The Reasons of Using Dangerous Drugs in the Jordanian Society: "The Users' Points of View"

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at identifying of the most important reasons that lead to the use of drugs and dangerous substances from the perspectives of the users in the Jordanian Society. The results of the study showed that the most important reasons for using drugs and dangerous substances from the perspectives of the users attributed mainly to family issues, the need to gain pleasure and delight, escape from the financial crisis, coping with the friends, and the need to forget concerns and worries. In addition, the results showed significant statistical differences between males and females in drug usage for the benefit of males. In addition, there were significant statistical differences for the reasons of use due to the age variable. There were significant statistical differences between the married and non-married person, which indicates that the social status (the single individuals) have a positive effect in using drugs and dangerous substances. The researchers recommended the need to conduct more studies on addiction phenomenon and link it with other variables such as the educational level of the addicted person and type of substance that used so often by the addicted people.

Keywords: Addiction, Dangerous Substances Usage.

INTRODUCTION

The modern societies are worried about the problem of using drugs and dangerous substances. There is no country free of drugs, regardless its economic, social or security level, since the issue of using drugs and dangerous substances occupied the top among other social and psychological problems at both the local and international levels. Perhaps the reasons that increased this problem are prevalence among all classes and ages, especially among students and the youth. However, in order to deal with this problem, most countries allocated their potentials to fight this disorder in order to preserve the society and mainly the youth through the management of drug fighting, considering the international efforts represented in the international cooperation bodies and through adopting preventive comprehensive programs of educational nature, media, economic, social and medical spheres. This takes place in cooperation with the civil society organizations, mainly, family and school, as these programs aim at providing the youth with the personal, social, religious, and ethical skills as well the real information that help fortify them against these dangerous substances and drugs (Jelly, 2002).

On the other hand, the dangers of drugs as a disorder are considered one of the most risky ones due to their rapid spread in the society since their victims are of all classes of the society with various economic and social levels. In fact, drug problem have various aspects and can be a model for the problems that occupy all levels of the social human systems since they represent a universal, local, community and an individual problem.
at the same time (Hosani, 2005).

As a matter of fact, the negative effects of drug usage have affected all life aspects including the political, social and economic ones; some of these negative effects might damage the whole country aspects, considering the health and safety of the citizens and their duties. However; there is another type of dangers that hinders any society and represented in the increase of crimes level in general as a result of the elusion and negligence case that accompanies the loss of concentration and consciousness by the addicted person. This symptom is only enough to commit the ugliest crimes as such those may include the closest relatives such as the wife, sisters or brothers, with crimes related to murder, hurt, and ethics, theft, cheating, fraud, bribes, family crimes and road accidents (Armoush, 1993).

The problem of using drugs and dangerous substances is not limited in a specific age group since the problem of addiction affects various groups of the community now, and it is prevalent among male, female, the youth, and children, poor and rich, but it is mostly spread among adolescents who are subjected to fall under this problem, due to the lack of life experience and the easy and quick way to cheat them as they are still matured (Merith, 2001).

A study conducted by Hawkins & Catalano in cooperation with Washington Center for Social Studies (1999) entitled: "an attempt to explain the reasons of drug use by youth" indicated that children and adolescents are subjected for drug and dangerous substances use regardless their ethnic and social class, where poverty is considered one of the most important reasons for drug and dangerous substances use. However, modern research shed light on other factors that increase the chances of drug use such as the context of the community. Examples for that are: the availability of drugs and dangerous substances, attitudes of the community towards them, and the social, economic level of the family. In addition, the framework of the family is another factor such as the emergence of anti community symptoms and the continuation with the individual, delay of school achievement, absence from school, not doing the task, dropping out from school. Another factor is the colleagues framework such as revolution, anti-community behavior, having friends who use drugs as well as the tolerance attitudes towards drug use, with other factors that decrease use such as positive relationships within the family, clearness in behavior and good treatment among school, accurate control by parents, success in school, having positive and healthy relations with the social organizations of which an individual deals, development of correct and healthy attitudes related to the misuse of drugs and dangerous substances (Muse, 1987).

In this context, the use of drugs and dangerous substances by students in the higher education organizations has become a problem that leads to addiction, as this problem became clear and dominated some communities and damaged individuals and groups when using drugs and dangerous substances. So no community is safe from addiction, as no one can avoid that addiction which is one of the most dangerous problems, considering the mental substances and alcohol, which now threaten many countries and their safety and make a lot of their youth subject for loss, where their lives end to disorder, homeless, fatigue and death. Furthermore, the students (males and females) of the American universities' use marijuana and cocaine which are considered dangerous substances, as (20-25%) of the students of the American universities use them, with (11.7%) use marijuana and (4.7%) use capsules, (3.6%) use amphetamines; (1.9%) use calming drugs, and (1.9%) use cocaine, (0.4%) use a kind of drugs called Kerak, whereas (0.1%) use heroin (Jelly, 2002).

Accordingly, it became very difficult for any community to live safe from the dangers of drugs and dangerous substances. In this regard, the Jordanian Society since it is a member in this international community, suffers the same problems as other peoples of the world. Consequently, Jordan should support all the people even though the size of the problem has not reached the level of other countries. The geographical location of Jordan considered the main reason in reaching drugs to its lands, since this location represents
a junction between the drug producing countries and the consuming countries (Darabseh, 1997).

In this context, the Jordanian Society has been subjected for the problem of drug use, but, with a difference in the size of the problem and type of the substance used by the addicted person, as this phenomenon was not known in the Jordanian Society during the first half of the twentieth century, but it began to appear slightly at the beginning of the fifties. After the development of life and communication means with various aspects, some of drug use models appeared in Jordan. However, since Jordan is located on the passage path of drugs due to its middle location among the producing and consuming countries, thus its land and borders were targeted as it is a crossroad for the consuming countries and became a target for smugglers, a main road for the traders, transporters, owners and promoters of this substance. If the region of Jordanian Society is seen as a passage for drug substances, then that they are possible that such materials will stay during transit and promoted in the region, which must not be neglected, as region of the Jordanian Society region will be changed from a passage to a homeland (Mashaqbeh, 2007).

Accordingly, official and popular concern has increased towards the problem of drug and dangerous substance use among the youth in the Jordanian Society, from social, psychological, economic and political aspects. In order to know the reasons that cause a person to use drug and dangerous substance as an attempt to propose solutions that help rescue him away from this danger, considering the need to keep him safe psychologically and socially.

Despite the difficulty of knowing the real size of the problem of drug and dangerous substance in any country through the figures that are officially announced, in terms of the types and quantities of drugs available in the market, supply, or number of the uses (demand), which include the usage and reliance on drugs (addiction), these figures represent a general indicator of the progress of the problem inside this country, especially under the absence of professional and deep studies in this field.

Suwaif (2000) urges that it is necessary to handle the problem of drugs in a scientific method to understand it accurately and to encounter it appropriately. However, it is possible to analyze this problem from three main dimensions, namely: estimating the size of offer of the types of dangerous illegal substances and their quantities in any country (smuggling), which the job of Department of Drug Fighting and security bodies, estimating the size of demand, which means the use by addicts for types and quantities of dangerous drugs as well as illegal substances (usage), and estimating the medical and social results of usage, through making survey and field scientific studies in order to estimate the size of drug problem as a whole.

Based on the results of these surveys, plans and preventive programs including educational, medical and social issue should be proposed with mechanisms of implementation and evaluation. Here, it becomes necessary to know a group of motives that provoke the takers to use drugs such as decreasing the pressures of psychological stressor like worry, concern and fear, desire to get rid of worry, long time of being awake during the examination time, decreasing weight, making fun, pleasure of sex and other factors where the users attempt to achieve, including having the friends and colleagues' satisfaction, adventure and enjoying risky experience, love of discovery by the youth and adolescents, getting rid of boredom and pain... etc.

In fact, these attitudes are considered among the most important products of the social raising, which decide the behavior of individual and cause him/her to achieve him/her self, where the establishment of theological component), cognitive, affective, sympathetic, and behavior (trend to make actions). This means that attitudes are a set of ideas, feelings, beliefs and conceptions regarding a specific subject, which guides the person and decides his attitude from that topic such as the attitudes towards usage drugs and dangerous substances, as if an individual's gained knowledge about the topic of drugs and dangerous substances (cognitive component), then it will be followed by a positive or negative feeling towards usage drugs, while the person becomes more tolerant to track a specific behavior (positive or negative), then such behavior makes him clear and visible (affective component), and so on, as attitudes guide the person towards usage drugs and
dangerous substances and then becoming an addicted person (Muse, 1987).

In addition, the practices of a person that represents a real behavior to take drugs and dangerous substances, or the attempt to obtain such item aiming at using or promoting, or the practices of engaging in the use of drugs and dangerous substances in an actual way (darabseh, 1997).

As for information, they represent the cognitive informative side. The cognitive component which a person has about drugs and dangerous substances, types, categories, effects, and medical, psychological, social and economic hazards, stages of development in the use of drugs and dangerous substances, the factor leading to using drugs and dangerous substances, which this means the factors of risk and preventive factors. However, the person here will not have any attitude towards any topic including drugs subject unless he/she has previous information, and this can be through providing real and subjective information about drugs and dangerous substances through guidance and preventive programs, as well as providing him with the personal and social skills, which all help the suitable decision towards using drugs and dangerous substances (Cormier & Nurius, 2003).

Hence, the need comes to put suitable preventive programs to stop or decrease demand for drugs and dangerous substances, which leads to direct the prevention towards those who are subject to the risk of using due to their age, personal, social and environmental conditions, including the schoolchildren, colleges and universities. A UN report (2002) indicates the importance of preventive programs for adolescents and youth, providing and informing them about the risks that accompany using drugs and dangerous substances.

Drugs are considered a multi-dimensional problem, an international, community and individual one, if it could dominate a person. Then, it will negatively affect his personal and social life and physical and psychological health from all aspects. On the other hand, this problem interferes in affecting law, security bodies that apply law starting from by the entities that fight drugs, ending with prisons. In addition, the importance of this problem regarding the society represented in the fact that it affects it and influence all its main components, considering the medical, legal, security, economic and family aspects (Suwaif, 2000).

As a matter of fact, the use of drugs and narcotics have become the main problem facing the modern communicates, which spreads among all sectors of the society. There is no a country safe from the dangers of drugs on its children. In this regard, to minimize this danger, large costs are the result on the individual himself, the family, the treasure of the country as well as the social and psychological health care organizations. In most cases, this problem begins with the user individuals during adolescence and the early youth age (Merith, 2001).

However, we cannot firmly confirm which society in the world is safe from addiction, which threatens the safety of many countries and subject them to the loss of large numbers of their youth (both males and females) whose journey, in most cases, ends with addiction, disorder, homeless, or death. On the other hand, it is worthy mentioning that using drugs and narcotics by college and university students have become a serious problem.

In other words, this problem has clear features that dominate the communities and contribute in damaging both individuals and groups with studies showing that addiction began to prevail in the international communities during the sixties until the eighties and clearly during the nineties (Jelly, 2002).

It is worthy mentioning that the Arab youth fall in the hall of usage and addiction as promotion for alcohol, drugs and narcotics as well as mental affections are the aim of gangs who reached the youth, the old, and the young, schools boys and universities and succeeded in promoting objective rumors, regarding the effect of alcohol, drugs and narcotics in achieving release, satisfaction and pleasure, considering the increase of the physical and sexual potentials and so on. However, these substances have spoiled the life of this group of youth, exhausted their power, money, time and abilities, destroyed their families and future, and make a block that hinders the development of the Arab Nation and its resources (Al-Zarrad and Abu Mughaiseb, 2001).
Accordingly, this study is considered a step to examine and explore the clear risks of using drugs and dangerous substances through exploring the attitudes of the youth in the Jordanian Society, and building counseling and programs that prevent the youth from the risks of using drugs and dangerous substances.

**Related Studies**

Various survey studies conducted and examined the addiction and use of drugs and narcotics. Christine & Clayton & Briana (2006) Previous research has evaluated marijuana motives among adolescents and emerging adults using a predetermined set of motives, largely adapted from the alcohol literature. This research designed to identify marijuana motives from the perspective of the user. Recent high school graduates who reported using marijuana (N = 634) provided self-generated reasons for using. The most frequently reported reasons included enjoyment/fun, conformity, experimentation, social enhancement, boredom, and relaxation. Regression analyses revealed that experimentation was consistently associated with less use and fewer problems whereas enjoyment, habit, activity enhancement, and altered perception or perspectives were associated with a heavier use and more problems.

The UN Office for Drugs and Crime (2002) made a survey study in Jordan regarding the actual use of drugs, including cigarettes, alcohol within the last 30 days. The sample consisted on (5,064) students (males and females) from the community colleges and universities in Jordan. The results showed that smoking percentage was (28.7%) among the participants, which represented the highest in use; the percentage of using sedatives was (12.5%); alcohol: (11.8%); sedatives: 3.3%; severe alerting items: 2.6%, hashish or marijuana 2.5%, opium and heroin: 0.9%. Abu Qamar, Thabit and Fostansis, (2003) conducted a descriptive survey entitled: "using narcotic substance among the students of Gaza Strip universities". The sample was randomly taken (1,363) (male and female students from the first and forth levels of the Faculties of Literature and Science. Age ranges were between 17-40 years and distributed as follows: the Islamic University: 431; Al-Azhar University: 431; Open Jerusalem University: 186; Al-Aqsa University: 315 (males and females). The study aimed at examining the level of drugs spread (those which are not medically prescribed) and the patterns of use by the university students during the period (2002-2003). Data were collected by self-questionnaire (confidential) and clear of personal data. The results showed that (2.1%) of the sample took drugs not medically prescribed (narcotics), during the last twelve months, smokers: (11.7%) for males, compared with (2.1%) for females; alcohol: (2.1%) for males, (2%) for females. The study indicated that pharmacies are the source for calming, alerting and other types of drugs. In addition, the study showed not vital difference in drug use among all types of the sample. Among the most important results are confirming the problem of the un-prescribed drugs among the university students in Gaza Strip.

Al-Am’ari, (2001) measured the level of awareness in Kuwait University about the risks of drugs and their effect on health. The study aimed at insuring the students’ level of awareness with the risks and dangers of drugs and narcotics and the factors leading to use and addiction. For this purpose, the researcher designed a questionnaire to view the perspectives of a random sample of Kuwait University students (the sample consisted of 551 students, males and females). The questionnaire contained (14) questions, where the respondent decides the item that is compatible with his opinion. At the end of each question, a space left for the student to express his/her opinion freely. The results showed that the Kuwaiti students have high knowledge with the risks of drugs, effects, causes, treatment methods and awareness ways. Both males and females agreed on the risks and causes of use. In addition, the results indicated that the mother's level of education has no effect in the responses of the participants. The residence location has an effect on the treatment, effects of drugs, whereas the educated father has a large role in aware the children about the risks of drugs in addition to the role of religious awareness. The students sought for a need to conduct awareness seminars, taking into
considering the role of books and magazines that guide the youth to the methods of prevention, with the need to avoid bad friends. The study recommended supporting health care and student care programs, occupy free time in useful topics, increasing their participation in the responsibility, selecting good friends, doing more workshops and seminars, watching TV and radio awareness programs, issuing booklets and reviews about drugs, and supporting the social and psychological centers to solve these problems.

The Arab Jordanian Awareness Society for Drug and dangerous substances (2000) conducted a survey study entitled: "studying some aspects of the behavior with the Jordanian Youth" aiming at knowing what occupies the youth, their problems, in a attempt to propose and implement suitable policies and programs. The sample was nationally chosen according to procedures and specific criteria, which included (8,130) students from the seventh grade to the final year in the university. The study examined some types of dangerous behaviors including: smoking, alcohol, drugs, violence behaviors, sexual intercourse, HIVS, awareness, medical care, psychological health and others. The results showed that (44.8%) of the youth tries smoking, (16%) do not smoke, (28.2%) tries alcohol, (10.9%) heard about a colleague who takes drugs, 4.6% offered to try drugs and 5.6% offered to promote drugs. The study recommended the following: to include the school curriculum with educational materials regarding drugs, sexual disorders and HIVS, empowering youth to lead their lives, provision of knowledge and necessary skills to plan their lives and to provide them with opportunities to draw the policies and programs that are related with their lives and contribute in improving their community.

Al-Zahrani (1997) examined the relationship between the psychological family climates on the children's addiction. The sample consisted of two groups: the addicts (143) who are addicted on heroin, in Al-Amal Hospital / Damam, and Al-Amal Hospital/Jeddah, and Al-Amal Hospital in Riyadh, and the non-addicted group (163) from the Faculty of Education, Um Al-Qura University/ Mecca, and Department of Psychology in Imam Mohammed Bin Saud in Riyadh, KSA, and some of the Health Affairs' employees in both Riyadh and the Eastern Region. The sample chosen by the simple random methods. Abdul Salam and Al-Fiqi, entitled "the measure of family relations and family consistency," translated the measure. In addition, the researcher used "Empo Measure" for the parent treatment methods" from the perspectives of the children. The results of the study were: a negative relationship between the family cohesion and children's use for drugs, with a positive relationship between the struggle among the family members and using drugs; a negative relationship between the family's religious awareness and drug use; a positive relationship between the family's participation in addiction and children's use; a positive relationship between the children's use and applying unequal treatment by the father, physical injury, deprivation, cruelty, humiliation, rejection, overprotection, preference of one child on the other, and pampering.

Abdel Nassir (1994) made a survey study which aimed at facing the problem of drugs. The study conducted in Egypt highland on a random sample of the secondary schools students in Asyout governorate (193 participants). The study aimed at examining the contribution of secondary education in facing the drug problem as well as the factors that lead to using drugs and narcotics among the secondary school students, the types of common drugs among those students. The results showed a significant statistical difference between the male and female students in terms of knowing and trying of the drugs. In addition, the study showed a relationship between drug use, knowledge and trying them and between the low social and economic level of the students. On the other hand, the study showed that the most known type of drugs is opium and the most tried type of drugs is the narcotic plates.

Alberts, Miller, Raslou and Hichet (1992) discussed the resistance strategies through (70) stories which the youth presented regarding the incidents when accepted or rejected offers to use drugs and narcotics. By using, the resistance strategies, which consist of possible resistance strategies, the authors made various models used by adolescents in the cases when they offered to
use/take drugs and narcotics.

Moreover, Alberts, Hecht, Miller-Rassulo and Krizek, (1992) interviewed (69) secondary school students, aged (11-17) regarding their response to the offers for using drugs. The participants stated that they resist the simple oral offers but most can accept the offers if accompanies by social pressures or if offered by friends or relatives. Usually, the initial offers are clear of social pressures, but the response with (NO) provokes more and additional pressure. The authors noted that user of drugs and narcotics have strategic resistance more than the participants who did not use drugs and narcotics, or ended by rejection and resistance of the offer. This requires the youth to have more power and efficiency in resistance, where prevention programs should consider the environmental surrounding factors such as mates' pressures, promotion types to prepare the youth for rejecting the offers to use drugs and narcotics.

Ronald & Joan, (1989) conducted a study examining the reasons that lead adolescents to use drugs and narcotics. The sample consisted of (343) adolescents and, data were collected through personal interviews. The results showed low self–esteem, parents' negligence and deviation, are the reasons to lead adolescents to use drugs and narcotics. The study recommended making use of the psychological counseling programs and increase focus and training on the social skills, adaptation skills as well as the family counseling to treat addiction.

Conclusions of the Previous Studies

From the previous studies, we conclude the following:-

- There is a strong relationship between the behavior of the user and the personal social skills as they represent an important part in the counseling and preventing programs that provided for the users and addict on drugs and narcotics and who misuse and rely on these substances.

- Most of the studies concentrated on the awareness side against the risks of drugs in our Arab societies.

- Drugs users suffer weak communication with the others, lack of self-estimation and control, the ability to express their feelings and to solve the problems and take suitable decisions, the skill to reject drugs, and these are very important components in a preventive training program that relies on the behavioral cognitive theory in counseling, prevention and treatment.

- Most of the studies agreed on the need to focus on the educational side and knowledge about the drugs and hazard narcotics as well as their dangers, which should be included in any counseling preventive program. Moreover, some studies emphasized the importance of media with curriculum that contains cauterization and recreational items that introduce methods of prevention from drugs and narcotics.

Statement of the Problem & Importance of the Study

The problem of using drugs and dangerous substances has become one of the most complicated social problems that faces various communities in the world and threatens all classes and age groups in general, but adolescents and the youth are the most affected-age group by this pandemic since they lack experience, and it is possible to cheat them as they are not well matured, considering the physical and emotional changes that accompany this age stage. So the number of drug abusers and addicts in Jordanian society (2008) are (3500) addicts, (82) of them female, and (688) college students, and most drug users aged 25-35 years (www.sharefco.com)

However, despite the various awareness, guidance and prevention efforts from using drugs and dangerous substances, launched by the professional bodies at the level of the whole community and the educational organizations, which include the largest group of youth, there is a complete absence of the counseling preventive programs that rely on the philosophy of scientific and practical theories related to the prevention from using drugs and dangerous substances.

On the other hand, since prevention confirms the importance of informing the youth with the risks of drugs, and providing them with the personal and social skills that enable them avoid using drugs, through the school and university curriculum, with the participation
of the related society organizations. This study came as a first step to fill the gap in this field, through exploring the status of the reasons that lead to using drugs and dangerous substances from the perspectives of the users themselves in Jordanian Society.

The importance of this study stems from the fact that it handles a dangerous phenomenon that affects the whole community, namely, the use of drugs and dangerous substances phenomenon by the youth sector. In this regard, the Arab Society for awareness from drugs and dangerous substances in Jordan (2000), conducted a survey on a sample of (8.130) students (males and females) from the seventh to the last year at university, which dealt with a set of risky behavioral practices including smoking, alcohol and drugs. The results showed that 44.8% of the youth tried smoking and that 16% are still smoking. In addition, the study showed that 28.2% tried alcohol, and that 10.9% have hears about one colleague or more who use drugs, while 4.6% offered to try drugs, 5.6% offered to promote it. These results provide clear indicators regarding the need to include within the curriculum of various educational organizations with prevention programs that help avoid the use of drugs and dangerous substances in order to protect the adolescents and the youth, who are motivated to do so by the love for exploration, adventure, pressures of the colleagues or by ignorance of their negative effects.

Moreover, the significance of this study in the Jordanian Society comes due to the scarcity of counseling and preventive programs, as most efforts focus on guidance and treatment where the importance of this study comes from the attempt to know the most important reasons behind addition phenomenon from the perspectives of the addicted persons themselves, and to open the gate to propose counseling and preventive programs the allow the youth to avoid the use of drugs and dangerous substances. As this study comes to make the keystone for educators, researchers, counselors and other interested persons, it attempts to know the risks resulting from the use of drugs and dangerous substances and to know the reasons and methods of treatment and prevention.

Questions of the Study

The following questions stem from the problem of the study:

1- What are the reasons behind using drugs and dangerous substances from the perspective of the users themselves?

2- Are there statistical significant differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) for the reasons of use, that can be attributed to the gender variable?

3- Are there statistical significant differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) for the reasons of use, that can be attributed to the age variable?

4- Are there statistical significant differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) for the reasons of use, that can be attributed to the social status variable?

5- Are there statistical significant differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) for the reasons of use, that can be attributed to the place of residence variable?

Terms of the Study

1- Practices: All actual behaviors an individual takes towards using drugs and dangerous substances, which include the actual use of drugs and dangerous substances or attempt to obtain them by all possible means in an intention to use, sell or promote, or being subjected to the pressures of friends by joining and sitting with them aiming at using drugs and dangerous substances.

However, practices towards drugs and narcotics abuse are defined procedurally by the degree which a participant scores on the measure used in the study.

2- Knowledge: which represents the cognitive informational side a person has about drugs and dangerous substances, as well as their physical and psychological effects.

Knowledge towards drugs and narcotics abuse can be procedurally defined as the score a person gains on the measure used in the study.

3- Drugs or Narcotics: UN program for drug Fighting defines them as any natural or industrial material that contains alerting or calming materials if used in other than medical purposes, which leads to a case of psychological or physical reliance (addiction) that harms psychological or physical health of the
individual and community, that is banned to be dealt, planted, or manufactures except for legal purposes and should be only used by licensed bodies.

**Method and Procedures**

This party describes the participants of the study, tools that were built to achieve the purpose, method of answering the questions and mechanism of correcting the answers. In addition, it describes the method of insuring validity and reliability as well as the procedures that were implemented to conduct the study, and finally the description of statistical treatment used to achieve the results of the study.

**Population of the Study**

There are no accurate figures showing the numbers of addicted persons in the Jordanian Society, since it is difficult to reach the drug users and as they deny drug use for security purposes. Therefore, the population of the study was estimated to be (82517) as per estimations that depend on the population of each country according to modern American estimations (www.wrongdiagnosis.com).

**Sample of the Study**

The researchers approved all individuals residing or referring to the centers and hospitals that provide treatment for the addicted persons. That sample of the study was chosen by the random method, as the individuals were chosen from each center of hospital according to the number of addicted persons, and the sample was (384) persons (Krejcie and Morgan, 1970) as shown in Table (1).

**Table (1): Distribution of the sample research**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex / age</th>
<th>Less than 18</th>
<th>19-22</th>
<th>23-30</th>
<th>31-40</th>
<th>40-60</th>
<th>Above 60</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The questionnaire applied on all addicted persons, and the total of returned questionnaires was (370).

**Instrument of the Study**

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researchers prepared an explanatory questionnaire that included a group of open questions regarding the reasons for addiction, from the perspectives of the users themselves, which was distributed to a random pilot sample consisting of (50) addicts in the centers and hospitals. Then the researchers analyzed and investigated the opinions and ideas related to the reasons of addiction by reviewing the literature and previous studies related with addiction, as well as referring to the Arab Society for Awareness from Drugs and Hazard Narcotics in cooperation to the United Nation Fund for Population (2002). Accordingly, the researchers formulated the items of the questionnaire (Likert-type) with five scores ranging from (strongly agree to strongly do not agree). The measure with its final draft consisted of (30) items.

**Validity**

To make sure of the validity of the measure, the researchers offered it to a group of professional referees who are specialized in measurement and evaluation, educational psychology, clinical psychology and Arabic language to make sure of the consistency of the items for the topic of the study, clear items, accuracy and language, as well as to decide whether the item is positive or not. Based on the suggestions of the referees and their comments, some items were linguistically amended, and all items approved by the referees were accepted. So the measure produced (30) items.

Furthermore, the researchers found the relative factors of each item with the total score of the measure by using Pearson relationship factor to insure the distinguishing significance of the items, which ranged from (0.35 - 0.85) as this is a statistical score at ($\alpha = 0.05$).

**Reliability**

The researchers established the reliability factor by repeating and applying the measure on a sample of (60) addicts from outside the sample of the study. The validity factor by repetition was (0.86). In addition, the researchers found validity factor by half-division for the items of the measure (0.76) and used Gronbackh alpha (internal consistency (0.83)).
Procedures
After deciding the sample, the researchers clarified the objective of the study, then they explained how to answer the measure, which is represented by reading each item of the measure to show the perspective towards each item by choosing the suitable alternative from the scale of responses opposite to the items. The application time ranged from 15-25 minutes.

Correction of the Instrument
The scale of responses consists of five alternatives, namely: strongly agree, agree, neutral, do not agree and strongly do not agree. The researchers gave the positive items five scores that represent the alternative strongly agree, and four scores for the responses that represent the alternative (agree), three scores for the response that represent the alternative (neutral); two scores for the response that represent the alternative (do not agree) and once score for the response that represents the alternative. As for the negative items, the researchers gave one score for the response that represents the alternative (strongly agree); two scores for the response that represents the alternative (agree); three scores for the response that represents the alternative (neutral); four scores for the response that represents the alternative (do not agree) and five scores for the response that represents the alternative (strongly agree). Here the scores of the participants were limited on the measure between (30-150).

The researchers adopted the degree (1 - 2.33) low response & (2.34-3.67) midean& (3.68-4) high response which cut of score for this study.

Results of the Study
This study aimed at examining the reasons behind addiction from perspectives of the users themselves. The instrument of the study was applied on the sample as the following results were found:

Results related with the first questions:
What are the reasons behind using drugs and dangerous substances from the perspective of the users themselves?
To answer this question, the mean, standard deviations and the relative significance that measure the reasons behind using drugs and dangerous substances were calculated as shown in Table (2).

Table (2): Means, standard deviations and the relative significance that measure the reasons behind using drugs and dangerous substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Item Rank</th>
<th>Reasons for Use</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Relative Significance</th>
<th>Level of Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I take drugs and dangerous substances due to family problems</td>
<td>4.47</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>I take dangerous substances to obtain pleasure and delight</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>I take dangerous substances to escape from financial problems</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>87.8%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>I take dangerous substances to cope with my friends</td>
<td>4.38</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>I take dangerous substances to forget concerns and problems</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>86.8%</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>I try to prove myself through using drugs and dangerous substances</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>I don’t like my friends who warn me from the results of using drugs and dangerous substances</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>86.3%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>I prefer using drugs and dangerous substances due to curiosity and liking to discover</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>I take drugs and dangerous substances to achieve social status</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>84.8%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q26</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>I take drugs and dangerous substances because they are available easily</td>
<td>4.19</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>83.8%</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As shown in table (2), it is clear that the mean of using drugs and narcotics from perspectives of the users ranged between (3.14 - 4.47), as the relative significance amounted between (62.8 – 89.4%), as all reasons were high except two items (27,30) which came medium.

As shown in table (2) above, it becomes clear that the reasons for using drugs and narcotics, from the perspectives of the users were in item No. (1): "I take drugs and narcotics due to family problems" with mean of (4.47), followed by item (10): "I take drugs and narcotics in order to achieve pleasure and delights", which came second, with mean of (4.45), followed by item No. (1): "I take drugs and narcotics in order to escape from the financial problems", that occupied the third rank, with mean of (4.39). Item No. (4): "I take drugs and narcotics to cope with the friends" was the forth rank, with mean of (4.38), then came item no. (5):" I take drugs and narcotics to forget my concerns and problems" in the fifth rank, with mean of (4.34).

However, the weakest reasons behind using drugs and narcotics from the perspectives of users was item (28):" having a lot of money caused me to take drugs", with a means (3.13), then came item (29):" curiosity caused me to take drugs" which was just before the last rank, with a means of (3.14), followed by the item: " the absence of father or mother for a long time caused me to
use drugs), with a mean of (3.13).

Results related with the second question: are there significant statistical differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) for the reasons of drugs and narcotics use that can be attributed to the gender variable?

In order to answer this question, the researchers used (Independent Sample T-test) to compare mean of drugs and narcotics use by males and females. Table (3) shows these differences.

Table (3): Results of (T-Test) for the mean scores of males and females on the measure of reasons of using drugs and dangerous substance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t. Value</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>125.33</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>111.54</td>
<td>2.011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in table (3), it becomes clear that there are significant statistical differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) between males and females regarding the reasons of drug use for the benefit of males as (T) value amounted to (3.47), which is of statistical significance, and this indicates that gender is statistically significant for using drugs and narcotics.

Results related with the third question: are there significant statistical differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) for the reasons of drug and narcotics' use due to the age?

In order to answer this question, One-Way-Anova used to study the difference in the reasons for drug use, which attributed to the age variable; Table (4) shows this.

Table (4): Results of Anova for drug use based on age variable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Variance</th>
<th>Total Squares</th>
<th>Freedom Degrees</th>
<th>Means of Squares</th>
<th>F. Value</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between squares</td>
<td>1015.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>203.04</td>
<td>9.77</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside squares</td>
<td>7581.05</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>20.77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8596.25</td>
<td>370</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in table (4), we notice that (F) value was (9.77), which is statistically significant at ($\alpha = 0.05$), indicating a significant statistical differences for the reasons of drug use due to age variable. Accordingly, we can say that there are important reasons for using drugs due to age (less than 18, 19-22, 23-30, 31-40, 40-60), and here, it was evident that the average of users were between (23-30) which had the highest scores, followed by (40-60), without differences for the other age groups. Table (5) shows these differences.

Table (5): Results of Schefe test for differences due to age variable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Less than 18</th>
<th>19-22</th>
<th>23-30</th>
<th>31-40</th>
<th>40-60</th>
<th>Above 60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 18</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>** 0.02</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-22</td>
<td>110.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-30</td>
<td>123.66</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>** 0.002</td>
<td>* 0.02</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>109.88</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>119.45</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>** 0.032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 60</td>
<td>102.63</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results related with the forth question: are there significant statistical differences as ($\alpha = 0.05$) for the reasons of drug use that can be attributed to the social status variable?

In order to answer this question, the researchers used (Independent Sample T-test) to compare between the means of the scores for the reasons of use by the married and single participants. Table (6) shows these differences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Difference between the means</th>
<th>t. Value</th>
<th>Statistical Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>157.9</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.04</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>154.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in table (6), it is noted that the performance average for the non-married users were positive (157.9), which came higher than the mean of the married users (154.8). In addition, we notice from table (6) that there are significant statistical differences between the mean of the reasons of using drugs and narcotics among the married people, and the mean of reasons of using drugs and narcotics among the single people. For the benefit of the single (unmarried people), as (T) value amounted to (5.04), which is statistically significant at ($\alpha = 0.05$), and this indicates that the marital status (unmarried) has a positive effect in using drugs and hazard narcotics.

Results related with the forth question: are there significant statistical differences as ($\alpha = 0.05$) for the methods of drug use that can be attributed to the variable of place of residence?

To answer this question, the researchers use (One-Way-Anova) to study the differences in using drugs due to the place of residence variable. Table (7) shows this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Variance</th>
<th>Total Squares</th>
<th>Freedom Degrees</th>
<th>Means of Squares</th>
<th>F. Value</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between squares</td>
<td>1015.66</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21.132</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside squares</td>
<td>5672.1</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>15.54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6687.76</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in table (7), it is clear that the value of (F) was (1.35) which is non-significant at at ($\alpha = 0.05$), indicating that there are no statistical significant differences in the reasons of drug use due to the place of residence variable, and thus we can say that there are no statistical significant differences in the reasons of drug use due to the place of residence variable.

Discussion of the Results

The current study aimed at examining the reasons behind the phenomenon of using drugs and dangerous substances through the research and longitudinal studies that take place since (1975) until now in Michigan University, with support from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) where the risk factors have been devised from biological, psychological, behavioral, social and environmental factors, that are related to the drugs and dangerous narcotics. In the research conducted in the above institute, other new risk factors were added, with an evaluation of the interaction between the risk factors and the preventive ones from one side, and between the contribution of these factors in using drugs and narcotics, or the prevention from the other. The characteristics of these factors and accumulative in their effect, which increases the possibility to use drugs, whereas accumulation of the preventive factors decreases the use of drugs. In addition, they differ both in quantity and quality, with variation of importance among individuals and groups, ages and stages of use, but they are subjected to change by increasing or
decreasing (University of Michigan, 2006).

Some risk factors whether separated of being together indicate other disorders with the individuals such as deviation, violence, psycho and mental disorders, and it is not surprising that a user will suffer of such disorders and it is possible to test the risk and prevention factors in any community, and to study the individuals at risk, then to develop practical efficient programs that aim at minimizing the risk level in dealing and using drugs and narcotics (Newcomb & Felix, 1992).

Furthermore, there are risk factors within the persons' life that cause him/her to use drugs and narcotics that are known as (Risk Factors), but on the same time, there are protective factors that prevent a person from using drugs and narcotics, which are known as (Protective Factors). Accordingly, if risk factors are more than the protective ones, then it is possible that a person will start using drugs and narcotics, namely:

First: Motivating Factors: which urge an individual to use drugs and narcotics, and defined as those features, changes or risks which if are available with any one, then they may make this persons vulnerable to develop a disorder than any other person who is chosen randomly from the community (Mrazek & Haggerty, 1994, p. 127).

The results of this study confirm these factors; as family issues and problems have an important role in making a person ready for addiction. In this context, the item of the family factors came on the top of the high mean (4.47), which shows a contribution for the family problems in causing addiction. However, this study is consistent with Al-Zahrani, (1997) and Ronald & Joan, (1989).

Second: Personal/Psychological Risk Factors: which are specific/ personal and psychological factors that urge the person to use drugs and dangerous substances?

Whether a male or female; the numbers of males who use drugs are more than females. In a survey study conducted in US (1999), regarding the use of drugs, (25,500) youth (ages 12-17) were interviewed; the study showed that 16.7% of males and 16% of females used drugs. In addition, it was clear that females use alcohol mostly and misuse hazard drugs based on medical prescriptions, as well as using substances that are accepted to be used in that community. The results showed significant statistical differences at (0.05) in the reasons of using drugs and hazard narcotics, for the benefit of males. This results is consistent with the study made by Abu Qamar, Thabit and Fostanise (2003), which confirmed that males use drugs and narcotics more than females, and the reason for that might be attributed to the cultural variables in the Arab communities.

As a person is a youth, and this in itself is a risk factor; the youth stage is a transitional unstable one, surrounded with risks and crisis, as the youth tend to search for sexual pleasure, happiness and delight, to improve the physical performance, curiosity, love of adventure, to try new things, as well as imitation, and to oppose family and community, considering coping with bad friends, facing emotional crisis, decreasing some of the physical pains and chronic disorders, self-exploration, being aware of the mental capacities, feeling of independence, low self-esteem, changing of the mood, escape from social and economic pressures, recreation and forgetting the worries, treatment of the disorders and using morphine and other medications and the need to enhance the social interaction. In addition, using drugs aims at increasing courage when interacting with the others, participation in social occasions, especially with the other sex, avoiding life problems and pressures, feeling of worry, depression or failure, misuse of legal drugs, create an identity, using drugs to draw the attention of other people that are distinguished, where a youth is subjected to continuous struggle to build his/her identity, and asks each one: who am I ? what is my role in the community? What shall I do to be what I want? The answer for such questions is not easy and they take some time. During this period, a person begins to doubt about himself and abilities to achieve his goals, and he might ignore the world around him during these stages. As a result, he/she might escape to use drugs and dangerous substances, which he can obtain. This study confirmed that the age group (23-30) had the highest means of responses, as this age phase is related with having no suitable job due the unemployment that invade our Arab world, where many of the youth refuse to
drugs as a means to minimize their problems (as they think).

Personal skills of a person are not well developed, or still under development: such as the ability to take decisions, expression of the feelings and communication skills, self-actualization, problem solving or participation thereof.

In case, a person develops mental, psychological or physical disorders; then it is most probably to begin using drugs and dangerous substances, which motivated by the weakness of feeling with his social responsibility towards drugs and dangerous substances. In this context, the depressed personality, the schizophrenia, and anti-social personality, and those are suffer psycho, mental and physical disorders accompanied with severe pains, are less bearing for depression and stress, and find difficulty in achieving satisfaction with a dependant character that suffer worry and tension, inability to face the problems directly, with curiosity, love to make fiction, join bad friends, ignorance, escape from boredom. The longitudinal study conducted by Brook, Whieman, Cohen, Shapiro & Balka, (1995) aimed to examine the effect of personality features during childhood and adolescence on the youths' use of drugs and hazard narcotics. The results of the study showed that personality features during the childhood can predict the personality features during the adolescence, which urge a person to use drugs and hazard narcotics during the early youth stage. In turn, this shows that the character features are stable in various development stages even though other results proposed various methods to amend the attitudes and practices of the users of drugs and hazards narcotics such as training personal and social skills, the skill of resistance and rejection of the drugs and hazard narcotics.

Third: Social/Environmental Risk Factors: which are mostly environmental factors that cause a person to use drugs and narcotics, including:

Family and social factors; when the parents of an adolescent do not know how to deal with him both emotionally or physically, meaning they can not provide suitable support and guidance, as the family fails to provide the main and basic needs for its children, with the absence of the role of social nurturing, or when a child is raised in a dismantled family, or if he lost the family, social fragmentation due to immigrations, economic disasters or wars; or if one of the family – one or both parents, brothers or sisters- members takes drugs and hazard narcotics, a culture that encourages the use of drugs, wars (Fatayir, 2001). The results of these studies confirmed all these factors, as family factors and the accompanying problems play a key role in making a person ready for addiction. In this regard, the item related with the family factors came on the top of the means of the items (4.47), which confirm the contribution of family problems in making a youth seek to use drugs. This result is consistent with Al-Zahrani, (1997), Ronald & Joan, (1989).

Economic Factors; such as unemployment and poverty, provided that, in the poor countries, cheap drugs appear, whereas in the rich countries, expensive drugs appear. This applies on the social classes in the one country. The results of the study did not confirm the assumption that those who have money might become addicted where the item "having much money is a reason that makes me use drugs" came on the 28th rank, with a means (3.14), showing that money does not necessarily lead to addiction.

Geographical and Population Factors; in terms of dividing the world geographically into producing and consuming countries, with transit countries, and others as a financial refuge. The population factor, in terms of the nature of the people, their culture, degree of concentration in the cities and their awareness of the drugs' problems, have a role in limiting or decreasing the spread of drugs (Darwish, 2005). The results of the study did not confirm that the place of residence has an effect on addiction. The results of One-Way- Anova showed no significant statistical differences between the reasons for addiction and the place of residence.

Nature of the Drugs and Hazard Narcotics; according to the structure of the drug and its chemical characteristics. For example, a person may addict heroin after that sequential doses and on the drugs that cause
sleeping after using them systemically for one month; on alcohol after continuous use for many years. This also depends on the method of use. Drugs are used with various ways, and they can be arranged according to the level of danger: injection, mouth, nose, smoking, easy access, and the view of the community towards the drugs (Fayid, 2005).

Bad Friends and the pressures of the friends' groups; this takes place when an adolescent becomes a member of a group of take and use drugs.
- When a child or adolescent is subjected to mental, physical, sexual, verbal or violence inside or outside the family.
- When the culture of a community where a person lives is tolerant in using drugs and narcotic, and when media plays a role in fighting drugs.
- When an adolescent is away from his family and lives away, or when he/she travels abroad for study or work.
- When a person does not have a permanent job, without hope in having a job, considering the factors of un-employment and poverty which lead to depression and psychological tension.
- The non-existence or limited health care provided for the adolescent.
- No learning or very limited learning and low school achievement.
- Negative imitation and search for identity (Mosher, 1994).

Recommendations
The researchers recommend other researchers to work on:
1- Studies which show the types and forms of drug abuse usage, and linked with variables like gender, economic status and other demographic variables.
2 - The role of audio-visual media to educate the members of Jordanian society about the limit of the substance abuse of drugs.
3 - Points of view of the members of Jordanian society for young drug abusers, and role in the reduction of drug abuse.
4 - Cognitive behavioral treatment program to train individuals on the treatment of drug addicts in the Jordanian society.

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الสาوقة 3

*صُحَّحْتُ اِلْحَدِيثَةُ الْكَبِيرَةُ*

" Campo"