he cannot find. Except for bad friends who push him to take drugs.

5) Parents' frequent use of medications and drugs: Children's love of curiosity and curiosity may cause them to

take some of the medications and drugs that their parents took, which results in a lot of harm, the result of which may be that they fall prey to becoming accustomed to some of those drugs.

6) Family pressure on the son to excel: When the parents put pressure on the son and ask him to excel in his studies despite the inability to achieve this, he may resort to using some stimulant or stimulant drugs in order to stay up late, study, and take lessons, and thus he cannot do without them after that.

7) Loss or absence of a parent: Studies have shown that deviants mostly come from broken families in which one of the parents is absent, whether as a result of death, divorce, or travel, and that deviance of some kind is often common within these foundations, whether the father is a drunkard or addicted to drugs.

8) Weakness of the religious faith of the parents: It is noted that the majority of scholars and researchers see the necessity of instilling faith in the individual and strengthening his moral self, as they agreed that the weakness and disorder of the religious belief and moral self would make the individual fall prey to psychological crises that lead to various deviations, including drug abuse. Alcohol and drugs.

9) The economic resources of the family: There are thinkers who believe that poverty, unstable living conditions, and harsh working conditions may help the spread of drug abuse. There are also those who believe that money, wealth, and high per capita income come with the lack of good morals and sound upbringing, and the attempt to fill the void and the search for excessive pleasure with any means. This leads to the spread of drug abuse.(2)

10) Parents' preoccupation with their children: Running after financial gain or achieving someone's success deprives children of the right direction. Also, the element of control between the child and parents has an impact on the child's personality and the extent to which he commits deviant behavior, as harsh and severe control or parental neglect of their children leads to bad effects on the child. The child and the future of his relationship with the source of this pressure, and complacency and negativity in the pressure may lead to recklessness, negativity, and failure to model correct behavior.

11) Many family problems: Which makes the family atmosphere full of turmoil. Some studies have reached one conclusion, which is that families that lose relations of affection and love between their members and lack of cohesion in accordance with the values of the Islamic religion lead their children to the highest levels of deviance and manifestations of deviant behavior, and the person coming from these families is distinguished. With extreme aggression, indifference, lack of respect for the feelings of others, and practicing types of behavior that are harmful to himself, his family, and his community, which is drug abuse.

12) Bad friends: One of the main reasons for the spread of drug abuse is "One of you should look at who you think about." The companion has a strong influence, which makes his companion imitate him. It has been proven conclusively that one of the most important reasons that prompted some drug users to get involved in it was due to bad friends.

Whoever associates with gamblers becomes a gambler, and whoever associates with drug users becomes an abuser, and so on if a person enters into The addicted person will inevitably find himself addicted to the councils. The individuals who interact with young people at school during free time or after forming friendships have a strong influence to encourage him to imitate them. It has been proven that most young people who use drugs initially obtained them from individuals and bad friends. The group of friends is considered the source that provides young people with information about drugs, its effects and how to obtain it. They often imitate a person from the group who has experience in drug use and this person has an influence on the members of the group.

2- Cultural and educational reasons

Culture is considered one of the important measures that can be used to know the progress or backwardness of society. It also plays a role in the spread of drugs or reducing them within society. Its cultural spread is due to young people's ignorance of everything related to drugs on the one hand, their harms and dangers, the failure to get rid of them, and the hysterical states that affect those who use them and the young person does not know. About drugs, except for what his friend told him, who is trying to attract him to his world, so he strews the path in front of him with flowers, glorifies the good deeds, and ignores the symptoms and negative reactions. Ignorance and lack of knowledge constitute the primary motivation for young people to take drugs, and this ignorance comes from society and the family, who refuse even the principle of speaking or pronouncing its name on the pretext that it is a scourge. Serious.

It is true that it is, but we must talk about it in detail and expose its consequences and what it causes on various levels, which is essential to protect our children from its abuse.

1) Characteristics and traits of the user's personality that are affected by socialization within the family: such as high stress and anxiety. The addict's personality traits are also characterized by shyness, a feeling of inferiority, and lack of good psychological and social compatibility. The importance of the drug for the addict: reducing tension, reducing the level of defensiveness, deviating from reality and escaping from Psychological and social problems.

2) Leisure time: Leisure plays an important role as one of the reasons for drug abuse and its spread, as people waste their time on trivial things that are of no use. Therefore, leisure time is considered the appropriate place for the growth and emergence of deviance and decadence within society, and this is clearly observed by conducting studies on most cases. Those who were caught and who were using drugs, especially those who were young, and after conducting the study it became clear that the main factor behind their behavior and their involvement in drugs was due to the lack of suitable entertainment places for all classes of society to meet or spend their free time in, such as the scarcity of playgrounds, clubs and parks. Entertainment. (3)

And scientific libraries and guidance centers that are interested in holding seminars in various fields, which have a positive impact on the individual by not entering this path.

3) Work conditions: Work conditions also affect, directly or indirectly, the slide into the abyss of addiction. The physical inability to tolerate work may lead to addiction to stimulants and stimulants, and mental abilities may affect the failure to comprehend the work entrusted to the worker, and it results. That feeling of failure and the practice of aggressive behavior, and the quality of work may be inappropriate for the worker's physical, mental or psychological abilities, and the quality of work may be greater than their ability and they have no energy, or it may be much less than their abilities and they do not acquire any skills from it, so they feel the triviality of what they are doing, of work, and the treatment of work supervisors, which is characterized by extreme cruelty.

All of this may lead to addiction, as addiction is the fastest learned response that is reinforced and succeeds in reducing stress and anxiety, and just as the work community, by which is meant the profession or craft in which a person works and through which professional compatibility is achieved, every failure in this compatibility results in serious disturbances. For the human psyche and social circumstances, as for success at work, there is no doubt that it eliminates one of the most important factors of addiction.

3- Economic reasons:

Economic factors play a positive role in drug abuse or promoting and trafficking in drugs, and we notice through live experiments conducted on some cases of addiction, abuse or trafficking that one of the most important reasons for seeking refuge and trafficking in these substances is primarily due to economic reasons, which are:

1. Unemployment: Unemployment is considered one of the most important problems faced by Algerian university youth in general, and it is due to the poor economic conditions that prevail in the Gaza Strip, where unemployment is widespread among those of young age, which makes them search for a source of support for them, regardless of its type and source, but they cannot find it in front of them. There are bad companions who take advantage of these facilities, and this is done in the beginning by offering these young people a lot of tempting money or offering them other things that draw them towards drugs and lure them to do so until they become abusers, then addicts, and then distributors and dealers of this scourge.

We also notice through lived experience with some cases that were treated and repaired in coordination with associations and institutions working in this field that the main factor and reason that led to addiction and drug abuse was the result of a miserable life during which they do not get enough money to meet their main needs, depression. Resulting from financial hardship and lack of work, people turn to drugs to escape the bitterness of life they suffer from.

One of the factors that help the spread of drugs is the belief of some that drugs have an effect on sexual pleasure in terms of arousal and prolonging the period of intercourse. This is a false belief that represents a social myth in some societies. The truth is that when an individual uses drugs, he is overcome by euphoria, dulled feelings, and insensitivity, and from here comes the illusion. That the drug is the reason for prolonging the period of intercourse and sexual pleasure.

Many studies have been conducted to find out the direct

causes of drug abuse and its spread among young people in particular, and the most important of these studies were those that divided the causes of the spread of drugs according to three axes: (4)

- Cultural reasons.
- Family reasons.
- Reasons specific to the user.

*The cultural reasons are the reasons related to the social environment, the most important of which are:

- Absence of Islamic moral values.
- The existence of a spiritual void in society in general.
- Lack of complete social awareness of the harms resulting from drug abuse.
- Not using the media to a sufficient extent in combating drugs.
- The spread of drugs in the community surrounding young people.
- Failure to purify the social environment from factors of deviance and drug abuse.
- The absence of a group of good comrades.
- The absence of appropriate and purposeful means of recreation in the social environment surrounding the individual.
- The presence of temptations from drug dealers to give them attractive names.
- The negligence of some officials from social institutions, such as schools, universities, and others, in their role in warning against drug abuse and revealing its harms.
- The negligence of some mosque imams and clerics in raising awareness of the harms of drugs in the social environment.
- The fierce campaign faced by the enemies of Islam against it and its sons, with little efforts to confront it.
- The emergence of a group of citizens who seek to get rich quickly through drug trafficking.

secondly. How to identify drug users

Identifying any of the phenomena that reveal an individual's drug abuse and addiction, regardless of the type of drugs this individual is taking, is an important step towards treating this dangerous deviation. Therefore, when we confront the phenomenon of addiction, there must first be scientific and correct knowledge of all aspects of the problem psychologically, health-wise and socially. And its phenomena that are observed on the user.

How to detect addiction early is important and necessary in order to treat the addict in specialized centers using sound scientific methods, although discovering the fall of addicts in the beginning is extremely difficult, especially for parents on their children, even if they have a share of knowledge and culture, because they may not be aware of the characteristics of And the behavior of the addict who depends on taking narcotic drugs and hallucinogenic pills, or they underestimate the seriousness of the situation, and what makes the matter more difficult is the children using their intelligence to mislead their parents and divert their attention from those signs and phenomena that appear on the person and show that he is addicted to any type of drug.

Many studies have been conducted with the aim of identifying the purposes and phenomena that appear on the addicted person and through them it is possible to identify that this person is addicted to drugs. One of these studies

indicates that the addicted person who depends on narcotic chemicals is characterized by four characteristics:

- 1- He has a completely controlled urge to repeatedly lose consciousness.
- 2- This motivation is stronger than innate needs or even acquired through experience.
- 3- This motivation is automatic or imposes itself on the addict out of spite.
- 4- This motive becomes part of the addict's experiences and experience, and it cannot be forgotten intentionally or unintentionally.

Some studies indicate that there are symptoms of addiction that can be observed with close scrutiny and alerted to them, and they are two categories: physical symptoms and sensory symptoms.

The most important physical symptoms are:

- Symptoms appear on the person, such as flu symptoms, such as frequent runny nose, trembling, coughing, fever, sluggishness in the body, etc. The veteran addict may succeed in convincing his parents and those around him that he has a cold.

The appearance of symptoms such as symptoms of stress and overwork, or the presence of health problems, the most important of which are severe redness of the eyes, pale color, frequent tears, and drowsiness.

- Signs of injection use in the arms, weight loss, and signs of malnutrition appear.

As for the group of sensory diseases of addiction through which the addict can be identified, the most important are:

_ Changes occur in the person's behavior, especially excessive emotional and sensual behavior towards his family members, and changes in many of the values that the person believed in before addiction.

The addicted person is often seen protesting against rules and principles

On which the family system, school, or social institution in which he exists and belongs is based, with increasing debate and discussion with members of these institutions.

The addicted person loses consciousness and enters a world of illusions, which makes him tend toward introversion and isolation from family activities, peers, and colleagues.

- The addict has a constant desire to stay away from home and change the vocabulary and words of speech in terms of speeding up or slowing down his speech, and also forgetfulness and impulsiveness to lie return to justify many situations and behaviors.(5)

The signs by which an addict can be detected and identified are as follows:

- 1- Introversion and isolation from others in an unusual way.
- 2- Negligence and lack of interest in appearance and care for it.
- 3- Permanent laziness and constant yawning.
- 4- Paleness in the face, sweating, and tremors in the extremities.
- 5- Loss of appetite, emaciation, and constipation.
- 6- Extreme agitation for the slightest reason, which contradicts the person's usual nature.
- 7- Clear negligence in personal matters and irregularity in

study and work.

8- Neglecting sports or cultural hobbies.

9- Resorting to lies and deceptive tricks to get more money.

10- The disappearance or theft of valuables from the house without the thief being discovered.

11- This is in addition to the following: (6)

- The disappearance of drugs from their storage places, especially drugs that have an anesthetic effect, even to a slight degree.

- Academic failure and escaping from school.

- Receiving late calls and mingling with bad friends in the street, school, or elsewhere.

- Frequent loss of clothes or other belongings and the inability to locate and deposit them.

- Carrying odd-shaped boxes or containers in pockets, bags, and special drawers.

- Emotional distance from family.

- Psychological anxiety and psychological depression.

- Lack of self-confidence and feelings of underestimation.

- Lack of motivation to excel and work and the presence of academic failure.

- Lack of respect for traditions and laws.

- Weak religious inclinations.

- The constant search for temporary pleasure.

- Use of sedatives and hypnotics. (7)

Addicts also develop mental disorders after a short period of time of becoming addicted to drugs. Memory weakens, willpower weakens, courage decreases, and chivalry disappears. The conditions of the body change, causing a rapid pulse and loss of general health. There is always a tendency to faint, and bouts of thoracic suffocation, vomiting, cerebral hemorrhage, and exposure to death often appear. Suddenly, the addicted person also has the tendency to commit suicide.

Third. Methods of prevention and treatment of drug abuse among university youth.

1) Methods of prevention and treatment

The problem of drug addiction has social, economic, security, religious, educational and other dimensions, and therefore it falls within the scope of attention of most state agencies and its various institutions.

The issue of addiction and addicts is the issue of community security in the first place, and therefore we are required to have a new and comprehensive approach to confronting this phenomenon. If it is a war, it must be a war of popular purification first. It is not only the state or one of its agencies that is capable of confronting the enemy, because the enemy is from ourselves, and for this reason it comes. The importance of social institutions in confronting and treating this phenomenon. Therefore, we will devote this chapter to studying the role of various community institutions in treating the phenomenon of drug abuse (8).

1. The family in treating and preventing the phenomenon of drug abuse:

The family represents the primary nurturing environment in which young people receive virtues, values, and morals in an atmosphere of education from a father, mother, and children.

The role of the family in treating the phenomenon of drug abuse is achieved through the functions that the family

undertakes. The phenomenon of drug abuse can be treated... and prevented. Fathers and mothers have duties towards their children, before children have duties towards their parents, and the responsibility of the family is not limited to expenses, clothing, food, providing amenities, and other material matters. Rather, the family has a great responsibility in raising the child with good morals and normal character, absorbed in values and customs. Correct Islamic law, which protects the emerging child from deviance and drug abuse.

Also, by protecting family members, the family protects them from every danger that threatens their lives, whether from anti-social behavior or otherwise, and protecting individuals from the danger of drug abuse is done for the family through the father's conversation with his children, making them aware of this imminent danger, and attracting their attention to confront this societal problem. It is dangerous by providing them with some books and publications that encourage them to form negative attitudes towards drugs and drugs, and in the event that one of the children makes a mistake and deviates to using drugs, the father must take his son to the nearest treatment institution when he sees any of the characteristics by which this son can be judged to be abusing drugs.

Through upbringing within the family through unintentional education, the child can be raised on the highest Islamic morals, with the parents being a good role model for their children and the rest of the family members, because those growing up in the family learn by imitating and imitating all the behaviors and actions carried out by adults.

When the family is a good role model for its children, its actions and words will be true, and the boy will grow up in a pure environment, God willing, far from deviance, and the family will thus chart for them the right path away from drug abuse and other deviant behaviors.

There are a number of things that the family must take into account to prevent children from using drugs, the most important of which are: (9)

- Proper education for all age levels in accordance with the Qur'an, and correct scientific methods. With the necessity of having a good role model, in word and deed.
- Rooting and deepening healthy values, beliefs and customs within the family, with the necessity of adopting moderation in education based on dialogue and appreciation from childhood, so there is no cruelty or coddling, with the necessity of not fluctuating in dealings, or contradicting the educational style between the parents.
- Deepening the relationship and establishing positive dialogue between parents and children to contain them, answer their questions, and not punish them for the wrong ones, so that they do not resort to bad companions to answer them.
- Observing the teenager's behavior and his sleeping and waking times, and whether they are following the normal pattern or is there an unusual emergency in his sleep, relationships, health, grooming, etc.
- Identifying the teenager's companions and directing him to good company and to spending leisure time and going out. Giving him insight and providing him with information about the danger of drugs and their types and the danger of

having bad companions involved in it, while clarifying the signs that indicate abuse.

- Regulating financial family giving as much as needed, and knowing where the money given to the child and adolescent is spent, while covering this with a demonstration of love, respect, and concern so that this is not interpreted as punishment. With the need to give them the right to express their opinions within positive family dialogue.

- Do not use violence against someone who shows signs of abuse. Rather, he must be accepted as a member of the family, with the need to focus on solving the problem itself in confidentiality.

- Do not cover up for the addict. Rather, he was transported to the Hospital for treatment.

- Try not to be afraid of the person who is a drug abuser or addict, as he is a person who has fallen into a predicament from which he cannot get out on his own. It is best to deal with him as a person who is in dire need of help.

2. The university's role in treating and preventing the phenomenon of drug abuse:

The university is a stronghold of human thought at its highest levels, and a source for investing and developing the most important and precious wealth of society, which is human wealth. The university is interested in reviving Arab civilization, historical heritage and authentic traditions, taking into account the high level of religious, moral and national education, and strengthening cultural and scientific ties with other universities and scientific bodies, Arab and foreign (10).

Universities specialize in everything related to university education and scientific research carried out by their colleges and institutes in order to serve society and advance it culturally, aiming to contribute to the advancement of thought, the advancement of science, and the development of Islamic values, and to provide the country with technical specialists and experts in various fields, and to prepare a person equipped with the foundations of knowledge and methods. Advanced research and high values, to contribute to building and strengthening society, creating the future of the nation and serving humanity.

The university's functions were determined by the researchers in accordance with the Universities Law as follows: (11)

- 1- Teaching (Education)
- 2- Scientific research.
- 3- Community service

The university can play its role in treating and preventing the phenomenon of drug abuse through its assigned functions, as determined by the university law. Through teaching (education), courses and curricula are studied that address the phenomenon of drug abuse and explain its health, social and other effects.

Also, through the scientific research function, specialized scientific research is conducted on the phenomenon of drug abuse, by studying the various causes that led to it and analyzing their results to reach recommendations for treating the phenomenon.

We also hold competitions for students about this phenomenon with the aim of providing their culture through research with information related to this phenomenon and methods of treating it.

Offering competitions for writing scientific books on this phenomenon for specialists, including university professors, granting the winning books financial rewards, printing them in university publications and distributing them to students at nominal prices.

Scientific symposiums and annual and non-periodic scientific conferences are also held to study this phenomenon in a comprehensive scientific study from all aspects related to it.

Encouraging scientific research and writing master's and doctoral theses on this phenomenon, and studying its various dimensions and effects on the individual and society.

Through its community service function, the university organizes awareness groups of professors and specialists that travel to sports clubs, schools, and other social institutions, to show the dangers of this phenomenon, how to identify the abuser, and how he can be treated. Conducting public service camps whose mission is to reveal the dimensions of the phenomenon to members of society everywhere.

Holding seminars for women in which many specialized professors lecture to inform women of the characteristics of an individual who is a drug user, how she can recognize him early, and how she can take him for treatment, especially mothers whose husbands travel abroad.

3. The role of the mosque in treating the phenomenon of drug abuse:

The position of the mosque in Islamic society is too clear to be referred to in a hadith such as what we are presenting, and we have only presented this position in order to know even a small part of its impact in protecting society from evils and vices, especially drug abuse.

Mosque is a linguistic name for a place of prostration. As for Islamic law: every place on the earth is a mosque, according to the words of the Messenger of God, peace and blessings be upon him, "You have made the earth a mosque for me."

In this research, we mean by the mosque here the place designated for holding prayers and giving lessons, lectures, and seminars.

Giving places of worship in Islam the name "mosque" suggests that every Muslim's work must be worship, and that the mosque should be for God, and communication with Him is the focus of a Muslim's entire life, heart and soul, for the circle of worship - for which God created man and made it his goal in life and his mission on earth - A wide circle, it includes all human affairs and encompasses all of his life.

The mosque in Islam is the focus of the affairs of the Muslim community, in addition to being the place where the call to prayer is given. This means that it is not a monastery for monasticism, nor a corner for the unemployed, nor a hospice for dervishes. In Islam, there is neither monasticism nor a dervish.

But what we see today in terms of the decline of the role of the mosque from those important educational meanings and tasks (as we see it today limited to performing prayers) is due to several reasons, the most important of which are:

- The weakness of many Muslims in their adherence to their religion.

- Some Muslims are deceived by the trappings of life in non-Islamic societies.

- Heresies and impurities that spread due to Muslims' ignorance of their religion. (12)

- But the mosque can have an influential role by establishing libraries attached to it, and providing it with imams and preachers who understand their role in the field of advocacy and in confronting these societal problems.

Accordingly, the imams of mosques must be chosen with great care so that they can fulfill the required role to the fullest extent. The mission of the imam of the mosque is not limited to performing prayers only, but goes beyond that to explain awareness lessons and guide Muslims through sermons and lectures that touch on the heart of contemporary problems in society, and the most important of these are The problem is the problem of drug abuse, so he must explain to people its ruling in terms of abuse, trafficking, smuggling, financing, cultivating the plants from which they are extracted, or using them for treatment.

4. Media and communication in treating and preventing the phenomenon of drug abuse:

The various media in our contemporary world, whether audio, visual or read, are considered among the most important educational institutions that have a strong influence on public opinion and direct the nation in the correct direction prepared for it.

The media, as educational institutions, are distinguished by their high ability to attract people of different ages and genders. They are an important tool for the cultural advancement of societies. They are also characterized by features that are not available in other cultural media, as they are quick to respond to the dissemination of innovations in the field of science and knowledge. And its application, its rapid broadcasting has enabled it to do so by relying mainly on the latest means of modern science and technology.

If we acknowledge the role of the media in shaping the individual's personality and direction, and their influence on shaping his thinking, with the printed means that these media institutions possess, such as: books, newspapers, magazines, flyers, and posters, or the audio-visual means: such as radio, television, cinema, theatre, festivals, and exhibitions, then we must acknowledge the role of these means and institutions. In treating the phenomenon of drug abuse.

Confronting the phenomenon of drug abuse through the media requires us to have a well-thought-out plan that aims to disseminate information and facts related to the phenomenon of drug abuse with complete objectivity, without exaggeration or belittling. This requires employing all energies and competencies distinguished by creativity to confront this phenomenon through various programs and spreading scientific awareness among groups. Professional and age-based community.

Therefore, we must direct this important educational platform in a direction that is consistent with our true Islamic religion, and use it to confront the phenomenon of drug abuse, taking into account the following matters:(14)

- 1- Directing these means in the right direction, so that they are not a double-edged sword, so as not to offer actions that combat drugs and other actions that help their abuse and spread. This requires a careful review of everything presented through these means until they are consistent with

the desired goal.

2- Holding permanent training courses for those in charge of these methods and providing them with the correct methods, techniques and information about this phenomenon and how to treat it.

3- The programs and projects presented through these means, whose goal is to combat the phenomenon of drug abuse and its treatment, must be characterized by features that make a person want to listen to them and benefit from them, taking into account good production and in an appropriate and attractive form, taking into account improving the content, and being consistent with Islamic teachings and our prevailing culture.

4- These programs must address all ages, and in a language that most people understand, so that the benefit is widespread.

We must be well aware that the lack of optimal use of the media and failure to benefit from its fruitful efforts are among the factors that enable addiction to spread its tentacles in society to the point where treatment becomes difficult.

2) Algerian legislative efforts in the field of drug crimes

1. Preventive and therapeutic strategies to confront drug crimes

Confrontation strategies depend on a preventive and a curative aspect, and each specific state agency is assigned to play this role, and then contribute to preventing and combating crimes:

* Preventive strategy: These preventive or precautionary aspects are based on three axes:

1- The legal axis: It is based on two types of foundations and controls that are useful to follow:

A - General foundations and principles in anti-drug legislation: Any penal law must fulfill the following conditions:

1 - The clarity of the law and its inclusion of influential images and actions:

The legislator, in accordance with what is called general deterrence, stipulates in its law the penalty for the act of facilitating drug abuse if this facilitation is done without compensation, and imposes a harsher penalty on the novice abuser than the penalty on the addicted abuser.

It is logical to differentiate between the addict and the one-time drug user in the punishment and make the punishment imposed on the former more severe than that imposed on the latter, as addiction is essentially linked to the type of drug taken, its quantity, the means of administration, its duration, the number of times, and the makeup of the user.

- That the law be effective in communicating its purpose: What is meant here by effectiveness is that the law achieves what the social will intended, which is to control the drug problem in society. This effectiveness includes general deterrence (warning) and specific deterrence (enforcement).

D- Taking into account the variation in punishment according to the weight of the drug or according to its type, and the distinction in the field of imposing penalties and measures between the regular or novice user and the addict, until the addict is given a more severe punishment than the average user.

These elements on which discrimination is based indicate

the seriousness of the crime to society.

Second - The health axis: In this axis, several strategies were discussed, as follows:

-Prevention of the first degree: This means preventing the crime from occurring in the first place, i.e. preventing the use that leads to addiction from occurring in the first place, which is an extremely difficult matter. Three types of procedures are included here: (15)

A- Identifying targeted or vulnerable groups; The most important of them are: family breakdown, and the presence of a history of addiction in the family. Weak religious faith, low income, poor conditions in the work environment...

B- Using indirect educational methods in various curricula.

C- Early care for clinical cases in those who are predisposed to taking narcotic substances due to psychological and mental illnesses.

- Second-degree prevention: This means early therapeutic intervention so that abuse can be prevented and it can reach the stage of addiction.

- Third-degree prevention: This term refers to relatively late therapeutic intervention in order to stop possible further deterioration of the organic and psychological impairments resulting from addiction.

- The social and economic axis: Its content is to confront the phenomenon of the spread of drugs in the Arab world, starting with urgent preventive measures, by reducing access to drugs and legislation, influencing the public's attitudes towards drugs negatively, intellectual education, discovering cases at risk of abuse, and reducing their number. This last treatment is not limited to addicts only, but rather It extends to many people in the field of their work, their families, and within the scope of acquaintances and friends. These urgent measures are implemented by providing work positions for addicts in the first place while they are in the treatment stage so that they can regain their abilities and activity and provide full care, as well as enforcing free education and providing opportunities for young people to participate positively in thought and opinion and make good investment. Leisure time and enabling women to play a role in building a reliable society.

4- The educational and cultural axis: This is one of the most important solutions to confront drugs, as correct and sound education plays a major role in raising the individual from his childhood, starting with his family, and passing through his school and his surroundings, in order to make the young person comprehend cultural changes with their negative and social aspects.

5- Agricultural production axis: Drugs of plant origin represent 95 percent of all drugs that people use illegally, the most important of which are hashish (Indian hemp), opium and its derivatives (extracted from the poppy plant), and cocaine and its derivatives (extracted from the coca plant).

* Therapeutic strategy

These therapeutic or security aspects are based on three axes:

1- Prevention axis: It consists of intensifying efforts at all levels to protect all segments of society from the dangers that drug abuse and addiction lead to.

Many official state agencies and institutions must work in

solidarity to activate the preventive role in order to protect individuals and groups from falling into the clutches of drugs.

2- The control axis: This means all official agencies in the state, especially the police and justice, in preventing drugs from reaching members of society through decisive confrontation and decisive application of laws and regulations regarding those proven to be trafficking, promoting, or abusing drugs.

3- Treatment axis: Efforts focus on treating victims of misuse of drugs with the aim of reintegrating them into society, within specialized therapeutic institutions and through a group of rehabilitative activities and programs aimed at rehabilitating the addict psychologically, socially, culturally and educationally.

Studies and statistics have confirmed that the vast majority of drug users are victims of society, unlike drug dealers who seek financial profit in various ways. The study also confirmed that no matter how active the control agencies are, it is only possible to arrest one in ten of the smuggled quantity spread in the country. Therefore, penalties must be tightened primarily for traffickers. (16)

While another study suggests that tightening penalties alone is not sufficient to reduce the crime rate and prevent the importation and trafficking of drugs, but in addition to that, the demand for drugs must be prevented or reduced to the lowest possible extent, by adopting preventive methods in the first place to block the way for traffickers who are not intimidated by penalties. No matter how severe it is.

From the above, the inevitability of joint and effective cooperation between all bodies appears: the responsibility for preventing and combating drugs has become shared by several bodies: therapeutic bodies represented by the police, judiciary, and prisons.

Preventive bodies, which also bear responsibility, are the family, the school, clergy, doctors, pharmacists, psychologists, civil society, the press.

* Preventive factors that help avoid drug abuse:

- The problem of addiction is a social problem that society as a whole suffers from, and therefore all official and popular bodies must participate in finding this solution, and make room in a democratic manner for scientific research into the causes of the phenomenon to include all fields from which the problem ramifies.

The phenomenon has multiple aspects (social, economic, and political) that have led to its existence and spread in society as a whole. Serious work must be done to solve these multifaceted dilemmas that the citizen suffers from, including housing, the provision of appropriate work, democratic freedoms, and others, in order to purify the atmosphere and rid it of the impurities that encourage many things. Bad moral and behavioral phenomena and diseases, including the phenomenon of drug abuse.

- Forming a specialized committee from all official and popular bodies (health, social, economic, human rights activists, intellectuals, popular institutions such as professional and women's clubs and associations, etc.) in order to participate in uncovering the real causes of the problem and in developing solutions collectively, so that they address the various aspects of the problem, While providing freedom of scientific research and developing

scientific studies that address the problem from its social and psychological aspects, and providing all facilities and guarantees for the success of the committee's work in carrying out its tasks, so that the problem can be completely eliminated.

- Emphasizing the role of the family in creating economic, social and health conditions to raise children on sound foundations and ethics that protect them from the condition of falling into drug abuse and other social ills. The family must achieve family cohesion, provide a normal social climate, a familiar and balanced emotional climate, continuous care and follow-up of the children, occupy free time, stay away from bad friends, adhere to a good example, organize aspects of the individual's financial expenses, and pay attention to sound religious awareness. (17)

- Educational bodies (schools, institutes, universities, and other bodies) must provide a sound educational and educational climate, prepare specialized educational programs to raise awareness of the dangers of drugs, their abuse, and their negative effects on the individual and society in accordance with advanced scientific standards, pay attention to developing talents and abilities, and advanced sports preparation programs, and pay attention to the aspect religious, and activating the roles of social workers in various educational facilities and buildings to monitor behavior and deviations and address elements that may affect the public who come into contact with them, and pay attention to educational education and follow advanced scientific educational methods in the educational curricula to build the future generation on a solid foundation of awareness and education and introduce the issue of drugs and psychotropic substances into Law and police college programs.

Youth and sports agencies must provide the material and human capabilities to encourage the practice of sports in its various aspects for all members of society, modernize physical education programs in accordance with modern and developing changes, and strengthen the role of the agencies and agencies concerned with educating young people at their various stages. Paying attention to occupying young people's leisure time in a useful way through expanding the establishment of clubs and youth centers and providing them with careful supervision.

The media should increase the dose of programs that aim to show aspects of the problem of narcotic substances, their addiction, and their negative effects on the individual and society, aiming to find a solution to reduce the aggravation of this problem and ways to treat it and rehabilitate users and addicts.

- The agencies concerned with treatment of drug abuse and addiction and rehabilitation must follow advanced scientific approaches with modern technology, and increase and modernize the clinics qualified to receive treatment in coordination with the concerned agencies, and present the results and facts reached by those agencies with credibility and transparency until serious methods are reached in dealing with cases. Abuse and addiction and the financial and human support it requires, and encouraging work in the volunteer system for those who meet the conditions of this system or who have previous experiences in abuse and addiction and have recovered and been rehabilitated back

into society.

- Providing health and social treatment for addicts and drug users who are caught - as patients who must be treated and not criminals - by providing psychiatric clinics and vocational training and awareness centers, so that they can gain professions that provide them with material living conditions and the livelihood of their family members after the treatment period. Expanding the establishment of psychiatric clinics and providing them with psychologists and social specialists, and working to encourage patients and addicts to seek treatment there, provided that these clinics are completely removed from the security nature, so that the drug addict patient is reassured that he will not be monitored by the state's security services.

- Tightening control over the industry of narcotic pills and chemicals, which are widely used, tightening penalties on companies and pharmacies and withdrawing the licenses of violating pharmacists, and activating the work of the tripartite committee formed by the Ministries of Interior, Justice and Health, by studying the articles listed in the schedule attached to the Drug Law. In addition to activating the role of the monitoring bodies for the circulation of narcotic drugs in the Ministry of Health. (18)

- Eliminate the problem of unemployment that hundreds of young people suffer from by providing equal employment opportunities. Civil associations can contribute to helping young people carry out productive projects, and raising awareness and educating young people to contribute to the areas of comprehensive community development.

- Preserving political values and deepening them in the souls of the people of society and protecting them from opportunists and the necessity of working to deepen the political participation of individuals within society. And work to combat the deadly vacuum that the youth sector suffers from, by unleashing public freedoms in the country and developing social and cultural programs worthy of developing youth awareness and opening their perceptions, and providing them with all opportunities for creativity through cultural, social, and sporting activities through institutions, associations, popular clubs, theaters, and others.

- Personal factors: developing the personal life skills of the young man/woman (the ability to behave properly, a positive view of oneself, the ability to make decisions), participation in various social, sports and cultural activities, full awareness of the harms of drugs, adherence to customs and traditions, and preserving values and morals.

- Environmental (societal) factors: the presence of strong family relationships, the presence of good social relationships based on care and good values, the spread of a social culture that denounces the use of drugs (a society that rejects drugs), the difficulty of obtaining drugs (reducing opportunities to supply drugs), and the presence of strong deterrent laws, and thoughtful preventive awareness.

Conclusion

Drug abuse is one of the most pressing national problems that wastes money, lives, and all building forces. It is a deviant phenomenon, as it deviates from the behavioral rules and moral standards approved by society, whether this approval is from the legal, religious, or cultural side. Despite the universality of the problem of drug abuse and its social variables, it has a local image. It is specific to each society

individually, as it is a problem with national dimensions linked to the political and legislative history of the country, as well as to its heritage, customs, and social, moral and cultural structure. The danger of drug abuse lies in the negative effects on the user, not only that, but also on the societies themselves.

Hence, the treatment of any addict requires an integrated team of a physical therapist, a psychiatrist, preachers, and a social worker, taking into account the social and cultural dimensions surrounding the addict.

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