

Drug Abuse and Its Impact on the Jordanian Society from The Point of View of the Jordanian University Students

¹Abatah Dabaan Daher

¹Professor, College of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences, Al-Ain University, United Arab Emirates, Abatahdahar@aau.ac.ae

Abstract

This study aimed to identify the impact of drug abuse on the Jordanian society from the point of Jordan university students, in order to achieve the objectives of the study were the development of customer satisfaction survey data collection, after making sure of the sincerity of supplies were distributed to the study sample (80) Students from the undergraduate level in the University of Jordan, after the unloading of the data collection and analysis, the study had reached a set of conclusions summarized as follows: The results showed that the average trends of Jordanian university students about drug abuse and its impact on the Jordanian society in accordance with the factors: (social, economic, psychological and health). The results indicated that there was no statistically significant differences the trends of Jordanian university students about drug abuse and its impact on the Jordanian society in accordance with all the factors attributable to demographic variables (gender, age, school year, and monthly income of the family, place of residence). Work to improve economic and social conditions, health and psychological care to members of the community, and work to further security measures that may contribute to the spread of drug addiction, and to inform and educate the community about the health risks of physical and psychological and legal. It should be noted that this presentation of the results is very brief and simple in comparison with the findings of the study, the results of the sobering realities, needs to take immediate action at all levels and areas to limit the spread of drugs in Jordanian society, this problem has become a reality, we cannot hide or hide the purposes of simplification of the magnitude of the problem, but it is an alarm bell ringing this warns on the horrible truth in our society.

Keywords: drugs, drug abuse, geography dealing, a university student.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of drug abuse has emerged as one of the major challenges that need to social confrontation with serious impacts on the lives of individuals and the system of social values, Jordan is like jealousy of societies, witnessed a remarkable rise in the rate of the spread of drug abuse linked to abnormal behavior, as a result of variables and the social, economic, political and cultural rights in the region, the natural result of world cultures difference and opening

caused by the means of social communication technology (Al Qaisi, 2016).

All drug types are the scourge of the modern age and the problem of the fact aimed at young people and drain on the national economy and destroying the health of the community, where everyone agrees to harm the health, economic and social life and the need to work to prevent the Extensiveness addressing smugglers rigidity in legislation to deal with the renewed and innovative means to cover their smugglers invent. The drug spread is due to the

huge development in the means of communication and transportation, and along the borders of neighboring countries, in addition to the production of drugs locally, which created areas in the kingdom resistant to control.

The phenomenon of the production of drug addiction, a global problem that is almost devoid of a humane society of the direct effects. He considered on 25 June of each year World Day to raise awareness of the harm caused by narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It also cost the international and domestic action to combat the spread of drug awareness and have repercussions on the treatment of drug addicts (about 120 billion dollars a year and represent the drug trade (8%) of the total world trade, and has considerable economic implications for States, communities and individuals (Abu Amat 1998).

The problem of drug abuse is one of the most serious health, social and psychological problems facing the whole world and various communities of Arab societies, according to estimates by the World Health Institutions, there are more than (80) millions of people abusing drugs. Drug addiction and what, I mean, to have a strong and urgent push to get the drug addict and by any means as a result, increase the dose from time to time, so that it becomes difficult to take off, as a result of the psychological warfare also return organic tissue of the body, which leads to the strength of the Travertines, composed because of psychological dependence and organic (Abd Al Rahman, 1985).

The causes of abuse and addiction among students:

Curiosity and discovery of a class of young people without the indifference to the consequences, the mistaken belief that it helps to oblivion and removes the concern and tension, to accompany the Friends, political, humanitarian and social conditions of the squalid conditions in the Arab and Islamic countries, wars, armed conflicts and tyranny repressive pressures, unemployment and the expectation on the individual of the burden of

the most acute and their effects, the difficult circumstances and deprivation make student drug be invoked in order to get away from the bitter reality even if in fiction or temporarily as painfully abuse and located in the same trap, even those who live the life of luxuries and welfare were not spared from this scourge because of recklessness and indiscretion, neglect of families and follow-up aspects of the upbringing and care of birth control which facilitates and contributes to the delinquency, family disintegration was directly linked with addiction (Ijie, Babalola & Yelwa, 2020; Suef.1996). Types of Addiction:

The Psychological Addiction: is the familiarity with the medication or article which cause addiction, with a strong desire of the individual to continue to use drugs to keep in the psychological comfort and sudden from drugs to psychological disorders, anxiety, and tension the nerves, and not focus, lead to an imbalance in the functions of the body.

Physical Addiction: is the familiarity with the medication or article which cause addiction, with a strong desire to continue to use drugs to keep the addict in the psychological and physical comfort. As lead sudden eating the medicine to the symptoms of serious Significant withdrawal symptoms (Mohamed, 1991).

The effects of drug abuse:

1. The psychological and mental health

Addiction is often interlinked with other mental health issues, but this relationship does not always have clear direction. For example, people who suffer from mood disorders or anxiety suffer from weak probability also determines a malfunction in the use of materials, and persons suffering from disorders drug abuse more than twice as vulnerable to the emergence of a mood disorder or concern, it is not clear what is the issue that caused the other, but a strong relationship can, however, ranging from the psychological distress associated with drug abuse from light to serious, at any level of serious hardship could have profoundly negative impact on the lives of the addicted person, among the most common mental health

issues in the long term associated with drug abuse and addiction (Shaheen, 1993).

There is a clear link between drug abuse and depression, as well as other mood disorders, this relationship can be attributed to depression, which led to drug abuse, or it could be the use of this medicine causes changes in the brain that increase symptoms of depression, some people use medicines to treat the symptoms of depression, but this relieves the symptoms only while the user is high, it may even make the symptoms of depression worse when a user through withdrawal, many of the drugs and the withdrawal syndrome, which include depression or other mood disorders, which could complicate the recovery.

2. Physical effects

In addition to the many mental health issues that arise because of drug addiction in the long term, there are also a number of problems that affect the physical health of the individual who take drugs during the lengthy period of time, in accordance with the National Institute of drug abuse (NIDA), and joints while extending, could affect the long-term drugs:

Kidney. Human Kidney may be affected either directly or indirectly through the usual drug abuse over many years, abuses can cause some of the articles in the occurrence of drought, and the collapse of the muscles, increased body temperature, all contribute to the total damage kidney over time, renal failure is not uncommon among long-term users of heroin, MDMA, Ketamine, and other dangerous drugs.

The liver. The liver failure is the result of a well-known addiction to alcohol, but can also occur with individuals who use opiates, steroids, inhalants, or DXM routinely over many years, the liver is important to remove toxins from the blood stream, and can cause addiction and chronic fatigue, the vital organ, which leads to damage to the chronic inflammation, necrosis of tissue, even cancer, in some cases, liver may be more vulnerable when you use multiple materials in the installation.

The heart. Many medications have the potential to cause cardiovascular problems, which can be ranging from increased heart rate, blood pressure treatment abnormal heart disease, myocardial infarction (heart attack), users are exposed to the risk of injection drugs also failure of collapsed veins bacterial infections in the blood or heart.

The lungs. The respiratory system can suffer from damage related to smoking or inhale drugs, such as marijuana and cocaine, as well as to direct this type of damage can be drugs that slow breathe the person, such as heroin or opiates described, cause serious complications for the user. (Al-Shammari, 2004).

The effects of drugs on the individual and society:

1. The effects on the individual:

Many damages on the health of the drug addict, they affect the mind and the nerves, and the lung, liver, pancreas, heart, stomach, throat, teeth and lead to diarrheal diseases, and indigestion, anemia, blood pressure, and high body temperature.

Lead to the emergence of serious diseases, especially if the use of injections collectively, cancer, schizophrenia, impotence, lack of self-confidence, anxiety, and leads to the laziness, paused for, is seen sponsors addict's inferiors in the home and in the street and in the headquarters of his work if running. The search for money to buy drugs It leads the addict to accept bribery, theft, embezzlement, debit and violence and criminality in general.

The effects on society:

Drug control visible effects on society, they affect marital relations, leading to the lifting of the divorce rate, family disintegration, and to the emergence of street children, and the birth of deformed children, and to raise the proportion of some social phenomena such as unemployment, prostitution, sodomy, begging, and social instability, due to the tense relations between families, relatives, and neighbors, which lead to quarrels and disagreements may lead to serious crimes.

Drugs lead to failure and waste of school, and the high drop-out rates among pupils and students, and a rise in traffic accidents, and an increase in the cost of the state for health treatment, addiction, and inquiries, judicial and criminal matters.

The problem of the study

The current study points to the growth rate of the spread of drugs in Jordanian society, there is no doubt that the increase represents a future risk of social, economic, and security links. categories age of young people. Studies have pointed the Center for Studies in the University of Jordan that just (3%) of the students admitted to drug abuse. There is no doubt recognize the problem is one of the objects and essential steps in the search for solutions to this problem.

Summarized the problem of the current search recommend:

1. The problem of drug abuse problems suffered by Arab and foreign communities, based on the follow-up of this subject through research and scientific studies and field related to the social consequences.
2. May Increase the seriousness of the problem to different groups including students and youth category if there is no more coverage of competent 386 scientific studies that contribute to the reduction of the seriousness of this problem.
3. The understanding of the nature of the problem and prospects, risks and also very important interest of the subject of drugs in general and dealing among students and young people in the social environment.

The assumptions of the study questions:

The current study was a problem in the main question follows:

Drug abuse and its impact on the Jordanian society from the point of view of the students of the students of the University of Jordan, the stair on this question the following Subgroup:

1. There were no statistically significant differences of drug abuse drugs from the point

of view of students and its impact on the Jordanian society attributable to demographic variables (gender, age, school year, prisoners' monthly income, place of residence).

2. What are the social and economic factors of drug abuse in the Jordanian society from the point of view of the Jordanian university students?

3. What are the health and psychological factors of drug abuse in the Jordanian society from the point of view of the Jordanian university students?

The objectives of the study:

1. Identify the nature of the student trends toward individuals who take drugs of various kinds.
2. Identify the difference in the trends toward dealing, according to demographic variables of gender, age, and year, the academic year, the monthly income of the family.
3. Identify the differences of statistical significance of the impact of drug abuse on members of Jordanian society from the point of view of the students in the University of Jordan.
4. Identify the perceptions of university students the characteristics and features of drug abusers.
5. Identify the perceptions of university students about the methods used for the prevention of drug addiction.
6. The causes of drug abuse, from the point of view of the students of the university.

The importance of the study:

The importance of this research to know the impact of drug abuse in the Jordanian society from the point of view of the Jordanian university students, through recognition of the concept of types and causes of drug abuse markup and learn how to get rid of diseases and, finally, how to prevent them, the importance of focusing on the following:

1. Identify the most important factors leading to drug abuse in Jordanian society.

2. Drawing the attention of the officials and interested parties to this serious problem and sound foundations which help the process of dealing with it and try to reduce them.

3. Open to scientists and educational institutions and security for research and future studies about drug abuse in Jordan.

The theoretical importance: the importance of the study of the importance of thoughtful category represent the backbone and the engine of the university pattern seeking deeper understanding of the consensus of the future career of the students and enable them to understand the mystery that prevents them from their ability to accomplish their goals they want to achieve, in order to create a suitable atmosphere for achieving the best.

Practical importance: the importance of applied study as it represents the first step for future studies on the level of the functional compatibility, and it is supposed to contribute to the results in the attention of the organizations of the future work and its relevance to overcome the problems that could limit the capacity of future careers.

The procedural definitions:

The geography of dealing: the dictionary of human geography is a sub-theme clarifies and explains the relationship between the space or the place and the actions of the users, and they occur and the characteristics of the victims (Block, 1997).

Drugs: Is the dried liquid pilot and causes neurotoxic return myself, my body, or both, such as alcohol, heroin, cocaine, cannabis, sedatives, stimulants, (Bany Atta & Al Hawamdah, 2008).

Abuse: method creates certain feelings cause emotive and mental shift within the individual, is the pattern of the saturation researcher wrong desires arising from the pressures of everyday life (Jabir, 2002).

Trafficking: the sale of narcotic drugs in return for getting financial return. University Student: is a one of the components of the university, moves to the university, according to several criteria to freedom of choice of specialization

which he wants according to his tastes and wishes, as well as many other things that are associated with this freedom it seeks to acquire knowledge in one of the branches that wish selected.

The prevention of drug abuse:

The role of the family in the prevention of drug abuse:

The family should be clear educational policy, the commitment of the father and mother sound religious boundaries proper social values is the basis for building a family conscious. We need to recognize that children who are undergoing growth and adolescence suffer from emotional instability and rebellion on all the values, laws and trying to prove themselves in various ways legitimate and non-legitimate and usually affected by including their elders deploy to tradition and emulate them. The family should therefore continue with its members and be the language of dialog is the basis in dealing with children and parents are trying to be the ideal model in their behavior and relationships and their respect for the values and principles. And the family to fortify itself with science and knowledge and to emphasize the following:

-Teaching them the basic principles of public health, and ways to protect themselves to ensure a healthy life.

- Educating children to rely on themselves and confidence in their decisions based on good appreciation and drifting behind the decisions of others without the awareness and understanding.

- Definition of children within their behavior and not to allow amendments to these limits.

- Educating children, the facts and risks resulting from drug abuse.

- Hassan disciplined and show the sanctity of the experience of drug abuse and its impact on the community psychology.

- To promote a sense of one of the podcasters and the family and the community.

The role of the school in the prevention of drug abuse:

The school meaningful social institution, the function of education and socialization, where the education of the desired behaviors and socially and student life of the future, and the exercise of preventive education process of the behavior of the students in the school community and local levels.

The preventive role:

Moral Counseling: Through the planting and strengthening of moral and religious morals in the hearts of the students. Activating the student guidance and counselling programs.

The employment of educational activities in the educational institutions to occupy the leisure time of students including that benefit them.

The awareness of parents of the students damaged drugs on children and the community and Employment councils of parents.

The preparation of the bulletins on damage control and prevention for students and the local community.

The work of the awareness and education exhibition for damage control and prevention.

Role of the security services in the fight against drugs:

The security devices and their role in addressing the problem of drug abuse and prevention. The role of the awareness of the various sectors of society were damaged drugs:

The Printing of leaflets to sensitize all classes of society, the lectures in universities, colleges, schools. Exhibitions to sensitize the public and sectors of youth, education, and communication with various sectors of society through the police phone assistance or receive information. sent drug addicts applicants seek treatment to some specialized centers for treatment for drug addiction in coordination with neighboring countries with common borders.

Role of sports activities in the prevention of drug abuse:

There is no doubt that the exercise of various kinds directly contributes to improving the health of the individual, and sports is not

limited to a particular age which is the right of every individual in any age time frame. In the framework of the keenness of actors responsible for this aspect of sports and youth institutions of the relationship, which was keen to:

- The diversification of sports activities in all governorates of Jordan.

- The opening of the sports clubs and sports complexes for the exercise of various types of sport for both genders.

- The establishment of summer activities that seek different institutions of the relationship from which to attract and channel the energies of youth benefit.

Role of the media in the prevention of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:

The media play a prominent role in providing people with information on the problem of drug addiction and the definition of the dimensions of the community and the implications of the fact whether the individual or society. It highlights on the roles by the concerned authorities in the state government, residents and community in preventive and curative process which urges members of the community to cooperate and collaborate with them to create a society free of drugs and the devastating impact that this problem to give the citizen with credible information to reflect the real high to give the citizen with credible information to reflect the true reality of high both at the local level, regional or international. All the media have a big role in educating citizens about the danger of drugs, which depend on consulting with expertise and competence.

Types of educational messages:

1. Radio and television programs: customize many general programs of specialized, whether economic or family or sports, health or social or newsletters as well as the dramatic scenes that portray dispassionate content which accrued from the drugs.

2. The press and magazines: singled out in many prepared many articles and

investigations, columns and local opinion pages and subpages on the issue of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Role of religion in the prevention of drug abuse:

God created man was build the ground, enjoying the softest servants enjoy many own delights intact generosity on the other creatures God Almighty said (we have honored the children of Adam we carried them in land, sea and the Scripture and the many who created favorable) man is the mind and exercises creativity and faces the difficulties encountered to find solutions and overcome obstacles.

The aim of religious provisions and legislation to save self-defense and preservation of the money supply, conservation and religion governs the inviolability of the drugs that go to the abyss of human self-esteem and harm the mind and deprive Islam there is the worst exploitation of the promoting of drugs among the young and newly elected life experiences where this category the easiest target closest traffickers (Al Hebrew et al., 2012).

The conceptual framework of previous studies

Psychological theories of interpretation of the behavior of drug addiction:

Cognitive theory:

This theory is based on the role played by the thinking or belief in the emergence of psychological disturbance of the human being, this theory does not lose sight of the importance of factors affecting the conduct and emotion when rights, whether chemical or environmental factors. According to this theory, element is the mediator in the translation of foreign accidents, and the cognitive creation of an emotional reaction to this psychological turmoil caused by internal interpretations of clocks from the self or from the external environment. Considering the individual as the supporters of this theory for the turmoil in several ways, it gets anxious or depressed or addicted to drugs.

An extension of these ideas refers Alice (Ellis, et al., 1988) that the initial cognitive dynamic that lead to addiction and keep its continuation is "low tolerance of frustration" be added to the three other theoretical models enhance compulsive behavior but, poisoning as a model to deal with difficult situations, alcohol poisoning equivalent to the loss of the value of self-reliance and finally the need to model excitement. It also according to (Liz Franz) could not deny the role of the modification of the mood in the behavior of drug abuse or addiction, addicts have strong beliefs about the ability of the drug to modify mood, they believe that some drugs to ease boredom, and help to relax, and gives a sense of power by force.

Behavioral theory

There are multiple factors in accordance with the behavioral theory, both external and internal pay individual turnout on drug abuse like: places to arouse the desire of drinking water, the events play the role of legitimate factors, family and professional circumstances connected with extremely painful, emotional factors and pressure cognitive factors such as low self-esteem, all of the advantages may pay the individual drug abuse with a view to searching for excitement or reducing tension and boredom. See the behavioral theory that the majority of human behavior uneducated, so they are called the theory of learning, and that the abuse of drugs from the point of view of the behavioral theory, is usually a policewoman composed by learning, and the link between dealing policeman who initially learned and the effect of the drug, and continue this practice through the so-called support showdown positive in view of the abuser, the drug of blissful nirvana, forgotten for their concern. Mozilla fear, for example, with the continuation of the abuse, the abuser enters in the circle of addiction, thus the addiction behavior benefit explains the effect (the effect of drug abuse), which pushes the abuser to repeat the experience again, then many times, as it proceeds without thinking of the refrain from abuse in this happens the addiction. (Al Breathn, 2002).

1. Learning by classical conditioning: Apply the Classical interpretation of Common Symptoms of addiction, such as homosexuality has been drugged and endurance, the interpretation of this process through the two models are:

- condition model response to developed compensatory: according (Siegel, 1978), where the view that environmental stimuli associated with drug abuse coupled with the effects of the drug in the body, to produce in response to a policewoman contrary to or the effect of the drug this is designed to reduce the compensatory response to the vital balance of the body, and increases in response to the balance biosphere condition with continuing abuse of the drug.

- Model motivation covetousness for the drug: according to (Stewers, et al., 1984).

2. learning by procedural conditioning: the procedural motion tracking effects of conduct, the interval between the feces deployment program, it becomes known that a lot of the abuse of narcotic substances related to the feeling of euphoria and comfort after dealing with short-term staff, notably in the negative and harmful results only after a long period of time or after the refrain from the drug, which pushes the addict to continue dealing or return after takeoff.

3. Form: social learning theory assumes that all pictures of the use of materials is governed by the rules of procedure and learning including the cognitive factors, where young people are exposed to develop models have a positive trend toward the abuse of drugs. Therefore, (Bandura) considers that the conduct is not always in need of strengthening, and most of what people learn would not have been possible through careful observation of the behavior of others, and the consequences of this behavior of any incentives or punishment, where that exposure on often accompanied by received or negative reinforcements on the model, such as the reduction of tension, especially in the beginning through the modeling process, and the reduction of tension, mainly based on the rules of learning considered in the conduct of drug addiction in behavior remunerated.

Psychoanalytic theory:

The Psychology of addiction, according to the theory of psychological analysis on two grounds, the basis of the psychological conflicts Return to: the need for the Security Council, the need for self-assertion. In the case of the failure of the individual in the resolution of those conflicts, he resorts to the abuse. The dura mater also chemical theory explains the phenomenon of drug addiction in the light of the disturbances to individuals in the early stages of his life, as interpreted by also disturbed the strong emotional relations between the addict and his or her parents, which include bilateral affection, love and hatred to the parent and transferred to the drug, then it becomes a symbol of the subject of the original love drug, who was the former represents danger and love together, the theory holds that the addict resorts to dealing for the balance between him and reality, in support of the assisted in maintaining that balance.

psychological conflicts due to the need for sexual gratification repeatedly expressed opposition, which is mainly due to the disruption of organic love relationships and waterlogging. The need for security and the need to prove the self-reliance and confirmed, and repeated abuse means failure to resolve those conflicts and satisfy these needs (Zulifqar et al., 2020; Nadeem et al., 2020).

The chemical effects of the drug in origin and nature of the addiction due to the combination of psychological and sponsors addicts a state of psychological readiness, and thus the public image of the sponsors addicts and addiction in the light of psychoanalytic theory that compelling behavior to the addict arrests attached through coercion cannot abandon the drug. The deep psychological disorder, whose symptoms resemble the symptoms of mental illness or mental retardation, sometimes more acute, psychopathology under personal turmoil in demonstrating that psychopathology resort to means and methods of dealing with its conflicts and resolution (Ahmad & Ahmad, 2019; Din et al., 2021).

Previous studies:

Due to the early period of the drug study of contemporary social studies and research, where studies have focused on many of the issues and the motives and causes and risk factors in the daily lives of young people, including (bad companions, the accrual rate low students, low self-esteem, bad relations with the parents, frustration and psychological pressures, low sense of responsibility, the low level of Religiosity), studies, such as

Nawafleh study (1992) aimed to know the demographic and psychological characteristics of drug abusers in Jordan, revealed that (4.46%) of users are the young bachelors, and (9.40%) of users between the age (20-29 years) and (2.38%) between the ages (30-39 years), in the area of the economics of drugs (Al Healy, 2004) the measurement of the financial costs of drug abuse in Jordan, despite the weakness in the presence of a base of information and data relating to the phenomenon, the study confirmed the growing phenomenon during recent years has increased the economic damage, it constitutes a burden on the national economy.

Arun, and Chavan, Bir Singh (2010) it is a field survey conducted in (2292) of human, a study over the age of (15) years, in some rural and urban areas in India, the study aimed to identify the attitudes of youth toward the problem of drug abuse and alcohol. The study of the phenomenon of drug abuse among young people in parts of India, particularly in rural and poor areas, the study showed that in order to solve this problem, we must identify the positions and attitudes of society toward the problem of abuse and drinking alcohol. In addition to knowledge of the trends of young people in particular toward drug abuse. The differences among drug abusers of young people and the circumstances and environment that pay them to abuse, such as: social and psychological and physical conditions.

Al khoualda, Khayat study (2011), aimed at identifying the main causes that lead to the abuse of dangerous drugs and drugs from the point of view of the users in the Jordanian

society, the study included (384) of the drug addict from reviewers of the centers and hospitals that provide treatment for drug addicts. The study found that the most important causes of drug abuse and hazardous materials were family problems, access to real life, and escape from the pleasure of the crisis and, in harmony with the comrades, in addition to forget the burdens and problems.

Methodology and design

Study Methodology

The study on the social survey approach the objectives of the study sample to fit it, because it provides a thorough understanding in the light of the true facts of the phenomenon studied, in the light of the total information with access to which generalizations. The study approach descriptive on the use of the analytical approach to determine the features of the problem study describing described scientifically and return to the previous studies literature on the object, the use of the social survey methodology to collect data from members of the sample study, with a view to analysis, interpretation and answer the study questions related to drug abuse and its impact on the Jordanian society from the point of view of the students in the University of Jordan.

The study sample society

The study community consists of bachelor students of the faculty of arts in the University of Jordan and the expression of their views, numbered (3759) and have taken a number of Department of Psychology, Department of Sociology (682) of males and females during the period of application of the study in the second semester of the year 2018-2019.

A random sample was taken from the students, and the distribution of the study tool "questionnaire" on a sample (80) of the male and female students, the caution that the sample represents the original Society for the study.

Table (1) *The selection of the sample members from different academic years*

The percentage	Duplicates	The phrase
32.5 %	26	The first year
27.5 %	22	The Second Year
22.5 %	18	The third year
17.5 %	14	The Fourth Year
100%	80	Total

The study tool:

Resolution is used as a tool to collect information on through the paragraphs describing the different views on the subject of drug abuse, including demographic characteristics, social, economic, psychological, and health of a sample study (gender, age, the monthly income of the family, the school year).

For the purpose of achieving the objectives of the research, the researcher prepared a questionnaire for the component (48) a question related to the different Axes through dealing psychological effects health, social, economic and treated individuals with them as a way out of anxiety and depression or feel that they are victims of society and their ability to cope with difficult situations. And then discharged tabulate the data and then the preparation and drafting of paragraphs and appropriate alternatives (Obicci, 2019; Razzaq, Maqbool, & Hameed, 2019; Rex, 2019).

The truthfulness and stability of the study tool

Tests of the truth:

The study tool was displayed on a range of specialist teachers from the Faculty of Arts, University of Jordan, in order to verify the truthfulness of the paragraphs of the tool, and the introduction of their comments, and restored some of the paragraphs which the arbitrators need to be returned, and the adjustments and the introduction of the

observations that request the arbitrators to balance the paragraphs with the contents.

The stability of the study tool:

The calculation of the tool has been steady through the application on a sample survey of 10 individuals, were chosen randomly from indiscriminate manner the total sample of the study (males and females) and the interdependence of all paragraphs in (Alpha Cronbach) value of transactions came unchanged (Alpha Cronbach) An excellent actress and then the expense of unchanged using the study axes (0.82), which amounted to a gradient high flat gauge indicates the stability and validity of the study.

Statistical treatment:

The processing of the data on the statistical program for the social sciences (SPSS) occurrences of the percentages were used to analyze the characteristics of the sample. Arithmetic averages were used standard deviations to detect differences depending on factors study used.

Results And Discussion

The presentation and discussion of the results and recommendations

includes the current chapter answering questions about the study, according to the results of a statistical processors, on the answers to the members of the study sample of undergraduate students in the Faculty of Arts, University of Jordan about the impact of drug abuse on the Jordanian society.

Answer the questions of the study:

The results on the answer for the first question: there were no statistically significant differences of drug abuse from the point of view of students and its impact on the Jordanian society attributable to demographic variables (gender, age, school year, prisoners' monthly income, place of residence).

Table (2) *Personal and demographic characteristics of the students of the University of Jordan in their answers to dealing*

The variables	Category	Redundancy	The percentage of
Age	20 in what without	20	25
	21- 22	40	50
	23- 24	15	18.75
	25 and more	5	6.25
	Total	80	100
Gender	He said	56	70
	Female	14	30
	The total	80	100
Place of Residence	Apparent	15	13
	The village	27	30
	The city	38	37
	Total	80	100
work of father	Retired	20	25
	A Government sector	26	32.5
	The private sector.	34	42.5
	Total	80	100
The monthly income of the family	Less than 200 Dinars	12	15
	200 - 299 Dinars	16	20
	300 - 399 Dinars	19	23.75
	400 - 499 Dinars	17	21.25
	More than 500 Dinars	16	20
	Total	80	100

Note from Table No. (2) as follows:

- For the age variable: Note that the viewpoint of Jordanian university students about drug users in the community, according to the category answers students aged between (21-22) years are the most frequently , where the

number (40) of the volume of the study sample, the percentage rate (50%), and answers that more than the addicts are young people, followed by individuals who are between the ages of (20) and below in which the number (20), followed by individuals who are between the ages (23-24) Percentage Rate (18.75%), while those who are over the age of (25) years and over are the least frequent, which numbered (5) Percentage Rate (6.25%).

- For a variable gender: Note that the drug addicts and the members of the society according to the student answers are males who are most frequently, which reached (56), the percentage rate (70%), and that it could be that the freedom given to males is more than the freedom given to the fact that the study is female society of communities to preserve the values, customs and traditions and encourages males to females in all affairs of life, while females are the least frequent, which reached (14) Percentage Rate (30%) according to the student answers to members of the community.

- For a variable place of residence: Note that the drug addicts and the members of the society according to the answers students were living in the city, most frequently, which reached (38), a percentage (37%) and that it could be that the cities may have areas of higher rate of delinquency, drug addicts have resorted to the contrary from the areas of the villages and the desert where control over the personnel more than before the locals is a social culture linked to the social environment, while living in the desert are the least frequent, which reached (15), the percentage rate (13%), while users in the villages, according to the student answers about community members reached (27) Percentage Rate (30%).

- For a variable work of father: Note that the drug addicts and the members of the society according to the student answers are the sons of the private sector who most frequently, which reached (34), a percentage (42.5%) and can be followed by people working in the government sector, where the number (26) and (32.5%). The sons of retirees by students who answers the number (20) The percentage (25%).

- For a variable monthly income of the family: Note that the viewpoint of Jordanian university students about drug users in the community, according to the student answers to the family, the monthly income (300- 399) dinars are most frequently, where the number (19) of the volume of the eye study, the percentage rate (23.75%), followed by those who monthly income (400-499) dinars, where the number (17) Percentage Rate (21.25%), followed by the category to which the monthly income (200-299 dinars), as well as the category to which their income more than (500) dinars, where the number of each category (16) and (20%) for each of them.

Answer the questions of the study

The results on the answer to the second question:

What are the social and economic factors of drug abuse in the Jordanian society from the point of view of the Jordanian university students?

to answer this question, the arithmetic averages were calculated standard deviations of the social and economic factors of drug abuse and its impact in Jordanian society from the point of view of the students in the University of Jordan. The tables below show.

Table (3) *Arithmetic averages and the standard deviation of the social factors*

Drug abuse in Jordanian society from the point of view of university students

The degree	Rank	Standard deviation	Arithmetic averages	Paragraph
High	8	1.340	3.31	Drug abusers do not find difficulties in the face of problems.
High	1	1.572	4.16	Drug abuse considered personal choice for everyone.
High	3	1.192	3.50	I think that the drug abuse from manifestations of urbanization.
High	7	1.193	3.32	I believe that the prevalence of drug abuse among young people has led to their morals.
High	2	1.125	3.62	The drug addict hurts his family.
High	11	1.341	2.16	It saddens me to disable the energy of youth as drug.
High	5	1.134	3.45	Drug abuse is prohibited by religion.
High	9	1,162	3.27	I feel that drug users are victims of society.
High	6	1.392	3.33	Encourages drug abuse to your friends.
High	4	1.104	3.47	I feel pity toward drug users.
High	10	1.219	3.10	Drug abuse is prohibited by religion.

In table (3) that the arithmetic averages of the standard deviations of the social factors of drug

abusers ranged between (2.16 - 4.16), where he came in the first "drug abuse as a personal

choice for each individual," he said an average of my account (4.16) and to a lesser extent high, followed by "that drug abuse harms the family" and average my account (3.62), and came in the recent "It saddens me disable the

energy of youth as drug" arithmetic average of (2.16), these results indicate that the behavior of drug abusers are multiple behavioral perversions.

Table (4) *Arithmetic averages and the standard deviation of the Economic factors*

Drug abuse in Jordanian society from the point of view of university students

The degree	Rank	Standard deviation	Arithmetic averages	Paragraph
Medium	3	1.191	3.23	I believe that drug abuse is a waste of money
Medium	2	1.045	3.30	An individual feel regret if the drug abuse.
Medium	4	1.644	2.33	I fear that the spread of the phenomenon of drug abuse among young people.
Medium	1	1.533	3.77	I feel sorry when I hear about people who take drugs.

In table (4) that the arithmetic averages of the standard deviations of the economic factors of drug abusers ranged between (2.23 - 3.77), where he came in the first "I feel sorry when I hear about people who take drugs" and average my account (3.77) and to a lesser extent high, followed by "I fear that the spread of drug abuse among young people" The average my account (3.33) medium, and came in the recent "I think that drug use is a waste of money" arithmetic average (2.23) and, to a lesser extent, medium, and refers to the divided into two

different components: the financial sources that contribute to the economic aspects and wider society.

The results on the answer to Question 3:

What are the health and psychological factors of drug abuse in the Jordanian society from the point of view of the Jordanian university students?

Table (5) *Arithmetic averages and the standard deviation of the health factors*

Drug abuse in Jordanian society from the point of view of university students

The degree	Rank	Standard deviation	Arithmetic averages	Paragraph
Medium	1	1.507	4.23	Drug is not harmful to health, but in the case of increasing the dose.
Medium	4	1.210	3.19	The dangers of drug abuse on health are exaggerated.
Medium	3	1.117	3.35	The drug contains harmful materials affect the entire body.
Medium	5	1.217	2.99	Drug abuse was accompanied by force.
Medium	6	1.217	2.92	I feel that there is nothing to justify the risk of the individual and his life with drugs.
Medium	2	1.202	3.79	The magic influence of narcotics had been talking about me to their experience.

In table (5) that the arithmetic averages of the standard deviations of the health factors and drug abusers ranged between (2.92-4.23), where

he came in the first place," the drug is not harmful to health, but in the case of increase in average dose " My Account (4.23) and to a

lesser extent high, followed by "the magic influence of narcotics had been talking about her experience prompts me to my account (3.79) average medium, came in the last " I feel that there is nothing to justify the risk of the

individual and his life with an average drug " My Account (2.92) and, to a lesser extent, medium, and here is a type of health disorders and feels uncomfortable physical health which affect behavior.

The agenda Table (6) *Arithmetic averages and the standard deviation of the psychological factors Drug abuse in Jordanian society from the point of view of university students*

The degree	Rank	Standard Deviation	Arithmetic averages	Paragraph
High	8	1.215	3.02	No deprivation of drug abuse to a headache.
High	2	1.527	3.44	Drug abuse leads to problems with sleep.
High	1	5.916	4.46	The denial of drug abuse to be concerned.
High	11	1.131	2.63	The dosing drug even once could not indispensable.
High	3	1.229	3.50	Very harmful to society drug they destroy the minds of young people.
High	10	1.514	2.92	I believe that drug abusers do not appreciate the consequences for self-defense.
High	9	1.122	3.01	I take it that the drug abuse entertainment for self-defense.
High	6	1.211	3.12	Drug abuse is slow suicide.
High	5	1.536	3.17	It is not my duty to contribute in warning against drug abuse.
High	7	1.126	3.03	I don't start in the person of the drug addict.
High	4	1.133	3.31	The best that my friends from the users for narcotics.

In table (6) that the arithmetic averages of the standard deviations of the psychological factors of drug abusers ranged between (2.92 - 4.46), where he came in the first "deprivation of drug abuse to worry" and average my account (4.46) and to a lesser extent high, followed by " drug abuse leads to problems with sleep" My Account (3.44) average medium, came in the last " See that drug abusers does not appreciate the consequences for self-defense," the average my account (2.92) and to a lesser extent medium, here is a kind of psychological disorders in the depth that is different from all those who deal with them.

Recommendations:

- The awareness of different segments of society the seriousness of drug abuse on the lives of individuals, the physical and

psychological health, and money wasted on drugs.

- Drug awareness and the inviolability of religious aspects, advocates and activists in civil society institutions that do their duty to the sanctity of religious awareness, drug addiction and to warn against the consequences of social, economic, health and psychological.

- Activating the role of the media and press institutions in the fields of education, from schools and universities through conferences, seminars and specialized scientific and focus on the dangers of abused drug illegal.

- Develop laws and legislation that contribute to the reduction of drug abuse for individuals in this society, and this calls for strict laws for those trading drugs and practitioners these behaviors harmful Distortionary others in this community.

-provision and activating the therapeutic institutions Health treatment institutions,

social and drug addicts who are caught and providing health psychological vocational training centers and equipping them with vocational training to provide them with better living conditions and material life and their families after the recovery and return to their lives and living conditions.

Conclusion:

The phenomenon of drug abuse is considered a deviation may cause a breach in the moral, social, health and psychological factors, damage occurs affecting the individual, the family and the community, responsibility and joint responsibility of the family, the community and the civil society institutions, educational, government and shedding light through the media (audio, visual and written) there is an effective role of the judicial authorities, curative and health centers in the recovery of drug addicts and their natural living life.

One of the most important roles of family and community awareness is to activate their role in the definition of the family members of the dangers of drugs and parents observe their children, especially in the stage of adolescence and open dialog to them listening to them to identify their wishes and their suffering. Thus, we find that the problem of drug abuse problems that affect the community building and the consequences of bad health and social, economic and psychological impact on the individual and society.

Reference

- [1] Abd Rahman, Mohammed. (1985). "Aware of the psychological and mental diseases" Qebaa house printing, publishing and distribution, Cairo.
- [2] Abu Amt, Abdul Rahman. (1998). The size of the phenomenon of illicit drug use. Riyadh: Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences.

- [3] Ahmad, I., & Ahmad, S. (2019). The Mediation Effect Of Strategic Planning On The Relationship Between Business Skills And Firm's Performance: Evidence From Medium Enterprises in Punjab, Pakistan. *Opcion*, 35(24):746-78.
- [4] Al Breathn, Abdul Aziz. (2002). Social service in the area of drug addiction. 1st edition. Riyadh.
- [5] Al Hebrew et al. (2012). Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and types, their causes and prevention. the Executive Office of the National Commission.
- [6] Al khoualda, Mahmoud; Khayat, Majid. (2011). The causes of hazardous materials and drugs from the perspective of the addicts in Jordanian society. *Journal of Security Studies*, Security Center for Strategic Studies, No. 5, June.
- [7] Al Nawafleh, Hussein Mohammed. (1992). The Demographic and psychological characteristics of drug abusers in Jordan. Master thesis, non-published, Yarmouk University, Irbid.
- [8] Al Qaisi, Saleem (2016). The Jordanian Social Science Journal. Vol. 9, No. 1.
- [9] Al-Shammari, Ayed. (2004). "The horrors of drugs in Arab societies". Egypt, the distribution of knowledge, version 1.
- [10] Arun, Priti and Chavan, Bir Singh. (2010). Attitudes towards alcoholism and drug taking: a survey of rural and slum areas of Chandigarh. India, *International Journal of Culture & Mental Health*, 3 (2): 126-136.
- [11] Bany Atta, Jameel; Al Hawamdah, Kama. (2008). The university youth and the scourge of drugs, the first edition, the treasure house of knowledge. Amman.
- [12] Block, Richard L. (1997) "Space, Place and Crime: Hot Spot Areas and Hot Places of Liquor-Related Crime " In Ronald V. Clarke, series Editor, Criminal
- [13] Din, S. M. U., Mehmood, S. K., Shahzad, A., Ahmad, I., Davidyants, A., & Abu-Rumman, A. (2021). The Impact of Behavioral Biases on Herding Behavior of Investors in Islamic Financial Products. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11(3887). doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2020.600570
- [14] Ijje, K. J., Babalola, A., & Yelwa, M. (2020). Effect of Substance Abuse on

- Nigeria's Economic Performance. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Economic Review*, 2(2), 35-46. <https://doi.org/10.36923/ijsser.v2i2.63>
- [15] Jaber, Mohammed Medhat. (2002). The scene of the crime: a geographical perspective to support the police in fighting crime. *Social Sciences Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1), the University of Kuwait, Kuwait.
- [16] Mohamed Yousri Ibrahim. (1991). *Social life sponsors addicts*. New publications, Alexandria.
- [17] Nadeem, M. A., Qamar, M. A. J., Nazir, M. S., Ahmad, I., Timoshin, A., & Shehzad, K. (2020). How Investors Attitudes Shape Stock Market Participation in the Presence of Financial Self-Efficacy. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11(2286), 1-10. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2020.553351
- [18] Obicci, S. P. A. (2019). Physical Asset Management Practices And Quality Service Delivery In Local Governments In Mid North Sub-Region Of Uganda. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Economic Review*, 1(2), 73-79. <https://doi.org/10.36923/ijsser.v1i3.39>
- [19] Razzaq, S., Maqbool, N., & Hameed, W. U. (2019). Factors Effecting The Elasticity Of Micro Credit Demand In Southern Punjab, Pakistan. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Economic Review*, 1(2), 46-53. <https://doi.org/10.36923/ijsser.v1i2.34>
- [20] Rex, O. C. (2019). Poverty Elevation Amidst Poverty Alleviation Programmes In Nigeria. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Economic Review*, 1(2), 54-60. <https://doi.org/10.36923/ijsser.v1i2.38>
- [21] Shahin, Saif Al-Din Hussein. (1993). "No drugs no smoking". Riyadh, the nature of the Middle East, Edition 1.
- [22] Suef, Mustafa. (1996). *Drugs and society (integrated view)*. Skills for Success. Riyadh. Saudi Arabia.
- [23] United Nation Office of Drug and Crime. (2012). *World Drug Report*. New York: United Nations Publications, ODCCP, All Right reserved worldwide.
- [24] Zulfiqar, U., Mohy-Ul-Din, S., Abu-Rumman, A., Al-Shraah, A. E., & Ahmed, I. (2020). Insurance-Growth Nexus: Aggregation and Disaggregation. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics, and Business*, 7(12), 665-675. <https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2020.vol7.no12.665>