

# DIFFERENTIAL PROMISCUITY LEADING TO DRUG ADDICTION IN CONTEMPORARY IRAQI SOCIETY

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## **Summary**

The research seeks to identify the concept of differential mixing and the basic ideas on which differential mixing is based, as well as knowing the basic issues that lead to the involvement of a person in drug abuse and addiction, and identifying the concept of addiction ,its stages and characteristics, as well as knowing the factors that led to the spread of the problem of drug abuse and addiction in society Iraqi. The research reached a set of results :abuse and addiction push young people towards criminal behavior, unemployment is one of the social factors that lead to drug abuse and addiction, the weakness of religion has a significant impact on drug abuse among young people, because religion contributes to strengthening social relations between Community members, and that government agencies are responsible for the spread of the phenomenon of drug abuse and addiction, society's appreciation for drug users is the view of a patient who needs treatment.

## **introduction**

The problem of drugs is one of the most important social and economic problems facing society, not only in Iraq, but also in most countries of the world, because it causes severe damage to those who abuse or trade in it, and these damages are reflected on the family of the drug user and on the society that surrounds him directly and indirectly and trafficking Drugs, their possession and abuse of various types, is one of the most serious social problems facing civilized and developing peoples, rich and poor alike, due to its physical and harsh effects that outweigh wars and disasters with its social, economic and political effects . However, the developments, transformations and progress at the various political, social and economic levels that occurred in societies, peoples and systems affected the social and family structure and caused an imbalance in social values in the countries of the world, including Iraq, which was subjected to many political ,economic and social transformations, the most important of which was the American occupation and the accompanying changes. Rapid change in the individual's lifestyle in all fields, and the youth category was the most influential in these events among other groups of society.

## **First: the study problem**

The phenomenon of drug abuse and its spread among people is of great danger to individuals and societies , and is one of the greatest problems of the current era . Because it infects the human energy desired by them in building a bright and honorable future, and exhausts youthful potency and the spirit of fruitful giving, and there is no difference in its danger between civilized and civilized societies and the societies of third world countries. Which lesion fatal effect on the condition current to the community and receive clouded on his future and affect on resources natural and humanity and hinder efforts development The u are complete to the community . And aggravated This is amazing phenomenon with Occupation The American for Iraq 2003 AD \_ and destruction that behind him behind him, Especially Release the control on Borders and allowing prohibited items to enter the land of Iraq. The new cultural winds emanating from the neighboring countries of Iraq , some of which are producers, others consumers of drugs,

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and others smugglers to a people spread among unemployment and high builders, and lack In jobs and suffering Continuing : From the burdens of the wars it went through and the scourge, in addition to other reasons, all of these things led to an increase in the problem of drug abuse in Iraq. The problem of the study revolved around a set of questions that can be summarized as follows

- 1- what are the ideas on which differential mixing is based What is meant by differential mixing? ?,
- 2 -What is addiction and what are its stages and characteristics ?
- 3- What are the underlying issues of differential promiscuity that lead to implicate the person ?
- 4 - What are the factors that led to the spread of drug abuse and addiction in Iraqi society?

### **Second: Importance of study**

Each study has its own importance that stems from the extent of the researcher 's sense of the problem and the necessity of studying it . and do not hesitate to use threats or violence .

The importance of this study also stems from the danger resulting from drug abuse and addiction , which has become a real threat in our Iraqi society . It targets the promising generation: they are the young people who represent the basic structure and the real anchor of our society , which reflects negatively on the nature of all life, especially the economic and social life that the Iraqi society seeks, because it has become due to the economic blockade and wars , as well as security chaos and lack of control over the borders with the surrounding countries, making it a hotbed for gangs and drug smuggling, as well as Promote it , deliver various types of it ,and sell it to young people, especially teenagers.

### **Third: Objectives of study**

#### **The current study aims to find out the following:**

- 1-Understanding the concept of differential mixing, and what are the ideas on - which differential mixing is based?
- 2- Knowing the concept of addiction, its stages and characteristics?
- 3- Know the basic issues of differential promiscuity that lead to implicate the person ?
- 4- Identify the factors that led to the spread of drug abuse and addiction in Iraqi society ?

Fourth: Defining scientific concepts and terminology

#### **1- Mixing**

##### **lang Mixing**

That he mixed one thing with something else , and you say you mixed something with something else, so it mixed(1) . And so-and-so got mixed up, his mind (2)was corrupted. Confusion in the matter is corruption in it, and the mixture is like the one who mourns and the one who sits in councils.

Mixin(3) g in the language: it is called mixing ,meeting, interfering with bodies, joining and joining, adjacent, and participation from the partner. (4 )

##### **Mixing idiomatically :**

That it is “joining, meeting, and its entrances for men with non-mahram women in one place where they can communicate with each other: by looking or speech or gesture or The body, without a barrier or impediment, wards off usury and corruption ” .

And mixing in the dictionary: “mixing, uniting ,or closely interdependent, or even joining or

sharing with others” (6) .

**The American scientist Charles Cooley defined )mixing** (as the interaction that takes place between a group of individuals for a period of time that may range from two days to more than a year (7) .

## **2- Differential Association**

### **Differential promiscuity**

is one of the sociological theories that underlies criminal behavior and is acquired by learning, and therefore criminal behavior is learned by interacting with other people who participate in one communication process, but the term is also used to describe situations that go through role-playing .Accordingly, the task of criminal behavior for Sutherland depends on the presence of two factors, which are the distinguishing offenses that allow the acquisition of criminal values and skills, and conditions that encourage participation in criminal activity (8) .

### **Differential mixing:**

It is the first social theory that deals with the concept of crime from a purely social perspective based on a description of the intertwined and mutual social relations in terms of their frequency, continuity and intensity ,or in terms of their quantity and type (9).

**The American scientist Edwin Sutherland defined )differential mixing** : that it is mixing with criminal groups that are isolated from people and that form a distinct society, work or help directly to push for crime , and affect the individuals who come into contact with it and mix with it continuously (10).

**Differential mixing or paradoxical mixing** :It is the process that leads to the involvement of individuals in drug abuse and addiction , and how to use a drug substance by learning from others or from contact with drug users in teaching forms of addiction and encourages drug use through personal relationships and their trust between drug users. (11 )

## **3-The taking**

### **abuse language:**

It is trading with what is entitled to it, and it is the audacity to do something ,and it was said that he gave the thing with a gift if he took it and ate it (12 ) .

And abuse: giving: raising the head and hands, eating and giving ,handling, such as submission, abuse, giving, giving, eating what is not right ,and standing on the tips of the toes of the two feet with raising the hands to the thing and disputing taking (13).

### **abuse idiomatically:**

It is an unnatural desire of some individuals towards toxic or narcotic substances whose sedative or stimulant effects are known (by chance), leading to a state of physical, psychological and social harm to the individual and society (14).

Abuse is the misuse of legal products (prescription drugs) that are illegal cocaine and cannabis ) that harm adolescents and the well-being of society (15 ) .

Abuse is defined as “ the illegal and irregular use of drugs, which individuals take in order to change their mood and actual condition, but it does not reach a state of dependence on it. **(16) ”**

**The National Center for Criminal Research defines abuse as “ the use of any narcotic substance in any form of the forms circulating in society to obtain a certain psychological comfort, and abuse is the individual’s use of narcotic substances in a way that spoils the physical, physical and mental aspects of the abuser and his professional ability in the field social ” (17).**

#### **4-Addiction**

##### **Addiction language- :**

He is addicted to something that binds him, and he is addicted to drinking, and other than that, he perpetuates it and does not give up on it ,and it is said that he is addicted, and perseveres with it (18).

##### **Addiction idiomatically:**

Addiction is a person's habituation to taking air conditioners and drugs to the extent that he is unable to leave this habit (19).

**Addiction is also defined as :**the repeated abuse of a psychoactive substance (drugs that affect the nerves), including drugs, stimulants, and tranquilizers, to the extent that abuse reveals addiction . It is severe for abuse, as it reveals incapacity or refusal if it is discontinued from abuse (20).

**In medicine, addiction is defined as “** a chronic neurobiological disorder that affects all psychological ,social and environmental aspects, and it is either the continuous use of a substance despite its negative effects and the inability to refrain from using it (involuntary behavior), or the use of narcotic substances for non-therapeutic purposes (in what is known as craving for drugs). Addiction is accompanied by deviant behaviors such as stealing money and forging prescriptions to obtain drugs (21) .

**And there are those who believe that addiction is not a problem of personal freedom, but rather it is** a disease that needs to be viewed as a disease of other diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, obesity and other chronic diseases. Therefore ,the addicted person is a sick person and needs to be treated, not to be punished. Of course, he is allowed to do what he does, but he needs treatment (22).

**Addiction - :**It is an organic disease and a behavioral (psychological) and social disorder that has negative effects on the whole body, and hardly a single brain cell survives and limiting the harmful effects of the addictive substance, and these dangerous and negative effects extend to the security, economic and behavioral aspects in society and produce these The state is through addiction to narcotic substances , so that it leads to a compulsive desire in the user that pushes him to search for the drug , and to continue using it by any means , with an increase in quantity (23).

**Addiction :** The World Health Organization (WHO) defines drug addiction as intermittent or chronic drunkenness, which is a harmful condition for the individual or society arising from the frequent consumption of alcohol or other drugs, so that the addict becomes in the stage of psychological and organic dependence (24).

An addict goes through three main stages:

A- The stage of habituation: the individual in this stage becomes accustomed to using without being dependent on it psychologically, and it is a stage that poses a great danger to the user, but it is short and unnoticed (25.)

B- Endurance stage: During this stage, the addict is forced to increase the dose upward until he reaches orgasm, which is psychologically habitual and may be organic at the same time (26).

T - the stage of dependence, enslavement and dependency: in which the addict is subject to the control of narcotic substances and his dependence becomes psychological or organic (27).

Among the most important characteristics of addiction are:

A- The strong desire to continue taking a drug or multiple drugs by any means and at any cost.

B- The dose increases exponentially due to the addicted body becoming accustomed to the drug and not being satisfied with the previous amount. However, some addicts maintain constant doses (28).

T - the occurrence of a psychological or physical need to take the drug.

D- The drugs differ in the symptoms that appear on the abuser, psychological or physical symptoms, according to the type of drug used.

C - Addiction leaves social effects that cause harm in society as a whole or in the surrounding environment, or harm for the addicted individual (29).

## **5- Drugs**

### **Drugs language -:**

In: Cover. And a slave girl who is numb if she is in a state of numbness, and a lion is numb, i.e. inside the room is numb, numb: concealed, it is said that the howdah was numb, the veil was thrown over it, and the numbness of the woman: forced her into numbness and kept her from serving to fulfill her needs.

Numbness numbness: He was numb and relaxed, and it is said that he was numb from drinking medicine, his body was numb, his bones were numb, his hand or his leg was numb, and his eyes were numb: it became heavy from what I might hit (30)

Narcotic: A substance that causes loss of consciousness in humans and animals, to varying degrees, such as hashish and opium, drugs (31).

### **Drugs idiomatically:**

**Drugs - :**They are chemical substances that cause drowsiness or sleep, as well as the absence of consciousness accompanied by pain relief, and its term came from the translation of the word (narcotic) . ( derived from the Greek ) Narcosis ( Which means drug or make him drugged (32).

**Drugs :**There are many definitions regarding defining the concept of drugs, and they all revolve around a fixed axis and from different angles.

A drug is defined as a raw or prepared substance that contains stimulant or analgesic elements that, if used for purposes other than medical and industrial, would lead to a state of addiction to these substances, which would harm the individual and society, whether psychologically, physically or socially (34).

Narcotic is defined in the medical encyclopedia as a specific substance that leads to loss of consciousness in humans to varying degrees and may sometimes end in coma and then death, and types of drugs are used in the field of medicine to remove

Pains or as analgesics or for the purpose of sleeping as hypnotics, and there are other types of them used for anesthesia that can be considered drugs as well, all of which indicate certain substances that inhibit the nervous system in general (35).

**The social definition of drugs :** It is everything that disturbs the mind, narcotics, or discourages it and changes the individual's thinking and personality. There is a difference between addiction and habituation .Addiction is the longing to use certain drugs, and its characteristics include the presence of a compulsive desire in the habitual individual to persist ,while habituation represents the first step towards addiction (36)

The legal definition of narcotics: It is a group of substances that cause addiction and poison the nervous system. It is dangerous to circulate ,manufacture, or cultivate them, except for purposes

specified by law, and they are not used, except by those who are authorized to do so (37). From the point of view of legal jurists, the legislation converged in formulating the definition of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Iraqi legislator defined them in Article (1:8) of the Narcotics Law No. 68 of 1965 as (every natural substance or combination or substances listed in the two schedules appended to the law) (38).

Drugs were also defined in Iraqi jurisprudence as a group of substances that cause addiction to be taken by the abuser and lead to the issuance of actions and behaviors that harm the human soul, both at the level of the abuser and the addict, and the reflection of those behaviors on others, which would cause harm to society or individuals, and these are substances whose manufacture and cultivation are forbidden And install it in a pharmacy without legal licenses (39).

It also defines every substance that causes harm to the senses of the person who takes it, and he experiences euphoria and rest, then stupor and drowsiness follow, and it seems that the monotony of action for him becomes weaker and understanding becomes narrower (40).

### **6- Drug addiction**

This term generally refers to the use of narcotic substances that are prohibited by law. It also includes a state of dependence that leads to dire consequences for the individual and society, as it is not necessary for every drug user to turn into a state of drug dependence (41).

**Drug addiction** - :It is a fundamental disorder in the personality of the individual. And real addiction means the physiological change of the body as a result of repeated abuse (42).

**Addiction is also defined as** a state of periodic or chronic intoxication that destroys a person or society resulting from the repeated use of narcotic substances, abused naturally or chemically, and is compulsive, obsessive, impulsive, habitual behavior (43).

**It is also known** as chronic periodic poisoning that arises from the repeated use of a natural or manufactured drug ,which results in a compulsive desire or need to continue taking the drug, with a tendency to increase the doses of abusers and an increasing psychological and physical dependence on the effect of this drug (44).

### **7- Society**

#### **Society language)-:**

Society singular (plural) of the dispersed thing , (meet) and the gathering of the people , i.e. gathered from here and there. And (society) is and was a meeting, so the word is derived from ) collect ) , and in a surrounding dictionary , it is mentioned as a social body ,or it is the state that results from the gathering of individuals who have a benefit in which they share (45).

#### **(Society idiomatically):**

It is defined as a number of stable individuals who have common bonds and interests accompanied by systems aimed at controlling their behavior and who are under the auspices of this authority (46).

#### **What is the concept of society in sociology**

It is more general and vague. It refers to any Shih , it is primitive societies up to the modern nation-state . Scholars of social anthropology used to think of primitive peoples and groups as social systems in contrast to the concept of society, which has become equal to the nation (47).

It is also known as the functional school of society It is a complex system that all its parts work together to achieve stability and solidarity among its components (48).

**Talcott Parsons** defines it as a social system consisting of groups of individuals who are driven by a tendency to satisfy their needs and have social relations between them that are determined

through a system of complex and culturally common patterns (49).

**Society** :A group of individuals who live together in a specific area, and are united by a common and different culture, and a sense of unity. They also view themselves as a distinct entity ,and society is characterized as a grouping of groups with a statement of related roles with each other some whose behavior stems from social norms (50).

**Society** is defined as the meeting of individuals and their cooperation according to a system that defines their relationship with each other and pushes them to achieve one goal, and they are dominated by a common sense of the unity of the material and moral ties that bring them together (51).

Fifth: The basic issues of differential promiscuity that lead to the implication of the person in drug abuse and addiction formulated by (Sutherland) represent the following:

- 1- Criminal behavior is acquired by learning
- 2- Criminal behavior is learned from meeting and interacting with other people through contact and communication.
- 3- that Section the biggest from to learn the behavior criminal in groups that bind its members Relations a personality document.
- 4- The process of learning criminal behavior involves two things:
  - (1) Technical means, to commit criminal behaviour.
  - (2) Specific guidance for motives, justifications, and approval (52).
- 5- Learn how to determine the direction of motives through different interpretations of legal texts as being consistent or different.
- 6- An individual becomes a criminal on the basis of more interpretations that favor breaking the law than permitting adherence to the law.
- 7- Differential admixture may differ in terms of frequency . priority , density Tenseness .(53)
- 8- The process of learning criminal behavior arises through mixing with the delinquent and the deviant with various criminal models and patterns and normal models, and that, like any other learning process, it is mastered through the same means, steps, and normal learning mechanisms.
- 9- if He was the behavior criminal Represent expression on needs values, No maybe his interpretation from through them, Because e to express on same This is amazing the needs And values and therefore it is wrong to resort to motives and values in the interpretation of criminal behavior (54).

#### **Sixth: Factors leading to drug abuse and addiction**

We can briefly summarize the factors leading to abuse and addiction as follows:

- 1- The genetic factor.
- 2- The factor of physiological readiness or readiness for addiction.
- 3- The health worker ,chronic physical pains, diseases, sexual weakness...etc.
- 4-The psychological factor, such as: painful psychological trauma, anxiety, fear. tension, and the immaturity of the addict's personality (55).
- 5-Material and economic difficulties and problems of family, social and economic life.
- 6- Mental weakness (sometimes), psychological and mental illnesses, states of depression,

frustration, conflict, psychopathy, feelings of guilt or guilt, feelings of loss, obsessive suicidal thoughts, some cases of dementia,...etc.

7- Family factors: the wrong family upbringing. Children usually deviate as a result of one or both parents adopting wrong upbringing methods such as neglect, exaggerated cruelty, vacillation, etc. that make them alienate from the family and take another refuge for them in the street or a group of friends .Bad example in the family is abuse . One or both parents of drugs, given that parents are role models for their children, the degree of imitation of them by their children will be very great in their behavior and practices ( 56) , and drug abuse is one of the behavioral manifestations that children imitate as a behavioral pattern for their parents and an integral part of daily life , the absence The educational role of parents with these narcotic substances and their danger to human health (57), and family factors such as family disintegration, divorce, the deviation of the head of the family, the presence of an addicted member in the family, and the lack of family care for children .. or excessive care.

8- Social factors : The more complicated and difficult the addict's life is, the more problems and full of bickering and stress, the greater the chances of a drug relapse occurring after and during treatment .Therefore, all causes and factors that lead to drug addiction should be avoided . Pressure and obtaining an adequate recovery period . Social factors can be identified as follows: the inability of the family to carry out its social functions as a result of its disintegration (85), the presence of relatives who abuse drugs , the continuity of the recovering relationship with bad companions , despair and loss of interest in life, the weak religious faith of the recovering individual , the ease of obtaining On drugs , the leniency of laws ,the decline in respect for values and traditions , the ineffectiveness of the treatment program followed by the addict, the weakness of the post-care programs for the recovered , And society's lack of acceptance of the recovering in work, friendship, or intermarriage (social stigma) (59), and social factors such as the presence of free time, unemployment, bad friends, imitation of others, courtesy and curiosity, migration from the countryside to the city and the lack of compatibility with the conditions of the city, expatriate labor ,and disasters.

9-The economic factors: which are Include to rise level the living , and unemployment , and pressures big that cause it for life , As well as on loss opportunities the job, availability times Void for youth, and more requirements life, and more tendency consumerism individuality, and habits and traditions that overburden withers the individual ” (60), and the difficult economic conditions of the family is one of the important factors in the deviation of individuals and their orientation towards drug trade and selling it after that as a means to improve their income and their living and material conditions, then they resort to drug abuse and addiction (61).

In addition to that the factors have a role in the nature of abuse, the economic level An inverse relationship with the size and nature of abuse, so the higher the economic level of the family, the less the possibility of addiction, and vice versa, the weaker the economic level, the greater the chance of addiction (62) ,and economic factors such as (poverty, unemployment, profitable drug trade, undirected economic openness, material abundance.

10- Educational factors : They are factors of great importance and are active in society, as they are the society's tool for disciplining and taming the nascent soul, and through it the society tries to pass on its experiences and culture to subsequent generations. The school works to correct human behavior, to protect individuals from dangers, and contributes significantly to increasing their levels of awareness, enabling them to invest the resources available to them, and making



them feel their responsibilities towards the group and society (63) .

It also works to create individual talents for individuals and raise their ambitions towards the future (64) . This does not mean that the school does not develop behavior other than deviant behavior for individuals, as education refines personal inclinations, including criminal ones, and by this it seeks to develop the pattern of crime, which was usual ,into regular and sophisticated crime, such as forgery and embezzlement, as well as with regard to drug abuse and addiction, which raises young people to addiction ( 65 ). (The distance of the school from the places of residence of individuals, bad relations between students and teachers, and the type of school curricula taught have a significant impact on the behavior of individuals (66). The educational factors are poor family education, failure to study, ignorance, the prescribed school curriculum and weak educational guidance.

11- Media factors : Factors related to the media, especially the foreign media, through their destructive programs that depict the state of the drug user as a life of euphoria, joy, happiness, and an escape from reality with all its problems and obstacles for him, and that it is a means of oblivion, just as the media It explains how to deal through these programs (67) , and talking about the effect of mass communication on encouraging or repelling abuse is a complex talk because it relates to the nature of the complex impact of the means of communication on relationships, values, and social perceptions .This effect is not always unidirectional (from the sender to the receiver and it is not always of the same nature (i.e. encouraging or repulsive) and it may not be direct, i.e. it takes place in one step, but it may take place in two stages: (from the sender to the opinion leaders to the recipient) or in stages..." (68). And media factors Such as ( lack of media awareness directed at the dangers of addiction, and drug propaganda. (

12- The security factors And legal : the decline in the role of security institutions was a good reason for the spread of this phenomenon in society , the absence of deterrent force , whether related to traffickers or drug users due to the fragility of the legal system, because the penalties imposed on drug users or traffickers did not fulfill the purpose , the spread of the phenomenon of administrative corruption such as bribery and nepotism Among the factors that helped spread this dangerous phenomenon in society (69 ),(was the absence of effective border control, which enabled drug smuggling and its rapid spread in society, which is what provides the narcotic substance at reasonable prices, and this is one of the factors leading to individuals 'demand for it, especially if it is absent. Censorship and the decline in the role of the controlling and punitive institutions, and the matter becomes more dangerous when individuals are completely dedicated, as they do not engage in any economic or cultural activity... etc. that prevents them from paying attention to such serious matters (70). And legal factors such as ( weak oversight and law, especially oversight of drug manufacturing and drug control.

13- Occupational factors , such as: working conditions at airports and seaports, especially oversight of drug manufacturing and pharmacists.

14- There are also factors that are difficult to count, such as :the cultural and intellectual factor of the addict and so on.

Recent studies in the field of addiction see that there are three main factors that cause addiction :the properties of the substance or drug used by the addict, the nature of the personality of the addicted individual, and the environmental factors surrounding the individual (71).

## Results

- 1- Drug abuse and addiction push young people towards criminal behavior.
- 2- Unemployment is one of the social factors that lead to drug abuse and addiction .
- 3- The weakness of religion has a significant impact on drug abuse among young people, because religion contributes to strengthening social relations between members of society.
- 4- Government agencies are responsible for the spread of drug abuse and addiction.
- 5- The community's appreciation of drug users is the view of a patient who needs treatment.

## Recommendations

- 1- Concerting all efforts, whether from the individual, the family, the community, or the relevant institutions or security services, to limit the spread of drugs.
- 2- Establishing a hospital and specialized centers for the treatment of addicts in Al-Muthanna Governorate and other governorates ,provided that there is cooperation between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Interior, represented by the Directorate for Combating Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
- 3- The existence of solutions to the problem of unemployment by providing job opportunities for the unemployed, adopting the minimum wage and activating the private sector because of its role in providing job opportunities.
- 4- Paying attention to families and educating them about the danger posed by drugs, as they are considered the first educational support in society, and the head of the family must work to achieve family cohesion.
- 5 - Spreading religious awareness through organized programs in the media aimed at clarifying Islam's position on drugs, which bears the greatest responsibility in protecting society from the danger of drug scourge.

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