

Family mechanisms to confront the phenomenon of drug abuse and its impact on the quality of family life

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Abstract: The study discusses the phenomenon of drug abuse and the family mechanisms used to confront. It has become an issue of public opinion, especially combating it, as it occupies the forefront of the pyramid of social problems. As it is considered a waste of human wealth due to its targeting of the human mind. Especially if targets members of society and their falling into the cycle of addiction, which affects the social system and the instability of society and the family. Therefore, raising this social issue is a step towards knowing its causes and how to prevent, treat and eliminate it within society and family. The importance of the topic is the extent of the spread of phenomenon within society and the large number of deviant behaviors. The study aims to reveal the critical importance of family role and the mechanisms that can be activated related to confronting drugs and determining strategic plans. The study results that the family has importance, as it represents the first mechanism in terms of confronting this scourge, by strengthening its role and activating its functions, especially the function of upbringing and education within society, because eliminating it includes fighting all behaviors of social disorder.

Keywords: drug abuse; Family procedure; Quality of life.

I. introduction

Drug abuse and addiction is one of the most dangerous social problems that threaten the entity and stability of society, as it is considered a criminal behavior within a society that has standards and rules by which it defines acceptable and unacceptable patterns of behavior. It is one of the phenomena that has occupied public opinion due to the risks that have been reflected on society and family security in particular, despite Security measures against it, but it is still spreading and exceeding the emergence of new narcotic substances that were not previously included in the category of narcotic substances. Algerian society and the family in particular face a number of serious social challenges in light of its increasing spread, and the negative consequences it reflects, including the violence that has become A common pattern and behavior within society and the family.

The use of narcotic substances is one of the biggest causes of deviant behavior, as their consumption is closely linked to immoral behavior that contradicts the standards and the accepted system of values, because it has become a threat due to its social, psychological and emotional effects on the individual. As a result, actions that violate the standards and rules of society appear, and then their perpetrator becomes Criminal, its use constitutes part of the crime because it weakens the individual's awareness of self-control, as he is unable to curb his violent criminal impulses. From the above, since the family is the first social institution that is responsible for the behavior of the individual, whether he is normal or not.

The problem of this research lies in revealing family efforts to combat the phenomenon of drug abuse and enhancing its role as the most important societal unit responsible for raising the individual. From here we pose the following question: What are the family efforts and mechanisms to combat the phenomenon of drug abuse in Algerian society?

II. Importance of Study:

-To pay attention to the phenomenon of drug abuse as become social problem, resulting from economic and social conditions, as well as the most important psychological and social effects.

-The importance of the study lies to identify the causes and their impact on the occurrence of crime of its various types and effects .

-it is better to understand of these phenomena to improve efforts in transforming understanding into more effective prevention and control programs related to drug abuse.

Objectives of the study:

Since drug abuse is a source of anxiety and social tension, our aim is to:

-Is to understanding the causes and consequences of drug abuse is essential to develop effective prevention and control strategies.

-Shedding light on the problem of drug abuse and its relationship to committing crimes in its various forms.

-Highlighting the most important family efforts made to combat this phenomenon.

III. Procedural concepts:

Drugs abuse:

The term drug abuse refers to the excessive use of drugs, whether legally prescribed (such as “narcotics” prescribed for moderate to severe pain) or illegal drugs; however, this use does not rise to the level of drug dependence or addiction” (Gwinnell, 2008, p. 1). By drug abuse, we mean taking illegal drugs and other prohibited substances excessively or incorrectly.

Drug abuse constitutes human suffering, the results of which are often reflected and express functional dysfunction, whether at the family level in particular or society in general, and are related to and a cause of the emergence of forms of crimes such as murder, violence, and other social problems that disrupt the system of values and standards prevailing in society, substance abuse. Narcotic drug addiction is a chronic, progressive, relapsing disorder that results in physical and psychological dependence on chemicals. Like many other health disorders, it can also be treated successfully (Ann H. Crowe, 1994). Therefore, treating the person who abuses it is necessary to reduce many social and other problems. This helps in controlling and confronting the spread of many diseases and criminal behaviors resulting from abuse, such as violence and others.

Quality of family life:

Quality is a reflection of the psychological level and its quality, and what man has achieved today in terms of the elements of sophistication and civilization undoubtedly reflects a certain level of quality of life. Quality of life in general means: the quality of a person’s characteristics in terms of his physical, psychological, and cognitive formation, the degree of his compatibility with himself and with others, and his social and moral formation. . (Ali Mahdi Kazem et al., 2006, 69).

Quality of life is the subjective feelings of personal happiness and satisfaction with oneself and with important aspects of a person’s life. They also add that the concept of subjectivity must be emphasized, considering that a person’s subjective estimate of the extent of his happiness and satisfaction with his life is a basis for judging his life” (Abu Saree et al., 2006). (p. 206). In general, the quality of family life expresses a set of circumstances and relationships that affect the satisfaction and happiness of family members in general, and it is affected by several interconnected social factors.

IV. Methodology of the study:

The research follows the descriptive and analytical approach to describe the phenomenon of drug abuse, and the various family mechanisms used to confront the phenomenon and its effects on the family. This approach aims to observe the changes associated with drug abuse, including the

emergence of behaviors related to manifestations of social disorder and their reflection on the quality of family life.

V. The effect of drug abuse on social relationships:

Collapse and disintegration of family relationships:

Drug abuse and addiction lead to the collapse of family relationships, the deterioration of relationships, and the increase in tension and internal conflicts. The collapse of family ties can increase a person's addiction to drug consumption if he does not find care and treatment. These pathological results are reflected in the children and the level of their behavior, as they represent an essential element. In community development, ignorance of the nature and effects of drugs can destabilize family stability and collapse relationships between individuals.

A poor family environment and broken family relationships can be an incentive to turn to drug abuse, and thus children grow up in a family environment that deals with drugs and a wrong family upbringing that affects their personal lives in the future.

Poor family relations:

Drug abuse can lead to an increase in the severity of domestic violence, as the person who uses it becomes unable to control his behavior and actions, as he becomes aggressive towards his family members, which increases the rate of tension and disorder at the level of family and social relations in general. Drugs have negative effects that are reflected on the individual and those around him. It leads to the destabilization of the social structure of the family, a decline in the bonds of interaction between them, and an increase in problems between spouses, which leads to family disintegration. In other words, "just as the addict is affected by the environment surrounding him, he also affects it, and his health and mental state changes." (Ghobari, 2004, p. 39).

Other problems include violence, which is considered irrational aggressive behavior, whether physical or moral, causing physical or psychological harm. We find that violence is "any act of aggression aimed at causing serious physical harm, such as injury or death." (Hamby, 2017, p. 168). The effect of drugs on the mind and behavior can increase tensions and weaken family relationships, resulting in psychological and physical abuse. "Moral deviations, such as drinking alcohol, intoxicants, etc., fuel and increase family disputes, and there is no doubt that these can only come from a morally and religiously deviant person" (Al-Bayoumi, under one year, page 20).

Impact on education and upbringing:

Drug abuse by a family member affects the general family atmosphere, as this may lead to a deterioration in care and a lack of interest in the children. The addict is unable to provide and meet the necessary needs, whether material or moral, which affects their growth and psychological and social development.

The negative style of upbringing that an older person may transmit to a younger person affects the level of behavior that appears in various social situations and at the level of interactive relationships. In addition to children learning these deviant behaviors that increase their likelihood of committing violence, according to the Random House dictionary, violence includes three concepts: severity, harm, and physical force (Michaud.y, 1978, p. 37). Thus, we find that the overall definitions that revolve around the meaning of violence are negative behavior that includes all those bad behaviors with the aim of causing some harm, whether material or moral, which makes this phenomenon threaten the entity and stability of society, especially the family structure, including the impact on education and upbringing.

The family is considered an important center in the individual's life and his social and personal formation. The positive methods that families follow in the socialization process help protect children from deviance and drug addiction. In addition, these factors may be a reason for what we observe today in the social reality of the spread of types of crimes among various groups of youth, especially if one of the parents is an addict or drug user. Accordingly, family problems increase, family building bonds are destabilized, and interactive relationships between family members collapse.

Accordingly, drug abuse represents a severe burden on the family's income, changing its situation in all aspects of living. Under these circumstances, this may lead to the deviation of some family members, as the father is a bad example for his family in this case. In addition to one individual slipping into the abyss of abuse and deviance in all its forms.

VI. The repercussions of the phenomenon of drug abuse on the quality of family life and community security:

Given that the family is the nucleus of society, any threat directed towards it will ultimately lead to a threat to the entire entity of society. Therefore, societal security is linked, as previously mentioned, to the security of every person in society regarding himself, his money, his family, and his honor. In order for security to be achieved in society, several components or reasons must be present, the most important of which are justice, freedom, solidarity, satisfaction of needs, stability, and an internal and external defense and protection system. All of them are interconnected, one is indispensable to the other, and they are linked to the manifestations of violence that may be generated in society (Al-Taher Azar, Fatima Al-Zahraa Taheri, 2019, p. 106).

We find that indicators of the impact of drug abuse on family and community security constitute a violation of the social fabric, given that the family is the basic building block, and therefore has a negative impact. In addition, children within a family can adopt a similar pattern in their later lives, as this affects their lives and their formation. Psychological and social, it could lead to a future increase in cases of substance abuse in society. It is one of the pathological phenomena experienced by our Arab and Algerian societies in particular, and it has social and psychological dimensions.

With the passage of time, drug abuse began to take forms of a deviant and criminal nature, as it became at the forefront of the pyramid of social phenomena as a result of several social, economic and psychological factors that contributed to its reinforcement. In turn, it also began to feed deviant phenomena and behaviors within Algerian society, and other social problems such as family problems.

VII. Family efforts made to confront drug abuse in light of social challenges:

Before discussing the philosophy of efforts made to confront drug abuse, we must present the most important challenges facing some social institutions in order to confront drugs. The social and economic conditions are one of the most important challenges facing the individual to fall into the field of drug abuse. Social pressures exert a kind of symbolic violence on the individual through several factors of social and cultural change taking place. These changes cause a kind of lack of social adaptation and compatibility with the requirements of modern life. This adds a type of psychological pressure that pushes the individual to escape reality and resort to drug abuse, that is, what we can call temporary psychological positivity. It provides a kind of relief from psychological pressure. We should also not forget the economic challenges such as poverty and unemployment. Living under difficult circumstances within a social environment that lacks the minimum qualifications for development makes it easy for an individual to fall into the field of deviance and abuse. Economic factors are among the factors that play a role in contributing to the spread of Drug abuse and promotion. We can conclude some of the challenges facing various societal institutions that represent an obstacle to confronting drug abuse, the most prominent of which are:

Cultural and social challenges :

Community institutions, especially the family, may face challenges in understanding and addressing the cultural and social factors that affect individuals' lifestyle and attitudes toward drug abuse, which requires a deep understanding of sociocultural variables. The laxity of laws and the decline in respect for the system of socially accepted values and traditions have contributed to the spread of some deviant behaviors. Sociocultural factors It usually includes these social and moral systems and various customs, as violating them expresses a deviation from the standards of social control. We can summarize the most important challenges that represent an obstacle to confronting drug abuse:

- Denial of the existence of people who are drug users or addicts in society or in the family, which makes it difficult to provide support, treatment, and care for people, whether drug users or addicts.
- The presence of family problems such as family disintegration, domestic violence, and other family problems in the environment of the addicted individual, which makes it difficult for preventive and therapeutic programs to be ineffective.
- The lack and decline of the role and status of the family in carrying out its social functions for the children, in light of the change in its functional roles, which contributed to their deviation into behaviors that are considered abnormal in relation to the values of society and what is customary .

-Lack of family supervision and follow-up of children, which makes them victims of drug abuse.

-The pressures of social life that sometimes lead people to engage in drug abuse as a means of escaping and overcoming problems and pressures.

-Social ostracism by society and lack of acceptance of the addicted individual, which causes him to live in social isolation, which increases the individual's delinquency and results in many other social crime problems.

Economic challenges:

One of the most important challenges facing any social institution in the fight against drugs is the economic obstacles, among which are:

-Poverty, unemployment, and unequal opportunities for education, work, and social and health services. Some individuals find themselves facing difficult economic circumstances, which increases the possibility of resorting to drugs as a means of escaping the reality of life. Economic instability can make individuals more vulnerable to anxiety and stress, and this affects. It affects the individual's psyche and pressures push him to use drugs as a means of escaping social life.

The cost of treatment and rehabilitation. Drug addiction and drug addiction treatment programs can be expensive for some families, which makes financial and economic conditions an obstacle for individuals with limited income in obtaining treatment and the necessary support.

-Lack of resources, capabilities and funding for some programs and projects aimed at combating drug abuse, which reduces the effectiveness of control efforts and the provision of necessary services to affected individuals.

-Illegal trade, as this factor represents one of the most complex factors that the authorities face in order to confront it due to the secret process in trade and promotion, which makes it difficult to limit the spread and make it easy to reach individuals.

These challenges require multiple strategies and joint efforts by various community institutions.

Environmental challenges:

The environment may encourage an individual to abuse drugs, and as we mentioned previously, border areas are considered routes for drug smuggling and trade, which makes it difficult for the competent authorities to control them, and this makes individuals living in these areas more vulnerable to drug abuse and ease of obtaining them. Geographical factors may influence and contribute to drug demand. The individual resorts to drug abuse due to the circumstances surrounding him.

Some geographical areas, depending on their location, contribute significantly to the spread of drugs, and are more available, which increases an individual's opportunity to abuse or

experiment with these narcotic substances. We do not exclude some popular neighborhoods that are far from security control and are considered stations for drug promotion among various segments of society. These areas, especially the border ones, are usually far away and marginalized from economic development and isolated, as there are no social facilities and services that the individual can resort to in his free time. In this context, we can say that environmental factors constitute an important part of the obstacles that contribute to the individual's interest in drug abuse. Understanding and analyzing these factors can help develop effective strategies to combat abuse and promotion.

VIII. Methods used to confront the phenomenon of drug abuse :

Thinking about confronting drug abuse within society requires concerted efforts, as it becomes clear to us that drug abuse is a complex problem that is caused by a large number of individual and social factors. It poses a danger not only at the individual level but also at the family and community level.

Preventive methods:

Preventive methods are considered one of the first methods and mechanisms used to prevent or reduce drug abuse. These preventive measures are usually taken before the individual falls into abuse. Among the first institutions that are responsible for protecting individuals from these harmful behaviors and this scourge that threatens the stability of society is the family. It is the first social institution that is responsible for a number of official efforts through which drug abuse can be combated, because it has a very important impact on the individual's personality. In terms of its formation and determining its trends, the family may have a negative and positive impact on the individual's personality, and the protective aspect of the family in confronting abuse is:

-Effective communication: The family must have an effective dialogue between its members, as "it requires that there be a continuous dialogue between the family members, provided that this dialogue is positive and expresses the extent of each individual's interest in hearing others and responding to what they say, and thus the family becomes a refuge of security." "A shield of protection, and a bulwark of addiction prevention" (Aissaoua Nabila, 2020, p. 8).

-Strengthening moral values and principles. The moral change that families are witnessing today at the level of the value system must strengthen their role and assume responsibility towards their children in establishing moral standards and principles.

-Awareness and education. The family's ignorance of the dangers of drug abuse leads its members to fall into deviance and abuse. Therefore, it must educate its children about the dangers of the scourge of drugs, and explain the penalties that apply to them, whether they are users or dealers.

-Family (parental) control, which requires parents to follow up and monitor their children continuously. The decline in the functional role of parents has created space for children to deviate towards consuming drugs and other psychotropic substances.

-The social bond. The role of the family plays an important function in building the social bond between its members through communication. It is an important factor in preventing drug abuse. If family relationships and ties are strong in terms of communication between its members, they are likely to feel social support that reduces the possibility of abuse .

-Positive models: Children being influenced by their parents is a possibility, as their behaviors are greatly influenced by what they see and learn within the family by imitating what they see, whether positive or negative. Therefore, if the family relies on positive and healthy behaviors and avoids drug abuse, it is expected that the children will follow the same path. Therefore, the family is an essential element in the process of building a healthy individual through the process of socialization.

In summary, the role of family function in the drug abuse prevention process is an essential process in building a healthy and anti-drug society, and must be effectively promoted and supported through social policies and necessary interventions.

Therapeutic methods:

The therapeutic methods related to drugs are a set of procedures and solutions proposed for individuals who have been exposed to the problems of drug abuse and addiction. Among the therapeutic methods with which we can confront this social phenomenon are:

-Recognizing the presence of individuals who abuse or are addicted to drugs within the social environment and reporting them to the relevant authorities.

-Putting drug abusers under supervision by the concerned and competent authorities.

-Follow a policy of containment and avoid social ostracization of the addicted individual, who may turn him into a criminal as a result of the social alienation he experiences.

-Psychological and social support for individuals affected by abuse, especially from the family of the addicted individual.

-Treatment through rehabilitation centers by specialists, which helps individuals regain their health and daily functions, learn how to deal with the pressures and challenges they face in an effective manner, and enhance self-confidence.

Deterrent (punitive) methods:

Deterrent methods are considered one of the last measures to confront drug abuse, as it depends here on tightening legal penalties on those involved in cases of drug abuse or promotion, strengthening security control over the perpetrators of this deviant behavior within society, and applying appropriate and legally agreed-upon penalties, with the aim of achieving deterrence and preventing crimes related to it .

IX. Conclusion

Drug abuse is considered one of the most social deviations, which has an impact and reflection on the quality of family life and society. Community security is a basic need for the continuation of any human society, given that the family is the first cell of society from which it is composed and through which the individual learns the lifestyle and the ABCs of life. Caring for the individual is within the family. It is a concern for the entire community. But today, what some families in our society suffer from domestic violence is due to several factors. This has affected the quality of their lives and the level of their relationships, leaving behind effects that are not only reflected on the family, but also on societal security as a whole.

Lack of attention to the aspect related to the social security of society and its individuals. Without addressing the sudden imbalances that occur as a result of domestic violence, which represents one of the most important threats to the security and stability of society. It has become clear that any human gathering cannot live a life of development and progress without the condition of security and security being met, because the loss and lack of security works to create chaos and disorder, and creates a kind of confusion, which negatively affects the lives of individuals, and loses trust among the members of society. Social security It serves as the primary factor in human preservation and the safety of society in general and the family in particular.

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