

Drugs, causes, species, effects

Dunya Jalil Ismael¹

Abstract

The problem of drug use of all kinds is one of the problems that have become a serious threat at both levels: individual and social, and this problem has emerged and worsened with the complexity of circumstances and increased psychological pressures and economic burdens at the Arab and global levels. Drugs are a recent social problem coming and delegations in this intensive form on Iraq by the growing number of users, the size of drugs, and the increased demand for them from different categories and segments, in response to the factors of change that are taking place in the Middle East, of which Iraq is part, the new culture, which blew its winds on this society after the American occupation of Iraq in 2003 and the resulting liberation Border control and prohibitions, the new cultural wind emanating from Iraq's neighboring countries, some of which are producers and other drug consumers, and the last smuggler to a people spread among its circles unemployment, lack of jobs, and its continued suffering from the burden of wars and scourges that passed through it, all these things along with other reasons led to the growing problem of drug use in Iraq (Al-Ali, 2002,p. 10).

Keywords: *Drugs, causes, species*

I. Introduction

Search problem: -

The problem of drug use of all kinds is one of the problems that have become a serious threat at both levels: individual and social, and this problem has emerged and worsened with the complexity of circumstances and increased psychological pressures and economic burdens at the Arab and global levels. Drugs are a recent social problem coming and delegations in this intensive form on Iraq by the growing number of users, the size of drugs, and the increased demand for them from different categories and segments, in response to the factors of change that are taking place in the Middle East, of which Iraq is part, the new culture, which blew its winds on this society after the American occupation of Iraq in 2003 and the resulting liberation Border control and prohibitions, the new cultural wind emanating from Iraq's neighboring countries, some of which are producers and other drug consumers, and the last smuggler to a people spread among its circles unemployment, lack of jobs, and its continued suffering from the burden of wars and scourges that passed through it, all these things along with other reasons led to the growing problem of drug use in Iraq (Al-Ali, 2002,p. 10).

Due to the increase in drug use rates in different sectors of citizens, the use of juveniles, and the youth group in particular males and females, which warns of a danger that calls for early or rapid intervention to examine

¹ University of Diyala College of Basic Education

the problem carefully to study the psychological and social context of abuse in the circles of events. Keeping up with the demands of modern life around him, as he becomes an unproductive member and is unable to earn his living at an acceptable level, and may threaten society with corruption and crime, and similarly, the society in which users frequently decline the level of production and weaken its economy, and may be disintegrated and become the scene of problems and difficulties generated by the likes of these people either directly or indirectly(Omar, 2003,p5).

The importance of research: - The phenomenon of drug addiction has begun to occupy a prominent place in the interests of local and international public opinion, and the seriousness of this phenomenon lies because it affects the human energy that exists in any society directly and indirectly, and in particular young people of both sexes, and thus affects a large part of that human energy that exists in any society, no matter how different the degree of its urbanization,asit affects the present of these societies and darkens their future, and affects the resources of natural and human wealth, which hinders any efforts for the overall development of society. There is no doubt that the seriousness of drug use has negative effects on society. The importance of research comes from the seriousness of drug use, which poses a real threat to our Iraqi society because it targets its most important element, the young people who are the mainstay of society (Eliasin,1981, p.7).

Research objectives: -

- 1- To identify the causes of the spread of drugs in Iraq.
- 2- Identifying the types of drugs.
- 3- Identify the effects of drug use.

Definition of drugs: -

Drug language: -Numbness and numbness of the organ i.e. make it numb, and the servant is the sloth lukewarm (Suef, 1999, p.20)

The drug was defined as (any chemical that affects the life of the underlying cells of the forgetfulness and causes drowsiness, sleep and lack of awareness accompanied by pain relief age2003,p.7).

Dr. Abdul Hussein in his medical encyclopedia (narcotic) as a substance that causes loss of human consciousness to varying degrees and may end up in a coma followed by death. (Perm,1984, p.295).

Dr. Saad al-Maghribi defined it as "every raw or conjured substance containing alarm or analgesic jewels that, if used other than medical and industrial purposes, would lead to a state of habitation or addiction to the individual and society physically, psychologically and socially" (Moroccan, 1999, p. 25).

The procedural definition of drugs is intended ((substanceor substances that cause users to haveagitated emotions and abnormal behavior due to the departure of his mind, and if they continue to be used unjustifiably, they have harmful effects on both the user,his family and the society in which helives).)

The reasons for drug use: -

Many researchers and scholars were interested in the field of events and their delinquency and all went towards factors and causes believed to be responsible for the problem of drug use, the biological theory based its analysis on criminal behavior based on the presence of genetic defect, organic defect or mental deficiency in the person who is delinquent or juvenile. (Abu Amer, 1999, p.111). (Al-Jumaily, 2001, p.205).

Reasons related to the social environment, the most important of which are:

- 1- The absence of deterrent Islamic moral values.
- 2- The existence of a spiritual vacuum (oblivious to God) in society in general.
- 3- Lack of full social awareness of the harms caused by drug use.
- 4- Not using the media enough in the fight against drugs.
- 5- The spread of drugs in the society surrounding young people and the presence of temptations from their promoters to put attractive names for them.
- 6- Failure to cleanse the social environment of deviation and drug use.
- 7- The absence of a group of good comrades.
- 8- The absence of appropriate and purposeful recreation means in the social environment surrounding the individual. (Messeger,2010, p.23)

Family reasons: -

- 1- The father and mother are associated with working outside the house for long periods of time.
- 2- Parents or one of them took drugs or sedatives.
- 3- Lack of family education, the role of education to be performed at home, the family's lack of awareness of the seriousness of drug use, its failure to warn against it and the absence of religious pride.
- 4- The family does not act as direct sergeant on the son and leave his freedom as he pleases and get out of the house at any time and return at any time.
- 5- The existence of family differences and family disintegration(Osman, 2012, p. 34).

The reasons for the user himself were the most important:

- 1- The desire of the user to break into the forbidden wall.
 - 2- Not to make the best use of leisure time for the benefit of the individual and his community.
 - 3- Academic backwardness and frequent failure in the individual.
- The presence of mental disorders and causes of psychological anxiety.
5. Inform the person of magazines that call for deviation and falling values.
 - 6- Accompanying bad guys in many public and private places (Zaki,2013, p.19).

Types of drugs: natural drugs:

These drugs are derived from poppy, cannabis, coca and qat, where the leaves, flowers or fruits of these plants contain narcotic substances:

(1) Cannabis: Cannabis is scientifically known as *Knapis Indica* or *Knapis Celtativa*, a male and female species that can be separated by the naked eye when the plant grows and flowers appear at the end of the branches, where they take an orderly shape and are small in size for each of us a green pink casing.

Female flowers are invisible and contained in plant leaves, while male flowers are prominent and visible, with pollen flying with the wind to vaccinate the females who produce plant seeds. These seeds resemble wheat kernels but are more rounded, dark in color, narcotic and effective in the plant called "firm", and (canaponol) and

are found in female plants at a higher rate than in males, and the proportion of active substance in the plant varies from country to country according to soil nature and climate.

Hashish, known as marijuana, has no medical use, and its use leads to mental illness. The state of mind and loss of reflexes and difficulty breathing with diarrhea, tremor and tears may end up dead, and chronic abuse leads to increased heartbeat and infections of the blood vessels especially in the eye and lower limbs, as well as causes infections in the throat and agitate the lungs with difficulty breathing.

If abused orally, it causes digestive irritations, diarrhea and severe contractions with significant weight loss and also has a lower body temperature, while reducing the proportion of masculinity in the blood, testicular atrophy and prostate (Shaukat,2016, p.40).

(2) **Opium:** a milk juicer for opium poppy, a word derived from the Greek words **OPIUM** and its meaning juicer, where it is extracted from the poppy plant that grows in temperate and subtropical climates and collects by making vertical cracks in the crust of the green shell of seeds, it contains many chemical compounds that are mostly used in medicine for various purposes from treatment of pain and calming before and after surgery to soothing cough and preventing smooth muscle cramps, but a large part of this The product, which is licensed to produce medical services, leaks into the illicit drug trade market, where it is sold in the Middle East and many parts of the world for use as an anesthetic.

(3) **Coca:** A plant grown in many parts of the world, especially in South America at the Andes heights and in Argentina, Bolivia and Peru, the leaves of this plant are soft oval and grow in groups of seven leaves in the form of a leg of plant legs, and in some South American countries the leaves of this plant are damaged and chewed and sometimes used as tea, and the leaves of this plant are converted into paste mixed with cigarettes and used by individuals. It is also converted into a powder image in a crystal silver image that can be inhaled and converted into a solution that is injected with vein.

(4) **Khat:** Bushes grown in wet mountain areas of east, South Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, which are particularly frequently cultivated in Abyssinia, Somalia, Jordan and Yemen, and are 1 to 1 metre high in hot areas and in tropical areas from three to four metres high. Qat is not included in the internationally banned range of narcotic substances and is not monitored in the air and ports, but is prohibited from being cultivated in Arab countries by law.

The fact that khat is not included on the drug scales internationally is because the problem of khat is a regional problem of interest to only a few States in the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa.

This drug is used by storage in the mouth, i.e. long slow chewing and is not uttered by the user until the storage dissolves and the drug is not taken for its users in isolation from the group of companions who meet for the purpose of abuse, so their councils are called khat boards ... This is widespread in some African countries, Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya (Osman, a former source, p.35).

(5) **Morphine:**

It is one of the most important and oldest active elements in opium, which is a silky thin clothed and tastes very bitter, and its effect is severe compulsive, dissolves with difficulty in water, easy to dissolve in alcohol, and it is medically used to urge the skin in the case of many diseases, including the soothing of pain in

nerve centers, and is also used in the soothing of local pain and has a significant impact on the respiratory system, as well as it causes physiological addiction as it affects the functions of brain cells(Miasa,2004, p.19).

Heroin:

It is extracted from morphine, a white or gray crystal powder, which is hardly dissolved in water and easily in alcohol and is chemically named as morphine and its inventor (Hezeich Mers) and named after heroin, a Latin word for heroism, and if it is white, it comes from India, Asmara or Mexico.

The effects of heroin in human organs are similar to those of morphine, a deadly toxin and its symptoms such as morphine symptoms, the weakness and wasting from which they arise is more deadly than the weakness of cocaine, as the addict gets used to it and increases its amounts quickly, otherwise The symptoms of nervousness that it produces from heroin are: inactivity and immobility of the mind, complete congenital disorder, accustomed to lying, weakness in memory strength, panic, fear and cowardice, weakness in the power of discrimination and judgment, loss of virtue of honesty, and accustomed to theft (Sadiq, 2003, p. 27).

(7) Cocaine:

It is the active substance contained in the leaves of coca plant **Erythroxyton Coca**, which grows in South America, and was later transferred to Ceylon and Jamaica, especially in The Hada, which later became the first production center.

The Indian Press reported that the government had not yet issued a report on the issue.

Cocaine is one of the most important white drugs and the most dangerous effect and of physical effects it has been shown that it affects the user in bad digestion, nausea, insomnia and atrophy of the body as its use through smell affects the nose barrier corrosion, and the user also gets severe nervous tension, which leads him to look for a drug that has an adverse effect, and usually turns users Cocaine to morphine or heroin is because cocaine is given an oversensitivity against it, unlike some other narcotic substances that give immunity to the substance, which leads him to ask for more, which is why cocaine users quickly resort to another drug with an increased tendency to re-use it (former source, p. 29).

(8) Nutmeg:

The origin of this word is (boa nut) and the aromatic nutmeg is named for its good smell, and this tree grows in the Malay islands, and the tree rises to about (10 meters), and gives after (7-8) years of age about (5) kilograms of nutmeg grains famous for one tree, and contains this nut in its composition in about (35%) It contains a toxic substance called nutmeg butter, which is usually extracted in the heat, contains 8-10% of a pilot oily fragrance and is famous for using nutmeg in the manufacture of various spices, and when the addict eats 10-5 grams of powder. Nutmeg becomes sick after about three quarters of an hour (like a dog) and has severe diarrhea and different nausea, then feels heavily in the limbs, and one feels the same between awakening and sugar and has to relax and lie on the ground (Shawkat, 2016,p. 48).

Effects of drug use /First: the health effects of drug use:

1- The impact of drug use on the brain and nerves:

The brain is the most important member of the formation of man, which is the precious gem and the precious treasure that God has given to man, and the brain consists of billions of neurons that operate day and night in a homogeneous way, by electrochemical signals and each group of brain cells specialized in performing a certain function, a group we find responsible for speech and another responsible for hearing and the third responsible for vision, and so on the rest of the senses and abilities. The narcotic compounds used by the individual have a direct effect on certain places in the nervous system called receptors, which are present on the walls of neurons, and then gradually enter the functioning of the brain, so that the brain becomes totally dependent on them, until the individual enters the stage of addiction and here the function of the brain as a whole is disrupted and all brain-controlled organs such as the digestive system, respiratory, muscular and circulatory system are disrupted. Abu Garra. 1990, p.32.

2- The impact of drug use on blood:

Blood is an important vital fluid with important functions on which a person's life depends, the most important of which are:

- Transfer of digested nutrients from the digestive tract to the liver and all parts of the body.
- Transfer oxygen from the lungs to the cells of the body.
- Transfer of substances resulting from food representation or other substances entering the body by intravenous, muscular or oral injection.
- Maintaining the liquid amounts in the body and the degree of alkaline body and blood.
- Transfer of general endocrine hormones by pancreas that secrete insulin of great importance.

(Previous source, p. 33) and drug use mixes the poison of the leader with this important vital fluid hinders its rotation, and may stop it and the person dies immediately, and narcotics cause a decrease in the amount of this liquid and break his red and white balls, as well as cause poorness as a result of malnutrition, arranged on the poor digestion and absorption caused by addiction, as the drugs affect the arteries, lose their elasticity and stretch and thicken until sometimes the clots are blocked Or narrowing and hardening, all of which lead to heart disease, which leads to sudden death, or to clots in the blood vessels of the brain, and this results in paralysis and death and has been proven beyond a doubt that drugs help in the infection of AIDS, through the use of blood-contaminated injections.

3- The impact of drug use on the liver:

The liver is one of the main organs of the body, and it has very important functions, depending on the life of the person, and the most important function of the liver ... It is to protect the body against many of its toxins, injectable drug use and other things that poison the blood further and thus increase the burden to the point where the liver becomes damaged and cirrhosis and is unable to perform its functions successfully. Dr.Sherlock,a liver specialist, noted in her book Liver Disease that cirrhosis affects alcoholics, intoxicating substances and drugs more than others, and that the proportion of people with this disease among addicts and non-addicts by a percentage (7:1) and the rate of cirrhosis depends on the amount of intoxicating substance and the duration of its use(Abraham,1974,p13).)

The impact of drug use on the nose, ear and throat:

The use of the nose as a method of use of narcotic substances through smell leads in terms of harmful and effective for more than intravenous injections, as the nasal mucosa contains a very complex network of capillaries, which facilitates absorption through it and then transfer this substance to the rest of the body through these hairs, so the addict resorts to taking one glorification a day to avoid the hardship of taking injections for times, especially because he fancy the availability of confidentiality in smell.

The use of drugs through smell, leads to the eating and atrophy of the mucosa of the nose and with the continuation of the use occurs a hole in the nasal septum and deformities of the nose, which leads to the formation of thick crusts in the nose when trying to get rid of them produces frequent bleeding, as well as the atrophy of mucous membranes leads to a complete loss of sense of smell and subsequent lack of taste, and also due to the use of the membranes (vestibule) nose in the nasal septum causing difficulty The impossibility of breathing through the nose and as a result of the loss of nose tasks as a safety valve to prevent the heat of the atmosphere, humidity, dust and germs, the addict feels dry throat and frequent infections in the throat and angina in the voice, tinnitus in the ear, and the blood circulation of the balance device affects the inner ear and a sense of nausea, dizziness and inability to balance especially during walking and movement (egglesta,1990,p22).

5. The impact of drug use on the psychological state: some researchers emphasize that both addiction and mental illness are closely related and the dimensions of this relationship are shown to be:

- Each may arise from the same reasons, seeing that the reasons that lead a person himself to the quality of mental illness may lead another person to addiction.
- Addiction may be an attempt by the individual to overcome the difficulties they face by escaping from them.
- Addiction may be a defensive attempt by an addict against threatened mental illness as an alternative to mental illness.
- Addiction is usually accompanied by various psychological disorders as a result of drug poisoning.
- Addiction usually ends with different psychological disorders.

Psychologists and psychiatrists also assert that the phenomenon of addiction itself is a psychological disease, even a psychological plague, and that the best name for it is that it is (cancer of consciousness) just as cancer spreads and its malignant cells eat the right cells, this phenomenon changes awareness, so that it distorts and turns the human into a rag of stinking meat, without purpose or dignity and no entity Many studies have found that drug use often ends up in addiction, which has the worst impact on the moral and psychological level of its victims, most of whom are characterized by impact, breakdown of emotion, lack of social and family responsibility, weak will, cowardice, hatred of work and increased psychological and behavioral disorders.

Second: The social effects of drug use:

Drug abuse and addiction are a serious social problem that threatens the security and safety of society, not only in Iraqi society, but also as a serious threat to all human societies, and whose effects are reflected in society in various political, economic, social and health aspects.

Drugs are a curse that affects the individual and a disaster for his family and a real loss of his country, because the abuse brings the worst results to the individual in his will, work and social status, as by drugs he becomes a person who lacks the normal and familiar duties on him and who is addicted to the money he spends on drug use deducts a large part of the family's income, and in doing so represents economically on it, and by deducting that part of the Income is affected by the living situation of the family, and cannot meet the necessary needs of family members, which leads children to start some illegal acts, such as begging, theft or prostitution, all of which are social diseases that kill the individual, family and society. Also, the user who spends his money on his drug addiction is not destined for the responsibility of the a family and is responsible for it because he is its first sponsor, and in doing so provides a model for his children He is not a good example for them, but he is a bad role model and therefore these children arise and have no sense of responsibility towards their families and communities in the future and this is a danger to society when its members are raised on negative trends and behaviors towards society, in addition to the fact that the family of the user always has an atmosphere of tension, discord and disagreement among its members, research has proven Studies of high rates of marital malpractice and permanent conflict between spouses and separation in families with drug addicts, accordingly the rate of disorders among children in these families increases, leading to juveniles also resorting to abuse, as well as their deviation (Masiqer, 2010,p. 27).

Third: The economic effects of drug use:

As drugs destroy the body, they also kill money, the money of the individual and the money of the nation, they destroy the houses of the public and orphan the children, and make them live a life of poverty, misery and deprivation, drugs go with the money of their moustaches without knowledge to the treasuries of wolves from bad traders and international gangs, and the individual who accepts the drug has to deduct a large part of his income to buy the drug, and therefore his financial conditions worsen and lose The individual has his money that God has given him, in the use of drugs and in waste in order to get it and thus becomes the brothers of demons and drugs behind the rise of the dollar, where traders collect it and smuggle it to buy it, and drugs with the harmful health effects that make individuals low production and also lose the state part of its finest youth whose journey ends quickly with addiction either by madness or death, and this is a great loss and a terrible evil in the national economy The bad consequences bear on the whole nation, and lead them to an impossibility of backwardness, weakness and fatigue(Mashhadani, 2006, p. 1-2). Not only is the production of drugs reduced, but society's production is declining and development efforts are shrinking for the following reasons:

1- Drug abuse is a major burden on national income, there is a material and economic loss of treatment and control of the problem and the high expenditures consumed by prevention, treatment, control and institutions that arise for it, as well as in spending on users themselves, convicted of drug offences in prisons and hospitals, these expenditures could have been if abuse had not spread - to raise the productivity of society and economic and social development efforts.

Spending on users themselves and giving rewarding incentives to their supervisors and combating the problem has become necessary for many states to feel the danger of crime to the nation and to the entity of society, especially since the demand for security and stability is a global demand sought by all countries of all walks of life and culture ... The crime has a direct impact on the destabilization of this security and stability of the individual and society.

2- The amounts spent on the drugs themselves are often large, and if drugs are grown in the society in which they are consumed, then this means wasting part of the national wealth in land that could have been exploited in useful agriculture, in the human effort wasted in cultivating narcotic plants, and if society is a society consuming substances. However, large sums come out of society and are usually in the form of a difficult currency smuggled or through the smuggling of goods, and resistance operations, these amounts could have been used to import machines for production, education or health or exploit them in another way to spend on improving our material, social and economic situation (arifa,1988,p11).

Sources: -

- 1- Judge Zuhair Abdul Sahib al-Ali, Drug Crimes in Society, Science and Islamic Law (Comparative Study), Baghdad Legal Library,2002.
- 2- Dr. Amal Abdel Rahim Osman, Phenomenon of Drug Use, Cairo University, 2012.
- 3- Jaafar Abdul Amir Al-Yasin the impact of family disintegration on juvenile delinquency, Knowledge World, Beirut,1981.
- 4- Dr. Wedah Amin Zaki Addiction and Treatment Methods Dar Al-Ma'ad, Baghdad,2013.
- 5- Dr. Saad Al-Maghribi, Drug Addiction, Dar al-Ma'aqf, Cairo, 1999.
- 6- Dr. Saleh Sheikh Omar Alcoholism, Dr. Al-Hurriya Printing and Publishing, Baghdad,2003.
- 7- Abdul Rahman Mesager, Youth and Drugs in the Gulf States, Al-Rubaiean Publishing and Distribution, Kuwait,2010.
- 8- Dr. Fathia Al-Jumaily, Crime, Society and The Perpetrator of The Crime, Wael Publishing House, Amman,2001.
- 9- Dr. Mohammed Ramadan, Provisions for Drug Abuse in Libyan Legislation (Comparative Study) MtabA Itar, Fatih University, Libya,2009.
- 10-Dr. Mohammed Zaki Abu Amer, Study in Criminology and Punishment, University House of Modern Beirut, Alexandria,1999.
- 11-Mohammed Shaukat, Drugs And Ways to Confront Them, Middle East Press, Riyadh, 2016.
- 12-Mohamed Miasa, Tragedy of Addiction, Dar al-Jil Beirut,2004.
- 13-Dr. Misbah Abu-Da'da and others, Drug Lipa,19990.
- 14-Dr. Mustafa Suef, Drugs and Society, World of Knowledge Series, Beirut, 9,199.
- 15-Dr. Akram Abdul Razzaq Al-Mashhadani, Drug Terrorism, The Other Direction, Issue 278, / 2006.
- 16-Dr. Adel Sadiq, Health Damage to Drug Abuse Journal, Cairo, 2003.
- 17-Dr. Nawal Mohammed Omar, Media and Drugs, Literary Magazine, Modern Arab Foundation, Cairo, 1995.
- 18-Dr. Abdul Hussein Perm, Arabic Medical Encyclopedia, Dar al-Qadissiya, Baghdad, 1984.
- 19-1-Abraham Blumberg" Crime and social Order "N.Y. knop,1974.
- 20-Arif A& Werstermeyer.J. Manual of drug AND Alcohol abuse NewYork:plenum,1988.
- 21-Egglesto,J,'Contemporary Research in Sociology of Education, Londo,1979