

Realizing the Psychology behind the Dangers of Addiction to Drugs and Psychotropic Substances among Preparatory Students

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Abstract

The current research aimed to identify the awareness of the risks of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances among middle school students, and to clarify the significance of statistical differences in the awareness of the risks of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances according to the variables of gender (male, female) and academic specialization (scientific - literary). To achieve the objectives of the research, the researcher relied on the use of the (descriptive-relational approach) to reveal the awareness of the dangers of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as building a scale of perception of the dangers of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances among middle school students, based on the theory of Ulrich Beck (1986), and the scale was composed in its final form. After completing the conditions of honesty, constancy, discriminatory power, and internal consistency of (40) items. As a complement to this, the researcher applied the scale to a sample of (400) male and female middle school students in the center of the city of Diwaniyah, which was chosen in a stratified random manner with a proportional method. After collecting the data and processing it statistically using the Statistical Bag for Social Sciences (SSPS). It is worth noting that the findings of the research are that middle school students do not have an awareness of the dangers of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances. The results also showed that the difference between males and females on the scale is statistically significant and in favor of males. The results also showed that the difference in both the scientific and literary specializations on the scale is statistically significant and in favor of the scientific specialization. The results also showed that the difference between male and female students in both the scientific and literary specializations is not statistically significant, and thus it did not show an interaction of gender and academic specialization in influencing the awareness of the risks of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances to the middle school students.

Keywords: *Realizing The Dangers Of Addiction to Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, Addiction Risks.*

Research Problem

The difficult events and events of a tragic nature that our beloved country suffers from are due to the exposure of members of our Iraqi society for many years to dangers and conflicts due to the accumulation of economic, security and health problems, which made it a society that suffers from anxiety and disturbances in aspects of its personality, which led it to feel threatened immediately, psychologically, even health and socially. As the problem of drugs and their abuse is one of the social and psychological problems facing the world and the Arab society in particular, and according to the estimates of international health institutions, nearly 800 million people worldwide use drugs and those who are addicted to them. And because internal compulsive motives due to abuse took a place in the lives of individuals and became an urgent need and desire that must be satisfied because of the organic, psychological and physical dependence, as well as the combination of political, economic and social factors, to make drugs a threat to the world and youth in particular, being the group most exposed to the risks of addiction and abuse (Jamal Al-Din, 3:2009). Being the category most exposed to the risks of addiction and abuse (Jamal Al-Din, 3:2009). The social reality in which we live is full of health risks, shocking events, and frustrations, as a result of what the Iraqi society and individual were exposed to in particular, where the Corona pandemic and its mutations and developments

followed and what it caused in terms of unemployment, social division, alienation from others, and a sense of loneliness within society. What threatens their lives, as well as the political pluralism and conflicts witnessed by the Iraqi individual have caused an important aspect of the emergence of crises that contributed to the emergence of risks and what results from those risks (Mustafa, 2003: 50).

Al-Rikabi 2011 presented its study on the reasons for the abuse of some narcotic substances by preparatory students. Its sample was (180) students. The results of its study reached the following:

The weakness of the religious motive took the first place

- Personal-social factors took the second place
- The influence of the family took the third place
- The effect of bad companions ranked fourth
- Finally, the political factors and transformations (Al-Rikabi, 2011: 75).

And the study (Hassan 2021) in the results of its study on risk perception and its relationship to social confidence among university students. 2021: 65). As for (Mahidi 2021), the results of his study of positive thinking and risk perception among university students revealed that university students have an awareness of risks, with the existence of a direct correlation between positive thinking and risk perception (Mahidi, 2021: 76).

Our next question clarifies the problematic and content of our research more clearly by asking the following question: **What are the attitudes of high school students towards realizing the dangers of drug addiction?**

Research Significance

In general, students are considered the foundation of every civilized society and the mirror of strong countries and the importance attached to that important segment, especially since high school students are important samples of our beloved country, with their cognitive and social characteristics that contribute to creating a generation that reflects the strength and cohesion of that country (Slovic, 2000:25). Where the individual's perception of risks is one of the important factors in guiding and perceiving the individual and one of the components of the individual is self-realization. The risks facing a person refine him because there is a challenge and confrontation. In some situations, the individual is a risk when confronted (Abdul Sattar, 2002: 95). Furthermore, the way that the idea of hazard and its mindfulness by the individual starts from birth, where kids and their reactions to the climate encompassing them show their consciousness of what encompasses them of changes that might be perilous or not risky (Al-Atoum, 2004: 106). In this field, where a person begins to confront the stimuli that pose a danger to him, and his actual operations work with growth and development by realizing and distinguishing the dangers that surround him, which constitute an imminent threat, and the possibility of imbalance in what he will face, and it may be simple, then it reaches the stage of complexity. The individual understands that driving a vehicle rapidly is a threat to his life, and he likewise understands that moving between individuals during the spread of pandemics is likewise a threat to his life, and the consumption of the land is a threat to the climate and oceanic life, this can be all acknowledged by the individual and be a threat to him so individuals in danger are recognized by being more Congruity than others, and they are recognized by their capacity to understand their goals more than wary people (Lightfoot, 1989:22). What's more, the interest of those functioning in brain research in a subject, for example, risk, they zeroed in on the issue of likelihood, advance notice of risk, advance notice of advantage, and dynamic that assisted with facing mishaps and their causes that might be sure (Khalil, 1996: 102). The phenomenon of abuse and drug use among young people, including adolescents, causes many social problems and diseases, including a decrease in the health level, incompatibility with members of society, and an increase in the rates of abnormal, criminal, and aggressive behavior on the social and personal levels, which constitutes a serious threat to the social system as a result of abuse, including the desire to obtain money. quickly, which leads to thefts in order to secure narcotics (Muhammad, 69:1989).

Research Limits

- **Spatial Limits:** The current research is located spatially in the center of Al-Diwaniyah Governorate.
- **Temporal Limits:** The present paper defines temporally for the academic year 2022-2023.
- **Cognitive limits:** Cognitively defined by the variable of perceiving the dangers of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances.
- **Human Limits:** The current research is determined by humans in middle school students, morning studies, males and females, for grades (fourth-sixth) and for specializations (scientific - literary).

Defining Terms

- **Realizing the psychology behind the dangers of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances.**
 1. Ulrich Beck (2006) defined it as self-judgments of an individual nature based on the individual's belief in the threats and risks that he faces as a result of taking drugs or psychotropic substances, which affect his health and psychological space and the consequent security and legal threats to his social and environmental status according to his perceptions that contribute directly and indirectly to interacting with those risks and coexisting with them.
 2. The researcher defines (perceiving the risks of addiction to narcotics and psychotropic substances) procedurally as: it is the total score obtained by the subject through his answer to the scale of realizing the risks of addiction to narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Theoretical framework

Realizing the dangers of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances

- **Perception**

Perception in general is what those involved in psychology see as the stage of understanding, organizing, and interpreting all the sensory experiences surrounding the individual and through self-experience (Baeon, 1998:113). The individual senses are the individual's external window to receive stimuli and transfer them to the mental processes, and through that, the expected response is produced (Al-Khawaldeh, 2010: 133). In order to complete the perception process, two basic conditions must be met and they are related in a parallel way, namely (sensation and interpretation). The individual here responds to stimuli and adapts to them in order to live well. Some features, the most important of which are:

- **Selective:** that is, the individual selects the stimuli that interest him
- **Subjective:** That is, individual experiences govern what he perceives
- **Explanatory:** Here he gives meaningful explanations for the experiences he went through
- **Purposeful:** Its goal is to adapt to the surrounding stimuli (Ali, 1994: 27).

- **Risk perception**

This concept appeared as a reference to the dangers that individuals face, including natural, health and environmental threats that threaten the security and safety of individuals, in which the individual presents his response in two ways:

First: The resulting relationship between risks and the extent of their perception and individual feelings, which is mainly due to instinctive and intuitive responses when facing dangers.

Second: The relationship between risk perception and analysis, which is due in its origin to logic, correctness, scientific and practical deliberations in order to assess risks and sense in decision-making, and because risk perception is a fateful self-judgment, it has two basic dimensions, namely (the cognitive dimension), which is related to the number of individuals cognitively and understand the risks, and the second dimension It is the (emotional) that is closely related to how dangers are perceived (Gibbon:gmc CanI,2000:69).

In the past, man faced dangers in all their forms, which were of different types. The nature of them was and still is a source that threatens the lives of individuals, and that is what technology caused in increasing the risks that threaten the individual, as well as environmental pollution, global warming, and others that were not allowed before (Hamza, 2002: 300) Some theorists in the field of dangers and accident anxiety have assumed that individuals in general are aware of dangers before they occur and that many concepts are related to the individual's emotional state (Bodenhausn, 1993:64).

There are some factors that affect the perception of risk:

David Rubik presented thirteen factors affecting risk perception, namely:

- 1- Trust: Individuals tend to be less afraid of what they were when we find that they do not trust officials.
- 2- The origin: We find that individuals are less interested in any kind of risks that they incur for themselves than those risks that are imposed on them, such as watching some individuals talking on mobile devices while driving a car, although they do not think about it when they do the same thing.
- 3- Observation: The perceived control of the results when it explains that individuals are not afraid of driving a car or taking tranquilizers continuously despite the danger associated with it, they are afraid of riding a plane or taking drugs (David Rubik, 2005: 50).

Theories Dealing with Risk Perception:

- **Humanism (Rogers 1951).**

Rogers (1951) sees in his theorizing about human behavior and his theory approaching the concept of Gestalt (the organized whole). Risks can be perceived in situations of risk in particular, and it can be perceived as an organized whole rather than independent. Predominant and social qualities, so understanding the circumstance is portrayed by association and entirety, and the singular's mission for risk is his journey for self-acknowledgment, and the charming feelings coming about because of the expectation of understanding the great additions from facing the challenge (Swigman, 2004:12). Rogers recognized a bunch of qualities as far as people who recognized oneself acknowledging individual and others. The genuine impression of chance in an unsafe circumstance relies upon the singular choice in its last structure. Going into risk, apprehension about misfortunes, and social fault, the two of which are seen by the person in inconsistency to reality, yet on the off chance that there are genuine additions, the singular's consciousness of the dangers is more grounded and turns out to be nearer to reality (Al-Sharif, 1982: 60).

Drugs and Related Concepts:

There is a scientific definition and a legal definition of drugs, which are:

- 1- **Scientific definition:** A depressing substance with a strong effect on the nervous system, and because of this powerful substance, it leads to no feeling of pain, disturbed sleep, stupor and euphoria, according to the amount taken.
- 2- **Legal definition:** A gathering of drugs or poisons that add to harming the sensory system, flow, development, or substance produce is precluded, and whose utilization isn't approved besides by the individuals who are legitimately approved or who address the law (Fayed 2003:56).

Some Concepts Related to Drugs:

- 1- Addiction: the psychological or biological state that results from the interaction of the narcotic drug in the human body, and this definition is set by the World Health Organization.
- 2- Habituation (habituation): the extent of the individual's longing to use narcotic substances and the result of the individual's feeling of complete comfort. One of the most important characteristics of habituation is the continuation of taking drugs and the desire to take them, because of the feeling of comfort it causes and the harms of the drug are reflected on the user and do not harm society.

3- Dependence: This concept emerged from the controversy over the accuracy of the distinction between (dependence - addiction). The expert committee of the World Health Organization took the matter and settled on the term dependence (Fayed, 2003: 39).

Research Methodology and Procedures

Research Community:

The momentum research local not entirely set in stone by the understudies of the 5th grade in the private academies in the focal point of the city of Diwaniyah for the scholarly year 2022-2023), whose number is (4512), (1692) guys and (2820) females, and by (3922) in logical specialization and (590) in Artistic specialization.

Research Sample:

The examination test was picked in a separated irregular manner and in a relative way (Atoui, 2000: 90), which added up to (400) male and female center school understudies in the focal point of the city of Diwaniyah, with a level of (8.865%) of the exploration local area, and by (149) understudies, their rate was (37.25 %) of the examination test, with a pace of (251) female understudies, their rate added up to (62.75%) of the examination test, of whom (348) male and female understudies in the logical specialization address (87%) of the exploration test, and (52) male and female understudies in the scholarly major address the rate (13%) of the exploration test and table (2) shows that:

Table (1) The Research Sample Is Distributed According to The Variables of Gender (Male and Female) and the Study Specialization (Scientific, Literary) Branches

School for Male	Specialization		Schools for Female	Specialization		Total
	Scientific	Literary		Scientific	Literary	
<i>Al Jumhuriya</i>	6	2	<i>Sana'a</i>	19	6	33
<i>Al Karameh</i>	4	2	<i>Al Orouba</i>	20	-	26
<i>Qoutaiba</i>	37	-	<i>Damascus</i>	25	-	62
<i>Ibin l Nafees</i>	9	-	<i>Al Talie'a</i>	12	5	26
<i>Al Markaziya</i>	22	-	<i>Maysloon</i>	20	-	42
<i>Al Diwaiyah</i>	10	-	<i>Al Rabbab</i>	11	5	26
<i>Abo Touraba the Developed School</i>	6	-	<i>Al Firdous</i>	10	2	18
<i>Al Jawahiry</i>	7	4	<i>Al Diwaiyah</i>	8	4	23
<i>Al Sadirain</i>	14	-	<i>Ameer Al Mouemineen</i>	13	4	31
<i>Al Thaqaalain</i>	3	3	<i>Al Hawara</i>	19	4	29
<i>Al Zaytoon</i>	10	-	<i>Al Noor</i>	20	5	35
<i>Al Ghadeer</i>	10	-	<i>Al Siroor</i>	11	3	24
-	-	-	<i>Al Kawthar</i>	10	-	10
-	-	-	<i>Al Fadhilat</i>	12	3	15
Total	138	11	Total	210	41	400

Realizing The Dangers of Addiction to Drugs and Psychotropic Substances:

The researcher sought to obtain a pre-prepared scale to measure the perception of the risks of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances, but he was unable to obtain a pre-prepared Arab or local scale to measure this variable that is commensurate with the adopted theory. He decided to build a scale to measure this variable according to the following steps:

Defining The Concept Theoretically:

After reviewing the previous literature and the theory of *Ulrich Beck* (1986), the researcher concluded a definition of realizing the dangers of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances; Where he defined it as: "Self-judgments of an individual nature as a result of what the individual thinks of threats and risks that affect his health and psychological space and the consequent security and legal threats that preserve his social and environmental status according to his perceptions, which contribute directly and indirectly to deal with those risks and coexist with them."

Drafting Items:

Through reviewing the adopted theoretical framework and some previous literature that dealt with this concept and in accordance with the theoretical framework in addition to the ideas put forward by the supervisor, (45) items were formulated in their initial form to measure the awareness of the dangers of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances among middle school students distributed into three Domains, which are (perceiving health and psychological risks, perceiving security and legal risks, perceiving social and environmental risks), with (15) items signed for each of the domains.

- **Perform The Statistical Analysis of The Items Scale**

Statically examining things is one of the fundamental prerequisites for building mental measures, in light of the fact that the consistent examination of them may not uncover their legitimacy or legitimacy in an exact way (Al-Zamili, 54: 2017), and experts in the field of mental estimation accept that the strategies for the two termination gatherings and the friendship of the level of the thing with the all-out score of the scale are :

A. The two extreme groups (external consistency).

The discriminatory power of the paragraphs is one of the important characteristics of psychological measurement to judge the ability of each paragraph of the scale to measure the characteristic to be measured, and it is also an important aspect in conducting statistical analysis because of its ability to clarify individual differences between the individuals in question to distinguish between the degrees of those individuals who obtain degrees higher than those who get low grades (Abdul-Rahman, 1998: 85). For the purpose of calculating the discriminatory power of each paragraph of the scale of perception of the risks of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances, the scale was applied to a research sample of (400) middle school students, and after correcting the students' answers and calculating the total score for each questionnaire and arranging it in descending order, a percentage (%) was chosen. 27) of the polls with the most noteworthy score, they were known as the upper gathering, and the quantity of their surveys came to (108), and (27%) of the polls with the least scores were chosen, and their number came to (108) additionally called the lower bunch, determined to recognize two gatherings that are portrayed by the biggest size and the greatest conceivable differentiation (Anastasi, 1976:208). Consequently, the complete number of polls that were examined by this technique is (216), and the scores of the two gatherings went from (115-64).

Subsequent to removing the number juggling mean and standard deviation for each section in the upper and lower gatherings, the t-test was utilized for two autonomous examples to test the meaning of the distinctions between the method for the upper and lower gatherings, and with this system it gave the idea that the t-esteem determined for all passages is more noteworthy than the plain t-worth of (1.96). At a level of opportunity (214) and a degree of importance (0.05), and Table (2) shows that.

Table (2) Distinguishing the items of the scale of perceiving the risks of addiction to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances using the method of the two extreme groups

Item	Groups	Mean	Std Dev.	T- Calculated Value	Statistical Significance
1.	High	2.8889	.31573	9.244	Significant

	Low	2.1852	.72535		
2.	High	2.8704	.33746	9.870	Significant
	Low	2.1019	.73548		
3.	High	2.8241	.38253	7.944	Significant
	Low	2.2222	.68813		
4.	High	2.8611	.34744	7.721	Significant
	Low	2.3056	.66217		
5.	High	2.4630	.68938	4.637	Significant
	Low	1.9907	.80298		
6.	High	2.1759	.78334	4.310	Significant
	Low	1.7315	.73123		
7.	High	2.8148	.45648	8.056	Significant
	Low	2.1852	.67184		
8.	High	2.7407	.53600	5.722	Significant
	Low	2.2500	.71205		
9.	High	2.7778	.46026	7.454	Significant
	Low	2.1667	.71695		
10.	High	2.8611	.34744	9.437	Significant
	Low	2.1019	.76047		
11.	High	2.8704	.83266	5.453	Significant
	Low	2.1852	1.00604		
12.	High	2.8426	.41383	11.323	Significant
	Low	1.9259	.73247		
13.	High	2.7685	.44525	6.623	Significant
	Low	2.2130	.74947		
14.	High	2.7500	.47606	8.351	Significant
	Low	2.0556	.72128		
15.	High	2.8704	.33746	8.680	Significant
	Low	2.2130	.71107		
16.	High	2.8519	.38219	8.696	Significant
	Low	2.1852	.69911		
17.	High	2.1944	.63332	2.912	Significant
	Low	1.9167	.76274		
18.	High	2.8148	.41351	10.077	Significant
	Low	1.9907	.74251		
19.	High	2.8056	.44213	7.181	Significant
	Low	2.2500	.67152		
20.	High	2.6944	.55465	9.864	Significant
	Low	1.8056	.75453		
21.	High	2.6944	.95172	5.246	Significant
	Low	1.9907	1.01848		
22.	High	2.2593	.44027	2.442	Significant
	Low	2.0648	.70078		
23.	High	2.2130	.45449	2.199	Significant
	Low	2.0370	.69613		
24.	High	2.8333	.98113	6.132	Significant

	Low	2.0370	.92651		
25.	High	2.9074	1.10679	4.223	Significant
	Low	1.8426	.67203		
26.	High	2.2407	.45076	5.943	Significant
	Low	1.7685	.69183		
27.	High	2.2222	.43948	4.986	Significant
	Low	1.8426	.65798		
28.	High	2.2130	.43344	3.812	Significant
	Low	1.9259	.65144		
29.	High	2.2222	.43948	3.417	Significant
	Low	1.9630	.65462		
30.	High	2.2593	.44027	2.940	Significant
	High	2.0278	.68982		
31.	Low	3.0185	.93710	6.509	Significant
	High	2.1759	.96508		
32.	Low	2.7963	.98360	4.074	Significant
	High	2.2500	.98707		
33.	Low	2.1759	.44990	2.536	Significant
	High	1.9722	.70324		
34.	Low	3.2130	.97684	5.887	Significant
35.	High	2.3796	1.09985		
36.	Low	3.5648	.81198	6.066	Significant
	High	2.7407	1.15500		
37.	Low	3.4537	.78994	6.129	Significant
	High	2.6111	1.19057		
38.	Low	2.8333	1.23425	4.792	Significant
	High	2.0463	1.17914		
39.	Low	2.0370	1.18342	2.221	Significant
	High	1.7037	1.01631		
40.	Low	3.0926	1.10679	4.564	Significant
	High	2.3889	1.15874		
	Low	2.2037	.96441	7.791	Significant

B. The relationship of the paragraph score with the total score of the scale:

This strategy comprises in ascertaining the relationship coefficient between the level of each section and the all-out score of the scale. This strategy is a sign of the homogeneity of the scale sections from one viewpoint, and then again, that they head down the path in which the scale heads completely (Issawi, 1985:51). Utilizing the Pearson relationship coefficient, it was observed that all connection coefficients are genuinely huge when contrasted with the basic worth of the meaning of the connection coefficient of 0.098) at the degree of importance (0.05) and a level of opportunity (358), and Table (3) delineates this.

Table (3) Correlation coefficients of the item score with the total score of the scale of perception of the risks of drug addiction and substance abuse

Item	Coefficient	Item	Coefficient	Item	Coefficient	Item	Coefficient
1	0.489	11	0.662	21	0.295	31	0.366
2	0.508	12	0.549	22	0.265	32	0.289

3	0.368	13	0.294	23	0.299	33	0.208
4	0.322	14	0.423	24	0.239	34	0.373
5	0.344	15	0.377	25	0.325	35	0.340
6	0.210	16	0.420	26	0.373	36	0.408
7	0.405	17	0.353	27	0.329	37	0.225
8	0.275	18	0.491	28	0.272	38	0.489
9	0.389	19	0.330	29	0.310	39	0.245
10	0.501	20	0.426	30	0.318	40	0.415

According to the two previous procedures, the scale of perception of the risks of addiction to narcotics and psychotropic substances remained, consisting of (40) items.

• **Exploratory Factor Analysis**

Since the researcher determined the spaces of the scale through the hypothetical system and the meaning of the idea, the inquiry that emerges in this field: Is it conceivable to determine areas (new factors) comprising the idea of understanding the dangers of dependence on drugs and psychotropic substances that are inferred in relation to the qualities of society considering the detailing of the passages of the ongoing scale?

To test the adequacy of the sample size, to perform these tests, the following are used:

A. The value of the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin KMO scale:

This test is used to determine the adequacy of the sample size. The closer the value of this test is to the correct one, this indicates the adequacy of the sample size, and that its value is not in any way less than (0.50), and by looking at Table (7) it was found that the test value is equal to (.9250). Which indicates the sufficiency of the sample size to perform the factor analysis.

B. Bartlett Test:

It is utilized to test regardless of whether the first connection lattice is a unified network. On the off chance that the first connection network isn't a unit framework, this demonstrates the presence of connections between the factors, and this is the thing is required while utilizing the vital parts strategy. By taking a gander at Table (8), it was observed that its worth is equivalent to (8266.795) and at a critical degree of (0.000), and that implies that the test is genuinely huge at an important level of (0.05).

A- Validity Indexes:

Validity has wide concepts, but the most common one is that the scale measures what was set to measure it, so the honest scale is a scale that measures the characteristic that it was designed to measure and does not measure anything else (Melhem, 270: 2012). The following indicators:

- **Face Validity**

This kind of legitimacy is addressed by the clear judgment on the scale and its sections, how they are figured out, and the degree of their lucidity. This legitimacy is confirmed by the judgment of certain experts on each section of the scale for the quality to be estimated, and the level of judgment can be endorsed by an understanding between the evaluations of a gathering of referees (Majeed, 104: 2014 The obvious legitimacy of the size of view of the dangers of dependence on opiates and psychotropic substances was accomplished subsequent to introducing it to the mediators and taking their perspectives about the legitimacy of the scale's passages, its other options and its guidelines (Appendix 4).

- **Content Validity**

- One of the main kinds of legitimacy is that the scale estimates a particular component and not others, or at least, it mirrors the substance of our desired variable to quantify. To quantify the view of the dangers of dependence on opiates and psychotropic substances through the accompanying legitimacy markers:

- *The two extreme groups.*
- *The relationship of the paragraph score with the total score.*
- *Exploratory factor analysis.*

B. Reliability:

- The steadiness of the scale is one more trait of the great mental measures that should be checked to guarantee the legitimacy of the scale before its application and reception, and strength is implied by consistency and precision in the presentation of people and solidness in the outcomes (Issawi, 1985: 94), and the dependability of the proportion of view of the dangers of chronic drug use has been confirmed psychotropic substances in two ways:

- Test and retest (external consistency):

This strategy depends on applying the scale to a gathering of people and afterward re-applying similar scale to similar gathering of people after a fitting timeframe. In this way, every individual earns a college education in the primary utilization of the scale and one more degree in the second use of the scale, then, at that point, the connection coefficient between them is removed. Anastasi, 1976: 115), and to accomplish this, a size of view of the dangers of dependence on drugs and psychotropic substances was applied to an example of (40) center school understudies, and following a time of about fourteen days from the primary use of the scale, it was re-applied once more, and utilizing Pearson's connection coefficient between degrees The two applications showed that the coefficient in this manner added up to (0.83), and this worth is satisfactory for the motivations behind logical examination, as the security coefficient is great in the event that its square is (0.50) or above.

Cronbach's alpha (internal consistency):

This strategy depends on isolating the scale into an enormous number of parts, and requires working out the relationship of every one of these parts with one another, as well as the connection of every one of them with the scale in general. The scale is hence called the strategy for interior consistency (Michael, 218: 2016), and to extricate steadiness for all responses (400) male and female understudies by applying the Alpha Cronbach coefficient, the dependability coefficient came to (0.79), and this worth is adequate for the reasons for logical exploration, as the strength coefficient is viewed as great as its square is (0.50) or more.

- Statistical indicators for the scale of awareness of the risks of addiction to narcotics and psychotropic substances:

The logical writing has shown that the factual markers that ought to be portrayed by any action are addressed in knowing the idea of the typical conveyance, which can be recognized through two essential pointers, the number-crunching means and the standard deviation, and that the lower the level of the standard deviation and the nearer it is to nothing, this demonstrates the presence of a sort of homogeneity. Or on the other hand the assembly between the upsides of the levels of dissemination (Al-Bayati and Athanasius, 1977:167). Consequently, a few engaging measurable markers were extricated for the understudies' reactions to the size of the impression of the dangers of dependence on opiates and psychotropic substances, and Table (3) shows this.

Table (3) Statistical indicators of the scale of perception of the risks of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances

Statistical Indicators	Values
Hypothetical Mean	100
Arithmetic Mean	94.5000
Mediator	96.0000
Vein	99.00
Standard Deviation	8.29983
Skewness	- 0.889
Kurtosis	1.372
Lower Score	64.00
Highest Score	115.00
Term	51.00

By observing the values of the aforementioned statistical indicators of the measure of perceiving the risks of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances, it was found that the indicators are consistent with most of the indicators of scientific measures, as the students' grades and repetitions of this measure are relatively close to the moderation distribution, where the mean, median, and mode degrees were close to each other, which allows generalizing the results. The application of this scale and Figure (1) illustrate it graphically.

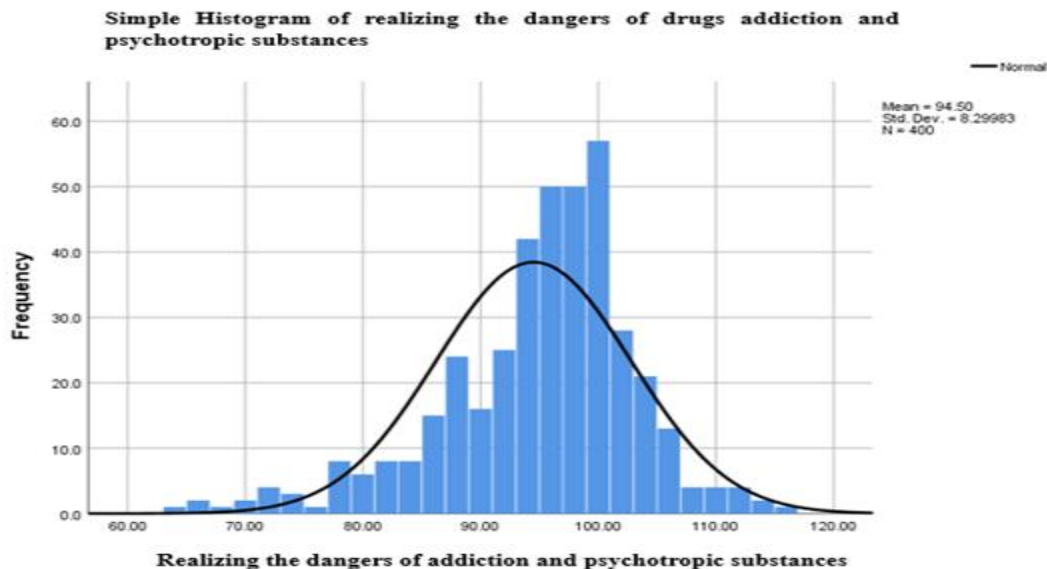


Figure 1 Distribution of students' scores on the scale of perceiving the dangers of addiction to narcotics and psychotropic substances

- Scale of perception of the dangers of addiction to narcotics and psychotropic substances in its final form:

Seeing the risks of dependence on drugs and psychotropic substances, in its last structure, comprises (40) sections, in the illumination of which understudies reply by picking one of the four options set before it. In this manner, the most elevated score that an understudy can get on the scale is (160) degrees, and the least score is (40), while the normal arrives at the speculation for scale (100) and reference section (2) shows the scale in its last structure.

Presentation, interpretation and discussion of the results:

The First Objective: To identify the dangers of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances among middle school students. Statistical treatments indicate that the arithmetic mean of the students' scores on the scale of perceiving the risks of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances is (94.5000) with a standard deviation of (8.29983), while the hypothetical mean was (100). For one sample, it was found that the calculated t-value (-13.253) is greater than the tabular t-value of (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (399), in favor of the hypothetical mean, which indicates that middle school students do not have an awareness of the dangers of drug addiction and psychotropic substances, and Table (4) shows that.

Table (4) The significance of the difference between the arithmetic and hypothetical means on the scale of perception of the risks of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances

No. of Students	Mean	Std Dev.	Hypothetical Mean	Freedom Degree	T-Calculated Value	T-Tabulated Value	Sig. Level at 0.05
400	94.5000	8.29983	100	399	-13.253	1.96	Significant

The specialist can decipher this as the age stage in which the understudies are set, which makes it hard for them to understand these dangers, as well as the social space that the understudies have makes them go through the involvement with every one of its subtleties, and the trouble of recognizing opiate substances, tranquilizers, and the way of life of society, as well as the absence of admittance to the keen brain of the understudy to perform By deciphering and computing the dangers brought about by these materials, and this assessment concurs with what was introduced by the proprietor of the hypothesis in the degree of full consciousness of the dangers to which the individual is uncovered, particularly in medieval times.

The Second Objective: The indication of statistical differences in the perception of the risks of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances according to the variables of gender (male, female) and academic specialization (scientific, literary).

For the purpose of identifying the significance of the statistical differences between the mean scores of students on a scale according to the variables of gender (male, female) and academic specialization (scientific, literary). According to the variables of gender (male, female) and academic specialization (scientific, literary), the arithmetic mean was extracted and standard deviations, then the researcher used the binary analysis of variance at the level of significance (0.05). Tables (5) and (6) and Figure (2) illustrate this.

Table (5) The arithmetic means and standard deviations of students' scores on the scale of perceiving the risks of addiction to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Gender	Specialization	Mean	Std Dev.
Male	Literary	95.8524	6.67582
	Scientific	97.9268	5.70697
	Total	96.1912	6.56196
Female	Literary	92.9343	9.14684
	Scientific	75.3636	5.10437
	Total	91.6284	10.02804
Total	Literary	94.7011	7.85292
	Scientific	93.1538	10.82732
	Total	94.5000	8.29983

Table (6) Significance of differences in the perception of the risks of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances according to the variables of sex and academic specialization

Variance Source	Sum Of Squares	Freedom Degree	Mean Of Squares	F- Value	Tabular Value	Significance Level
Sex	2091.308	1	2091.308	18.558	3.84	0.05
Specialization	261.001	1	261.001	4.632		
Interaction (Gender X Specialization)	3030.222	1	3030.222	3.780		
The Error	22256.159	396	56.060			
Total	400	3599586.000				

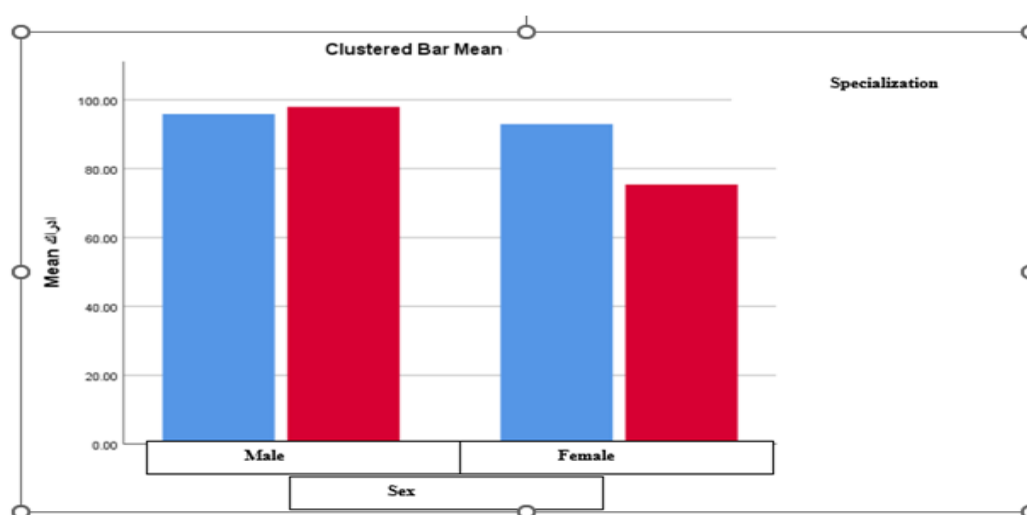


Figure 2 .Distribution of students' scores in the scale of perceiving the risks of addiction to narcotics and psychotropic substances according to the variables of gender and academic specialization

The results show in Table (16) the following:

A. The difference according to the gender variable (male, female) to realize the risks of addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances:

The difference between male and female students on the scale is statistically significant and in favor of males when we compare the calculated p-value of (18.558) with the tabular value of (3.84) at the level of significance (0.05). The adult is (91.6284) with a standard deviation (10.02804) and this result can be explained by male students who are the closest contact with external gatherings and the group or group system, as well as family and government control towards male schools is less and the large number of cafes and cafes located near male schools is what contributed to this unlike females, they are far from direct danger.

B. Differences according to academic specialization (scientific, literary):

The difference between students in both the scientific and literary majors on the scale is statistically significant and in favor of the scientific specialization when we compare the calculated p-value of (4.632) with the tabular value of (3.84) at the level of significance (0.05), as the arithmetic mean of students in the scientific major was (94.7011) with a standard deviation (7.85292), which is not significantly different from the arithmetic mean of students in the

literary major (93.1538), with a standard deviation (10.82732). This result can be explained because students with a scientific specialization are more attracted to the materials medically or in the laboratory, as well as the curricula they study allow them the opportunity to identify the extent of the danger of these toxic substances and the extent of their effects on individuals. Humanities, especially since students with a humanitarian specialization live in a state of adventure and search for new things, and this indicates the extent to which they are affected by their methodological vocabulary.

C. The interaction of gender and academic specialization:

The differences between male and female students in both scientific and literary disciplines are not statistically significant when we compare the calculated percentile of (3.780) with the tabular value of (3.84) at the level of significance (0.05), and thus there was no interaction between gender and academic specialization in affecting the perception of the risks of drug addiction and psychotropic effects among middle school students.

Recommendations:

Based on the research findings, the researcher recommends the following:

- Media awareness about the effect of narcotics and depressants on students.
- Urging students' families to supervise their students.
- Providing counseling lectures in schools to show the danger of taking narcotic substances and their negative effects on students.

Suggestions

1. Conducting a study (realizing the dangers of addiction and psychotropic substances with)
 - Social awareness.
 - Parenting styles.
 - School leadership styles.
 - style (risk-caution).
 - Ordinary and outstanding students.
 - A comparative study between the schools of the center - the countryside.s

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