

Unemployment and Innovated Problems of Iraqi Youth Analytical-Field Study of Drugs

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Abstract

Youth as social group is a basic partner and the main element in the development process . There is an increased realization of youth problems at various levels of decision-making in Iraq . Their empowerment and inclusion projects in the development process have always clashed with obstacles of violence and political and social instability. That necessarily leads to fragment this group and some of them became a part of the conflict mechanisms in society

The present study aims at examine the negative causes and effects that contribute to the spread of the problem of drug use , including unemployment , on society in general and the youth category in particular . The applied side of the study will focus on trying to know the dimensions of the problem through the study sample, to develop appropriate proposals that limit or reduce its negative effects on individuals of society . The significant of the study is embodied , in fact , with the importance and graveness of the phenomenon that it deals with because of its serious repercussions on the individual, family and society . As for the study methodology , it relies on the descriptive analytical approach and the social survey one to capture aspects of the phenomenon being studied. The field side consists of an intentional sample of individuals who used drugs of various ages, who went to cafes in the city of Baghdad , with a volume of (65) users . A number of conclusions and proposals are reached as ways to treat the studied phenomenon.

Key words : *Unemployment , Innovated problems , Abuse , Drugs , Addiction and Youth.*

Introduction

Young people is one of the important social groups of any society which faces many problems. Although there is a growing awareness of their problems at the decision-making level in Iraq the projects of empowering them and integrating them into the development process , they always clash with the obstacles of violence and political and social instability

The drug use phenomenon constitutes a great danger to society especially the youth category because they are the builders of the future and its leaders . Consequently it represents human loss and material cost . Thus, the phenomenon of abuse is one of the negative social complex phenomena because it carries social , economic, security and moral aspects that deplete the Iraqi value system and target social capital which is represented by young people . Perhaps the phenomenon of drug abuse, promotion and trade is foreign to Iraq, as Iraq was a carrier before 2003 and now it becomes abused because of the rapid spread and spread of this phenomenon in our society due to the conditions that Iraq is going through . The research will shed light on this phenomenon in several axes , reaching to the development of proposals as a means of treatment

First: Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Research

1. The Problem of Study:

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The rapid spread of the phenomenon of drug abuse in Iraqi society is one of the socially , religiously and legally unacceptable behaviors in many societies . From a sociological perspective , specialists notice that the abuse represents unacceptable social behavior because of its serious repercussions on the individual , family and society .

The research lies in a major question:

Since the phenomenon of abuse represents a complex social problem and the challenges that Iraq is going through contribute in expanding its size and its impact on the youth So , what are the reasons that help spread this phenomenon and what are its reflections on the individual , family and society ? What are the proposals needed to treat it ?

2. The Significant of Study:

The importance of this research stems , in fact , from the graveness of the phenomenon that it deals with and its focus on the youth category as an indication of many divisions , contradictions and tensions within the family and society . The treatment of the problem of drug abuse lies in identifying its causes (such as unemployment and free time that draw them to moral turpitude and delinquency towards crime) and treating them . Consequently, reducing the severity of the effects resulting from it in order to free society from its negative and devastating effects.

3.The Aims of Study :

The current study aims at mainly to achieve several objectives that lie in the following:

1. Diagnosing the negative causes and effects that contribute to the spread of the drug abuse problem , including unemployment.
2. Trying to figure out the dimensions of the problem, which can be achieved through the applied and field side through the research sample.
3. By identifying the causes that lead to the problem of abuse and its results , appropriate proposals can be developed that limit or reduce its negative effects.

Second : Defining Scientific Concepts and Terms:

1. Unemployment :

The concept of unemployment is one of the complex socio-economic concepts because it carries a dialectic in finding an inclusive definition prevented any difference of specialists' views in many matters.

Unemployment , linguistically , means the malfunction and disrupted . Ibn Mandhoor says : 'the wage left the work' (al-ajeer battala - with al-fathah - by opening the letter 'b') by opening the letter b or breaking it : that is , the disruption or leaving the work is a unemployment (Zubaidi , 1993, p. 89).

Unemployment has multiple meanings including : it means : laziness and neglecting : Abu al-baqaa al-Kafawi says : unemployment ('albitaalah' with al-kasrah) refers to laziness leading to neglect tasks . So , this weight pertains to what needs to be treated by actions by carrying the contrast to its opposite) (Al-Kafawi, 1992, p. 105)

Terminologically , unemployment means : First of all , we must know the unemployed person , and one of his characteristics is that he does not work, and this definition is not sufficient . Thus , there are the sick , the elderly and those who were referred to retirement , and they currently receive a pension . In addition to the ability of some individuals to work , but they do not have a work , they also cannot be considered unemployed because they do not make an effort to find work , such as students at the secondary and university levels because they are in the job market and prefer to develop

their abilities and skills in studying , so we cannot consider them unemployed . Among those who suffer from frustration with their ability to work as well as the wealthy are not considered unemployed (Hassan, 2005)

Procedural definition of unemployment : It is a complex socio-economic phenomenon that exists in almost all societies . It arises as a result of the exposure of society or the state to wars , disasters , crises and economic fluctuations , leaving negative social , political and psychological effects on social construction.

2. Innovated problems :

At first , it is necessary to determine the concept of the problem , which means a deviation or imbalance between "what is being" and what "should be" . Consequently , the problem is an undesirable result that leads to the appearance of signs of anxiety, tension and imbalance that make the individual feel the existence of what it is called the problem (Al-Samri, 2011: p. 15-16)

As for the word "innovator" linguistically means: it was not prevalent before , innovator . Terminologically, innovator means a new term , that is, it was not previously used (<http://www.almaany.com>).

The innovated problems are social problems of an innovative nature or a significant negative impact that leads to disruptive events in the social system that have negative effects on the level of the individual, family and society.

Lemert defines the social problem as "a deviation that takes place within the framework of society , and it circulates in circles that start from the individual and end to the group" (Ghaith, 2011, p. 9).

The procedural definition of the innovated problems states that : it is the way the behavior is viewed by the social system which represents a transgression of the accepted social norms . We realize the extent of the clear correlation between the social system and behavior . That is , any imbalance in one of them reflects on the other and generates these problems

3. Abuse :

Linguistically , it means that you give something , that is intended to be eaten or drunk, and the matter is done or fought in it . It is known that the person has consumed what is not right and it is not permissible to take it . Accordingly , we say taking this drug, but it is drug use (Ibn Manzur, 1955 : p. 1313) . So , abuse is raised by getting used to the narcotic substance , it is either motivated by a sense of the necessity of this habit , or out of approval for it , or out of imitation of others who followed it (Al-Basri, 1925 : p. 274)

Our Procedural Definition of Abuse:

It is an action that begins with a desire and turns into a chronic behavior in dealing with narcotic , analgesic , or stimulating substances that cause great harm to the individual , family , and society .

4. Drugs :

What is meant by the word drug , linguistically is narcotic , i.e. , (numbness) of the organ , in the context of fatigue , is relaxed so that it cannot endure the movement (Al-Fayoumi, 1921 : p. 225) . The word narcotic is an English word derived from the Greek origin (narcosis) which means (narcotic) or makes an organ anesthetic (Askar, 1998 : p. 56). Therefore , stimulants and hallucinogenic drugs are not anesthetized according to the scientific definition . linguistically , drugs are defined as a numbness and numbness of the organ , i.e. making it numb . The numb is the lukewarm and lazy one , and it revolves, in language , around meanings of weakness , apathy , and laziness. The concept of the drug is explained, in legal terms, as a group of substances that cause addiction to be consumed by the abuser and lead to the issuance of actions and behaviors that harm the human soul , whether at the level of the abuser and the addict . That is , the reflection of those behaviors are harmful to others and cause harm to society or individuals (Badr, 1987 : p. 25) .

Procedurally , drugs mean : It is any natural or manufactured substance or material that causes its users delinquent reactions and abnormal behavior that result in the absence of mind , awareness and realization . If it continues to be used without medical or therapeutic justification , it leads to serious consequences on the physical and mental health of both the abuser and his family and society.

5. Addiction:

Linguistically , the addiction means a perpetuation of drinking wine and not giving up on (Al-Munajjid, 1973 : p. 146). As for terminologically , it is a deviant behavior resulting from the failure to conform to social norms . The World Health Organization defines it as a psychological and sometimes organic condition resulting from the interaction of the organism with the drug . Among its characteristics are various responses and behavior patterns that always include the urgent desire to use the drug in a continuous or cyclical way to feel emotional excitement or to avoid the annoying effects that result from his unavailability (Ibraheem, 2000 : p. 4).

The addiction is defined as the repeated use of a psychological substance to the extent that the abuser reveals an intense preoccupation with abstinence, as well as an impotence or refusal to interrupt or modify its use, and symptoms of withdrawal often appear upon him if he abstains from abusing (Omar, 1995 : p. 26).

6. Youth :

Young people in the language mean the name of the subject for the verb grow up , i.e. whoever is of the age of youth according to different sayings, that is, from fifteen to thirty years old unless his/her hair is gray, or from the age of nineteen to thirty-four or forty (Qalaa G, 1987 : p. 277). Almighty Alluh says : “Allah who created you from weakness then made weak after power and then made weak and gray after strength creates what He wills and He is the Almighty mighty” (Holy Quran, Surat al-Rum, Verse 53-54).

In other words, young people are the lifeblood and foundation of life and their goodness is the goodness for their nation and their corruption is the corruption of their nation. As for a terminologically , the young person is defined as a force between two weaknesses ; a force between the weakness of childhood and the weakness of old age (Ali, 1990 : p. 48)

The United Nations defined young people as "individuals whose ages are between 15-25 years" In Iraq , the age category of young people has extended to 29 years (Salahuddin, 2013 : p. 7)

The concept of youth reflects different meanings that are directly related to the knowledge system in which it is intended to be used, and the social context in which it is found . Thus , determinations of the age category for young people are varying . The biological concept of youth refers to biological changes during the stage that begins with the beginning of adolescence in which the child emerges with the characteristics of adults, male or female . It ends when the biological formation settles and takes the structure and nature of adults . So, according to this definition, young people are (14-25) years old . Soon thereafter , we find that the demographic determination of youth falls at the age of (15-25) years where the social rehabilitation of the individual is complemented. He/she finishes his/her education and engages in the labor market . Therefore, the positive developments that are related to increasing the expected age rate lead the population scientists to raise the upper limit of the age of youth until the age of thirty or thirty-five (Central Statistical Organization, 2010 : p. 57). Modern Arab studies tend to extend the age limit of the young group to (15-29) years compared to the international definition . This allows international comparison , on the one hand , and accommodates the specific conditions of Arab youth such as the increase in unemployment rates among young people and the rise in age at first marriage on the other hand (the League of Arab States , 2006 : p. 10)

As for the sociological perspective of youth , it relates the age determination to the social role of youth and the characteristics of the stage in which the individual is characterized by rebellion and the request for social recognition of his full existence (Firth, 2001 : p. 412).

In general, there is no unified definition of the young age group in Iraq , especially at the national statistical level. The survey of youth attitudes, knowledge and practices for the year 2004 tended to identify the young age group (10-24) years. The employment and unemployment surveys tend to determine them at the age group (15-24) years. As for the youth survey report, it included individuals aged (10-30) years . It is noted that these statistical limitations may not coincide with mental perceptions that draw their prevailing cultural features among young people (Central Statistical Organization, previous source).

Procedural Definition of the Concept of Youth:

It is stated that "everyone between the ages of 18-35 years belongs to different social and economic levels and is characterized by biological, psychological , social maturity, the ability to produce and creativity, and then take responsibility and demand in the fields of work".

Third : The Methodology of Study :

The methodology is the way in which a person, in a logical and scientific way consistent with reality , arrives at realizing one of the facts that he is ignorant of . It is the way to acquire a certain knowledge or solve a specific problem (Wajih, 2002 : p. 35). So, the research is relied on two approaches : The Descriptive Analytical Approach (www.bts-academy.com) . It is one of the most important and common approaches in scientific research for its great flexibility and its large comprehensiveness. The social survey approach is the second approach which is used to take note for the aspects of the phenomenon studied in order to develop effective ways to treat it. The Social Survey approach is a method for collecting and analyzing social data through standardized interviews or questionnaires, for the purpose of obtaining information about specific numbers of respondents representing a specific community . (Al-Jawhari, 2009 : pp. 217-218). However, survey studies differ in their field , as they may be broad survey studies include several countries or narrow ones that are limited to the phenomenon of a particular community (Van Dalen, 1993 : p. 318) .

Fourth : Unemployment and Drug Abuse in Iraq :

The complex crises the Iraqi society has suffered and it still suffers in stopping the industry and neglecting agriculture and no creating job opportunities contribute to the exacerbation of unemployment rates , especially among the youth category, which drag some of them to the problem of drug abuse . In addition to the expansion of free time which is not invested in positive aspects and the increase in the proportion of unemployment among young graduates , which is worsening day by day . So , the specter of unemployment becomes is haunted them.

It is necessary to refer to the effects resulting from unemployment , for example crime and delinquency . There is a certain percentage of the unemployed youth with worse conditions . They are forced to deviate from proper behaviors in society in order to provide their basic needs.

Previously, Iraq is described as a carrier country and currently becomes a carrier and a abuse (user) because of its geographical location . No controlling the borders in a controlled manner contributes greatly to the entry of various types of narcotic pills, hashish and the like, and also because of the lack of official statistics . However, according to specialized organizations announced that the rate of drug use is not , for example , limited in Basra , and it is reached (16-18%). It is noteworthy that the rate of drug use in Basra is very high, and the competent medical authorities recorded (7) thousands of addictions receiving treatment by their relatives. There are greater numbers than the advertised . This rise is a result of the citizens' easy obtaining on the drugs . In addition to that , the spread of the phenomenon among the students of schools and universities (Mansouri, 2017).

Fifth: Social and Economic Causes and their Repercussions on the Individual , Family and Society:

1. Social Causes and their Implications:

The accumulated crises contribute to the promotion , growth and emergence of many phenomena , behavioral problems and social diseases . For instance, the marked increase in deviation rates , the high incidence of juvenile delinquency , the exacerbation of economic crimes , economic sabotage , rape , mental disorders and psychological illnesses , as well as the use of any type of drug that would harm the individual . The prevalence and distribution of drug abuse often actually occur among the various social groups , as it spreads among young people in particular and then gradually begins to spread among the younger ones (Shaheen, 2007 : p. 18) . The damage to the individual is clearly evident from its results on his family in the form of disturbances in the family relations . The family will endure all the damages resulting from the abuse and it is like a filter in which they leak and collect all the results produced by the phenomenon of abuse . Also, the families of the abusers often suffer from the family disintegration.

Therefore, the relationship between drug use in particular, crime and deviant behavior is very clear . For this reason , it begins to occupy a large space in social , medical and political studies to reduce its seriousness. Accordingly, the abuser may move away from his normal social environment , and his companions and resort to bad friendships who are like him and those who use narcotic substances . Abuser's relations remain confined to this range endemic to users and promoters, which may result in the loss of normal social capacity. In some cases , it is stigmatized by criminality that deserves to be punished , as well as stigmatization of many titles that reduce other's respect to him (Social Stigma) . So , all of these lead to the isolation of the user , his attempt to get away from others , his lack of confidence in himself and his conviction that he is an unwanted person . This may be accompanied by the appearance of various symptoms such as mental and health diseases.

2. Economic Causes and their Implications:

The condition of the successive wars that the Iraqi society went through and that cast a shadow over the social construction and value system , as well as the consequences of the economic blockade for 13 continuous years , left behind many tragedies , diseases and pests . Then , it is followed by the state of change that occurred in 2003 and the accompanying collapse of state institutions . This is also accompanied by deviant behaviors at the household and institutional levels , such as taking drugs smuggled from abroad and receiving satellite broadcasts for some channels that are out of morality , as well as the prevalence of bribery , theft of public money , the emergence of gangs of murder and theft in an unprecedented manner (Sutherland, 1960 : p. 96) . The drugs users different ages , whether poor or rich , we notice them obliged to buy drugs in preference to other goods on a daily basis . Their desire to deal with abusing drugs is increased day after day . The more the effect of the drug contradicts in them , the greater their appetite for taking drugs , and the higher the rate of material spending in order to obtain it . It is known that those who taking drugs spend much regardless the waste of such amounts . This spending results in the demolition of the individual , the family , the community , and the high poverty rate , as well as the destructive impact of the economic entity of the family . Abuse affects the productivity of the individual in terms of quantity and quality and on human development programs , especially in developing countries (Al-Dhahabi, 1978 : p. 155).

We also notice that there is another financial loss to the society as a whole that is embodied in the amounts spent on the drugs themselves , if the drugs are cultivated in the society in which it is consumed , then the meaning of that is wasting part of the national wealth in the land that could be used to cultivate what is beneficial to society . Moreover , those who work on farms may be users or traffickers of these substances , that causes their widespread prevalence . However , if the drugs are smuggled into society from external sources , large amounts of money are usually exited from society in the form of difficult currency smuggled through the smuggling of goods . The amount of money that is smuggled abroad as a price for these materials causes a danger to the state's economy.

Sixth : Presentation and Analysis of Field Study Results:

1. Determining Study Areas :

The real importance lies in defining the fields of research because it enriches the study and the researcher with a lot of information and facts that the theoretical side has not overlooked or not explained :

A. Time domain : It means the time limit or the time taken by the researcher to prepare the requirements for the entire study . Note that the applications of the field side have extended from 3/19/2019 to 5/30/2019.

B. Spatial domain : It means the geographical region in which the field study is conducted . The researcher chooses a number of cafes in the center city of Baghdad . In our present study , it is known that the individuals who represent the sample of the research community determine through their answers the difference in social and economic characteristics of cultural , demographic ... etc., not the geographical region in which the field research is conducted

- Human field : It means the unit of the research sample that is determined by individuals, as (65) respondents are selected from young people who went to these cafes at different ages and with an intentional simple method .

2. Determining the Sample Size :

The sample is the specific part , quantitatively and qualitatively, representing a number of individuals . We assume that they carry the same characteristics that exist in the study community (Omar , 1983 : p. 118) . In our present research , it is difficult to know the size of the original community due to the lack of the necessary data for in the relevant authorities . So , it is necessary for the researcher to choose an intentional sample of individuals who use drugs of various ages , and who go to coffee shops in the city of Baghdad in order to know their point of view as young people about the phenomenon of drugs . They are selected with the help of friends and café owners who know them and set matters to the researcher to direct his questions in a simple and motivate them to answer because it is difficult for the searcher to search publicly and directly on samples' individuals , and the size of the sample that is obtained (65) abusers.

Table (1) shows the age categories for the individuals in the sample :

Age categories	Answers	%
13 – 15	5	7.7
15 - 17	13	20
19 - 21	32	49.23
22 or more	15	23.07
Total	65	100

From the analysis of the above table , it becomes clear that the third and fourth age categories (19-21) and (22- or more) constitute the highest percentage among the categories by (47) respondents with (72.3%) of the total sample . On contrary , the age categories of the first and second (13-15) and (15-17) consist of (18) respondents at a percentage of (27.7%). This means that the process of abuse appears to be in a steady escalation, i.e. it increases with age . This is , in fact , a dangerous indicator if we take into account that it represents the transition from one age to another.

Table (2) shows the academic level of the sample

Academic Level	Answers	%
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Can't read and write	30	46
Read and write	21	21
Primary	14	14
Secondary	-	-
Total	65	100

It is clear from the analysis of the table above the role of the education and the scientific level of the individual in refining and modifying his behaviors. Education is inconsistent with the phenomenon of drug use, they are two contradictory pathways.

Table (3) shows the life status of the parents

Life Status of the Parents	Answers	%
Both of them are alive	37	57
Mother is alive	19	29
Father is alive	5	8
Both of them are dead	4	6
Total	65	100

It is clear in the table above that the highest percentage of respondents' answers represent the juveniles whose parents are still alive. It is reached (57%). Of course, it is a positive indicator in normal situations to prevent children from deviating, even if the reality in our hands proves the opposite.

Table (4) shows the father's profession for the sample members

Father Profession	Answers	%
Employee	10	15.2
Free businesses	29	45
Military employee	7	10.7
Nonemployee	13	18.4
Handicapped	7	10.7
Total	65	100

It is clear in the table above that the highest percentage of the respondents' answers are those whose fathers have self-employment as it reaches (45%) while the percentage of unemployed parents is (18.4%) compared to (15.2) the percentage of employees . The ratio of military personnel amounting to (10.7%) . This indicates in any case the low economic return of the respondents.

Table (5) shows the place of residence of the respondents

Place of Residence	Answers	%
Urban	54	83
Rural	11	17
Total	65	100

It is clear in the table above that the place of residence of the respondents with the highest percentage reside in urban areas , which is (83%), compared to (17%) the percentage of respondents residing in the countryside. Here , the comparison between rural and urban upbringing and in which the issue of social control and control of children's behavior is one of its most prominent indicators.

Table (6) Shows the Housing Dividends for the Individuals in the Sample

Housing Dividends	Answers	%
Own	18	28
Rent	25	38.4
Government houses	5	7.6
House exceeds the state land	17	26
Total	65	100

It is clear in the above table that (18) respondents , at a percentage of (28%) , reside in houses owned by them, while (25) respondents at percentage of (38.4%) reside in rental house , while (5) respondents at percentage of (7.6%) reside in government homes by virtue of the work of a family member in government institutions , while (17) respondents at percentage of (26%) indicate that they live in houses exceed on state lands; it is stated many families take them as a shelter , especially after the change in 2003 and how it is followed by the state of chaos that passed through the country and the absence of the rule of law.

Table (7) shows the number of family members of the sample

Number of Family Members	Answers	%

5-3	18	23
8-6	15	28
11-9	28	43
12 or more	4	6

There is no doubt that the size of the family states that the smaller the size of the family, the more it is able to provide good services to its members and provide them with appropriate care. Thus, the increase in the number of individuals in the family with the low level of income is, with no doubt, an important factor of deviation.

Table (8) shows the responses of the sample members who encouraged them to abuse it for the first time

Encouraging on Abuse	Answers	%
One of the members of family	2	3
One of the relatives	24	6
One of the friends	10	15.3
One of the neighbors	46	70.7
No one	3	5
Total	65	100

There is no doubt that bad companionship and bad friends have the great effect of determining the most prominent features of the personality of the juvenile in understanding reality as the financed source and the only provider of drugs. Accordingly, the family's interference in determining children's friendships may prevent their slipping not only in drug situations, but also keeping them away from many similar problems and deviations.

Table (9) shows the narcotic substances that the sample uses

Narcotic Substances	Answers	%
Pills	45	69
Hashish	20	31
Total	65	100

It is clear from the data in the above table , regarding the type of narcotic substances abused , that narcotic pills are the most prevalent and common among young people . They are taken by the abusers at percentage of (69%) of the research sample while the percentage of the abusers of hashish is (31%), which is at the same time It is a dangerous indicator, to move the individual to an advanced stage of addiction.

Table (10) shows the sources of drug financing for the individuals in the sample

Sources of Drug Financing	Answers	%
Friends	19	29
Promoters	43	66
Pharmacies	3	5
Total	65	100

In many crises, disasters, wars and turmoil , we find there are greedy , skillful, and utilitarian people who try to exploit such events to achieve financial gains , at the expense of social security and stability , and at the expense of people, their destinies, and their future . Among these are the merchants of narcotic pills and narcotic drugs (Bandarajia). They try to exploit the juvenile and make him addicted to achieve financial gains . These people work in the form of cells , cliques , and gangs of promoters to sell pills and promote them for financial profit (23, p. 36). It is clear in the table above that these promoters occupy the largest percentage of sources of obtaining drugs , reaching at percentage (66%) . As for drugs obtained from friends , they occupy second rank with a percentage (29%).

Table (11) shows the problems nature that sample members suffer from

Problems Nature	Answers	%
Economic	50	77
Social	7	11
Psychological	8	12
Total	65	100

It is clear in the above table that the highest percentage of respondents suffer from economic problems by (50) respondents at a percentage of (77%). Perhaps , one of the economic problems is, of course, caused by the continuous need for drugs for addicts, which respondents suffer from their purchase continuously . At the same time , it (that is, addiction) is , in many cases , one of the work obstacles due to tiredness , fatigue and transmissibility that accompanies addiction . This leads to the final outcome, which exposes the addicted person to more problems ; the most important of which are economic problems and the need for money to provide the materials that he is addicted to, and he may often be forced to provide these funds illegally such as theft, embezzlement and other means.

Table (12) clarifies the parents treatment of the sample members

Parents Treatment	Answers	%
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Cruel	7	11
Kind	46	71
Normal	12	18
Total	65	100

It is clear in the evidence of the above table , regarding the parental treatment of the respondents , that the highest percentage of them enjoy a type of treatment characterized by leniency and flexibility , which is of course a kind in which forgiveness and acceptance of mistakes and their forgiveness easily and easily prevail, which constitutes an incentive for children to move towards a deviation based on the principle that it states : (who securing punishment abusing politeness) , their percentage (71%) of the sample size compared to (11%) of the respondents who indicate that the treatment of their parents is cruel. It may constitute an important factor of deviation and anomaly

Table (13) shows the responses of the respondents about having free time

Having Free Time	Answers	%
Yes	62	95
No	3	5
Total	65	100

It is found from the respondents' answers about the presence of free time that the highest percentage of them have free time at a percentage (95%) compared to the very small percentage of those who do not have this time. The real problem lies in the extent of the individual's ability and awareness to exploit this vacuum and direct it in the correct manner. However, what happens particularly with teenagers and juveniles is the wrong and negative exploitation of this time , which causes them often psychological and social problems and disturbances that cannot be traced

Table (14) clarifies the responses of the sample members about influencing the media and communication in encouraging them to abuse

Influencing Media and Communication in Encouraging them to Abuse	Answers	%
Yes	50	77
No	15	23
Total	65	100

Media plays a prominent and influential role in people's lives . It works to impose certain behaviors and ethics on society that may differ with its reality or agree . It is , as we know , as a double-edged sword that contains what is negative and harmful and what is useful and beneficial . It is also one of the factors that have an impact on the behavior of the

individual especially in adolescence and youth . The numbers show that the respondents from the research sample , who are significantly affected by the media and encouraged to be abused , are at a percentage of (77%)

Table (15) illustrates the responses of the sample members about the availability of drugs

The belief of the sample members	Answers	%
Yes	53	82
No	12	18
Total	65	100

It is clear in the above table that (82%) of the respondents believe that the reason behind the spread of the problem of drug abuse and its spread is due to the availability of drugs and the ease of obtaining them. Here , the addicted person does not endure the full responsibility but is shared by the regulatory and government agencies which are responsible for combating addiction . The absence of strict laws that prevent the spread of this phenomenon.

Table (16) clarifies the respondents' belief about the state of social instability in the country which has a role in the spread of drug use

The belief of the respondents	Answers	%
Yes	60	92
No	5	8
Total	65	100

It is clear in the table above that the large percentage of the members of the research sample believe that the different conditions such as the security conditions, the poor economic and social situation of most members of society that they pass through at the present time contribute significantly to the prevalence and spread of drugs , abuse them and addicted to them

Table (17) clarifies whether the subjects' drug use causes them to stay away from others

Staying Away from Others	Answers	%
Yes	56	86
No	9	14
Total	65	100

It becomes clear that the addicted person often feels that he commits an abnormal and anti-social behavior, and convictions of not to belong to this community arise . Consequently , that affects the social and cultural life cycle and works to limit this role which ultimately leads to a kind of social , cultural and intellectual alienation , therefore , the result is the increase in deviation ratios.

Table (18) shows the opinions of the respondents regarding the evaluation of people on the users' families

Respondents Opinions	Answers	%
Good	8	12.3
Normal	28	43
Bad	29	44.7
Total	65	100

It is clear in the table above that the highest percentage (44.7%) of the respondents' answers believes that people appreciate their families badly after they know that one of their members uses drugs . We also find a close percentage who believes that people value their families a regular appreciation , despite knowing that one of them uses drugs . In reality, our society is one of the conservative societies that defects all kinds of deviation including drug use, and considers it as a major disadvantage in the family's reputation , and they refrain from mixing with them or intermarrying with them. Hence , the family's reputation is stigmatized by the drug stigma that remains inherent to it , even if they leave it .

Conclusions

1. Among the new problems that the Iraqi society suffers from are unemployment that has major implications, especially for the youth, including immigration abroad searching for suitable job opportunities , not to invest in free time , bad companionship , delinquency towards crime and the prevalence of mental illness.
2. The sample data indicates an increase in the illiteracy rate among their members . This is reflected in their awareness of the dangers of drug abuse to the individual, family and society.
3. Examining the reality of the situation in the governorates where this phenomenon is widespread , lacks the necessary equipment to detect drugs in their border outlets , and a near lack of logistical capabilities.
4. The weakness of the law authority gives the way to clan customs to control social reality and interfere with the work of the costly security services which led to the obstruction of the work of these agencies.
5. The vast majority of respondents live in urban areas, and their percentage is (83%) urban , compared to (17%) rural . This explains that the means of social control and the control on children's behavior are among the most prominent indicators of this comparison.
6. The size of the family ; the smaller it is, the more it is able to provide good services to the members of the family and to take good care of them and provide them with appropriate care . Therefore , the increase in the number of individuals in the family with a low level of income is an important factor of deviation..
7. Most members of the sample confirm that the individual learns to use drugs by accompanying friends, and this indicates the weak supervision of families on their children.
8. In a country like Iraq that suffers from instability , the opportunity is available for the spread of drug promoters from small merchants . This is confirmed by the sample members that they occupy the largest percentage of the sources of obtaining drugs reaching (66%) through them.

9. Most of the respondents out of the members of the research sample confirm that one of the reasons of abuse is the fact that parental treatment for children is lenient , in addition to the large free times that they suffer due to the unemployment and the lack of optimal exploitation of this time except with bad companions to achieve moral and personal gains.

Suggestions

1. The necessity of coordination and complementarity between the governmental effort in its various specializations related to the societal effort to put in place elaborate plans, especially in the governorates that suffer from the increasing spread of the drug abuse problem to limit its spread.
2. Activating the role of educational institutions such as school and university in educating students about the dangers of this deadly scourge for our youth.
3. Activating and directing the media to spread awareness among citizens and in coordination with health services to show the physical and psychological damage and dangers that result from drug use.
4. Activating the role of the security services in controlling the borders because of the importance of the geographical location that Iraq occupies in its neighborhood with countries that produce , grow and suffer from major problems in drug prevalence , strengthening the capabilities of drug control offices and controlling border entry points to prevent the entry of drugs.
5. Working to establish centers specializing in the treatment and rehabilitation of addiction patients in all governorates so that they can return active members in their societies and not leave them as tools for crime and addiction.
6. Intensifying periodic and sudden campaigns to search cafes and gyms that carry out suspicious activities in drug use and promotion.
7. Working on investing the energies of youth in Iraq because they constitute a large percentage of the economically active population to reduce unemployment among them.
8. The necessity of knowing and benefiting from the experiences and expertise of the countries that preceded us in this field to implement reform projects with modern technologies.
9. It is of the utmost importance that these measures accompany the amendment of legal legislation in appropriate to the size of the crime and the degree of its threat to the community security coupled with realistic reform programs.

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