



**Drug Addiction - Effects and Prevention -**  
إدمان المخدرات - الآثار والوقاية -

**PHD/ Sabri Messaoud Madi<sup>\*1</sup>**

ط.د/ صبري مسعود ماضي

**University 8 May 1945 Guelma .Algeria<sup>\*1</sup>**

جامعة 8 ماي 1945 قملة . الجزائر

**E-mail: madi.sabri@univ-guelma.dz**

**Phone Number: 213660397867**

**Pr/ Lilia Ahmed Bensouilah<sup>2</sup>**

أ.د/ ليليا بن صوبوح

**University 8 May 1945 Guelma .Algeria<sup>2</sup>**

جامعة 8 ماي 1945 قملة . الجزائر

**E-mail: bensouilah.lilia@univ-guelma.dz**

**Phone Number: 213662344478**

**Received: 07/05/2024   Accepted: 18/05/2024   Published: 15/09/2024**

**Abstract:**

This research presentation endeavors to unpack the escalating crisis of drug addiction a multidimensional issue that extends beyond individual health and well-being to imperil societal welfare. Against the backdrop of rising addiction rates, we probe the semantics and ontological frameworks that define "addiction" and "drugs," situating our inquiry within contemporary theoretical paradigms. Employing both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies, we dissect the etiological factors precipitating addiction, chart its developmental trajectory through various stages, and evaluate its reverberating consequences on individual and collective health. Crucially, this study goes beyond mere

\*-Corresponding author Sabri Madi, e-mail: madi.sabri@univ-guelma.dz

description to engage with the preventive mechanisms that can be orchestrated by social institutions such as schools, mosques, and media outlets. By illuminating the roles these entities can play in mitigating drug addiction, our research aims to proffer actionable recommendations for multi-level intervention strategies.

**Keywords:** Addiction, Drugs, Social Institutions, Prevention.

الملخص:

يسعى هذا العرض البحثي إلى فك الأزمة المتصاعدة لإدمان المخدرات- وهي قضية متعددة الأبعاد تمتد إلى ما وراء صحة الفرد ورفاهه لتعريف الرفاهية المجتمعية للخطر. على خلفية ارتفاع معدلات الإدمان ، نقوم بالتحقيق في الدلالات والأطر الأنطولوجية التي تحدد "الإدمان" و "المخدرات" ، مما يضع تحقيقنا ضمن النماذج النظرية المعاصرة. باستخدام كل من منهجيات البحث النوعي والكمي ، نقوم بتشريح العوامل المسببة التي تعجل بالإدمان ، ورسم مساره التنموي عبر مراحل مختلفة ، وتقدير عواقبه المرتدة على الصحة الفردية والجماعية. وألهم من ذلك ، أن هذه الدراسة تتجاوز مجرد الوصف لتعامل مع الآليات الوقائية التي يمكن أن تنظمها المؤسسات الاجتماعية مثل المدارس والمساجد ووسائل الإعلام. من خلال إلقاء الضوء على الأدوار التي يمكن أن تلعبها هذه الكيانات في التخفيف من إدمان المخدرات ، يهدف بحثنا إلى تقديم توصيات قابلة للتنفيذ لاستراتيجيات التدخل متعددة المستويات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإدمان والمخدرات والمؤسسات الاجتماعية والوقاية.

## 1-Introduction and problem of the study:

The phenomenon of drugs is considered a serious social problem to the extent that it now threatens the fabric of the international community and raises several concerns due to its rapid development across different environments, especially among young people. Drugs are a collection of substances that cause addiction and poison the nervous system. Their circulation, cultivation, or manufacture is prohibited except for purposes defined by law, and they can only be used by authorized individuals, whether these drugs are natural or synthetic.

This problem has long created a standing terror that threatens the fabric of society, sparing neither young nor old. Crimes are inevitably linked to this issue. Recently, countries have become consumers, producers, and transit hubs for drugs, posing a severe threat to public security and order. This has

necessitated combating the phenomenon of drugs and curbing the alarming rise in crime rates.

Addiction to drugs and mind-altering substances is one of the chronic issues threatening humanity. Given the seriousness of this phenomenon, the intervention of various community institutions is required for its Prevention. This includes the family, which is the fundamental nucleus of society, as well as schools, mosques, and media outlets, all of which have the power to influence individuals, especially now that various segments of society are extraordinarily using modern technological means.

What we aim to understand through our study is the meaning of addiction, drugs, and social institutions; what are the causes of drug addiction? What are its stages? What are its effects? What theories explain the phenomenon of addiction? Moreover, what is the role of social institutions in preventing drug addiction?

### **First: The Cognitive and Theoretical Introduction to the Study:**

#### **1.1/ Definition of Concepts:**

##### **1.1.1/ Concept of Addiction:**

**A/ Linguistically:** The term refers to persistent or ongoing reliance on something. Several definitions are available for the term "addiction," including:

- Addiction is a chronic state of poisoning resulting from the repeated use of narcotics.
- Addiction is the psychological and physical dependence on a drug.
- Addiction is a compulsive habit of consuming a specific substance in a regular, repeated manner, forcing the addict to continue using it. If not used on time, physical and psychological symptoms appear that compel the individual to seek and use the substance.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) defines addiction as "a mental and sometimes physical state resulting from the organism's interaction with the drug." It is characterized by different

behavioural responses and patterns, including an urgent desire to consume the drug regularly or periodically to feel its psychological effects or avoid the discomfort caused by its absence.

**Based on the above, we can say addiction is:**

- An urgent desire is a compulsive wish to continue using the drug and obtain it by any means.
- A desire to increase doses is known as tolerance, although some addicts maintain a constant dose.
- Psychological and physical dependence on the drug.
- Psychological and physical symptoms appear upon sudden withdrawal or immediate cessation of the drug, whether forced or voluntary. This is known as drug withdrawal.
- Harmful and destructive effects on both the individual and society.

The user may be addicted to more than one substance, known as polydrug addiction.

**B/ Technically:** It is a psychological and physical state characterized by the individual's integration with or reliance on a drug. It results in an urgent will to continuously and periodically consume the drug to avoid symptoms that arise from the absence of the drug <sup>1</sup>(Nasira Brahimi, 2013, p.15).

**C/ Legally:** As for law 04-18 concerning drug and mind-altering substance prevention and the suppression of their illegal use and trafficking, addiction is defined in Article 2 as "a state of psychological—or psychological-physical—dependence on a narcotic or mind-altering substance" <sup>2</sup>(Raqiyya Azaq, September 2015, p.71).

### **Distinguishing Between Drug Addiction:**

We find several other similar terms to addiction, including dependence. Dependence is a psychological condition arising from the interaction between an individual and a psychoactive substance. This condition is

characterized by a strong desire to regularly consume a psychoactive substance to test its effect on one's psyche <sup>3</sup>(Ghassan Rabah, 1999, p. 03).

We also find the term "tolerance," which arises from the continued consumption of large doses of a drug to achieve the same effect that the nervous system has become accustomed to from the effects of a particular drug <sup>4</sup>(Mohammed et al., 2007, p. 73).

### **1.1.2/ The Concept of Drugs:**

#### **A/ Linguistically:**

Drugs in language mean "covering" or "concealing." They cover the mind, making it absent from perception and discernment. They also signify lethargy and laziness, as they relax the body and limbs <sup>5</sup>(Ibrahim Mustafa and others, p. 220).

#### **B/ Terminologically:**

Experts have yet to agree on a comprehensive definition that clearly explains the concept of narcotic substances. However, there is a set of terminological definitions for drugs. Some of these definitions depend on

how drugs are viewed, affecting their definition from psychological, social, legal, and medical angles. They are defined as:

#### **From a Psychological Perspective:**

They are natural or synthetic substances that activate the human body and affect it, altering feelings, behaviours, and some functions <sup>6</sup>(Jaber bin Salem Musa and others: Arabic Dictionary for Narcotic Substances and Psychoactive Drugs, Naif University for Security Sciences, Riyadh, 2nd Edition, 2005, p. 10).

#### **From a Social Perspective:**

They are substances that lead their users to deviant behaviour. They are also substances that dull the mind, leading the user to commit deviant behaviour <sup>7</sup>(Abdulaziz et al., 2006, p. 33).

#### **From a Legal Perspective:**

Drugs are a group of substances that cause addiction, poison the nervous system and are illegal to circulate, cultivate, or manufacture except in areas defined by law. Their use is permitted only by those licensed to do so<sup>8</sup> (Essam et al., p. 16).

### **Theories Explaining the Phenomenon of Drug Addiction:**

#### **1.2.1/ Behavioral Theory:**

The behavioural theory bases its explanation for why people turn to drug use on the fundamental laws of learning theory, initially formulated by the Russian physiologist Pavlov. This school of thought asserts that human behaviour is essentially old, learned behaviour.

For drug users, they learn through their own experiences that when they take a drug, their worries disappear. Consequently, they learn that the disappearance of their worries is associated with taking a dose of these substances, and this learning continues into subsequent stages of their life, leading to addiction<sup>9</sup> (Abdel et al., 1986, p60).

According to learning theory, the sensation that follows the latest use acts as a part or reinforcement for using drugs in future instances. With continued use, the individual learns to take the substance to mitigate the uncomfortable effects of withdrawal.

The person learns to continue using drugs even when negative consequences of drug use do not happen immediately<sup>10</sup> (Adel Al-Damardash, 1982, p46).

In summary, the behavioural theory posits that an individual's drug use is, in reality, a learned behaviour influenced by their environment, developed over various stages of their life in different and multiple ways.

#### **1.2.2/ Cognitive Theory:**

Since the 1960s, there has been an emphasis on using cognitive mental methods in studying personality. Numerous attempts have been made to extract personality dimensions from individual differences embedded in cognitive processes. Therefore, researchers now focus not only on the content of an individual's thoughts but also on their thinking style and how such thinking occurs<sup>11</sup> (Ahmed et al., 2020, p. 81).

This theory, thus, centres on the significant role that thinking or beliefs play in human psychological disorders <sup>12</sup>(Mohammed et al., 1992, p46). According to this theory, the cognitive element is an intermediary in translating external events and generating emotional reactions. Psychological disorders are caused by internal interpretations of stimuli emanating from oneself or the external environment.

According to proponents of this theory, an individual might react to a disorder in several ways: they may experience anxiety or depression or engage in drug use. Ellis, in 1988, pointed out that the primary cognitive dynamic leading to addiction and sustaining it is "low frustration tolerance," augmented by three other theoretical models that reinforce addictive behaviour: "intoxication as a coping mechanism for difficult situations, alcoholic intoxication equates to a loss of self-worth, and finally, a need for excitement."

According to "Lea" and "Franz," the role of mood regulation in drug use or addiction cannot be denied. Addicts possess strong beliefs about the drug's ability to regulate mood. They believe some drugs relieve boredom, others help with relaxation, and others provide energy and a sense of power.

Cognitive theorists "Beck" and others in 1993 attempted to develop a model for understanding and treating drug use. This model assumes the existence of specific cognitive contexts related to drug-using behaviour: expectancy beliefs, beliefs related to stress and pain relief, and permissive beliefs. Some individuals who are predisposed, based on this model, turn to drug use as a result of exposure to certain stimulating features, termed as cognitive cues or pressures, called "high-risk situations" since 1985. These situations threaten the individual's ability for self-monitoring and increase the risk of relapse.

Scientist "Beck" applied this type of cognitive treatment to addicts from the early stages of treatment development, integrating behavioural and cognitive techniques. The treatment aims to manage the patients' time, break the links between users and the places and things associated with drug use, enhance the ability to resist drug-seeking behaviour and correct cognitive distortions besides alleviating intense cravings and anxiety <sup>12</sup>(Fatima Sadiki, 2006, p65).

This phenomenon is one of the devastating issues that must be confronted with complete determination and steadiness, as it affects the entire nation's health, security, and stability.

## **Secondly, the Causes and Effects of Addiction:**

### **2.1/ Factors Contributing to Drug Addiction:**

The reasons or factors leading to addiction are numerous. Among the contributing factors are those related to the drug and a range of psychological factors inherently associated with the addict. The addict is also influenced by the environment and society in which they live.

#### **2.1.1 / Factors Related to the Drug Being Used:**

The drug substance itself is a factor that pushes the addict to use it due to its composition or chemical properties. Furthermore, the ease of use and availability also play a role, particularly given that it is easily accessible.

**One/ Composition of the Drug:** Each drug has its composition, with membrane receptors on the nervous system facilitating its absorption and vice versa.

**Two/ Method of Drug Use:** The drug's effect on a person varies according to the method of administration (either orally or nasally), through intravenous or intramuscular injection, or smoking.

**Three/ Ease of Access to the Drug:** Drug use cannot occur without obtaining the substance. The frequency of use is primarily related to how easily the drug can be obtained. For example, if one or both parents are addicted to alcohol and bring it into the home or trade in it, this eases access.

From this discussion, we can see that multiple factors contribute to drug addiction, ranging from the chemical properties of the drug to the ease of its availability and social or familial context. These factors often interact in complex ways, making it challenging to address the problem of addiction effectively.

#### **2.1.2 /Factors Related to the Addict:**

Everyone in the world is unique despite sharing some characteristics with others. Accordingly, there are unique traits that make each individual more susceptible to addiction:

### **One / Genetic Factors:**

Some researchers and biologists believe that the children of addicts are more susceptible to alcohol and drug addiction. This is attributed to the transmission of genes to offspring. A pregnant woman who is addicted can also transfer the harmful substances of drugs and alcohol to her fetus, regardless of the type of drug involved.

### **Two / Personality of the Addict:**

Researchers have observed and studied various human samples from childhood over successive years. The most significant classification comes from researchers Kseil and Walton, who categorized the personality of the addict into:

**a/ Selfish Addict:** This individual insists on satisfying their desires immediately by resorting to drug addiction.

**b/ Immature Addict:** Highly dependent on others and unable to rely on themselves for trivial matters. This person cannot handle others' burdens or problems and thus uses drugs.<sup>13</sup>(dardaran openings, P. 54).

**c/ Sexually Immature Addict:** There are rumours and claims about the euphoria and enhanced sexual ability caused by drugs. Therefore, individuals with sexual impotence or deviancy may resort to using them. However, sexual function declines gradually over time<sup>14</sup>(Yasmin Kurdi, 2007, p.20).

**d/ Chronic Tension Addict:** These individuals suffer from family problems and social disintegration. They use drugs to reduce the sense of tension and anxiety they feel.

**e/ Curious Addict:** Many individuals resort to drug use to explore the unknown, especially young and adolescent addicts. This stage of life is characterized by exploratory curiosity. Add to this the sensation-seeking addict, who uses drugs for excitement, pleasure, and euphoria.

This comprehensive breakdown showcases the multi-faceted nature of addiction, emphasizing that both innate personal characteristics and external factors play a role. Given this complexity, tackling the addiction issue requires a multi-pronged approach that addresses internal and external factors.

### **2.1.3/ Factors Related to the Addict's Environment and Community:**

The user or addict is influenced by the environment in which they live, including family and social factors. Economic factors also impact the individual and may drive them towards addiction.

#### **1/ Family and Social Factors:**

Personality formation occurs through interaction and engagement between the individual and society, whether at the family level, school, or workplace. An individual is both influenced by and influences their community. Family neglect, addiction in one of the parents, or a teacher's failure to inspire the desire to study can adversely affect personality development. This leads to feelings of inadequacy, loneliness, low self-esteem, and difficulty socializing.

Studies have shown that out of more than 1,000 addicts, over 61% stated that their close addicted friends influenced them <sup>15</sup>(Nawasir Al-Ayesh, 1993). Social and family pressures, such as lack of housing, overcrowding, poor transportation, unemployment, and differences in principles between one community and another, can cause anxiety, deprivation, and fear for the future. To alleviate these problems, an individual may resort to drug addiction.

#### **Two/ Economic Factors:**

The type of drug used is related to an individual's financial income and social level. The higher the income, the greater the quantity and the higher the drug quality. Affluent individuals are more likely to use heroin than homeless children who frequently use inhalants. Extreme wealth or poverty are significant factors that encourage drug use and subsequent addiction. The individual may attempt to acquire drugs by any means, even involving illegal activities like theft, fraud, or deception.

Understanding the complex interplay between individual characteristics and environmental factors is crucial for addressing addiction effectively. Comprehensive treatment plans often require a multidisciplinary approach that deals with both sets of factors to offer the most substantial chance for recovery.

### 2.2/ Stages of Drug Use and Addiction:

Someone says: We like to imagine that our children do not face the problem of drugs. However, even the brightest students from the best families may face this issue. A user goes through stages until we can say they have become an addict. Initially, there is the experimentation phase, followed by intentional use, and finally, regular use.

**A/ Experimentation Stage:** The experimentation stage is central to understanding drug use. The user learns that drugs make one feel medicated, and rarely does one experience adverse effects. Commonly used substances here are cannabis and moderate-acting tablets, which may be given for free initially. Initially, the user refuses to participate multiple times and often does not feel the effects on their first try. In this stage, a small amount of the substance can have a sufficient effect because bodily tolerance has not yet developed. Drug use usually occurs on social occasions and weekends<sup>16</sup> (Jalal al-Din Abdul-Khaliq et al., 2001, p. 324).

**B/ Intentional Use Stage:** At the core of this stage, the user buys the drug for intentional use. The effects happen when the high wears off and physical tolerance and habituation begin to develop. Drug use evolves from weekends to nightly, even in front of parents, teachers, and non-using friends. However, the user maintains a different image in front of their drug-using friends. Many continue to get good grades and maintain good relationships with their parents and neighbours for a long time. The ability to maintain this double life deceives the user into believing that they can control their drug use<sup>17</sup> (Jalal al-Din Abdul-Khaliq et al., 2001, p. 325).

**C/ Regular Use Stage:** A person's life revolves around regular use and seeking substances to get high. The addict may transition to using hallucinogens or cocaine, smoking opium, or more potent tablets in unlimited quantities. Drugs are no longer optional—the degree of habituation and physical tolerance increases, and attempts to reduce dosage or stop use fail. The addict often feels intense guilt and depression, becomes

paranoid, and self-esteem decreases. Self-loathing can sometimes drive them to harm themselves. The drug is no longer a source of pleasure, but pretending it is in front of other addicts gives the user a sense of uniqueness and becomes a whole art of justifying their drug use.

### 2.3/ Effects of Drug Abuse:

Drug abuse and addiction are the most dangerous social, psychological, health, and economic phenomena facing most countries today. It has various physical harms, not just for the user but also for their family and society. The most critical impacts are:

#### 2.3.1/ Health Effects:

- **Marijuana:** This leads to persistent redness and swelling in the eyes, yellowing of the skin, facial pallor, gum weakness, and tooth issues. There is also an increased likelihood of pneumonia, colds, skin ulcers, throat inflammation, indigestion, high blood pressure, overall body weakness, visual impairment, and impaired rational thinking and expression. It may also lead to a loss of courage and moral degradation <sup>18</sup>(Mohamed Shafiq, 1999, p. 230)
- **Cocaine** Is also considered one of the most dangerous drugs for an addict's health. If injected under the skin, this method results in bluish spots resembling bruises, which may eventually turn into cancerous tumours like hepatitis. One of the methods used for its consumption is inhalation, often leading to sores in the nasal membranes. Users feel temporarily energetic, which lasts only a few minutes, followed by a relatively extended period of lethargy.

#### 2.3.2/ Psychological Effects:

Drug abuse in its various forms has detrimental psychological effects on its addicts. When talking about hallucinogenic pills, the question arises: What are the effects of consuming them for individuals who do not suffer from any organic disease?

Professor "Tejza," Head of the Mental Health Department at Dr. Drid Husain Hospital in Algiers, states that consuming hallucinogenic pills is a

dangerous deviation. These medicines are primarily intended to relieve patients suffering from severe anxiety. The addicts use them to seek a different effect, which consists of calmness and an escape from their usual psychological state, thereby generating dependency.

When these substances are unavailable, addicts feel frustrated and deficient, leading them in severe cases to violence. They may also engage in aggressive behaviour that may lead to criminal acts. UN reports suggest that hallucinogenic pills are the drugs of the future. In this regard, Mr. "Saleh Abdul Nouri" says, "In Algeria, four sources fund the hallucinogenic pill consumption market: some pharmaceutical distributors, through smuggling, thirdly pharmacies, and also hospital pharmacies that distribute medicines in twisted ways."

When the quantity of addictive substances used decreases, or the patient is unable to find a dose for any reason (financial reasons or even forgetting to buy enough), they suffer from withdrawal symptoms. These symptoms include severe pain, fatigue, misery, unhappiness, inability to sleep due to severe insomnia, as well as visible physical symptoms like muscle contractions, severe cramps, and contortions <sup>19</sup>(Abdul et al., 1993, p. 205).

### 2.3.3/ Social Effects:

Drug abuse and addiction are considered social diseases that demean the individual, break them, affect their psyche, and reflect on their personality. Society loses a group of its sons; some crumble and collapse, while others get convicted for drug use and consequently enter penal institutions. The addict spends everything they have on drugs, leading to a moral and social decline. This decline is due to the deterioration in values and the social unacceptability of drug use as a disrespectful behaviour in some social circles. This often leads the individual to descend into bad places to secure the drug <sup>20</sup>(Osama et al., 1993, p. 208).

Multiple studies have concluded that the worst periods an addict goes through are when they cannot obtain the drug. Physical and psychological symptoms appear on the user, affecting all members of the family and their surroundings, especially causing disputes between the addict, their spouse, and children. The addict becomes more aggressive, quick to respond with physical abuse and insults. The danger of a father's drug abuse on a child is especially significant, as it sets a negative behavioural example. If the father

is irresponsible and neglectful of his familial, professional, and social duties, how can the child learn the meaning of responsibility? The child might also follow in the footsteps of the drug-abusing father if not guided correctly<sup>21</sup>(Moussa Sami, 1995, p. 38).

### **Thirdly: The Role of Social Institutions in Preventing Drug Addiction:**

#### **3.1/ The Role of the Family in Preventing Drug Addiction:**

The family is inherently a social institution governed by natural impulses, predispositions, and capabilities inherent in human nature inclined towards socialization. It serves as a social institution emanating from the natural conditions of life and social order, an essential necessity for the continuation of human species and social existence<sup>21</sup>(Mustafa Al-Khashab: Family Sociology, 1966, p.43).

The family has several fundamental pillars through which it carries out its function; the most important are marital bonds, spatial support, social function, clear role definition within the family, and finally, legal support.

#### **Significance of the Family in Society:**

- It is the first human group that constitutes social structure, and it is the most widespread social phenomenon.
- The family sets the general framework defining its members' behaviours, shaping their lives and imparting its characteristics and nature to them. Thus, it is the source of habits, traditions, customs, and behavioural rules.
- The family is built upon societal conditions throughout its formation, development, and life course.
- As a social system, the family influences other social systems.
- In many societies, the family is considered a productive unit, although this function varies from one society to another.
- The family is the societal-approved medium for fulfilling human instincts and natural drives.

- The family places ongoing responsibilities on its members more than any other group <sup>22</sup>(Mohamed et al., 2021. 23-31).

### Family Guidelines for Preventing Drug Abuse Among Children:

- The family should teach its children to use their free time in beneficial activities.
- Before hiring domestic help, families should ensure they have good morals.
- The family should nurture honesty in children and warn against lying and its consequences.
- Families should supervise their children's choice of friends, whether at home, school, or clubs.
- The family should monitor the children's academic performance, especially if they fail or fall behind.
- Families should provide beneficial entertainment means for the children and guide them to sports and social clubs while monitoring them.
- The mother should only work outside the home in extreme circumstances, such as the loss of the breadwinner or insufficient income.
- Families should encourage children to regularly attend group prayers at mosques through proper incentives and warnings, thus protecting them from sliding into vice and responding to the calls of evil-doers and drug users.
- The family should also strengthen the children's connection with God and encourage spiritual growth to fill any emotional void. This can be achieved by setting a good example and a wise upbringing.

### **3.1/ The Role of the Family in Preventing Drug Addiction:**

The family is inherently a social institution formed based on natural inclinations, capabilities, and tendencies inherent in human nature towards socialization. It is an essential necessity for the survival of the human race and the continuity of social existence. The family has several basic pillars which are its components, such as marital ties, spatial support, social function, clearly defined roles within the family, and legal support.

- Importance of the Family in Society:
- It is the first human group that forms the social structure and is the most widespread social phenomenon.
- The family sets the general framework that determines the behaviour of its members, shaping their lives and imbuing them with its characteristics, hence it is the source of customs, traditions, and norms.
- The family is based on the social conditions and stages that shape its formation and development.
- The family, in its role as a social system, affects other social systems.
- In many societies, the family is considered a productive unit.
- The family bears ongoing responsibilities for its members more than any other group.

And several points were mentioned that families should consider to prevent drug addiction among their children, such as monitoring leisure time, confirming the good character of domestic workers, and encouraging truthful communication among other points.

### **3.2/ The Role of the School in Preventing Drug Addiction:**

The school is a social institution established by society to educate its children and provide them with cultural heritage. The school has become

a formal organization regulated by specific laws and regulations <sup>23</sup> (Abdul et al., 1977, p. 115).

- Functions of the School:
- Expand the horizons of the youth and increase their experiences by transferring cultural heritage, guidance, and coordinating different educational efforts. <sup>24</sup>(Abdul Rahman al-nahlawi, 1403, P.134).

The school can play its role in combating the phenomenon of drug addiction through the functions it performs. Through curricula and materials, students can study the various effects of drug abuse on health, social, political, and economic conditions for both the individual and society. The school can also combat drugs through different activity groups that prove their effectiveness among students.

The school has an important role in linking the environment to the state's educational plan. Through committees like the Parents' Council and others, it helps raise awareness among community members about the harms of drugs and how to confront this dangerous phenomenon that is secretly spreading in society. School radio and press can also create artistic panels expressing the downsides and effects of drugs, as well as periodic and non-periodic publications that encourage combating these drugs and contribute to treating this phenomenon..

*The Role of the University in Preventing Drug Addiction:* The university is specialized in all matters relating to higher education and scientific research carried out by its colleges and institutes to serve society and elevate it culturally. It aims to contribute to the advancement of thought, scientific progress, and the development of Islamic values, supplying the country with technical specialists and experts in various fields, and preparing individuals equipped with the fundamentals of knowledge, advanced research methods, and high values, to contribute to building and strengthening society, shaping the future of the nation, and serving humanity (University Regulation Law, No. 49 of 1972).

**Functions of the University According to Researchers <sup>25</sup> (Ali et al., 1986, p. 14):**

1. Teaching (Education).

2. Scientific Research.

3. Community Service.

The university can play its role in treating and preventing the phenomenon of drug addiction. Through its mandated functions, as defined by university law, courses and curricula are taught that address the phenomenon of drug use and clarify its health, social, and other impacts.

Additionally, through the function of scientific research, specialized scientific research is carried out on the phenomenon of drug use, studying the various causes that led to it and analyzing the results to reach recommendations for treating the phenomenon.

Also, competitions can be organized for students focused on this issue with the aim of enhancing their knowledge through research related to this phenomenon and methods for its treatment.

Competitions for the authoring of scientific books on this phenomenon can be launched, with specialists from university professors participating. Winning books receive financial rewards, are printed as university publications, and are distributed to students at nominal prices.

Likewise, scientific symposiums and annual and non-periodic scientific conferences can be organized for an in-depth study of this phenomenon from all relevant aspects.

Encouragement of scientific research and the preparation of master's and doctoral theses on this phenomenon, studying its various dimensions and impacts on individuals and society.

Through the community service function, the university can form awareness groups consisting of professors and specialists who visit sports clubs, schools, and other social institutions, to clarify the dangers of this phenomenon, how to identify users, and how treatment can be done. They also organize public service camps whose mission is to reveal the dimensions of this phenomenon to members of the community everywhere.

Seminars can also be organized for women where various specialized professors give lectures to inform women about the characteristics of drug users, how to identify them early on, and how they can be led to treatment—especially for mothers whose husbands are working abroad.

### 3.3 / the role of mosques and the media in the Prevention of drug addiction:

The mosque is the school where the foundations of the first Islamic culture and Islamic jurisprudence were laid, and the sciences of the Koran, Sunnah, Sharia and others were taught in mosques in the past, and fatwas and jurisprudence related to the phenomenon of drugs can be studied through the mosque, and respond to slander directed by some to a group of people with little culture and those who lack a sound Islamic background, and gathered in the mosque to remember Allah and pray, in order to encourage the children to love the mosque and always attend it, this is important in the face of the phenomenon of deviation It is better for them to go to the role of play and play with their peers, who are rarely free from bad morals <sup>26</sup>(Saleh et al., 1447, pp. 15-23).

The mosque here is the forum of Muslims and their meeting where they receive useful knowledge and consult among themselves. through this consultation and advice, the dangers facing the nation are combated after consulting the people of opinion in it and listening to their advice and guidance, and through studying the dangers of drug abuse in the Muslim community in general and the Muslim individual in particular, and through consultation and advice among them, the specific treatment of this scourge is being developed: in terms of opening clinics attached to the mosque to care for addicts and their treatment, or by raising funds for the treatment of these addictive areas in dedicated sanatoriums.

Thus, we find that there is a great message for the Muslim mosque at the present time, through prayer, personal and social behaviour is corrected, where the same believer warhaf his sense and conscience are refined <sup>27</sup>(Abdul et al., p.34), so that he does not deviate to commit vices from sinful actions and behaviours, including drug use.

As well as through the educational educational role, through which it is possible to instil the correct Islamic values in the souls of individuals, as well as through specialized seminars delivered by Muslim doctors and

others who have contact with the study of the phenomenon of drug abuse.

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

Many Muslims are weak in their adherence to their religion.

Some Muslims are deceived by embellishing life in non-Islamic societies.

<sup>28</sup>(Ali et al., 1396, P.17) on the heresies and impurities that spread due to the ignorance of Muslims about their religion.

However, 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 Da'wah and in confronting these societal problems.

Therefore, the imams of the mosques must be selected very carefully so that they perform the required role to the fullest, not a message in front of the mosque is not limited to performing prayers only, but beyond that to explain lessons to educate and guide Muslims through sermons and lectures that touch the heart of contemporary problems in society, the most important of these problems is the problem of drug addiction, he must show people its judgment in terms of abuse, trafficking, smuggling, financing, planting plants extracted from them or using them for treatment.

There is no doubt that this role of the cleric is a dangerous role, if invested properly, it would be a prevention of society from its effects and the evils of drug abuse and the spread of drugs.

#### \* The role of the media in the Prevention of drug addiction:

The various media in our modern world, whether audio, visual or read, are considered one of the most important educational institutions with a strong influence on public opinion and guiding the nation to the correct destination prepared for it.

The media, as educational institutions, have a high ability to attract people of different ages and genders, and are an important tool for the cultural advancement of societies. They also have advantages that are not available in other cultural media, as they are quick to respond to the dissemination of innovations in the field of science, knowledge and application, and their rapid broadcasting has enabled them to do so by relying mainly on the latest means of modern science and technology<sup>29</sup> (jamoud Sultan, D. S., p. 116).

If we recognize the role of the media in shaping and guiding the personality of an individual, and their influence on shaping his thinking with the means that these media institutions possess, such as printed means: books, newspapers, magazines, flyers and posters, or by audio and visual means, such as radio, television, cinema, theatre, festivals and exhibitions, we must recognize the role of these means and institutions in the treatment of the phenomenon of drug abuse.

Confronting the phenomenon of drug abuse through the media requires a well-thought-out plan that envisages the dissemination of information and facts related to the phenomenon of drug abuse in full objectivity, without dramatization or trivialization, which requires the use of all energies and competencies distinguished by creativity to address this phenomenon through various programs and the dissemination of scientific grazing among professional and age groups of society.

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 things:

It is important to direct these means in the right direction so that they are not a double-edged sword, do not offer works that fight drugs and other works that help their abuse and spread, and this requires a careful review of everything that is provided through these means in order to conform to the desired goal.

Holding training courses on a permanent basis for those responsible for ordering these means and providing them with the correct methods and information about this phenomenon and how to treat it.

The programs and projects provided through these means aimed at combating and treating the phenomenon of drug abuse should be characterized by the features that a person would like to listen to and not benefit from, taking into account the good output and the appropriate attractive paralysis, and taking into account the quality of the content, and be in accordance with Islamic teachings and our prevailing culture.

However, these programs should address all ages, and in a language that most people understand in order to spread the benefit of these programs, and we must be well aware of the lack of optimal use of the media, and not to benefit from its fruitful efforts of the factors that enable addiction to spread its tentacles in society to the point that it is difficult to treat.

The spread of Video Films in particular and the negative and erroneous values they contain is an important factor in the spread of drugs, and the danger of this medium (video) increases significantly, as many families today provide their children with a huge number of films without scrutiny or monitoring of what the children watch from this direct invasion via video...Inside the houses.

### **Conclusion:**

We conclude from the above that the problem of drugs and their abuse has known a terrible growth and widespread spread among individuals, which made it a great danger and an obsession that haunts all modern human societies and threatens their security and stability, especially if individuals turn from users to addicts.

Drug addiction, as it is known, means that it is difficult or impossible for an addict to stop taking drugs, and therefore he becomes dependent on them, and this has led to the emergence of negative effects that not only affect the addict or the user, but also harm himself, his mind and body, but also extend to society as a whole, so it has become necessary to research this phenomenon and reveal its true causes and find ways to treat and prevent it.

However, the prevention and treatment process is not carried out at the level of a particular social institution, but at several levels, perhaps the first of these levels is the individual himself through correcting his

thoughts and attitudes about drugs and their use, quitting them and his commitment to the controls of society and its laws, while at the family level it is through parents ' understanding of the needs of children and following up their behaviours, raising them education based on sound foundations, and helping them solve their various problems ....Etc.

The school's leading role in this area is to include in the educational programs what children know about these narcotic substances, their dangers and ways to avoid falling into the trap of their abuse, and to organize awareness campaigns, the same applies to the media and civil society, but at the judicial security level, penalties should be tightened for those who develop in this process, regardless of their status, whether consumers, producers or traders, and expand the scope of treatment centers in the community.

### List of references:

1. Nasira Brahmi: Drug addiction in the Algerian society addicted between disease and crime, Journal of social studies and Research, University of ouaddine first issue, September, 2013, p.152.
2. Ruqayya azzaq: Drug addiction and criminal behaviour in Algerian youth, Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, a study at the Franz Qanun field hospital, Ionesi Ali University, Algeria, issue 20, September 2015, P.71.
3. Ghassan Rabah: The new law on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Dar El Kholoud, Algeria, Vol.1, 1999, p. 03.
4. Mohamed Meri Saab, drug crimes, Zain geographical publications, Beirut, Lebanon, 2007, p.73.
5. Ibrahim Mustafa et al.: Intermediate lexicon T/ collection of the Arabic language, Dar Al-Da'wa, Cairo, C1, P.220.
6. Jaber bin Salem Musa et al.: The Arabic dictionary of narcotic substances and psychotropic drugs, Nayef Security University, Riyadh, Vol.2, 2005, p. 10.
7. Essam-Ahmed Mohamed: drug crimes, jurisprudence and judiciary, Cairo, Dr. N, p. 16.

8. Abdel Hakim al-Afifi: addiction, Dar Al-marefa, Cairo, 1986, p. 60.
9. Adel Demirdash: Addiction, its manifestations and treatment, affiliation press, Kuwait, 1982, p.46.
10. Ahmed Mohammed Al-Zoghbi, P. 81.
11. Mohammed Hamdi Al-Hajjar: Introduction to psychopathology, Arab Renaissance House, Beirut, 1992, p.46.
12. Sadiki Fatima: The relationship of mental disorders with drug addiction in young people, unpublished master's thesis, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Algiers, 2006, p.65.
13. Dardaran openings, P. 54.
14. Yasmin Kurdi: Drugs in society and rehabilitation of drug addicts, Nabil's master's degree thesis, sociology major, Faculty of literature and humanities, Damascus University, Syria, 2007, p.20.
15. Nouacer Aich: Drug consumption and social reaction, Ammar Qarfi press, Algeria, 1993, p.09.
16. Jalal al-Din Abdel Khalek et al.: Crime and deviation, modern university office, Alexandria, 2001, p. 324
17. Jalal al-Din Abdel Khalek et al.: Crime and perversion, Hadith University books, Alexandria, 2001, p.325.
18. Mohamed Shafik: Development and social problems, modern university office, Alexandria, 1999, p.230.
19. Abd al-Rahman al-Issawi: Psychology of addiction and its treatment, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya for printing and publishing, Beirut, 1993, p. 205
20. Osama El Sayed Abdel Samy: Drug use and trafficking between Sharia and law, new university House, 1993, p.208
21. Mosleh Sami: A Journey in the world of drugs, Dar al-Bashir for printing, publishing and distribution, Cairo, 1995, P.38.

22. Mustafa al-Khashab: The family meeting, National Printing and publishing house, Cairo, 1966, p.43.
23. Majid Sharif Saqr, pp. 23-31..
24. Abdelghani Abboud: in Islamic education, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Cairo, 1977, P.115.
25. Abdul Rahman Al-nahlawi: The origins of Islamic education and its methods in the home, school and society, Dar Al-Fikr, Vol.2, 1403, P. 134.
26. Ali Saleh Gohar: Planning to achieve a balance between scientific research and teaching in the faculties of education at Mansoura University, 1986, p.14.
27. Saleh Abu Murad Al-Shehri: The educational role of the mosque in Islam, in the Journal of Islamic Solidarity, pp. 11n 1447, pp. 15-23.
28. Abdel Hamid Kishk: The role of the mosque in contemporary society, Dar al-Mukhtar al-islamin Cairo, D. S., p. 34.
29. Ali Abdel Halim Mahmoud: The mosque and its impact on the Islamic society, without a publisher, Cairo, 1396, P.17.
30. Magomed Sultan: An introduction to education, Maarif House, Cairo, Vol.4, D. S., p. 116.