

Drug abuse and addiction in Algerian society: causes and effects

Mohamed Ferdjani¹

Djemoui Belarbi²

¹Clinical Psychology Laboratory, University of Sétif 2, mo.ferdjani@univ-setif2.dz

²Clinical Psychology Laboratory, University of Sétif 2, conselling2050@gmail.com

Received: 05/2023, Published: 06/2023

Abstract:

The problem of drug abuse and addiction is one of the complex problems facing societies at present because of its bad and negative effects on individuals, families, and society, accordingly, the current research derives its importance from the youth stage importance due to its essential role in construction, development, and civilizational progress, otherwise, it may be a destructive force that threatens the stability, security, and development of society if it was related to drug abuse and addiction. This is what we touched on in our search by highlighting the most common reasons for Drugs abuse, their addiction, and their effects among Algerian youth.

Keywords: Abuse - drugs - addiction – young surroundings.

Introduction:

The phenomenon of drug abuse in recent years has been widely spread throughout the world and societies, which alarmingly threatens its security and safety, and there is no doubt that Algerian society has a share of this scourge, as we find it widespread among young people, and this group is considered the reliable striking force in construction, development, and development, or the destructive force that eats away at the foundations of community and health construction together.

The problem of drug outbreaks is one of the most serious social, health, and psychological scourges facing the world, people, and society, according to the estimate of global health institutions, there are about 800 million people who abuse drugs or are addicted. Addiction to a drug means a strong and urgent desire that pushes the addict to obtain the drug by any means and increase its dose from time to time with the difficulty or impossibility of quitting it. (Rukbani, 2011, p. 76)

It was stated in the political declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations in its plenary session of the twentieth special session on 9 and 10 June (1998) that drugs destroy lives and societies and hinder sustainable human development and generate crime, and drugs harm all sectors of society in each of the countries and called this phenomenon the drug problem, the drug problem represents a disorder or obstruction to the course of things is, therefore, a negative phenomenon that works on the backwardness of society and stands as an obstacle to make room for its members to progress and prevent them from fulfilling the social roles entrusted to them. to them by society. According to the publications of the International Narcotics Control Board (2020), Article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1965 emphasizes the importance of measures aimed at

preventing and treating drug addiction, and that article in its vernacular form in 1961 as amended by the 1976 Protocol and article 20 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances in 1971 stipulates that States parties, including Algeria, should pay special attention to the prevention of drug use and take all practicable measures to prevent it, and to the early identification, treatment, analysis, and follow-up of persons involved in it. and their care, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society.

According to the statistics of the National Office for Combating Drugs and Addiction of the annual outcome 2021, we find 34 cases related to opium cultivation, 41,473 cases related to possession and consumption, and 17,584 cases related to smuggling and trafficking, and compared to the outcome of 2020, through which 51,753 cases were processed, an increase in the number of cases was recorded by 7,338 cases, an increase of 14.18%. As for the number of people convicted in drug cases to address the level of total milestones during the year 2021, we find the number of registered cases was 43,397, the number of dismissed cases 41,003, and the number of people The number of males reached 43,510, females 381, innocence and the number of males reached 2,816 and females 104. (National Office for Drug Control 2021)

Accordingly, the youth stage is one of the sensitive stages that affect many factors and reasons that may make him a drug user or addicted to them. It should be noted that during the path of the individual or youth at this stage can face many obstacles in various aspects, which leads him to oscillate between both and anomalies, the stage of maturity is a transitional stage for the individual to move from his physical qualities to attention to his moral, social and marital qualities (Muhammad Abdul Rahman Al-Issawi, 2005, p. 101)

The phenomenon of drug abuse and addiction has serious negative damages and effects as it erodes society and its safety, security, and stability, so the subject of drugs received a great deal of attention by addressing the most important reasons leading young people to enter the world of addiction abuse, as well as we touched on some statistics of the National Office for Drug Control and Addiction to clarify the extent of the spread of this phenomenon, as well as to search for an effective strategy to confront it, so we touched on studying the causes and clarifying their effects on the individual and society.

1- Drugs and addiction:

1.1 Addiction:

- It is defined as characterized by multiple purposes of tolerance, withdrawal, use of substances above intended, failure in attempts to stop more than the target, exacerbation of physical or psychological problems using materials, and exposure to problems at work or with friends, in the fifth diagnostic statistical manual, five or six diagnostic categories were developed to describe the disorder of use of hazardous substances. (Johmson, Shaghil et al., 2016, p. 565)
- The World Health Organization (OMS) also defined addiction as a case of chronic or temporary poisoning as a result of repeated consumption of a natural or synthetic drug, one of its characteristics is that it is a desire that he cannot control, as well as the desire

to continue it and take it for whatever reasons, as well as work to raise the quantities of doses and create psychological and physical dependence and results on the individual and society. (Bergeret, 1988, p182)

- The definition of Henri Ey (Henri Ey) addiction is an anomaly in resorting primitively to search for absolute pleasure, as it is in its initial form when and after the addict obtains this pleasure and then the expiration of its duration immediately followed by a state of severe suffering and reproach, which pushes the latter to search again for satisfaction. (Henr & ch, 1998, p35)

The dictionary of drugs and addiction defines in the context of its definition of the addict itself, as it defines it as "that person who linked his life to a drug and returned to him with harm and this substance is a narcotic or stimulant substance that he cannot refrain from and use, but is looking for it in a bad and troubled psychological state. (Denis Richard et Louis Senon, 1999, p5)

1.2 Drugs:

They are drugs that affect the central nervous system by activating or inhibiting or causing hallucinations and fantasies under which they lead to habituation or addiction and harm the human being healthily and socially and result in social and economic damage to the individual and society, and their use is warned by heavenly laws, international conventions, and local laws. (Rashad, 1992, p. 41)

As for the legal definition of drugs: it is a group of substances that cause addiction, and poison the nervous system, and it is prohibited to circulate or cultivate them except by those who are licensed to do so. (Hani Abdel Qader, 2009, p. 18)

The legal definition of drugs: The known and unknown forms of drugs did not appear in the Islamic world until the late sixth century AH, so the early jurists - may God have mercy on them - did not know them and did not take them in their books.

The author of the total fatwas of Shaykh al-Islam defined it as "As for hashish and cursed intoxicants, they are like other intoxicants, and intoxicants, including it is forbidden by agreement of the scholars, and it was not intoxicating like bingeing. The intoxicant must be limited and the non-intoxicating must be strengthened. (Ibn Taymiyyah, 1418 AH, p. 204)

As defined by Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani: He was independent of the absolute saying of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him): "Every intoxicant is forbidden" meaning everything that gets drunk, whether drink or non-drink and hashish is included in that. (Ibn Hajar, 1379 AH, p. 45)

1.3 Drug Abuse:

Abuse in the language means eating what is not permissible to take, and it means taking any drug for a non-medical purpose and without a prescription, and the abuse may be continuous or interrupted, as well as a person may abuse one or more narcotic substances at the same time, and if

the drug is left, the user is affected by leaving it, but does not reach the stage of dependence or addiction to the drug, and the abuse may cause an imbalance in some of the life functions of the user. (El-Baz, 1999)

There are three levels or categories of abuse, which are as follows:

1. Exploratory engagement or curiosity and curiosity by experimentation.
2. Dealing with occasions, holidays, and weddings such as marriage parties.
3. Organized or connected abuse this category regularly uses and is close to the concept of addiction or psychological and organic dependence together.

2- The concept of youth:

The definition of the concept of youth or youth varies from one country to another and from one society to another, as there is a difference between specialists in defining the concept according to each direction taken by each specialty:

In terms of linguistics or grammarians, the word youth in the intermediate dictionary "is the one who realized puberty to adulthood" and youth is modernity and youth thing is the first.

In the enlightening lamp, it means "activity, strength and speed", but in the tongue of the Arabs by Ibn Mandur "Shab for Youth: Fatwas and Modernity"

(Ibn Manzur 1997, pp. 388-389)

In 1980, the United Nations adopted the age criterion as a determinant for the youth period as the bracket between 15 and 30 years.

(Mohamed Sayed Fahmy, 2007, p. 86)

As for youth in the sociological sense: it is a social secretion that develops and its definitions change with the change of society. (Galland, 1987, p67))

It is a transitional stage between childhood and adulthood and young people go through three important stages: leaving the original family, entering into professional life, and starting a family. (Jumai, 2004, p. 30)

The psychological definition: youth age condition subject to biological growth and the culture of society starting from the attainment of man to the age of majority, and may prolong this age stage or shorten and may be absent in some cases, depending on the economic and social conditions and also according to the difference within the same community or from one society to another, in primitive societies may not be an absent period of adolescents while in modern Western societies may be prolonged and even extended to approximately or exceed ten years (Abbas, 1999, p. 139)

3- Causes leading to drug abuse and addiction:

Some several reasons and factors lead an individual to drug abuse and addiction, which are as follows:

3.1 individual Reasons:

These are reasons related to the individual himself, we often find that the weakness of personality and its composition causes or is responsible for abuse and falling into addiction, especially in the category of adolescents and among students. The impact of addiction on the psychological state of students or its psychological weakness is almost comprehensive in all aspects. (Qubgoub, 2015, p. 224)

- ✓ **The emotional side:** the addict or user suffers from a disorder that pushes him to extreme sadness, self-blame, and a tendency to isolate himself from others.
- ✓ **The feeling of emptiness:** The lack of availability of places that absorb the energy of young people, such as clubs and parks.
- ✓ **Love of imitation:** This may be due to the sensitivity of this stage in adolescents and young people and because of its psychological characteristics of an attempt to prove themselves and their prolongation to manhood before its time, which leads them to drug abuse and addiction and even commit crimes as the resort to the drug expresses that the student lives a state of emotional deprivation and psychological immaturity and the presence of many disorders in his personality. (Soleimani Fatiha, 2012, p. 36)
- ✓ The concept of wrong freedom and staying up late outside the home, as the young man or adolescent understands that absolute freedom, even if it harms them or others, and stays up late at night, and these places are often saturated with taboos, drugs, and intoxicants;
- ✓ Low level of education or academic failure Therefore, people who have not received a lot of education do not realize the harms resulting from drug abuse and therefore may be driven by the demons of mankind, promoters, and smugglers to obtain these toxins, nor by denying the existence of some educated people who fell prey to these substances; (Mansour Ayed, 2013, p. 26)
- ✓ **Contact with bad companions:** Almost all psychological and social studies conducted on the causes of drug abuse, especially for the first-time abuser individual, agree that the factor of curiosity and urgency of friends is the most important incentive to experience as a method of emotional participation. (Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, 1986)

Social psychologists believe that the use of drugs is a behavior acquired through interaction and accompaniment with violators of the prevailing social culture, a society full of social diseases such as delinquency, crime, and the spread of drugs constitute workers that push toward abuse, as well as a society full of conflicts between classes with poor distribution of opportunities and the spread of epidemics and the spread of social diseases, including drugs, and therefore the availability of the means is certain or motivated to use. (Albertheen, 2014, p. 99)

3.2 Family Reasons:

The family is the first nucleus of building society, which plays its role through socialization and any conflicts or problems that may lead the individual or encourage the emergence of many psychological disorders and social diseases, including drug abuse and addiction, and perhaps the most important causes and problems we mention, including:

- ✓ **Family problems:** It is a form of instability of marriage or the lack of agreement between spouses or children, which negatively affects the network of family relations as those circumstances and conditions that face the family or outside it, so the family loses its ability to perform its social and psychological functions. (Qamar Mabrouk, 2008, p. 96)
- ✓ **Family disintegration:** The concept of family disintegration is due to the imbalance of behavior in the family, the collapse of the family unit, and the dissolution of the social roles of family members due to several factors and reasons, including lack of commitment, improper family upbringing, poverty, unemployment, divorce, globalization, and the media... Etc. (Jaber Al-Sayed, 2004, p. 66)
- ✓ As well as if the relationship between parents and children is tense or dominated by bullying and excessive cruelty to the children has reached a study (Hunt) on the importance of the relationship between parents and children as a decisive factor in the demand of children on drugs or away from them to the following results:
- ✓ If the relationship between parents and children is dominated by idleness and disintegration, the likelihood of children taking drugs increases;
- ✓ If the relationship between parents and children is dominated by the spirit of authoritarianism on the part of parents, the probability is that the constructive turnout for abuse is medium;
- ✓ But if the relationship is dominated by love and understanding along with guidance and firmness, the likelihood of children abusing is small. (Abdullah, 2014, p. 98)

3.3 Social Reasons:

If the family was the nucleus of society, which is the environment in which a person lives from a young age, the various groups to which the individual belongs constitute the second social environment and these groups may be a supporting force and affect him positively and these groups may be a destructive force and the group may compensate the individual for feelings of deprivation and lack of acceptance or lack of a sense of security and there are some methods back to society and we mention, including:

- ✓ The love of imitation and curiosity through experimental or exploratory abuse or experimenting with drugs is a safety factor, so many young people believe that they are curious to discover their conditions, and advertising is intentional or unintentional by friends.

(Helen Polis, 1988, p. 142)

- ✓ The weakness and lack of role played by the media by showing films and tapes contrary to values and the lack of awareness and prevention programs through television channels.

3.4 Economic Reasons:

- ✓ The outrageous profit of the drug trade has pushed many of the world's wealthy and influential people, leaders of organizations, and agents of power in dictatorial countries where the rule of law believes in drug trafficking to make more profits, and most importantly to promote drugs and make profits. (Armoush, 1993)
- ✓ The availability of the material or property, including natural abundance, and in geographical areas where natural materials and preparations are available, the manufactured materials are more available, and the likelihood of experimentation, misuse, and dependence increases. (Sirhan, 2010, p. 205)
- ✓ The study of Said Zeyoush during the study of the impact of drugs on social relations among adolescents showed that 74% of the respondents answered that poor economic conditions are one of the most important problems that lead to drug abuse and addiction as a result of poverty and the severe need for money in light of family problems. (Zewish Said, 2016, p. 16)

3.5 Cultural Reasons:

Culture and its role play one of the reasons that affect the individual and his achievements and value, as the child or event is part of this global culture in which the values of sex and drugs shined, and some celebrities rely on recognizing the impact of drugs and giving suspicious expectations and concepts about the impact of drugs, such as a sense of happiness and creativity, which encourages the experience of drug abuse and love of exploration. For several decades of the last century, segments of Arab Muslim youth were dragged into the horror of drugs, which eliminated a large number of them and pushed the rest of them to cut off society and deprive it of their sleeves. (Bin Ataa, 2016, p. 171)

Among the reasons are also the spread of cultures that are alien to society, which includes the need to use drugs, and the presence of large leisure time among young people, in addition to the lack of places of activity such as drugs with programs aimed at emptying energy and thus their addiction to drugs to fill that vacuum. (Al-Marashda, 2012, p. 79)

3.6 Religious reasons:

The religious and spiritual axis plays a major role in explaining the phenomenon of drug abuse and addiction, as some studies and research shed reasons related to values and religion, such as the absence of moral values and spiritual emptiness, according to a study (Muhairi, 2017, p. 455) in its study of the reasons related to the spirituality of the juvenile drug abuser, that he consumes it as a result of his sense of guilt that results from family problems, family disintegration, and school problems, which pushes him to use drugs to change the sense of security and pleasure and forget worries and problems.

We conclude that the reasons for drug abuse are many related to the individual himself and there are factors and reasons related to the environment and socialization and the type of relationships within the family and the state of the family system. The individual may suffer a psychological condition or psychological pension or suffer from any disorder that may lead him to drug abuse and addiction as well as the fact that the individual is not isolated from society, especially groups of friends and peers may affect him and drag him as well to the world of deviation through exploration or imitation in addition to the culture that saturates the individual, especially Adolescence and youth and how to spend leisure time and the way to adapt and prove himself in the case of lack of entertainment and clubs that absorb his negative energy and the spiritual and religious aspect plays a major role in the life of the individual abuser as the religious vacuum through remorse and self-blame and self-contempt or misunderstanding of religion pushes the individual to abuse to forget his worries and problems.

4- The Effect of Drugs:

Drugs and addiction have damages and effects that affect the individual user as well as the society in which all aspects live, and among these effects and damages we mention, including:

4.1 Physical effects:

- ✓ A person who is physically addicted to poor general health and weakness develops various diseases such as anorexia, digestive upset, liver damage, and encephalitis. (Hani Abdel Qader, 2009, p. 63)
- ✓ Brain Inflammation and both destruction and erosion of millions of neurons that make up the brain, leading to memory loss and auditory, visual, and intellectual hallucinations. (Abderrahmane, 1993, p. 45)
- ✓ health problems such as anemia, heart disease, diabetes, inflammation of the lungs and liver, spontaneous abortion, and inverted placement of the fetus that is born underdeveloped if it does not die in the mother's womb. (Soueif, 1990, p. 62)
- ✓ Sensory damage: impaired sensation in general, motor disorders that may lead to paralysis. (Mansour, 1406H)
- ✓ Harm to the human body by infecting males with erectile dysfunction and menopause for women and may lead to fetal malformations. (Adel Demirtas, 1982, p. 53)

4.2 Religious Effects:

The impact of drug abuse appears in its damages and dangers, as well as moving away from the religious aspect that forbade it because of its results on individual lives, represented in the following: (Mansour, 2013, p. 26)

- ✓ Drugs are a major reason to stay away from prayer and fall into sin.
- ✓ Drugs cause enmity, hatred, and assault on individuals and money.

- ✓ Drugs are an abomination from the work of Satan and are the cause of the disappearance of blessings and the disappearance of punishment and revenge.
- ✓ It is the reason for the spread of crimes of various kinds.

Drugs also affect the security aspect and the stability of society because drug abuse is considered a social, cultural, security, and health scourge.

4.3 Family and social impacts:

Many research studies indicate that drugs have a negative and eloquent impact on the family and social structure, especially deviant behaviors and their effects on socialization, which leads to:

- ✓ The accumulation of bad experiences and frustrations Lack as well as the absence of communication within the family with the presence of family problems The family problem is considered as those circumstances and conditions facing the family or one of its members that lead to poor relations and affect the roles and places inside and outside the family, so the family loses the ability to perform its social and psychological functions. (Qamar Ataa Tawfiq, 2009, p. 96)
- ✓ Imitation, such as children imitating their parents or relatives who use drugs or smoke;
- ✓ A pathological social environment affects the transmission or reinforcement of behaviors.
- ✓ Family disintegration and the consequent divorce and displacement of children Family disintegration leads to the dissolution of behavior in the family and the collapse of the family unit, and the dissolution of building the social roles of family members due to many factors or reasons, including lack of commitment, improper family upbringing, poverty, unemployment, divorce, globalization, media... Etc. (Jaber bin Salem, 2014, p. 16)

5- The Types of Drugs:

Drugs have several classifications that vary according to the different criteria adopted mainly for the classification of narcotic substances according to their source or the origin of the substance from which they were prepared, and according to this criterion they are divided into natural drugs, industrial drugs, and there is another division based on their effect on their users in his mind, mind, and soul into stimulants, depressants, and hallucinogens.

5.1 Classification of drugs according to their source: It is divided into two categories:

First: Natural drugs:

It means drugs of plant origin, represented in:

- ✓ **Cannabis plant:** It is a deciduous herbaceous plant whose flowers gather during the flowering of the plant and from which hashish is extracted.

(Saqr, 2006, p. 76)

It is known as kif in Algeria and is consumed by filling cigarettes or by inhaling through the nose.

(Rifaat, 1989, p. 18).

- ✓ **Poppy plant:** It is called opium poppy, and opium extracts from it the juice of poppy material that has not yet matured and is extracted by stripping the head of the plant and is characterized by a pungent smell, and is taken orally or injected into the body after dissolving it in water. (Saqr, 2006, p. 17)

Among its most important derivatives: morphine - chiabin - codeine - heroin.

- ✓ **Coca:** It is scientifically called "Eritrooxylan (Al-Orafi, 2010, p. 35) and extracts cocaine chemically in the form of a white powder and is consumed by inhalation or injection, and often causes heart attacks and neurological diseases. (Durand, 2004, p305))

Second: The Industrial Drugs

They are substances prepared in a simple chemical reaction with substances extracted from narcotic plants, as the substance resulting from the reaction has a stronger effect than the original substance, for example, heroin is caused by the interaction of morphine and a chemical substance "acetyl chloride" or "acetic acid anhydride", the most important of which are: morphine and heroin.

- ✓ **Morphine:** Morphine is the main compound of raw opium and a class of narcotic analgesics, as it is considered one of the strongest drugs morphine is found in the form of pure white crystals wire-shaped in the form of cubic blocks or crystals very soft and not affected by air, has a bitter taste and has no smell (Jaber, p. 52)

It is extracted using materials containing quicklime "calcium hydroxide" with hot water and "ammonia chloride" and then released for filtration. (Magdy, 1992, p. 22)

- ✓ **Heroin:** It is a very fine white non-crystalline powder that tends to be brown and yellow, and is used in several ways, either by injection, oral, or resumption. (Diderjay, 2007, p26))

5.2 Classification of drugs according to their effect on the user:

It is divided into three categories, which are as follows:

First: stimulants: which cause excessive activity and lack of fatigue work to increase the stimulation of the nervous system (sympathetic) and activate its effectiveness, the most important of which is cocaine, which comes from the leaves of the plant (Arthur Calcium Coca) and khat.

Second: Depressants: It is a group of drugs intended for neurological patients, which are of two types:

- ✓ **Sedatives and hypnotics:** They are commonly used in medicine, as they are often prescribed by the doctor to calm or bring sleep to the patient;

- ✓ Anesthetic analgesics: They have a strong anesthetic effect and may be prescribed by the doctor to determine the amount and duration.

Third: Hallucinogens: They are substances that lead their users to hallucinations, including hashish and drugs (LSD).

(Abd al-Wahab, 1986, pp. 346-347)

5- The National Office for Combating Drugs and Addiction Statistics of the seized quantity of 2021 and 2022:

According to the report on anti-drug and addiction activities, the annual outcome of 2021 related to the quantities seized of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances at the national level by the three control services (National Gendarmerie - General Directorate of the National Office - Customs), where the outcome of activities to combat the smuggling and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for the year 2021 was characterized by the seizure:

- 71439.422kg of hemp resin.
- 8665.7kg of cannabis.
- 1043.16g hemp seeds.
- 512965.066g of cocaine.
- 4g of crack.
- 1876.892g of heroin.
- 789.8g opium seeds.
- 5267694 tablets of psychotropic substances.
- 29545 capsules.
- 304 vials of psychotropic liquids.
- 1kg of ketamine.
- 2.005kg of opium and Boyer Nurofen.
- With the discovery and destruction of 429 cannabis plants and 83 opium plants.

As for the quantities seized for the year 2022, they were characterized by smuggling and consumption activities, drugs, and psychotropic substances by the control services by seizing:

- 58258.031kg cannabis resin.
- 5250.11g of cannabis.

- 5 milliliters of hemp oil.
- 935.713g of hemp seeds.
- 61844.897 g and 455000 tablets of cocaine.
- 36.95g of crack.
- 8591.957g of heroin.
- 1263g opium seeds.
- 11351813 tablets of various types of psychotropic substances and 324 vials of liquid substances, in addition to the discovery and destruction of 2485 plants of the cannabis plant and 191 plants of opium.

(National Office for Combating Drugs and Addiction for the years 2021 and 2022)

Table of comparison between the results of 2021 and 2022:

Classification by drug quality		Seized quantities during the year 2021	Seized quantities during the year 2022	Change	%
hemp	Hemp resin	71439.422kg	58258.031kg	-13181.391	-18.45
	Cannabis	8665.7kg	5250.11g	-3415.59	-39.42
	Hemp oil	-	5 millimeters	+5	+100
	Hemp seeds	1043.16g	935.713g	-107.447	-10.30
	Hemp plant	429plants	2485 plants	+2056	+479.25
Cocaine		512965.066g	61844.897g 455000 Tablets	-451120.169 +455000	+87.94 +100
Crack		4g	36.95g	+32.95	+823.75
Heroin		1876.892g	8591.957g	+6715.065	+357.78
Opium	Opium seeds	789.8g	126.3g	-663.5	-84.01
	Opium plant	83 plants	191plants	+108	+130.12
Psychotropic substances		5267694Disk 304 vials 29545 capsules	11351813Disk 324 vials	+6084119 +20 -29545	+115.50 +6.58 -100
Ketamine		1kg	-	-1	-100
Ephedrine and Boyer Neurofen		2.005kg	-	-2.005	-100

(National Office for Combating Drugs and Addiction-2022)

A comparison between the 2020 and 2021 tally, in which 71439.422 kg of cannabis resin, 8665.7 kg of cannabis, 1043.16 g of cannabis seeds, 512965.066 g of cocaine, 4g crack, 1876.892g of heroin,

789.8g of opium seeds, 5267694 tablets of psychotropic substances, 29545 capsules, 304 vials of psychotropic liquids, 1 kg of ketamine, 2.005 kg of ephedrine and Boyer Neurofen with the discovery and destruction of 429 plants of the cannabis plant and 83 plants of opium plant, it was recorded:

Increase of:

- 5 milliliters of hemp oil (100%).
- 2056 cannabis plants (+479.25%).
- 455,000 tablets of cocaine (+100%).
- 32.95g crack (+823.75%).
- 6715.065g of heroin (+357.78%).
- 108 opium plants (+130.12%).
- 6084119 tablets of psychotropic substances (+115.50%) and 20 vials (+6.58%) of psychotropic liquids.

Decrease of:

- 13181.391kg of hemp resin (-18.45%).
- 3415.59g cannabis (-39.42%).
- 107.447g hemp seeds (-10.30%).
- 451120.169g cocaine (-87.94%).
- 663.5g opium seeds (-84.01%).
- 29,545 capsules (-100%) of stimulant liquids.
- 1 kg of ketamine and 2.005 kg of ephedrine and buprenorphine (-100%).

(National Office for Combating Drugs and Addiction)

Conclusion:

Drug abuse and addiction are no longer a limited phenomenon to one society without the other. it has become one of the most common problems that all societies suffer from, because of its negative outcomes that affect all aspects of life, whether related to the individual, society, economy, or national security. Drug abuse is one of the biggest obstacles to countries and people's development across the world, as it requires concerted efforts to put an end to this phenomenon, which has known great spread among young people, especially adolescents, this would happen only by providing young people with jobs to eliminate unemployment as well as working to develop

religious awareness among young people through increasing the provision of preaching and guidance to them, and consolidating religious and moral principles for young people; without forgetting Islam's prohibition for drugs and alcohol. Among these solutions also providing centers and hospitals for addicts' treatment, as well as improving targeted television programs that encourage young talented people, and developing educational programs or curricula in schools to instill the values of virtuous morals to form a good citizen and providing recreational and sports spaces that absorb the negative energy of young people, and thus the issue of drugs remains one of the biggest scourges that need national and international programs to eliminate them, in addition to the increase of preventive and awareness programs and the involvement of addicts or users in such programs to achieve the greatest amount From adaptation and accompaniment to youth people.

Bibliography:

➤ **Arabic References:**

- ✓ Djemi Tawfik (2004) Youth and Development in the Northwest: A field study on the relationship of Ain Draham youth with the Tunisian Solidarity Bank and the National Fund for Employment, Ph.D. thesis, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Tunisia.
- ✓ Al-Rukbani Lamia Yassin (2011), Causes of Substance Abuse among Middle School Students, Journal of Educational and Psychological Sciences, Issue 19, Department of Educational and Psychological Sciences, Al-Mustansira University, Iraq, University of Baghdad.
- ✓ United Nations General Assembly (1998), Records of the Twentieth Special Session of the General Assembly, United Nations publication, New York;
- ✓ Abbas Mahmoud Awad (1999), Introduction to Developmental Psychology: Childhood - Adolescence - Aging, University Knowledge House, Alexandria, Egypt.
- ✓ Mansour Ayed Al-Buqami (2013): Social factors leading to drug abuse from the perspective of high school students at West Riyadh School, Master's Thesis in Social Sciences, Rehabilitation, and Social Care, Naif University for Security Sciences, Riyadh.
- ✓ Al-Marashda Youssef Abdel Hamid (2012), Drug crime is a scourge that threatens the international community, Dar Al-Hamid.
- ✓ Mheiri Nadia (2017), The psychological causes leading to the spread of the drug phenomenon in the school environment, Annals (22), University of Guelma, Algeria.
- ✓ Adel Demirtas (1982), Liquor and Drugs (no edition), Islamic University of Medina.
- ✓ Al-Barthin Abdulaziz bin Abdullah (2014), Social Work in the Field of Drug Addiction, Amman, Dar Hamed.
- ✓ Abdul Hamid Sayed Ahmed Mansour (1406 AH) Intoxicants, drugs, modalities, their health, social and psychological effects, and the position of Sharia Al-Ghrra from them, part 2, Center for Security Studies and Training, Riyadh.

- ✓ Hani Abdel Qader Emara (2009), Poisons and drugs between science and fiction, Zahran Publishing House, Jordan.
- ✓ Soueif Mustafa Soueif (1990), Drugs and Society: An Integrative View, Knowledge Science, Kuwait.
- ✓ Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani (1379 AH), Fath al-Bari with the explanation of Sahih al-Bukhari, vol. 10, without edition, Dar al-Maarifa, Beirut, Lebanon.
- ✓ Ibn Taymiyyah Ahmed bin Abdul Halim (1418 AH), Majmoo' Fataawa Shaykh al-Islam compiled and arranged by Abd al-Rahman bin Muhammad al-Asimi, vol. 34, without edition.
- ✓ Nabil Sakr (2006), Drug Crimes in Algerian Legislation, no edition, Dar Al-Hadaf, Algeria.
- ✓ Jaber bin Salem Musa, Izz al-Din al-Dafshari, Abd al-Rahman Aqeel, narcotics, no edition, Dar al-Marreikh Publishing, Riyadh.
- ✓ Mostafa Magdy Harga (1992), Drug Crimes in the Light of Jurisprudence and the Judiciary, without edition, University Press, Alexandria, Egypt.
- ✓ Rifaat Mohammed (1989): Drug Addiction, Harm and Treatment, unprinted, Dar Al-Maarifa, Beirut, Lebanon. (2009), Social Care for the Family and Childhood, Cairo, Modern Library.
- ✓ Quboub Issa Saidi Atiqa (2015), Dimensions of psychological alienation and its relationship to drug abuse among school users, a case study - Journal of Psychological and Educational Sciences Vol. 1, No. 1.
- ✓ Ahmad Al-Harabsheh and Jalal Al-Jazaery (2012), Drug Addiction and Treatment Methods, Dar Hamed Jordan.
- ✓ Shaheen Seif El-Din Hassan (1993), Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 5th Edition.
- ✓ Mr. Mahmoud Abdel Halim (2014), The Phenomenon of Drugs in Arab Society, Amman Dar Al-Hamid.
- ✓ Qamar Ataa Tawfiq and congratulations Sahar Fathi and Faisal Abeer Abdel Moneim.
- ✓ Abdel Wahab Abdel Salam Taweelah (1986), The Jurisprudence of Drinking Alone - Dar es Salaam, 1st Edition, Beirut.
- ✓ Helen Polis (1988), Spotlight on Drugs, Center for Activity and Information for Development and International Understanding, Beirut, Lebanon.
- ✓ Zeyoush Said (2016), The effect of drugs on social relations in adolescents - a field study at the treatment center for addicts Abou Bakr Belkayed, Blida Governorate, University of Chlef.
- ✓ Mohamed Abdel Rahman Al-Issawi (2005), The Adolescent and the Adolescence, Algeria, Arab Publishing House, 1st Edition - Beirut.

- ✓ Johnson Sheger et al. (2016), Psychopathology such as Hadi Al-Hawalia et al. Translators, Anglo-Egyptian Library.
- ✓ Bin Ata Jamil Al-Hawamdeh Kamal (2016), University Youth and the Scourge of Drugs, Dar Kunooz Al-Maarifa Al-Scientific Publishing and Distribution, 2nd Edition, Amman, Jordan.
- ✓ El-Baz Rashid bin Sa'ad (1999), The Professional Performance of the Drug Addict Journal of Social Affairs (62).
- ✓ Slimani Fatiha (2012), Drug addiction and its impact on the family environment, Master's degree, University Psychology, Oran, Algeria.
- ✓ Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs (1986), Drug Damage No. 07 - Cairo.
- ✓ Armoush Hani (1993), Drugs, Satan's Empire, Definition, Addiction, Treatment, 01st Edition, Dar Al-Nafais for Printing, Publishing, and Distribution - Beirut.
- ✓ Rashad Mohamed Abdel Latif (1992), The effectiveness of a training program in experimental psychotherapy to reduce the level of depression among drug and psychotropic substance addicts, Arab Journal of Literature and Human Studies, 3(9)259.
- ✓ National Office for Combating Drugs and Addiction (2021), Annual Outcome Report on Drug and Addiction Activities (2022): www.onlcdt.mjustice.dz, accessed on: 12/05/2023, 15:30.

➤ **foreign References:**

- ✓ Glland Oliver (1987) : Les jeunes, paris, et la découverte;
- ✓ E. Durand. C. gayt. A bijaoui(2004), le dépistage des substances psycho actives en milieu de travail, 3eme trimestre, inas document pour le médecin du travail;
- ✓ Diderjaye Philippe (2007) , la Mourenx, drogue et dépendances, 2eme edition-Inpes ;
- ✓ Henr. E.B, & ch. B (1998) Mohamed de psychiatrie, masson , paris ;
- ✓ Bergret, j,l ,(1988), Precis des toxi comanies, masson, paris ;
- ✓ Denis richard et louis senon (1999), dictionnaire des drogues 37 et toxicomanies : paris.