



The role of the family and school in standing in the way of drug abuse

دور الأسرة والمدرسة في الوقوف أمام الطرق المؤدية الى تعاطي المخدرات

PhD student: nouri achichi^{1*}

^{1*} Université Abdelhamid Mehri of Constantine 2

achichinouri1969@gmail.com

phone number: 213674560742

Received: 06/02/2023

Accepted: 19/02/2023

Published: 15/03/2023

Abstract:

It is interesting to note that despite the efforts made to combat and prevent the phenomenon of drug abuse, the number of addicts continues to increase and the scourge is spreading terribly. The Algerian society, like the countries of the world, is suffering from an exacerbation of the phenomenon of drug abuse, which has become a social threat. The individual and society, as it has become widespread among all groups and segments of society, adolescents and youth, male and female, rich and poor, which made specialists raise the alarm and accelerate the adoption of preventive strategies to address this dangerous phenomenon.

Adopting the prevention of drug abuse requires knowledge of the means and excuses that lead to drug use, without neglecting or underestimating any one of them, which made us shed light in this study on the role of the family and the school in reducing behaviors and behaviors (methods leading to drug use). What pupils imitate drug abusers such as smoking, drinking some powdered juices, sniffing the eraser, eating sweets similar to drugs and cigarettes. And We will specifically address in this study the most important methods of drug abuse and the role of the family and school in the dissemination and prevention of awareness.

Key words: drug abuse, the role of the family, the role of the school.

ملخص:

المثير للانتباه أنه على الرغم من الجهود المبذولة لمكافحة ظاهرة تعاطي المخدرات و الوقاية منها ، أن عدد المدمنين في تزايد مستمر و الأفة في انتشار رهيب ، فقد أصبح المجتمع الجزائري على غرار دول العالم يعاني من تفاقم ظاهرة تعاطي المخدرات ، التي أصبحت آفة اجتماعية تهدد الفرد والمجتمع ، حيث باتت منتشرة بين جميع فئات المجتمع وشرائحه ، المراهقين والشباب ذكورا و إناثا ، اغنيائه و فقرائه ، الأمر الذي جعل المختصين يدقون ناقوس الخطر و الإسراع في تبني استراتيجيات وقائية للتصدي لهذه الظاهرة الخطيرة.

و تبني الوقاية من ظاهرة تعاطي المخدرات تتطلب معرفة السبل و الذرائع المؤدية الى تعاطي المخدرات ، دون إهمال أو الإستخفاف بأي واحدة منها ، الأمر الذي جعلنا نسلط الضوء في هذه الدراسة على دور الأسرة و المدرسة في الحد من التصرفات و السلوكيات (الطرق المؤدية الى تعاطي المخدرات) التي يقوم بها التلاميذ في تقليدهم المتعاطين للمخدرات كالتدخين ، تناول بعض مسحوق العصائر ، شم القلم الماحي ، تناول الحلويات الشبيهة بالأدوية و السجائر ، وستتناول تحديدا في هذه الدراسة أهم الطرق المؤدية الى تعاطي المخدرات و كذا دور الأسرة و المدرسة في نشر الوعي والوقاية منها .

الكلمات المفتاحية : تعاطي المخدرات ، الأسرة ، المدرسة.

Study problem:

Within the framework of the efforts of the police forces to combat crime in all its forms, the police interests specialized in combating illegal drug trafficking crimes were able, during the months of January and February 2021, to seize approximately 2 tons and 627 kg of drugs, in addition to seizing 302,091 psychotropic substances at the national level. In addition to 04 kg 293 g of hard drugs (cocaine).(General Directorate of National Security, 2021) This report, which is almost devoid of a newspaper, a page on the Internet, or a channel from the national or international channels, shows the extent of the threat that society as a whole suffers from the seriousness of this scourge.

According to the estimates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the year 2021, there were about 275 million people who used drugs worldwide in the past year while more than 36 million people suffered from drug use disorders, and current projections indicate an increase of 11

percent in the number of People who use drugs globally by 2030 - and a marked increase of 40 per cent in Africa, due to a rapidly growing population and youth.(World Drug Report 2021)

This scourge is not confined to a class of society and is not linked to a certain economic level. It is even not confined to secondary schools only, but extends it to intermediate and primary schools alike. In the recent period, a study conducted by a group of doctors revealed the penetration of drugs within educational institutions, by counting approximately 83% of the students who abuse these toxins. It calls for serious intervention by the responsible authorities in order to put an end to the exacerbation of this phenomenon, which has become eroding educational institutions.(Sawt Al-Ahrar, 2016)

However, we cannot overlook the daily reports prepared by educational institutions about the seizure of tobacco and other materials among students, paving the way for them to become abusers and addicts. What poses the greatest danger are sweets made in the form of cigarettes and others in the form of real drug tablets, as well as juice powders, and eraser pens, and each of them has a method of use in which students resort to imitating the behavior of real addicts.

This study came to shed light on the causes of drug abuse among students, especially in adolescence, and to direct care and attention to them as they are the present and future of society. and prevention, and provide realistic solutions to this dangerous scourge.

We dealt with the essence of this study, which we decided to divide into a study of the causes of drug abuse, the characteristics and stages of addiction with the causes of drug abuse, and we also dealt with the most important ways leading to drug abuse and the role of both the family and the school in spreading awareness and preventing drug abuse and addiction, with our reliance on The most appropriate descriptive approach for such studies, then finally we ended this modest research with some recommendations.

First: Study terms:

1- Definition of addiction:

“Addiction is a state of compulsive habituation to the use of a certain substance of narcotic substances, on a periodic and repeated basis, so that the addict is committed to the need to continue using this substance, and if he does not use it on the specified time, he must have health and psychological symptoms that force him and coerce him to search for this substance and the need to use it " another side.(Abu Al-Nasr, 2008, p. 28)

The World Health Organization (1973) defined it as “a psychological and sometimes organic condition that results from the interaction of the organism with the drug, and among its characteristics are different responses and patterns of behavior that always include the urgent desire to take the drug in a continuous or periodic manner to feel its psychological effects or to avoid the disturbing effects that result from not its availability.”(Al-Demerdash, 2008, p. 20)

2- Drugs definition:

It is every vegetable substance, manufactured from it, or chemical substance, in whatever form, liquid or powder, the consumption of which may cause an effect on the central nervous system, which may be a stimulant or a hallucinogen.

It is every raw material or preparation that contains stimulant or sedative substances that, if used for other than directed medical and industrial purposes, would lead to a state of habituation or addiction to them, which would harm the individual and society physically, psychologically and socially.(Sayyid Muhammadin, 2003, pg. 36) (Hijazi, 2004, pg. 41)

As defined by the United Nations Narcotics Committee: It is every raw material or preparation that contains hypnotic or sedative elements that,

when used for purposes other than medical or industrial, may lead to a state of habituation or addiction to it, which harms the individual and society physically, psychologically or socially.(Al-Humaidan, 2004, p. 45)

3- Definition of family:

The family according to sociologists: “The social institution that emanates from the conditions of life and human nature, and it is an innate necessity for human life and its continuity.”(Al-Ibrahim 2003, p. 101)

The family is: “a social system with distinctive characteristics and unique needs, whose members have strong and influential relationships, so that any experience affecting one individual has an impact on all others.”(Wafiq Safwat, Dr. T, p. 49)

The family is: “a group of individuals bound by a divine bond, which is the bond of marriage, blood, or kinship, in order to achieve by that bond the goals that God wanted from them, and they often live under one roof, and they share common interests.”(Al-Hamad, 2002, p. 109) The definition of the family in Islam differs from the definition of the West in several ways, the most important of which are:

1- Islam does not approve of definitions that have been affected by social chaos and sexual dissolution, represented by a man living with a woman in one house without a marriage bond, or a man living with a man, or a woman living with a woman in one house under the name of the family.

2- Islam does not recognize the family or kinship relationship based on adoption(Al-Sadhan, 2003, p. 38)

4- Definition of school:

Known "**Ferdinand Bonson**The school is defined as: “a necessary social institution that aims to ensure the process of communication between the family and the state in order to prepare new generations and integrate them into the framework of social life.”(Watfa and Al-Shehab, 2004, pg. 17)

And he knows it **Turkish winner** It is: "In truth and the expressive reality in which the child passes from the narrow life of the house to the real social life, and hence the schools must cease to be just a building for learning as they call it, and turn into living societies for education in the broadest sense."(Rabih Turki, 1990, p. 194)

The modern school is an educational institution that undertakes the upbringing of the child in all aspects of his physical, mental, moral and social development, making him an integrated personality on the one hand, and preparing him for successful adaptation to life and the logic of the age that follows the curricula of science and technology on the other hand.(Ministry of National Education Magazine, 1973)

Second: Characteristics of addiction:

- ✓ The urgent desire to continue using the drug and to obtain it by any means.
- ✓ Increasing the dose to get the body used to the drug, although some addicts remain on a fixed dose.
- ✓ Psychological and physical dependence on the drug.
- ✓ The appearance of psychological and physical symptoms characteristic of each drug when it is suddenly abstained from.
- ✓ Harmful effects on the addicted individual and society.(Al-Demerdash, 1982, p. 20)

Third: Stages of drug addiction:

The abuse of the drug goes through four basic stages described by "**Robert DuPont**" (**R.Dupont**) As follows:

1- Experimental stage: first use:This stage is central to understanding the current problem of youth and adolescent drug abuse, as many young men believe that experimenting with drugs is a safe act, but in fact the first

experience is not only unsafe, but the first step towards drug dependence.(Ali Fayed, 2005)

Bad companions have a great role in experimentation by persuading the teenager to participate with them just for the sake of experimentation and encouragement and curiosity, and they may offer him narcotic substances for free, as a symbol of their friendship and as a token of their love to keep up with them, and often this is in order to promote the narcotic substance and after that he appears the desire and tendency to like what the addicts do Experimenting with narcotic substances is the beginning of addiction and loss, because everything is subject to experimentation except narcotic substances.(Ghubari, 2007, p. 54)

2- Casual or (social) abuse stage:The majority of those who experiment with narcotic drugs do not continue to use them, just as the majority of those who continue to use certain drugs do so on an occasional (temporary) basis and do not take the narcotic drug except when it is easily obtained, and according to the acceptance of the drug-using community, and thus the use here is more spontaneous than intentionally or premeditated.

3- Regular intake stage:At this stage, drug users search seriously for their favorite drug and try to maintain their sources of supply and ensure continuity of access to it, and abuse at this stage is once or twice a week.

4- The stage of dependence (addiction):In this last stage, the use of one or more special drugs becomes a major part of the drug user's life, and any attempt to separate the drug user from drugs will be met with strong resistance, and she says **Barbara Bunkel (1994)**“The use of drugs, when it goes beyond the stage of experimentation, becomes addictive.”(Burnan, 2017, pg. 191,192)

Fourth: Causes of drug abuse and addiction:

Considered **Youssef Hantably** The social worker, the phenomenon of drug abuse in the school environment is a purely social phenomenon, pointing out that the weakness of the role of the family and the school is one of the most important reasons for the exacerbation of this phenomenon, in

addition to the pollution of the environment that links these two institutions, which is charged by parties trying to involve students and implicate them, as he insisted on the necessity Creating a balance in the street, which has become an export of social pests for educational institutions.(Sawt Al-Ahrar, 2016)

And everyone pointed out (**Simatwa, Odhong, Juma & Choka, 2014 (Fareo 2012;** However, the absence of an effective and positive role for sources of social and cognitive support in the lives of adolescent students may lead to a number of reasons for an increase in the demand for drug abuse among adolescents, the most important of which are:

- Absence of parental supervision and control, and limited opportunities for interaction with children.
- Low level of prevention, counseling and guidance, and low training and rehabilitation opportunities
- Family disputes, conflicts between parents, and long working hours
- Low moral and humane scruples among drug dealers, promoters and users
- Negative peer influence Peers play an influential role in adolescent behavior
- Seasonal motives, experimentation and adventure that are characteristic of adolescent psychology.
- The negative influence of the media by promoting drugs, or presenting negative models of addicts.
- personal, economic and social problems; This may increase feelings of frustration and depression, and thus resort to drugs as a way to get rid of life stresses and negative emotions.
- Ease of obtaining drugs, their promotion and their availability in many countries, especially in light of globalization, the advancement of means of communication and communication, and the negative use of them.(Al-Raba'a, 2017, p. 599)

He also sees **Muhammad Salama Ghabari** Individuals resort to drug use for many reasons, most of which are due to delusion, ignorance and misunderstanding, and among these reasons are the following:

- Obtaining pleasure or pleasure, as it is known, this condition is always illusory and temporary.
- Unsuitable social and family conditions such as: family disintegration or deviation of one of the parents, bad company and wrong habits.
- Escaping from some of the pressures and hardships of life and from some manifestations of personal or social mismatch at home, school or work.
- In addition to this, the parents reject the child or the teenager, the father evades his responsibilities, the lack of aspirations of the parents regarding the future of the child, and the occurrence of continuous conflicts between them in front of the children or adolescents.
- Decreased religious faith among the individual and the failure of the family, school or society to adequately highlight religious orders and prohibitions related to drugs to individuals.
- Poor handling by some media outlets with the issue of drugs and their abuse, leaving the opportunity for non-specialists to talk about them unscientifically.(Ghabari, 2007)

while pointing out **Suef** It is necessary to look at the origin of the behavior of drug abuse, because exposure to drug culture represents one of the factors that explain the origin of the behavior of abuse, and the origin is defined as how the disease or disorder appears, in terms of the nature of the factors that contributed to this emergence, and the relative weights of each of them, and the processes it goes through. Until the disease or disorder reveals itself, and through the findings of field studies, the varying levels of exposure to drug culture have been identified, namely:

- ✓ Hearing about drugs.
- ✓ Direct vision of drugs.
- ✓ Having friends who do drugs.
- ✓ Having relatives who use drugs.(Burnan, 2017, p. 223)

Fifth: The ways and pretexts (roads) leading to drugs:

The one who wanders around the perimeter of the external educational institutions finds them not devoid of shops and kiosks in which all kinds of tobacco and cigarettes are sold, and not only that, but the matter has gone further than that. Actual form of tablets.

1- smoking behaviour:

came in **Aksa (2020)** Smoking means the consumption of tobacco and its derivatives, whether through cigarettes, cigars, pipes, hookahs, chewing, storing or any other method. Smoking is one of the most common causes of death, as it kills millions of smokers every year. Where the results of medical studies confirmed that each cigarette smoked by a person takes about 10 minutes from his supposed life, and smoking is one of the problems of the era, as there are substances that affect the body, the most important of which is nicotine, which is a strong substance that has a smell, and dissolves in alcohol and water. For toxicity, where if the cigarette substance was injected intravenously, it would be fatal. Initially, nicotine affects the nervous system, especially the nervous system, causing frustration and inhibition. It also affects the respiratory system, not to mention other substances such as tar, carbon gases, lead and some radioactive substances. (Badah, and others, D.S., p. 115)

Longitudinal studies, which follow children into adulthood, have revealed that their early use of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis (at the age of 16-19 years) increases the likelihood that they will use opioids and cocaine later in life as adults. (United Nations News, 2020).

2- Inhalation of the juice powder:

The security authorities confirm the spread of a phenomenon in the educational community, especially middle school students, where they buy bags of powder of a certain brand and a certain taste that are sold in the markets and inhale it as a cocaine drug, which caused many of them health

and respiratory complications that led to the transfer of some to the hospital without being sure of its future repercussions.

For this purpose, analyzes were carried out on the powder in the scientific police laboratory in Châteaunef, according to a correspondence issued by the Directorate of Education in the wilaya of El Bayadh under No. Amila, in the scientific laboratory of the police in Châteaunef, confirmed that it contains a compound of a substance called “pyrazole”, which is classified as an alcohol and used as a psychotropic stimulant.(Harash, 2018)

3- Sweets in the form of cigarettes and pills:

What the child loves most is sweets, and his attachment to them increases the more attractive their shape is and the closer their shape is to things that the little one does not realize. The last thing that is displayed in various commercial venues is sweets that have taken the form of cigarettes and medicine tablets that are sold in various spaces and popular markets at unaffordable prices. To compete, and it may seem at first glance normal, he takes medicine pills, believing that they are candy.(Rawaf, 2012)The possibility of the child not separating real cigarettes and medicines with similar sweets pushes him to eat the original ones, especially since he sees them daily, as most Algerian homes are not devoid of medicines and even cigarettes if there is one of the smokers in them, and accordingly sociologists and psychologists have warned of these This phenomenon is because it represents the danger of a child imitating his father, so he takes a cigarette instead of candy, believing that it is candy. And anxiety develops over time into a relationship that may extend to taking cigarettes and pills themselves and entering the world of addiction out of ignorance.(Rawaf, 2012)

In this regard, the Algerian Organization for Consumer Protection warned against marketing sweets packed in small boxes in the form of medicines intended for children. The organization presented, on its Facebook page, samples of these sweets in the form of medical tablets. It is worth noting that many hospitals across the various states of the country

have witnessed, in recent months and years, hundreds of cases of children being exposed to the dangers of taking medicines in the wrong way because of the habit of eating “candy pills” in a large way and without taking into account their number, as sometimes the child takes one box of it in the absence of the family. 30 pills, which exposes him to cases of poisoning as a result of his intake of boat medicines that look like sweets that are consumed greedily and in great excess.(Adel Amin, 2017)

4- Inhalation of pen erasers, water-based adhesive, and yellow glue:

Strange phenomena occur today, inside the school campus, as recently we did not hear about them, the student today is exposed to all forms of dangers, and the strange thing is that the latter come from school tools, which the students have become using as drugs to become overnight victims and addicted to them.

In the absence of supervision from the guardians, the student remained exposed to many risks, such as a feather in the wind. The school tools that the student is supposed to use for writing or erasing, some students made out of them as a means of anesthesia, so the pen erasers, water-based adhesive, yellow glue, and other tools turned from a blessing To a curse that threatens the lives of our teenage children.

This is the testimony of one of the students when they were questioned by the “Algeria Time” newspaper when they were asked about some of the students who showed manifestations of drug abuse, and he answered: Yes, they took drugs, but not the ones that young people take. Whereas, while the teacher is giving lessons, they inhale or drink the substance in the eraser so that he completely loses consciousness, so that he remains asleep throughout the class, and does not realize what is happening around him, because of his sense of dizziness and lethargy throughout the class. While one of the students answered, saying, “Every time they ask for the “Fasor” to inhale the substance in it, and for fear of them I give it to them, so they inhale it or drink it, I don’t know. .(News of Laghouat, 2019)

And the fact that the researcher is a professor in intermediate education from 2011 to the present day, he faces, like the rest of the teachers, these behaviors and behaviours. These sweets imitate drug users and addicts.

On the other hand, we find the indifference of most of the public, including fathers and mothers, to the danger of these sweets for children (some of them buy them for their children), which may develop in them the imitation of adults, and from him to experimenting with cigarettes, so that it becomes an excuse to take drugs and become addicted to them.

Sixth: The frightening and undesirable development of the problem in the future:

In the part related to the sex most inclined to drug use, the study revealed that most of the addicts are males at a rate of 73%, while the percentage of educated girls who use drugs reached 06.70%. While bad friends affected 15% of the boys compared to 90% of the girls.(Sawt Al-Ahrar, 2016)

One of the important and noteworthy developments is the transformation taking place in developed and developing countries, which represents a burden on countries that are relatively unprepared to deal with it. And urban expansion at a rapid rate. Moreover, the gender gap may begin to narrow as developing countries are likely to experience an increase in female drug use rates following the removal of socio-cultural barriers and the increase in gender equality.(Al-Mohannadi, 2013, p. 113)

Seventh: Spreading awareness and prevention of drugs:

Findings from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's World Drug Report 2021 highlight the need to bridge the gap between perception and reality to educate young people and protect public health. The Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Ghada Wali, said, "There is a correlation between low awareness of the risks of drug abuse and high rates of drug abuse."

Progress was made in the fight against addiction when national authorities addressed drug use and addiction as a public health problem requiring treatment, counseling and medical interventions. Not only are drug addiction control and counseling programs more effective than imprisonment in reducing drug addiction and abuse, they are more Cost effective as well. Nor does it generate the massive social and economic impact on poor and minority communities that we are currently witnessing in many countries that rely on discriminatory policies and mass imprisonment.(Michelle Bachelet, 2019)

It was also stated in His Majesty (2019) that drug prevention is one of the vital topics known in the scientific research arena..., and despite its importance, it is still less understood, and deals with different meanings that mix with other approaches such as confrontation, treatment, and mitigation or reduction, It may also be taken sometimes in a holistic sense, that is, all kinds of combating delinquency and crime. It is also taken in a partial sense that moves away from the work triangle with the problem of drug abuse, or the so-called triangle of the vicious circle (police - criminal justice - prisons) to emphasize prevention that is linked to the social aspect, community measures and the participation of community members in combating the problem of drug abuse. As for the modern trend, it looks at prevention by creating positive conditions that allow people the opportunity for a normal, healthy life within the framework of existing legislation and legal systems.

It means taking a preventive policy for the problem of drug abuse, which is a set of measures based on the method of scientific planning to confront an expected problem, or to confront the complications of a problem that has already occurred, and the goal is to completely or partially prevent the occurrence of the problem that occurs, or to confront the complications that have occurred, or both together. Most studies agreed that the preventive policy usually targets two things:

- Obstruction of factors leading to drug use.
- Activate the factors leading to non-use.(Rashad Ahmed, 1999, pp. 10-11)

Eighth: The role of the family in spreading awareness and preventing drug abuse:

Monitoring European Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction confirms the expertise of the European Center in the field of drug rehabilitation. (EMCDDA, 2014) on the role of family care and the adaptive relationships that the adolescent has with his parents in supporting aspects of his personality development and the formation of his identity. In addition to the protective role of the family from the negative influence of external sources such as the media and bad peers, the psychology of the adolescent requires interdependent social and emotional relationships more than the separate relationships with the family.(Al-Raba'a, 2017, p. 595)

The family, then, is the primary and first incubator of the child, which influences his behavior, behavior, manners, morals, and language. "The first influence that the child receives in his life is the influence of the people who surround him, who are his father and his family at home." (Al-Ahwani, D.T., p. 127) It is a factory, and what factory? A factory of heroes and scholars, of the pious and the pious, or a factory of frivolous frivolous and loafing criminals."(Nasser and Darwish, 2001, p. 39)

The family has a great impact on shaping the personality of the individual, and determining the directions of his behavior. It is the impenetrable fortress that protects the individual from deviation, dissolution, and entry into the circle of prohibitions and taboos, including drugs. His influence on his family is positive when it plays its role in a way that qualifies the individual to adapt to his social environment. Social circles without help, and enter into the midst of conflicting and conflicting tendencies.(Abu Hamza, D.S., p. 47)

However, what is agreed upon is that the family is still considered the basic cell of society, as it is through which the biological and social production of society is recreated, and as well as the first formative institution of any society despite the competition it is exposed to by other institutions, and what is worth mentioning here is that the complications

And the many transformations that the society has known played its role and also affected the patterns, methods, and methods of communicating family functions and roles. that constitute positive behaviour. Hence the stability and inter-orientation in building society.(Hamdoush Rashid, 2009, p. 129) Practical experience has proven that any device other than the family system does not compensate for it or take its place, rather it is not free from damages that spoil the formation and upbringing of the child.(Ismail Ali, 2001, p. 254)

Through what she does towards her children in terms of jobs, it is reflected in their behavior within the society in which they live. Scholars have differed in defining these jobs in terms of naming, and they can be summarized as follows:

1- family functions:

1-1 Biological function:It is the first function of the family, and is represented by procreation Children and the preservation of the human race and continuous reproduction(Saleh Amer, 2003, p. 84) The family preserves the human race by satisfying sexual needs on logical, legal and legitimate grounds, as well as providing emotional satisfaction to individuals. It also provides the basic needs of individuals such as food, security, clothing, love and care.(Al-Jumaili, and Abdo, d.t., p. 2)

1-2 economic function: In the past, the family was a self-adapting economic unit because it consumed what it produced, and therefore there was no need for banks, factories, or stores.(Khouli, D.T., pg. 73)

1-3 Psychological function: The family has effects on the normal and abnormal psychological development of the child, as it determines to a large extent whether the child will develop a healthy psychological development or vice versa. You will encounter them in the future, and they will produce useful members of society.(Al-Azza, 2000, p. 31)

1-4 The educational function: This job is not less important than the moral and religious job, and this job can be summed up in that the child remains from his birth until the age of seven in his mother's custody, and under her direct care. It also develops in him the social spirit, and trains him

to be a good and virtuous citizen, and achieves his self-balance between the various emerging faculties and the moderation between selfishness and jealousy.(Al-Khashab, d.t., p. 109)

1-5 social function: The process of socialization includes the skills of the individual as well as his values, ideals, standards and patterns of behavior. It begins since the birth of the child and continues throughout life. The methods of socialization differ from one society to another and from one era to another, as they differ within the same society according to the different social classes. That is why parents are in this The process - socialization - is like a filter that filters or purifies values before transferring them to the child. Parents represent the role of the teacher in the process of socialization and imitate and imitate it. It is known that parents have different values according to the social class to which they belong, and these values affect the socialization process of the children of each class. (Sayyid, D.T., pg. 71)

1-6 Teaching job: The family is considered the first source of knowledge, as the child relies heavily on it to provide him with various environmental, social and scientific knowledge. Parents also play an important role in the development of the child's intellectual and psychological capabilities. In the past, the family used to carry out all educational and educational functions, but with the spread of education, nurseries, schools and universities became They are the sources of formal education in society(Al-Khatib, 2007, p. 21)

1-7 AFor a religious and moral function: The family still plays an important role in instilling religious and moral values in the hearts of children. Usually, the child acquires the religious foundations and principles from the family to which he belongs. It is the one that determines for him the religion that he will embrace in his life, and the doctrine that he will follow. The family is the one that teaches the child religious duties such as prayer, fasting, and others. From religious practices and rituals, the individual's view of religion and worship and how he deals with people depends on the family in which he grows up.(Al-Khatib, 2007, p. 22)

1-8 Recreational and recreational functionSince ancient times, societies have been interested in creating models for collective family recreation that are consistent with the nature of social life, and with the quality of social

relations prevailing among members of society.(Al-Qusayr, 1999, pp. 76, 77)

1-9 physical education:Man is an integrated unit of body, mind and spirit that cannot be divided, so all aspects must be taken care of so that the child grows up healthy and sound.

1-10 mental education:Just as the family is of great importance in the child's physical health and safety, it is also of great importance in his mental health, "because of the tales, incidents and stories that children hear, and the questions they ask and receive answers to that nourish their minds or arouse curiosity in them, and keep them away from believing in superstitions."(Nasser and Darwish, 2001, p. 41)

2- Some of the signs through which the family can detect and identify an addict are as follows :

- The disappearance of drugs from their storage places that have the characteristic of anesthesia, even to a slight degree.
- Academic failure and dropping out of school.
- Receiving late calls and mixing with bad peers on the streets or at school.
- Repeated loss of clothes or other belongings and the inability to locate or deposit them.
- Carrying strange-shaped boxes or containers in pockets and bags.
- Emotional distancing from family.
- Psychological anxiety, and psychological depression.
- Lack of self-confidence, and a feeling of underestimating one's self-worth.
- Lack of motivation to excel and work.
- Lack of respect for traditions and laws.
- Weak religious tendencies.
- The constant search for temporary pleasure.
 - Use of sedatives and hypnotics.(Al-Awad, 2007, p. 65)

3- Al-Iraqi believes that there are four family rules to protect children from addiction Which :

- Tight control from parents creates a less impulsive teenager who controls himself and his whims.

- The work of the family as one interactive team working to solve the problem facing any individual as a general problem of concern to all.
- Permanent dialogue between family members, provided that it is positive and constructive.
- A good example and an example to follow from parents and adult children.(Al-Shehri, 2004, p. 45)

4- It was stated in (Waqfi, 2018) that there is a set of measures that can help the family in confronting the phenomenon of children's drug abuse. The most important one:

- The family should accustom its children to investing their free time in useful work.
- The family should not bring servants to work in the house before making sure of their good morals.
- The family must develop honesty with children and warn against lying and its dire consequences.
- The family should supervise their children's choice of their friends, whether at home, school or club.
- The family must follow up the children's studies, especially when they fail or fall behind in school.
- The family must provide the children with useful means of recreation, as well as taking them to sports and social clubs, while supervising them.
- The family should not persist with the mother going out to work outside the home except in cases of extreme necessity, such as the loss of the breadwinner or his meager salary, for example.
- The family must accustom its children to attending prayer in congregation in the mosque always through good encouragement and intimidation, so that it can protect them from slipping into immorality and responding to the advocates of evil and corruption among the pioneers of drug abuse.
- She must also strengthen the children's relationship with their parents and draw closer to them in order to fill their spiritual emptiness, and this should be done by the presence of good examples and the rational method of education.(Isawa and Isawa, 2020, p. 322)

Finally, we can say that parents should pay attention to rational fatherhood and motherhood that fulfills the psychological needs of children so that they feel reassured and find someone to help them and support them towards situations that they cannot bear so that they do not fall victims to despair or prey to drug abusers and dealers, and children must be raised according to The Islamic approach, listening to them and having fun with them while following the method of reward and punishment in education and providing advice and advice to them, as it is necessary to supervise them and know what they read? And who do they befriend? Where do they spend their free time? And that the family works hard to develop the capabilities and hobbies of its children, especially in adolescence, and that they realize that dialogue with children is an effective educational method in persuasion and thus changing the direction towards matters and then modifying behavior according to what is required, and parents must follow up their children at home And school, clubs and public institutions and not to be absent from them for long periods.(Adnan Asfus, 2012, p. 119)

Ninth: The role of the school in spreading awareness and preventing the scourge of drugs:

The school is nothing but an extension of the family, especially in the early beginnings of the child, given that it bears the role assigned to it in preparing individuals for a sound preparation for social life and reducing behaviors that are contrary to social values and standards, and trying to establish psychological and social security for young people. The school has a very important role in reducing deviant and criminal behaviors, as normal behavior is closely related to education, as the young person is inculcated from the beginning with the principles, values and standards of social control of social integration, so that he is able to compete in achieving social stability within the social structure as a whole.(Boutbal, Yahya, 2016, p. 110)

The school plays a major role in the upbringing of students, then the teachers are the role models. If the behavior of the teachers is exemplary and depends on real educational methods, and it was able to spread an

atmosphere of security among the students and kept them away from tension and conflict, and did not resort to physical and psychological punishment and spread among them social justice and guided them to virtue whenever they were normal. The school's treatment of bad friends, the guidance of parents to deal with their children, the existence of an interactive atmosphere between the home and the school, the follow-up of students, the improvement of their academic achievement and help them achieve their goals, all of this helps students not to fall into behavioral deviations.(Al-Azza, 2004, p. 365)

Within this proposition, the educational content of the education program must include what raises the student's sense of security, enhances belonging to the homeland, and makes him feel the danger of deviation at the individual and societal level. It must also include a review of the efforts made by the security sectors in combating social ills in order to preserve the security of the country And its stability, as well as the importance of the cooperation of this institution “the school” with the security men and by reporting various violations through the application of laws in order to maintain security and reassurance, and immunize the student from the dangers of social pests.

The school must assume the role entrusted to it in consolidating belonging and loyalty to the homeland among the emerging groups in order to maintain security and social stability. Society and its stability through what the educational system does in terms of transferring the values and standards of society from one generation to another. Relying on the school in developing the values of citizenship among young people and maintaining social stability has become a necessity in order to activate the so-called prevention from social ills, through education and education that is embodied through realistic practices, so the curricula must be linked to the local community and its specificities.(Tabal, Wayahi, 2016)

1- school functions:

The school is one of the most important and prominent educational social institutions established by the society to take care of the socialization

of its children, their upbringing, their preparation, and their preparation for life. The main and most important functions of the school are as follows:

- It works to simplify and transfer knowledge and cultural heritage, and so on, from the adult generation to the younger generation, or from teachers to students, depending on what is appropriate to their different abilities and readiness; As a result, an educated and cultured generation will result.
- It works to complete what has been started in terms of home education for the individual, and then undertakes to correct misconceptions and modify erroneous behavior, in addition to carrying out the task of coordination and organization among the various social institutions that have an educational impact on the life of the individual so that no kind of conflict, collision or randomness occurs. .
- It plays a major role in our time, when it is often a substitute for the family, as young people imbibe in it the customs, values, morals, and behaviors of the society in which they live.
- They serve as the center of cognitive radiation in the environment in which they exist; As it provides the whole society with many services and many benefits by spreading correct awareness of various issues, and how to properly deal with those around and around a person.
 - It works to spread positive awareness among the members of society towards various individual or collective issues, whether directly or indirectly.(Abu Arad, Dr. T)

Abd al-Rahman al-Nahlawi summarizes the functions of the school today: in broadening the youth's horizons and increasing their experiences, by transmitting cultural heritage and guidance, coordinating various educational efforts, and completing the educational home mission. The school can play its role in treating the phenomenon of drug abuse through the functions it performs. Through the curricula and the prescribed materials, the student can study the effects of drug abuse and its various repercussions on the health, social, psychological, economic and other conditions on the individual and society. The school can also combat drugs

El Mesbah Journal in Psychology, Education Sciences, and Orthophony Volume (3 (1) March 2023

through the work of various activity groups that prove their activity among students. The school has an important role in linking the environment with the education plan in the country, and through the Parents Council committees and others, community members are made aware of the harmful effects of drugs, and how to confront this dangerous phenomenon that spreads in society in frightening ways. The school radio and the school press can make artistic paintings that express the evils of drugs and their effects, as well as create periodical and non-periodical magazines and pamphlets that urge the fight against these drugs and contribute to the treatment of this phenomenon.(Tabali, and Qawarah, 2011, pg. 196)

2- The teacher's role in achieving drug prevention education:

The greatest burden in achieving preventive education for students from drugs falls primarily on teachers through their various roles and responsibilities, whether in relation to their role in the field of school activities, or in providing courses, or as mentors and guides for students. Therefore, care must be taken to prepare teachers and train them during service so that they are ready to carry out their roles in the field of preventive education from drugs in a way that enables them to achieve the objectives of education in general and preventive education in particular.

And if teachers are the cornerstone of the educational process, then most of the educational tasks and roles within the school fall on them, through the teaching performance in the classrooms and through their participation in the various educational activities in the school. This depends on the extent of their competence and good guidance and their intellectual, scientific and cultural level, and this is a clear indication of the importance of the role that the teacher can play in drug prevention.

The teacher, in his capacity as a teacher, educator, guide, and mentor at the same time, has assumed the responsibility of learning, teaching, and directing and effective contribution to the proper upbringing of students, by guiding them towards the comprehensive and integrated growth of the individual who is educated spiritually, mentally, physically, skillfully, and

emotionally. This is in addition to his role in environmental development and community service. In order for the teacher to be an effective member of society, he must contribute to participating in various social events through the boards of trustees, parents and teachers, join charitable societies aimed at serving the community, and cooperate with various institutions concerned with the advancement of society and addressing its problems.(Magdy, 2018)

3- The role of school curricula in achieving preventive drug education:

He pointed out(Hilal, 2004) That the modern curriculum aims to achieve the comprehensive and integrated growth of the learner's personality, through curricula and school activities both classroom and extra-curricular, and those interested in the curriculum recommended the necessity of linking every information taught in the curriculum to a tangible reality or practice that exists in the student's family and social environment, and the absence of this link makes most What the student learns is mere information and terminology that he memorizes, then he forgets much of it without it being entrenched in his mind or affecting his behavior and actions.

From this point of view, it is the responsibility of the school, with its curricula, to work on developing awareness of drugs and their dangers to the individual and society by providing students with information and concepts related to drugs and including them within the curricula, provided that they have a share in the continuous evaluation. The school curricula can enrich students' culture with positive ideas about drug prevention education, deepen their concepts, provide them with how to avoid falling into addiction, train them on how to deal with addicts, and warn against falling prey to these drugs.

The school can also develop among its students awareness of the dangers of drugs and their negative effects on the individual and society, through the multiple curricula that it offers them that contain many educational practices. The legitimacy of drug use, and the teaching of

Quranic verses and prophetic hadiths that urge abstaining from intoxicants, and explaining its harmful effects on human health and the Muslim community.

Through the Arabic language curricula, reading lessons can be provided that explain the dangers of drugs to the individual and society. Students can also be assigned to write topics about drug dangers, how to detect drug users, how to cooperate with the security authorities to report drug dealers, and so on.

It is also possible through the science curricula to explain how to preserve the general health of a person and the effect of drugs on the physical and mental aspects, and through the mathematics course, it is possible to clarify the financial and economic losses that befall the country's economies due to drug trafficking and the losses that result from the inability of individuals to work and produce due to addiction. It is also possible, through the art education course, to develop awareness of preventive education against drugs by assigning students to draw individuals who use drugs, the deterioration of their health, and the appearance of weakness on their faces. Paintings can also be created to announce the dangers of drugs and how to eliminate them, and to guide individuals through these paintings about what might happen to them by illustrating the stages of health deterioration of drug users.

Thus, through the curricula, it is possible to provide information, acquire skills and develop trends that can contribute to achieving drug prevention, and take advantage of modern communication technology to teach it in an interesting and fun way that helps students acquire positive behaviors that contribute to achieving drug prevention and avoiding its dangers from society.

4- The role of school activities in achieving preventive education from drugs

School activities represent a cornerstone of modern education because of their active role in achieving the goals of the educational process and satisfying students' psychological, social, health and economic needs. School activities provide students with a set of free, organized activities that students do according to their desire and inclinations outside the classroom, with the aim of helping them to develop integratedly in all aspects of their physical, mental, emotional, individual and social personality. Thus, these school activities can play an important role in preventing students from falling into addiction. drugs.

A school that is able to activate its various activities can contribute to providing information, acquiring skills and developing attitudes related to drug control, and contributing to clarifying its dangers to both the individual and society, and clarifying the legal rulings related to its prohibition. Many school activities can contribute to achieving drug prevention education by doing the following:

- Hosting specialists in the early detection of drug abuse to hold seminars, give lectures and provide training courses on the most important variables that occur to drug users.
- Hosting sheikhs to hold seminars and give lectures on religious awareness and clarify the legal rulings related to the prohibition of drugs and their harm to both the individual and society in order to limit drug use.
- Dealing with local and international news about the drug phenomenon and its harm through school radio programmes. “School radio is an educational activity complementary to classroom activity that goes along with the school curricula and provides a variety of educational experiences.”
- Activating school journalism activities by addressing some of the social effects of drug abuse. The school press is a media tool that has effective leadership and direction in the school and contributes to the formation of objective, critical thought and opinion-making within the school.

- Organizing prison visits to get acquainted with the conditions experienced by prisoners who are punished for the crime of drug abuse, trafficking or promotion, so that they may learn from their conditions in prisons.
- Visit the drug control centers located in the local environment to learn about the services they provide to the community.
- Participation in theatrical productions and school drama scenes that develop students' awareness of the dangers of drugs and their disadvantages to the individual and society.(Magdy, 2018)

5- The role of the psychological counselor in protecting students from drugs

The role of the “student counselor” can be activated in achieving preventive education for students and educating them about the harms of drugs through the following:

- The interest of the student counselor in organizing competitions among students in highlighting good behavior in dealing and setting an example in doing good, and appreciating the role of the school and teachers in educating students about deviant behaviors in general and the dangers of drugs in particular.
- Strengthening the channels of communication between the family and the school, as they are the most important institutions concerned with socialization, and they can deal directly with the various manifestations of behavioral deviations among learners in the school, including the phenomenon of drug abuse.
- Activating the role of the student counselor in praising the efforts of the security services in implementing anti-drug laws.
- Educating the student counselor of the need to open channels of communication, dialogue and discussion with the students so that the students may encounter problems that may cause them to resort to drug abuse.
- Ensuring to attend training courses, awareness seminars and workshops that are offered to those working in student counseling, in

order to develop their capabilities in early detection of manifestations of behavioral deviations and drug abuse among students enrolled in the school.

- The need for student counselors to cooperate with teachers in the early detection of drug abuse behavior among students.
- The student counselor should pay attention to opening channels of communication between the school and institutions specialized in drug prevention education, such as addiction control centers and public security facilities dealing with drugs, by increasing the effectiveness of awareness programs in this regard.
- The student advisor assigns his students to conduct research on the effects of drugs on the individual and society.

Through the integration of these roles of the constituent elements of the school community, schools can play an active role in protecting their students from falling into the pitfalls of drugs and protecting them from its harms. .(Magdy, 2018)

Conclusion:

The findings of the World Drug Report 2021 issued by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime highlighted the need to bridge the gap between perception and reality to educate young people and protect public health, as the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Ghada Wali) said, “There is a link between Decreased perception of the dangers of drug use and higher rates of substance abuse(World Drug Report, 2021) The disastrous situation of drug consumption by students has a kind of illusion, ignorance, misunderstanding, and a kind of challenge, and the self-affirmation that the teenager is looking for in the face of the authority that starts from the family, and reaches the state through the school. In the school environment, it has become imperative and necessary. The family and the school must hasten to confront this dangerous scourge because it is the primary responsibility for human education, and preparing him to exercise his various social roles and functions in life, by educating students about the dangers of drugs in and outside the school milieu, by

employing both the educational, religious and even legal dimension to strengthen Youth immunity against drug use.

references :

-Ahmed Magdy Hegazy (2004) Drugs and the current crisis of Egyptian youth, Publications of the Center for Research and Social Studies, Cairo University.

-Laghout News (2019) Drugs in school uniforms, October 20, 2019 <https://web.facebook.com/news.laghout/posts/2442023195846973>

-UN News (2020) Global Report: Alcohol and tobacco use in youth can lead to cannabis, opium and cocaine use in adulthood. February 27, 2020 <https://news.un.org/ar/story/2020/06/1057232>

-Badah, Ahmed Mohamed, Mazahreh, Ayman Suleiman and Badran, Zain Hassan (Dr. T) Health Culture. (Dr. I) Amman, Al Masirah House.

- Turki Rabeh Amamra (1990) The Fundamentals of Education, 2nd Edition, National Book Foundation, Algeria.

-UNODC World Drug Report (2021): Impacts of the pandemic increase drug risks with young people not taking cannabis seriously. June 25, 2021 <https://egypt.un.org/ar/133090-tqyr-almkhdrat-alalmy-2021-alsadr-n-mktb-alam-almthdt-almny-balmkhdrat-waljrymt-tathyrat>

-Hussein Ali Fayed (2005) Psychosocial problems, an interpretive vision. 1st Edition, Cairo: Thebes Foundation for Publishing and Distribution.

-Hamdoush Rachid (2009) The issue of social bond in contemporary Algeria, extension or rupture? A field study in the city of Algeria as an illustrative model - Dar Houma for printing and publishing, Algeria.

-Al-Humaidan, Ayed Ali Obaid (2004) The Horrors of Drugs in Arab Societies, 2nd Edition, Government Press, Kuwait.

-Khairy Khalil Al-Jumaili, and Badr Al-Din Abdo (D T), Professional Practice in the Field of Family and Childhood, Scientific Computer Office for Publishing. and distribution, Egypt.

-Al-Raba'a, Hamza Abdel-Karim (2017). Sources of cognitive social support and drug prevention among adolescent students, Journal of

Educational and Psychological Studies, Volume No. 11, No. 3, Yarmouk University, Jordan

–Rashad Ahmed Abdel Latif (1999) Social Aspects of Preventive Policy to Face the Problem of Drug Abuse, Modern University Office, Alexandria.

–Rawaf Ahmed (2012) Various cigarettes and tablets in the form of sweets directed to children, published in the Union On 16 - 09 - 2012 <https://www.djazairress.com/elitihad/3953>

–Samia Bournan (2017), the effectiveness of a health education program in changing adolescents' perceptions of drug addiction - a field study in some high schools in the city of M'sila - a thesis submitted for a PhD in Psychology, specialization: Clinical Psychology, University of Batna 1.

–Saad El-Din Tabbal and Samia Yahya (2016) The role of the Foundation in developing the values of citizenship among learners, Journal of Human and Social Sciences, Issue 23, March 2016.

– Said Ismail Ali (2001) Jurisprudence of Education, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Cairo.

–Saeed Hosni Al-Azza (2004) Mental Health Nursing, Amman, Jordan: Dar Al-Thaqafa for publication and distribution.

–Saeed Hosni Al-Azza (2000) Family counseling, its theories and therapeutic methods, 1st edition, Dar Al-Thaqafa Publishing Library, Amman, Jordan.

–Salman Mohammed Al-Awwad (2007). Social and economic characteristics of amphetamine addicts, cannabis addicts, and ordinary people (a comparative study), an unpublished master's thesis, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh.

–Salwa Abdel-Hamid Al-Khatib (2007) A look at family sociology, The Egyptian Printing Services, Cairo, 1st edition.

–Sanaa Khouli, Marriage and Family Relationships, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya for Printing and Publishing, Beirut

–Mr. Ramadan (D.T), contributions of social service in the field of family and population, University Knowledge House for printing, publishing and distribution, Azarita, Alexandria.

- Syed Muhammadin (2003) The economic and social dimensions of the problem of drug abuse among young people, Al Sharq Press, Cairo.
- Saleh bin Ali Abu Arad Some educational institutions and their impact on the education of the individual and society ww.saaaid.net/Doat/arrad/5.htm #
- Dhafer bin Saad bin Abdullah Al-Shehri (2004), the role of communication and media in encouraging addicts to voluntarily apply for treatment, an unpublished master's thesis, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh.
- Al-Demerdash, Adel (1982), addiction, its manifestations and treatment, the world of knowledge, Kuwait.
- Adel Amin (2017) Sweets in the form of “medicines” sold to children in the market, the Algerian Organization for Consumer Protection warned against marketing them, October 21, 2017 <https://www.akhersaa-dz.com>
- Amer Saleh (2003) Social upbringing and deviant behavior for secondary school students, Dar Al-Ummah for printing, publishing and distribution, Algeria, 1st edition.
- Abdel Qader Al-Qasir (1999) The Changing Family in the Arab City Society, 1st Edition, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya for Printing. Publishing Beirut.
- Abdullah Al-Sadhan (2003) The Role of Family Guidance in Children's Recreational Practices, Umm Al-Qura University Journal, Issue 2, Volume 15, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Ali Asaad Watfa, and Ali Jassim Al-Shihab (2004) School Sociology (The Structure of the School Phenomenon and Its Social Function), University Foundation for Studies, Publishing and Distribution.
- Ali Youssef, Abu Hamza Al-Hadi, (without a year), the criminal treatment of drug users, 1st edition, the Jamahiriya House for Publishing, Distribution and Advertising, Libya.
- Essawa Nabila and Essawa Wahiba (2020), The Role of Social Upbringing Institutions in Addressing the Drug Phenomenon, Sociology Journal, Volume 04 / Issue: 02 (December 2020). pp. 315-334.
- Magdy Mohamed Younes (2018) How can our schools protect students from drugs 04/25/2018 www.new-educ.com/author/majdiedtech

- Journal of the Ministry of National Education (1973) Lessons in Education and Psychology, Issue 07, Algeria.
- Muhammad Hamid Al-Nasser, Khawla Abdul-Qader Darwish (2001) Raising Children in the Rehab of Islam at Home and Kindergarten, 4th edition, Al-Sawadi Library, Jeddah.
- Mohammed Salama Ghobari (2007) Addiction is a Threat to Social Security. i. 1 Alexandria: Dar Al-Wafaa for the world of printing and publishing.
- Medhat Muhammad Abu Al-Nasr (2008) the problem of drug abuse and addiction, factors, effects and confrontation, the International House for Publishing and Distribution, Cairo.
- Mustafa Al-Khashab, Studies in Family Sociology, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya for printing and publishing, Beirut.
- Michelle Bachelet (2019) Statement of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, International Harm Reduction Conference of the Year, 28 April 2019.
- A paper entitled: The School Environment Turns into a Hotbed of Addiction: From the website: Sawt Al-Ahrar 09 March 2016<http://sawtalahrar.net>