

The Role of Social-Media in Promoting the Idea of Drug Use and Its Influence on Adolescents and Young Adults

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Abstract

The current research aims to uncover the role of social media in promoting the idea of drug use and its impact on the attitudes of adolescents and youth in Egypt and Saudi Arabia. This is achieved through an investigation of the correlation between youth drug-related attitudes and internet addiction, the role of unmonitored content in increasing drug users' numbers, the influence of social media influencers in spreading the idea of drug use, and the relationship between family stability and youth drug tendencies. Additionally, the study examines the services provided at Al-Amal Hospital for Addiction Treatment in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to assist individuals recovering from addiction. To achieve the research objectives, the researcher utilized a descriptive-analytical approach and employed two questionnaires. One questionnaire was administered to a randomly selected sample of young individuals from both the Saudi and Egyptian communities, while the other was administered to the staff working at Al-Amal Hospital for Addiction Treatment in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The study revealed a strong positive correlation between the level of social media usage and the promotion of the idea of drug use and the tendencies of adolescents and youth towards it in both countries. The correlation coefficient was found to be 0.949, indicating that as the rate of social media usage increases, the level of promotion of the idea of drug use also increases, thereby influencing the attitudes of adolescents and youth towards drug use in Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Accordingly, The researcher came up with a number of recommendations, the most important of which is the provision of educational programs directed at children, adolescents, and young people about the dangers of drugs, the need for schools to pay attention to educating students about the dangers of drugs, establishing sports and cultural clubs to fill the leisure time of young people, urging the media to pay attention to educating society about the social, economic, cultural and health dangers of drugs on the individual, family, and society, and preparing family awareness programs to inform parents of the dangers of drugs and how to protect their children from this scourge.

Keywords: Social-Media - Drug Abuse – Shabu

Introduction

Young people in Arab nations and around the world have been using social networks in various forms, like Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, and others, more frequently in recent years. The number of users of these platforms and programs is growing at an extremely rapid rate, to the point where the virtual world in which these individuals live has become an essential part of their everyday lives.

This assertion—that science and technology are two-edged swords—has never been more true than it is in the modern day. This is regarded as a contradictory era. Even though the world has seen tremendous development and unheard-of technological advancement, it has also seen aspects of the ideal life as well as social, economic, and cultural aspects. These aspects included a string of crises in the political, ideological, and cultural domains as well as health, which escalated to the point of threatening fury.

The use of drugs, including stimulants, narcotics, hallucinogens, sedatives, and other similar natural, artificial, and synthetic materials, as well as their promotion through social media, is one of the most dangerous global issues that science and technology have significantly contributed to spreading throughout the world and particularly in the Arab community.

The Internet is regarded as the most notable result of computer and communications technology used for the benefit of humanity, and it plays a vital role in many people's daily lives. The ideas and habits that information technology and the Internet spread through advertisements and digital content displayed, such as the promotion of deviant behavior, addiction, extremism, and others, pose a serious threat to individuals and society in the twenty-first century. (Amani Abdel Maqsoud Abdel Wahhab, 2014).

Currently, one of the most significant issues that nations worldwide are attempting to address is drug addiction. The problem now encompasses all drug types and social classes due to the serious harm they cause to health, social, economic, and safety aspects. Those who started the production and trade of these substances, as well as those who are the innovators of these narcotic drugs, are constantly coming up with new compounds that have noticeable effects on the nervous system and the brain, and the safety authorities in the Arab world are always striving to combat these substances that entice our people. (Faihan Farraj Haqshah et al., 2017)

Since addiction spreads more quickly among young people, who are tomorrow's most important source of development and the future of today, it is one of the epidemic phenomena that threatens the entire person and society. If it spreads within a nation, it can destroy its foundations. (Hamza Abdel Muttalib Al-Maayta et al., 2017)

Falih Fattal Al-Ruwaili (2015) draws attention to the fact that drug users exhibit a variety of symptoms, including physical ones like appetite loss, noticeable weight loss, and a propensity for restless, irregular sleep patterns, excessive sensitivity, and violent

outbursts. Behavioral or psychological indicators include lying and using covert means to hide actions, experiencing emotional fluctuations between happiness and sadness, losing interest, and defying the rules. Other indicators include missing valuables from the apartment and burns and wounds on the offender's clothing.

Drug dealers are interested in using contemporary methods to promote and distribute drugs, particularly to young people and emerging groups, as these are the groups that use these methods most frequently and are the most able to direct their ideas. They do this by referring to drugs and influence under names that imply strength and activity as well as other names that are associated with temptation, and they also try to convince young people that these substances have the ability to help them focus and retain more information when studying for exams. They also use names for websites that are inspired by the joy of taste and appearance to entice young people to catch them and trick them into believing that certain types of pills are the ideal way to stay awake for a long time without getting tired.

In order to lure young people into the drug swamp on social networking sites, the promoters use catchy names. In order to sell their poison and ensnare their victims, they also use codes, riddles, and pictures via dubious accounts. They even go so far as to deceive athletes who wish to build muscle quickly by using the names of occasionally illicit online pharmacies that advertise and sell addictive substances.

Numerous studies, like the one by Yasser Abdullah (2016), have suggested that awareness-raising units be established in the police, media, and social networks regarding the risks that drugs pose and the degree to which they affect national security. It was also suggested that the police consistently post instructive messages on social media to educate the public about the risks associated with drugs and the methods for identifying drug addiction in its early stages, particularly in young individuals.

Yasser Abdullah (2016) believes that it is important to work toward providing young people with employment opportunities in order to fill the gap that is the main enemy of youth and leaves them open to abuse or trafficking. We are also developing electronic pages that are dedicated to educating the public about the dangers of addiction and the issues it raises in society, as well as highlighting and providing alternatives like sports facilities, libraries, and cultural events that prevent youth from having to waste their free time on activities that will hurt them or benefit no one.

In the Arab world specifically as well as in all other countries, the percentage of drug addicts and addicts is rising. Young people have recently been seen using Shabu, a new drug that is currently most popular among teenagers and young adults. (Medhat Muhammad Abu Al-Nasr, 2016)

The researcher is convinced that the issue of drug addiction is negatively affecting plans and programs for social and economic development as well as the human energy that currently exists in society. This is because the problem has grown from a local or regional crisis to a complex global crisis with enormous costs associated with health, social, and

economic issues. While there are many legitimate uses for the Internet among professionals, academics, and security agencies, it is odd and dangerous that drug traffickers use these platforms to entice young men and girls into morally dubious situations in order to promote drug addiction. The drug problem, which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was unaware of until recently, is currently having a significant negative impact on its society. Rapid changes brought about by rising oil production and ensuing wealth have increased the prevalence of drug use among children and teenagers.

Based on her work managing thankfully recovered addiction cases and serving as an addiction treatment counselor at the Irada (Hope) Hospital for Mental Health and Addiction Treatment, the researcher also thinks that drug dealers might favor using social networks and the Internet to sell drugs for a number of reasons, such as:

- Business confidentiality via social media, which aids in hiding and keeping a safe front.
- Simple interaction that makes it easier for promoters to quickly and easily reach their victims in the virtual world than it is in the real world.
- The low cost is practically free because all that is needed to take advantage of it is the availability of the Internet and a computer or smartphone; no complicated functions or substantial financial outlays are needed. This is made possible by the low prices of the Internet.
- The illogical use of social networks and the lack of knowledge among young men and women of the risks associated with it, as well as the ignorance that leads to them becoming victims of drug dealers and substance abuse..

Research problem:

One of the main issues facing the modern world is the phenomenon of addictive and narcotic drug abuse, which has many political, economic, and social facets. Its spread is attributed to a number of social, political, economic, and cultural changes that the modern world is going through. Its effects also extend to the moral and psychological aspects of people's lives, particularly for younger people from lower socioeconomic classes who seek out role models in society and allow their lifestyles to be influenced in the absence of their own. (Ahmed Abdel Aziz Al-Asfar, 1433).

Arab societies in general, Saudi society in particular, the societies of the Arab world in general, and the world at large suffer from the proliferation of drug addiction and consumption, particularly with regard to harmful drugs, such as Shabu, which is widely used in Saudi society and has numerous risks and effects that, aside from what the media broadcast, are still being researched in contemporary studies. Newspapers and newspapers cover crimes and incidents involving the use of drugs (shabu). (Fahd Bajad Al-Dosari, 2014).

Drug abuse poses a threat not only to the individual user but also to his or her family, community, and the wider world because it causes a slow death that affects the user's body, mind, and soul, negatively affecting the family and society in numerous ways and ultimately jeopardizing their safety. This has caused its manufacture, production, importation, trade, and distribution to be illegal in every nation on the planet. (Saleh Al-Iraqi, 2017).

It should be noted that, in contrast to Egypt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was unaware of the existence of drugs until recently, as evidenced by a 1975 United Nations report that established the country's drug-free status at the time. However, since the Kingdom has experienced a cultural and digital revolution in public transportation and communication, as well as drawing in job seekers and pilgrims performing the Hajj and Umrah, its high income has made it a desirable location for drug dealers. (Khaled Hamad Al-Muhannadi, 2013).

One of the most significant channels for human acceptance and influence is thought to be the Internet. Due to the massive volumes of data and information it exchanges in all of its forms, it has also emerged as one of the most significant methods of information transmission and dissemination. The increasing popularity of Internet applications—e-mail, websites, and social networking sites being the most significant—has given contemporary technology a dimension that makes it challenging to replace or do away with. Drug dealers and sellers opened electronic stores to market and sell narcotic and hallucinogenic drugs as a result of the ease of using this technology, the speed at which information can be exchanged anywhere at any time, and the fact that it no longer requires a high level of skill. These factors contributed to the network's increased user base. But the issue went beyond that; the promoters took alternative actions in response to the security limitations on these stores and the security surveillance of numerous websites that do not use the Deep Web. As a means of indirectly promoting drugs, a lot of people have recently started to publish short, quick digital content called Reels or Stories that are displayed on various social media platforms. Reels are one of the newest updates that all forms of communication have adopted at the moment. News has recently surfaced regarding the detrimental effects of these brief, snappy videos on the attitudes and personalities of users, including kids, teens, and young adults.

(Davis, 2021) said that these clips have become like a black hole, occupying the viewer's attention and time, as they deal with everything related to the viewer's life, from methods of studying and using websites, to cleaning homes and skin, to how to identify and use types of drugs. Lorenz-Spreen et al., 2019 also pointed out that the continuous flow of information affects viewers' interest over time, as from the study's point of view, the continuous, accelerating flow of information makes it difficult to scrutinize and pay attention to details, so viewers' interest becomes focused on quick, entertaining views that It does not require real scrutiny or focus, as Jennifer Shannon (2022) points out that laziness among children, teenagers, and young adults has reached its highest levels in light of the new updates to social media, as they have become bored even with scrolling

clips with their fingers; Jennifer Shannon notes that her daughter asks her when it will become possible to scroll syllables through the eye, since it has become boring to do it with the finger; Which indicates the disastrous nature of the situation, and these short clips and scenes are considered one of the main channels that help in promoting the idea of drug abuse and experimenting with modern synthetic drugs such as Shabu, Hydro... and others, as well as promoting all substances that have a narcotic effect, such as digital drugs, which is what I confirmed. Several studies, such as those of Yasser Abdullah (2016), Nayir Saad Al-Marwani (2016), Ali Jaber Al-Qahtani (2018), and Saleh Al-Iraqi (2017).

With this in mind and through the researcher's work as an addiction treatment consultant at the Irada (Al-Amal) Hospital for Mental Health and Addiction Treatment, where the researcher deals with many cases of drug abuse of all kinds, and what the researcher makes of them There was one Increase in drug abuse cases in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, those who go to Irada (Al-Amal) Hospital in search of recovery, and what is covered and spread in the Arabic news is the spread of selfishness as it in Since homicides in the Arab Republic of Egypt are due to drug abuse in general and the drug Shabu in particular and they are socially and morally closest to the Saudi people, the researcher sees an urgent need for further field studies on the addiction problem. Drugs and their promotion through social media, especially the drug (Shabu) which is famous and widely used in the two sister countries recently, especially among young youth and young people in them, and their view on the extent of social media influence their attraction to drugs in general and the drug Shabu in particular. Many criminal and journalistic investigations have shown that the reason for most murders in recent years is the consumption of the drug (shabu) by the murderer or the convict, and it is worth noting that it is a well-known drug in East Asian countries Crystal, and it is widely used in these countries, and through the previous presentation of the show Research Problem: The research problem can be defined by answering the following main question **What influence does social media have on the spread of the idea of drug abuse and the tendency of adolescents and young people to do so in Egypt and Saudi Arabia?**

The main question is answered by answering the following sub-questions:

- To what extent is young people's addiction to drugs linked to their advertising on social media?
- Do social media celebrities influence the relationship between promoting the idea of drug use on social media and the tendency to use drugs?
- Does family stability influence the relationship between the spread of the idea of drug abuse on social media and the tendency to use drugs?
- Does the relationship between the promotion of the idea of drug abuse on social media and the trend of drug abuse differ by gender (or between men and women)?
- Is there a difference between promoting the idea of drug abuse on social media and the drug abuse trend attributed to nationality (or between Egyptians and Saudis)?

Research objectives:

The current research aims to determine the influence of social media in promoting the idea of drug abuse and attitudes towards it among adolescents and young people in Egypt and Saudi Arabia by achieving the following: - To determine the extent to which young people's attitudes towards drugs are related to drug promotion on social media. - Uncovering the influence of social media celebrities on the connection between promoting the idea of drug use on social media and the trend of drug use. - Demonstrate the impact of family stability on the relationship between the promotion of the idea of drug abuse through social media and the tendency to use drugs. - To examine the difference in the relationship between the promotion of the idea of drug abuse through social media and the tendency to abuse drugs according to gender (or between men and women). - To examine the extent of the difference in the relationship between the promotion of the idea of drug abuse through social media and the drug abuse trend attributed to nationality (or between Egyptians and Saudis).

Research significance**First: the practical significance**

The proliferation of social media networks brought about by the technological revolution in the communication field and the ease with which teenagers can use them have made them easy targets for addiction and made the search for drugs easier and simpler. These factors highlight the significance of research. Take appropriate action to help educate teenagers and young adults about drug use by utilizing the findings of recent research. Finding out what young people and adolescents think about drug abuse, particularly with regard to shabu, as well as what the staff at Al Amal Hospital for Addiction Treatment thinks about the risks associated with drug abuse and the effects that it has on those who treat addicts.

Second: The theoretical meaning

By summarizing the opinions of researchers, thinkers, and scholars regarding the dearth of exploratory studies on drugs in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt, especially in Shabu, as it is on most lack awareness of drugs currently in widespread use and the impact of drugs on the safety of society, we hope to contribute to the development of a theoretical framework that serves the research variables.

Search terms**Drugs**

Linguistically: the letters of the verb (numb) [Kh-d-r], meaning a period of sluggishness and relaxation, resulting from the use of a drug. (The comprehensive dictionary of meanings) A person became numb: (medicine) he became listless and relaxed. He became listless and relaxed as a result of taking a drug. (Ahmed Mukhtar Omar, 2008)

Technically: It is a substance that causes varying degrees of unconsciousness in humans and animals, such as hashish and other things. It causes sluggishness and relaxation in the body, lethargy in the mind and weakness of the senses. It can lead to coma and then death. (Ahmed Mukhtar Omar, 2008) The Educational Research and Development Center defines it as any plant or manufactured substance that contains hypnotic or sedative elements and is used for purposes other than the medicinal purposes for which it was intended. It infects the body with lethargy and lethargy and paralyzes its activity. It also infects the nervous and respiratory systems, causing a habituation state called addiction that seriously damages the individual's mental, physical and social health.

The researcher defines it procedurally as a group of substances whose trade, cultivation or manufacture is prohibited or prohibited except for medical or therapeutic purposes specified by law, since they must be used in the form of chemicals with a government authorization to cause drowsiness, sleep disorders or loss of consciousness, to relieve pain. These are treatments in the form of legally used medications. As for stimulants, hallucinogenic drugs and other drugs used without a license or supervision, they are considered illegally circulating drugs and are the drugs to be studied in current research, just as wine and alcohol are also drugs that an alcohol permit requires treatment.

Drug trend:

In language, direction is derived from the terms face and direction; direction to objects denotes approaching and aiming at them. (Ibn Manzur; died in AD 1405). Technically speaking: It is the emotional education an individual develops toward various situations, including both their positive and negative aspects. (Mohammed Khader Abu Kaf, 2022).

Bassem Al-Twaisi, Muhammad Al-Nusrat, Abdul-Razzaq Al-Maani and Bashir Krishan (2013) define attitude as one of the powerful systems consisting of many emotional and cognitive components and behavioral tendencies. The emotional component consists of the emotional feeling associated with many beliefs and the cognitive component consists of many beliefs related to the issue of attitude, while the behavioral tendency is the willingness to react in a certain way.

The researcher defines **the drug trend** as an emotional state that leads young people to take drugs, and this emotional state arises as a result of their beliefs, knowledge and experiences about drugs, which leads to many actions and reactions in the process The degree of acceptance or rejection of drug use by young people is determined.

Adolescence

In language: [Rahaq] Uorahq, Morahqa so it is Morahq , An adolescent boy: that is, he has reached the point of dreaming and has reached the level of men. I saw an adolescent boy: that is, his thinking has matured as he has passed the stage of adolescence. Adolescent delinquency: any anti-social criminal behavior on the part of an adolescent person, while the adolescent youth: it is between puberty and the age of majority.

Adolescence: a stage in a person's life that begins with the dream of reaching adulthood. (Ahmed Mukhtar Omar, 2008)

Technically speaking:

Adolescence is a phase of life development that lies between childhood and the completion of masculinity or femininity and includes physical growth and its beginning at the stage of sexual puberty. (Al-Sharif, 2015) Haider Hatem Al-Ajrash (2011) defined it as a word derived from the verb *adolescere*, a Latin verb meaning progress toward maturity on the sexual, physical, social and mental levels, which is different from the scientific definition of adolescence differs. where adolescence scientifically begins with the stage of latency, i.e. with a new beginning for growth on the one hand and a strong return to growth problems that disappeared for a period during the latency phase on the other, and it is expressed as a process of awakening from the latency phase of slow growth to conflict and renewed growth problems.

The researcher defines adolescence procedurally as a period of increasing physical, psychological, mental and cognitive aspects. It extends from the age of eleven, i.e. puberty, to the age of twenty, i.e. the age of maturity or adulthood. It is a period that the adolescent goes through and is influenced by various environmental and climatic factors.

Social media

Technically: It is the technology used on the World Wide Web and using multiple types of devices. For example, computers, tablets or even smartphones, and these means allow their users to interact with other users. (Nair Saad Al-Marwani, 2016)

Reda Ibrahim Al-Bayoumi (2019) also defined it as an electronic network system that allows the user to create his own page or website and connects with other users who share the same interests and hobbies through an electronic social system. Examples of these methods are Facebook, Twitter, Instagram... and others. The researcher also defined it in procedural terms as websites and applications designed to facilitate the process of communication between people in the world through interaction either through publications, conversations or audio and video calls.

Theoretical framework and previous studies

The first axis: social media:

The role that social media networks play in Arab society has evolved significantly over the last decade, and at the same time the number of users of these networks at the societal level has increased in all their categories, including government and private institutions. And individuals. News and electronic agencies, forums, blogs and websites have multiplied. Various social networks like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, WhatsApp etc. have given young people more freedom.

The Internet is an electronic means of communication with communication characteristics unique to social media. Because it integrates more than one means of

communication. Which makes young people quickly use it in their daily life (Asaad Nasser Al-Hussein, 2016).

Social media are websites, applications and electronic means that allow users to communicate with each other over the Internet by exchanging information, comments, messages, photos, etc., and each of them has characteristics and characteristics that make it different from others, but from all, distinguish agrees to achieve communication between people through the elimination of geographical and temporal boundaries, as well as restrictions on personal freedom. (Khaled Salah Mahmoud, 2020) As Ibtisam Muhammad Abdullah (2022) explained, the communication process itself is a process of interaction between two parties through a message, idea or experience through communication channels that fit the content of the communication goal.

Social media features:

Many studies have highlighted many of the features that social media have, such as the study of Mohamed Mohamed Abdel Moneim et al (2020) and Hassan Idris Smeili (2020), and those features are:

1. Interactivity and participation: This means that it offers users the opportunity to exchange opinions, ideas, information, news, images, comments, etc. It is freely accessible to use without restrictions and is an interactive process that characterizes websites.
2. Intangible continuous presence: through which opinions and ideas are exchanged between users indirectly or through direct viewing.
3. Clarity of identity: Some social media providers emphasize clarity of identity in their conditions for accepting the creation of a user account through the requirement to register with real personal data to ensure that the user knows the identity of the person , with whom he speaks before approving the friend request, and if the request is accepted, the process of interaction between them begins, and in doing so, the social network Facebook confirms in its usage guidelines the following principles:

- Providing highly reliable information.
- Registration is carried out using the real name used in everyday life.
- Create an account for an individual only and use it for personal purposes.
- Do not share private passwords, do not give others access to the private account, and do not transfer the account to other people without obtaining permission from the site administration.

4. Strengthening social cohesion and cohesion:

through the exchange of knowledge and culture as well as the exchange of congratulations, blessings and condolences between users.

Advantages and disadvantages of social media:

Many studies suggest that social media in general has some positives and many negatives. The study by Khaled Salah Mahmoud (2020) and Abdul Hakim Abdullah Al-Sawafi (2015) points out some positive aspects of social media:

- Obtaining the opportunity for independence.
- Deepening the concept of participation and communication with others.
- Providing the opportunity for freedom of expression and exchange of opinions with others.
- Stimulate ideas and creativity by writing posts and articles.
- Providing learning opportunities.
- Development and use of skills.
- Like or dissatisfy with the opinions and contributions of others.
- Express sympathy and condolences in painful situations that others may spread.
- Providing opportunities to start projects and adopt goals.
- Providing opportunities to explore, get to know each other and share experiences.

In order to achieve these advantages without causing harm, bullying or other things that can be classified as disadvantages of these electronic means, Khaled Salah Mahmoud (2020) adds that it is necessary to have the necessary skills to use these Bypassing websites ensure that identity and privacy are preserved and no time is wasted and when using these websites.

The study by Salah Fadl Tawqa (2022) shows that the frequent use of technological means has many negative psychological and social effects on its users, including:

- Psychologically: experiencing psychological pressures, internal conflict, and illogical fears; psychological disorders include anxiety, insomnia, depression, thinking disorders, and mental disorders. These disorders can also cause a disorder in the ability to distinguish between reality and imagination and obsessive-compulsive disorder. which causes some behaviors and actions to occasionally be carried out involuntarily.
- Affected by a few organic illnesses.
- Academic performance and achievement are lacking.
- Socially: Self-estrangement, social isolation, dulling of emotions, loss of relationships already formed, incapacity to communicate, loss of existing relationships, and family failure, which is exemplified by dysfunctional family dynamics and persistent issues like divorce.

According to Mariana Verdoun Abzakh (2017), using social media can put a user at risk for the following:

- The ease with which individuals or security or non-security entities can penetrate.
- Abuse by terrorist and extremist groups and criminal organizations, whether they be individuals or establishments.
- Becoming falsely aware in order to use it against others or to further one's own political or personal agenda.
- Deceptive by endorsing concepts and values that are harmful to a person's character and society.

According to Ibtisam Muhammad Abdullah (2022), social media has a significant impact on how users shape their cultures through the ideas and information they are exposed to. It also has an economic impact because connecting to these websites forces companies to spend a lot of money on maintaining their communications services and using other related programs, some of which require subscriptions in order to access in their entirety.

According to the researcher, some people use social media to spread rumors quickly and to fanatically support particular opinions and ideas by taking advantage of teenage and young users. This leads to division and fragmentation among members of the same society which has an impact on society as a whole. The Arab peoples have experienced this over the past ten years, even prior to the Arab Spring events, whose consequences spread to all Arab nations, primarily Egypt and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Types of social media networks and websites:

Despite the abundance of social networking sites, Facebook, a public social network, YouTube for videos and clips, and WhatsApp are the most popular and widely used among young people. More recently, Instagram, Snapchat, and TikTok have joined the list of the most popular and widely used websites and applications. A quick overview of each of these apps and the standout features they provide can be found below.

Facebook: Facebook is the most popular and extensively used website out there. Out of those websites, it comes in first. It was started in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg, an American student at Harvard University. Initially, it was just a straightforward concept for student-to-student communication; later, he expanded to include communication between multiple universities; and at last, he started a project investment and entrepreneurship that spans global borders. Shakra, Ali Khalil (2014)

YouTube: one of the biggest social networking sites, YouTube, enables users to post videos for a fee or for free. Since its 2005 launch, the website has been used to evaluate the videos that have been posted there. Over 500 hours of visual content are published on it every minute, and for some people, it offers a means of income. In 2021, McFadden

WhatsApp: WhatsApp is a smartphone instant messaging app that works across multiple platforms. It permits voice and video calls, as well as the sending and receiving of voice and video messages in addition to messages. It was established in 2009, became a part of Facebook in 2014, and has more than two billion users across more than 180 countries.

Instagram: It was developed in less than eight weeks and debuted as a free photo-sharing app in October 2010. It enables users to snap pictures, alter them with digital filters, and then share them with other people. Facebook paid a billion dollars in cash to acquire it in less than two years. (Blystone, 2022)

Snapchat: It is regarded as one of the world's most popular social media apps. It was founded in 2011 by students at Stanford University, and as of right now, it has over 3 billion daily published photos and videos, with about 360 million monthly active users. (O'connell, 2020)

Tiktok: It is regarded as one of the most well-known social media platforms. It lets users to post 15-second videos with music and sound effects, which they can then share with other users. It stands out for its excellent quality, which, according to statistics, makes users addicted to it. The Chinese technology company ByteDance launched the app in 2016, and it receives close to a billion views every day. (D'souza, 2022)

The researcher thinks that even though the services offered by various social networking sites and applications are similar, and even though young people, adolescents, and even children use them extensively, there is still a lack of control over the digital content that is available on these platforms, either from the relevant authorities or from the families of these young people, which has made it easier for them to use in a variety of fields. For young people, teens, and kids who are exposed to them, the majority of these websites have turned into dangerous places. One of the most notable trends that certain organizations have started to adopt, either directly or indirectly, through some of their social media accounts, is exposing young people and teenagers to drugs and their various types and uses in an effort to raise awareness among them so they become accustomed to the idea of trying drugs and ultimately blind the awareness of Arab and Islamic societies in particular.

The second axis: the tendency toward drug abuse

Drug abuse is a serious worldwide issue that poses a genuine threat to the societies that are affected by it. This is because drug abuse has a profound effect on the social, economic, and human structures of societies; it destroys an individual's mental and physical well-being, takes away from awareness and consciousness, erodes their dignity, causes family dissolution, uproots their children, and results in poverty, bankruptcy, and the waste of their social dignity. As a result, the addicted person becomes a burden to their family and society rather than a productive and effective force for the advancement and benefit of their community.

Many perspectives see drug abuse and addiction as a pathological phenomenon that has affected both developed and developing countries throughout history, to the point where the severity of the problem varies depending on the society in question. It is thought to be caused by moral decay, a lack of will, an inability to adapt, and self-possession among other factors. However, it can be argued that the intricacy of comprehending the causes of addiction is matched by the intricacy of understanding the communication pathways in the addict's brain based on the kind of drug he uses, as well as the communication between him and the family and friends surrounding him, since the addict finds it difficult to communicate not only with them but also within them. Drug abuse is a phenomenon that impacts not only the individual abusing drugs but also those around him, as well as the needs of society for development and the safety of society and its members. The spread of addiction leads to an increase in the rate of violent crimes in society, which lead to murder, as it drives those who abuse it to commit various crimes intentionally and unintentionally. (Egunjobi, 2019)

Addiction is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) (1994) as the recurrent use of one or more psychoactive substances to the point where the user experiences periodic or chronic intoxication or numbness. The primary desire or compulsive need to use the drug and to get it by any means, the propensity to increase dosage in order to experience greater euphoria or, from the addict's perspective, a complete absence from reality, and a psychological and occasionally physical dependence on the effects of the drug or narcotic to the point where it practically eliminates all other activities and responsibilities are characteristics of the addict.

Lakhdar Maashou (2016) describes it as an individual's interaction with the drug resulting in a psychological and organic state, one of which is the emergence of an urgent desire to take the drug continuously or occasionally in order to experience the desired psychological and organic effects.

According to the researcher, addiction is defined procedurally as the use of a particular synthetic drug in large quantities to the point where the user is prompted to commit crimes and engage in unacceptable behaviors that could result in suicide, like the cases that served as the inspiration for this study.

Drugs, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), are defined as substances that have a psychological impact on the user and that, when used frequently or persistently, cause the user to become involuntarily addicted to the substance because he is unable to control his desire to stop using it.

According to the researcher, it is defined procedurally as substances that are artificially made from natural materials with the intention of changing them into substances that strongly affect a person's psychological state and are distinguished by the possibility of turning a person into an involuntary machine that is programmed to kill, for example.

Types of drugs:

According to Khaled Hamad Al-Muhannadi (2013), the Egyptian Popular Defense and Military Forces categorize the most well-known categories of narcotic substances as follows:

1. Natural narcotic substances: These are made entirely of natural plants, such as the coca plant (cocaine), the khat plant, the hemp plant (hashish), and the poppy plant (opium).

2. Semi-manufactured narcotic substances: These are substances made from natural materials that have been given a narcotic quality by the addition of certain chemicals. Examples of these substances include heroin (acetylmorphine), codeine (derived from the poppy plant), and morphine (derived from opium), among other drugs that are similar in composition and action to opium derivatives.

3. Fully synthetic narcotic substances: These are drugs that are entirely manufactured; they don't contain any natural ingredients. Examples of such substances include stimulants, analgesics, sedatives, hypnotics, analgesics, hallucinogenic drugs, and volatile solvents. Shabu is one of the stimulants; it is regarded as a totally synthetic vitamin. It goes by several names, including methamphetamine, crystal, ice, and crystal meth. It is regarded as one of the most harmful stimulants to the human mind and spirit because prolonged use can cause psychosis, brain damage, comas, blood clots, and an increased risk of contracting the AIDS virus for injectable users.

Furthermore, the General Administration for Drug Control in Kuwait states that long-term use of this drug can result in psychological disorders, hallucinations, unwarranted violence and aggression, and irrational behaviors that can trigger suicidal thoughts or thoughts of killing due to its effect on dopamine levels in the brain.

Shabu is one of the entirely synthetic narcotic substances. Dina Mahni Abdel Rahman (2022) defines it as a drug that was created using chemicals and has nothing to do with natural substances. The chemical used to create it was ephedrine, which has a strong psychological effect and is regarded as a nervous stimulant because it causes stimulation of the central nervous system. It is made as colorless, odorless crystals that resemble crystals. There are numerous names for it that are widely used in the Arab world, like (snow - ice - glass – Meth – Quartz).

Methamphetamine, also known by the names Ice, Crystal, Meth, and Speed, is a manufactured drug that first surfaced in 2009. According to Heba Abdel Hafeez (2021), this drug is also known by these names.

According to Khaled Al-Tawab (2021), Shabu is a medication made in a lab from a class of medications that significantly affect mental health, including vitamin A and phenethylamine. Shabu's bright white color is also added by a variety of stimulants, narcotic drugs, and chemical formulations. It is therefore one of the most dangerous and common narcotic substances, taking on the final form of broken crystals.

Effects resulting from the drug Shabu:

According to Dina Mohani Abdel Rahman (2022), the following are the main side effects of using Shabu, along with their corresponding symptoms:

1. It leads to insanity, delusions, and hallucinations.
2. Not using Shabu results in aggressive behavior that is violent to the point of extremes and can result in murder and destruction.
3. An elevated heart rate and blood pressure.
4. High level of blood glucose.
5. Long-term Shabu addiction has been linked to a number of psychological disorders, including memory loss, paranoia, and extreme anxiety.
6. Strokes and liver and lung destruction.

First: Its effect on the brain: Shabu causes rapid heartbeat, elevated body temperature, decreased appetite, increased alertness and attention, as well as altered consciousness and delusions. These effects have a major impact on the human brain. Long-term effects could also result in immune, epidemic, and hepatic virus infections.

Second: Its effect on behavior: In addition to causing extreme weight loss, sleep issues, extreme anxiety, violent behavior, extreme itching, tooth erosion, hallucinations, and extreme paranoia, it also makes people more aggressive.

Addiction characteristics:

Numerous studies concur on the features of addiction, with the user exhibiting the following symptoms as noted by Hamza Abdel-Muttalib Al-Maayta et al. (2017), Lakhdar Maasho (2016), and Khaled Hamad Al-Muhannadi (2013):

- The overwhelming need to keep taking the narcotic drug and to keep upping the dosage.
- Making an effort to obtain the narcotic substance by any means, regardless of the method or consequences.
- Always considering the need to take the narcotic substance and how to get it.
- A spare supply of anesthetic should always be kept on hand.
- Spending a lot of money on drugs and, when that money runs out, attempting to get money somehow.
- Acclimating to the narcotic substance and developing a physical and psychological dependence on its effects, since the body depends on the narcotic substance's effect to carry out its physiological functions.

- The inability to tolerate the negative effects of trying to stop using drugs, such as excruciating physical and mental suffering, which makes it impossible to stop using drugs.
- The abuser's behavior shifts from being driven to experiment to becoming an obsessive compulsive behavior from which he is unable to break free.
- Not meeting any commitments or responsibilities; lessening social or recreational activity participation.
- Using the drug habitually in spite of knowledge of the potential negative effects on one's life, with the belief that one can stop using it whenever one wants to.
- Taking part in improper activities, like stealing and violence, in order to get money for the provision of drugs.
- Engaging in risky conduct when under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- The inability to successfully stop using the drug.

Causes of drug addiction: Research, such as that conducted by Dhafer Salah (2016), Hamza Abdel Muttalib Al-Maayta et al. (2017), and Lakhdar Maasho (2016), shows that there are a number of factors that contribute to an individual's development of an addiction. These factors are categorized as psychological, political, economic, social, and cultural factors and are as follows:

First: Psychological factors: Since it is human nature to seek happiness and pleasure and to avoid problems, troubles, and worries as much as possible, the individual's internal motivations for drug use—whether consistent or sporadic depending on events or circumstances—are taken into account. However, the complexity of modern life, scientific advancements, economic disparities, and the spread of poverty, ignorance, and backwardness, the material needs that people have and the emergence of different needs can sometimes push people to choose the quickest and easiest route. These people want to escape from the harsh reality of their situation and find solace in their own fantasies, delusions, and pleasures that they can't find elsewhere, which is why they turn to drugs to help them escape. and his contentment.

Second: Political factors: These are exemplified by the unfavorable political environments found in many nations, particularly in developing nations. which contributes to the spread of drugs, particularly in light of the lowered cultural and health norms and the rising unemployment rate.

Third: Economic factors: Economic factors are a major contributor to the global drug problem because many nations grow and manufacture different kinds of drugs for financial gain, which is then sold and exported to other nations for medical use. In addition, they are smuggled and sold for outrageous prices on the black market, and the abuse is brought on by In addition to high prices, low worker wages, worker expulsion due to increased reliance on technology, and the financial and technological weakness of

governments, which makes it harder for these governments to combat gangs, drugs also cause other problems like poverty and unemployment in society, particularly among young people which results in its societal encroachment.

Fourth: Social factors: Humans are social creatures by nature, and they cannot bear to live alone. So! His family environment is the first thing that shapes and directs his social behavior because his social environment plays a significant role in shaping his personality and determining how he behaves in the future. Growing up in a happy family helps a person develop together, away from complexes, different deviations, and anomalies. However, just as the lack of a religious motivation, the presence of bad friends, and the love of curiosity and the curiosity in trying unfamiliar things unconsciously lead to falling into the abyss and death, so too will growing up in an environment marred by cruelty, violence, and family disputes, or in a family where the father or mother uses drugs, will inevitably lead to the person becoming deviant when he grows up and he will not be able to adapt to his society.

Fifth: Cultural factors: It is symbolized by the emergence of non-Western cultures, as evidenced by the multitude of cultures young people and teenagers are exposed to through digital content they consume on the Internet and television. This content includes unsupervised digital content, dramas, and films. The tendency among young people to use drugs, smoke cigarettes, and drink alcohol as a symbol of youth and civilization, to avoid social and familial issues, or to get the attention of girls, young people also have a great deal of free time and few places to engage in activities like sports clubs that offer energy-release programs. Consequently, their effort and creativity are wasted, which results in their loss. Consequently, they are urged to hang out with friends who either use drugs or are inclined to try them.

Effects of drug abuse: The spread of drug addiction, such as that caused by heroin, opium, Astrax, and Shabu, is thought to be one of the most dangerous effects of drug abuse on society. Many studies, including those conducted by Lakhdar Maasho (2016), Dhafer Salah (2016), Hamza Abdel Muttalib Al-Maaytah and others (2017), have indicated that drug addiction leaves a number of effects, including the following

Psychological effects: They manifest as a severe effect on the abuser's nervous system, causing him to fluctuate between feelings of happiness, distress, or rage. He may also experience extreme emotional reaction slowness, which hinders his ability to succeed socially and professionally because he loses his job and position quickly for not taking responsibility. In addition, the addict loses his will over time and develops cognitive paralysis and incapacity. He gets irritable and irritable.

Family and social effects: They are characterized by a lack of responsibility and a weak sense of belonging to the family, which causes family disintegration and the divorce, abandonment, and homelessness of children that follow. They also teach children inappropriate behaviors like lying, stealing, and fraud.

Economic effects: include effects on the nation's production where the user ends up living, a decline in development programs as a result of society's declining productive efficiency brought on by the rise in users, particularly among those of productive age, and effects on the body's capabilities, energy, and activity levels as well as the resulting lethargy, laziness, and indifference.

In addition to the reduction in the amount of money brought in by the state budget to combat drugs or build facilities for the care and treatment of drug addicts, which instead of being allocated to production and service initiatives that benefit society as a whole, has resulted in a decline in the level of national income. Al-Maayta, Hamza Abdel Muttalib et al. (2017)

According to Dhafer Salah (2016), drug addiction increases behavioral deviations, which has a definite detrimental impact on society's internal security. Because of how the drug affects the user, it invariably leads to a rise in murders, degrading symptoms, and prostitution as a means of obtaining funds to purchase drugs.

According to the researcher, abuse is not what causes crime per se; rather, crime is what triggers abuse and forces the victim to turn to drugs as an escape from reality. In addition, drug manufacturing, smuggling, and promotion gangs, as well as drug users who commit crimes to earn enough cash for drugs, contribute to the instability of social security. Therefore, drug abuse and criminality are essentially seen as products of the social, cultural, and economic psychological makeup of the individual.

Ways to prevent addiction:

In order to stop drugs from spreading and being abused in society, it is necessary to increase public awareness of the risks associated with drugs, as well as the ways in which they are promoted, treated, and controlled. This can be done by organizing cultural events, seminars, radio and television shows, and other media in an approachable, clear, and appealing manner; additionally, young people and adolescents should be kept occupied by employment opportunities, forms of entertainment, and other activities; and finally, laws and regulations that toughen the penalties for those who traffic in, smuggle, distribute, or use drugs in order to deter those who might otherwise be tempted to commit these crimes, as well as the need for international and regional cooperation in the field of combating drugs in all its aspects. (Khaled Hamad Al-Muhannadi, 2013)

Both Saudi Arabia and Egypt have a strong interest in stopping the spread of drugs through awareness campaigns and other initiatives. Egypt's contribution to drug prevention is demonstrated by a few of the campaigns and programs it has launched in recent years, to which Medhat Muhammad Abu Al-Nasr (2016) alludes. These include:

1. Founded in 1991, the Fund for Combating and Treating Addiction and Abuse is in charge of drug and alcohol abuse prevention initiatives as well as the provision of free treatment and rehabilitation services for addicts in collaboration with a few pertinent partners.

2. The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Population, and the National Finance Fund for Youth Care collaborated to launch the Choose Your Life campaign in 2010. It's a broad national initiative to warn youth about the risks associated with drug use.
3. The civil society organization Egyptian General Society for the Prevention of Intoxicants and Combating Drugs was established in 1905, reincorporated in 1967, and granted legal status again in 2000. With branches throughout a few governorates, it works to create institutions and sanatoriums for the treatment of drug addicts and their families as well as to offer therapeutic and preventive services.

As noted by Medhat Muhammad Abu Al-Nasr (2016), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia plays a significant role in drug prevention, which is demonstrated by the following:

1. Drug abuse prevention programs, which are comprehensive initiatives aimed at raising people's knowledge of the fundamentals of safeguarding them against drug abuse by refuting misconceptions about drugs, their types, dangers, and the severity of the consequences arising from their abuse.

2. Family programs that aim to strengthen and unite families; these programs teach parents practical skills through media, seminars, talks, and other events; among other things, they teach parents the following:

- The supervision and control of children and adolescents by their parents.
- Use techniques of praise for reasonable and appropriate behavior.
- The capacity to discuss drugs, drug abuse, and psychoactive substances as a family.

3. School programs are proactive in identifying potential risk factors because they are created to address children's and adolescents' propensity for drug use during their formative years.

4. Community programs that cater to the general public and concentrate on particular life stages and transitions, like changing environments, are examples of programs that fall into this category.

The above makes clear the efforts made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt to stop the spread of this scourge in Saudi and Egyptian society. These efforts include family education programs, awareness campaigns, school initiatives, and executive programs that teach children, adolescents, and youth about the risks associated with drug and alcohol use as well as the value of parental supervision and how to handle their children in similar circumstances.

Second: Theories that explain the study: Social scientists generally agree that social theories are important in social research. The symbolic interactionist theory, the constructivist-functional theory, and the social learning theory are some of the most significant scientific theories that explain the issue of drug abuse.

The theory of symbolic interactionism:

The process of interaction between meanings and minds is discussed in the theory. It is a characteristic of human society that is dependent on how people interact with one another in their daily lives. This implies that both he and other people have numerous roles in each other's lives. The person acts through symbolic interaction as a result of being influenced and influenced by various social situations, with the goal of organizing their social life and finding solutions to their problems. (Mohamed Abdel Karim Al-Hourani, 2008)

A person picks up a lot of symbols and meanings for other people through their upbringing, way of thinking, and the cultural norms of the community. As such, the exchange of shared symbols among members of a society and its culture facilitates interaction, communication, and role-playing. The world in which man lives is made up of symbols that get increasingly complicated over time. (Talaat Ibrahim Lotfy and Kamal Abdel Hamid Al-Zayat, 2009)

Since humans are sentient beings with the capacity for conscious thought, the symbolic interactionist theory is predicated on the idea that each individual should be treated as a member of the group or society, with awareness that shapes his thoughts and perceptions about it. If an individual is forced to engage in behavior that he finds objectionable, he has the capacity and will to resist, protest, and complain, and he may even rebel or revolt from time to time.

According to this theory, drug abuse can be explained by a person's interactions with other people and society, which can lead to a variety of undesirable behaviors, drug abuse being just one of them. People frequently pick them up from interacting with drug-using members of society, since drug abuse is a behavior that is picked up through incorrect parenting techniques, imitation, and envy of other people's lives.

Due to the extensive digital transformation that has occurred in all spheres of modern life, the widespread use of social networking sites, and the widespread sharing of lives, behaviors, and thoughts online, every child, adolescent, and young man now has the ability to learn how to use drugs by imitation or in an effort to keep up with friends and others.

Constructivist functional theory:

One of the most significant current sociological trends is the structural-functional theory. It suggests that society is a system made up of various components that are connected to one another by mutual reliance and consensus regarding social norms and values. Any modification made to one of those components will have an impact on the remaining components. (Talaat Ibrahim Lotfy and Kamal Abdel Hamid Al-Zayat, 2009)

People engage in a variety of activities that involve exchanging relationships with one another. These relationships must be maintained through the existence of other partial activities that are intended to preserve the social whole, which is the structure made up of

parts and social systems that are cohesive, integrated, and consistent due to the various social roles and relationships that go into its formation and are decided by individuals and groups, as well as the relationships that result from those relationships according to the social roles that each individual has been assigned. (Mohamed Abdel Karim Al-Hourani, 2008)

The fact that social disintegration in society's organizational structure can have a major effect on an individual's behavior indicates how relevant this theory is to current research. This view holds that the family and society's organizational structures constantly work to promote positive behaviors and discourage bad ones, like drug abuse, which ruins society.

Social Learning Theory:

Because social learning theory is based on the concepts of imitation and observation, Hawkins (1992) contends that it offers one of the most significant explanations for drug abuse. Many psychological phenomena are explained by this theory because its proponents hold that people are capable of handling He has excellent cognitive ability with people and situations, which enables him to picture, assess, and predict situations.

Research indicates that adolescents with mild drug use tend to increase their dosage after witnessing the distinctive pattern of heavy use. This is because drug use behavior is heavily influenced by personal norms, particularly in college settings. (Farida Gumaz, 2009)

Third:

Previous studies studies on social networking:

In order to achieve its goals, Yasser Eid Shehata (2021) used a descriptive approach in her study, "The Impact of Social Media Networks on Intellectual Deviation among Youth," which sought to determine the reasons behind young people's use of social networking sites as well as the effects of such use on intellectual deviation among university youth. The study's findings indicated that social networking site use plays a significant role in young people's intellectual deviance.

Ali Jaber Al-Qahtani (2018) carried out a second study titled "The Role of Social Media in Drug Promotion," which sought to define the role of social media in drug promotion as well as strategies for taking advantage of those platforms. The researcher employed a questionnaire form as a tool for studying in order to meet the study's objective. A random selection of 289 participants was made from the 800 total participants in the study population. To analyze the data, a descriptive survey method was applied. The study produced a number of findings, the most significant of which being that drug promotion on social media rises as technology develops, and that creating fictitious accounts on social networking sites or providing temptations for drugs as a quick fix are the most crucial ways to use these platforms to promote drugs. In order to prevent people from creating phony social media profiles, the study suggested creating social media security

and verification systems. drawing on experiences from around the world to find innovative strategies for combating drug promotion, stopping or slowing its spread, and limiting the amount of time that kids and teenagers spend on social media apps like Snapchat and WhatsApp when they're not under parental supervision.

The purpose of a different study by Saleh Al-Iraqi (2017), titled "Exposure of Egyptian university youth to websites concerned with drug issues and its relationship to their awareness of the dangers of digital drug addiction within the framework of applying the theory of third-person influence," was to determine the degree of drug-related awareness among Egyptian university youth both generally and specifically with digital ones. Based on a sample of forty university-age youth, the study sought to determine how frequently these young people browsed websites related to drugs and digital drugs, as well as how much information they knew about these substances, how widely they were used, and how aware they were of the risks involved. According to the findings, 82% of Egyptian youth visit websites that promote drugs for fun or to pass the time when they have no religious obligations, and 75% of those who visit the websites think it will negatively affect them.

In order to determine the ways that content and what is viewed and published on social networking sites affect university youth and how this contributes to the spread of negative behaviors among university youth, Dagbouj Walid (2017) conducted a study titled "The use of social networking sites and their relationship to deviant behavior among university students." In order to accomplish its goals, the study used a questionnaire tool to gather data and information from a sample of fifty university youth. It then applied the descriptive, historical, and quantitative approaches. The findings demonstrated a statistically significant relationship between the use of social networking sites by college students and the growth of deviant behavior among them on campus.

The goal of Nayir Saad Al-Marwani's (2016) study, "Addiction to Social Networking Sites among Male and Female Students in Adolescence," was to identify the distinctions between male and female students in the adolescent stage of Internet addiction. According to the study, men are more likely than women to become addicted, and they use social media for extended periods of time. The study's findings helped to clarify some of the negative consequences of social networking sites. While these sites have had a significant positive impact on society and offer numerous advantages, their censorship must still be respected. This result was interpreted in the context of earlier research, which found a direct link between social networking site addiction and the emergence of psychological disorders like aggression, depression, social isolation, and drug addiction. As a result, the study suggested that social networking sites should only be used rationally to accomplish clear, defined goals. It also suggested that parental and family control should be activated and that kids should be guided toward making the best use of these sites. Modern technology also allows for the monitoring of forbidden and harmful websites, preventing users from accessing them, in addition to laws and regulations governing it.

Studies that dealt with drugs:

The goal of a different study by Hamad Muhammad Al-Munaie and Muhammad Abdul-Moeen Al-Qarni (2019) titled "Family Problems and the Phenomenon of Drug Addiction" was to pinpoint the family issues that addicts face and that ultimately lead to their drug addiction. This study also aimed to determine the factors that influence addicts and impede their progress toward drug addiction treatment. The study employed a qualitative research design in order to meet its goals. Information and data were gathered from a random sample of twenty drug addicts who were housed at Irada (Hope) Hospital using an interview form tool. The results demonstrated the numerous barriers that drug addicts face and that keep them from seeking treatment at Al Amal Hospital.

Medhat Muhammad Abu Al-Nasr (2016) conducted a study titled "Preventing youth from the problem of drug abuse and addiction, successful foreign and Arab experiences" with the aim of shedding light on some successful Arab and foreign experiences in the field of preventing youth from drug abuse. The researcher used the descriptive approach to achieve the study's objectives, and he reviewed the experiences of Arab countries like Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt, as well as observations and lessons learned from these experiences to take lessons and exchange experiences. The study's conclusion included several takeaways that should be considered when creating initiatives to stop drug use in general and in Arab nations specifically.

Researchers Yasser Abdullah (2016) conducted a study titled "The Security Dimension of Drugs: The Role of Social Media Networks in Creating Awareness Among Palestinian Youth of the Dangers of Drug Addiction" in an effort to better understand the phenomenon of drug abuse and the detrimental effects it has on Palestinian society, particularly on youth and children. These effects include poor security projection, family dissolution, violence and crime, the loss of young people, and other unfavorable phenomena stemming from the drug addiction phenomenon. The study's conclusions led to a number of recommendations, the most significant of which was the need for police awareness departments to be activated, along with media and social networking sites. It also suggested that police roles be strengthened by regularly displaying awareness bulletins and other forms of communication to inform the public about the risks associated with drugs and the procedures for early drug abuser detection.

Another study by **Abu Saree Ahmed Abdel Rahman (2010)** was titled "Using the Internet in Drug Abuse - Digital Drugs." The goal of the study was to determine how Internet networks, which offer services like e-mail, e-commerce, and chats that make drugs easier to obtain, contribute to drug promotion.

The study aimed to find out neurologists' thoughts on the risks associated with digital drugs and described how to use them online. The study found that in an effort to fight addiction, American schools have banned IPOD device entry into buildings due to the alarming proliferation of digital drugs. According to the study, Algeria is the Arab nation where digital drugs are most common.

Study methodology and procedures

The study's methodology, hypotheses, my community, the two study samples, the two study tools, the sources of data collection, and the statistical methods used in it are all covered in detail in the study's approach and procedures, which also analyze the two questionnaire forms by learning about the characteristics of the two study samples, analyzing the study's themes, and testing its hypotheses in order to meet the study's objectives and produce findings and recommendations that will aid future research on the subject.

- **Research methodology**

In order to answer the research questions and accomplish its goals, the study employs the following methods: the descriptive method, which involves identifying the study's variables; the survey method, which involves keeping track of various experiences related to the experiences of one of the two study samples because it is appropriate for the topic under investigation; the method of collecting and analyzing data; and the analytical method, which focuses on analyzing the data obtained by using its primary sources in two questionnaires created specifically for this purpose and employing statistical methods and methods.

- **Research sample**

The research community is made up of two groups: individuals in recovery from addiction and staff members of Al-Amal Hospital for Addiction Treatment. The former is made up of adolescents and young people from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Because it is challenging to conduct an exhaustive inventory of every single person in the two study communities, In order to gather data for the study, the field study employed the sampling method. The random sampling method was used by posting links to the questionnaires on all social networking sites for the sample of teenagers and young adults and through employee communication channels at Al Amal Hospital for Addiction Treatment for the sample of staff members. The number of participants in the study who completed the questionnaire form included (529) individuals in the category of adolescents and young adults, while 424 individuals were included in the category of workers at Al-Amal Hospital for Addiction Treatment.

Table (1): Distribution of the study sample of adolescents and young adults in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt and those recovering from addiction at Al Amal Hospital according to their characteristics

Property	Property	Property	Property
Gender	Male	295	55.8
	female	234	44.2
Age	12 - 16	101	19.1
	17 - 19	143	27.1
	20 - 25	169	31.9
	Older than 25	116	21.9

Educational level	Intermediate stage	94	17.8
	High school	135	25.5
	Average Institute	76	14.4
	University stage	155	29.3
	nothing	69	13.0
Source of income	Work	95	18.0
	Expense from my family	214	40.5
	work, and my father helps me	220	41.6
Father's occupation	worker	79	14.9
	employee	173	32.7
	employer	106	20.0
	merchant	94	17.8
	does not work	77	14.6
Mather's occupation	worker	46	8.7
	employee	226	42.7
	employer	61	11.5
	merchant	53	10.0
	housewife	143	27.0
Monthly income	Less than 500 pounds/riyals	47	8.9
	501 - 1000 pounds / riyals	206	38.9
	1001 - 2000 pounds / riyals	164	31.0
	More than 2000 pounds/riyals	112	21.2
Nationality	Egyptian	299	56.5
	Saudi	230	43.5

Table (2): Distribution of the study sample of workers at Al Amal Hospital according to their characteristics

Property	Property	Property	Property
Gender	Male	296	69.8
	female	128	30.2
Job	Social worker	47	11.1
	Psychologist	63	14.9
	nursing	199	46.9
		115	27.1
Qualification	Master and higher	107	25.2
	Bachelor's	114	26.9
	nursing Institute	166	39.2
	Intermediate education	37	8.7

- **Search tools**

After reviewing earlier research and literature on the subject, the researcher constructed two questionnaire forms, their main axes, and the paragraphs they contained. These forms were used as tools for the field study to gather data from the two study communities. The questionnaire, which had five sections, was intended for teenagers and young adults in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt as well as those in Al Amal Hospital undergoing addiction treatment. The first section asked for demographic information about the study sample participants, such as gender, age, educational level, source of income, father's occupation, mother's occupation, and monthly income. In contrast, the second section contained 10 phrases that dealt with the themes of Internet addiction and accepting the idea of drug use. 10 phrases pertaining to the topic of young people's experiences following celebrities on social networking sites were included in the third section. The fourth section contained 12 statements that discussed the relationship between youth drug use and the axis of family cohesion. Regarding the fifth section, it contained twelve statements about the drug Shabu and the attitudes of young people toward it.

The questionnaire, which was sent to Al-Amal Hospital employees, was divided into four sections. The first asked questions about gender, occupation, and educational background of study sample participants. The second section contained 12 statements about the impact of abuse on a user's behavior during the course of their recovery. Ten statements on the subject of what factors contribute to the rise in drug abuse among youth were included in the third section. The topic of health, social, and psychological services offered at the hospital was covered in 12 statements in the fourth section.

The study relied on a five-point Likert scale (completely agree, agree, neutral, disagree, completely disagree) in answering the questions of the study topics.

Completely agree	agree	neutral	not agree	Completely disagree
5 points	4 points	3 points	2 points	1 points

The study divided the direction of the study sample's members' agreement on the statements of the study's themes into levels as follows:

Table (3): Levels of agreement of the study sample on the statements of the study tool

Level	Degree
Low	From (1 -2.333)
Medium	From (2.334- 3.666)
High	From (3.667- 5.000)

The study employed the Alpha-Cornbach coefficient to compute the study tool's reliability and the Pearson correlation coefficient to ascertain the tool's validity and degree of internal consistency.

Psychometric efficiency of tools

- **Validity of the study tools:**

The current study relied on the following methods to calculate the validity of questionnaires:

- Sincerity of the content or the arbitrators' honesty:** The researcher gave the questionnaires in their original form to a number of arbitrators to ask about their approval of the questionnaires' axes and to learn about their observations and opinions regarding the suitability of the phrases to the study's axes and subject, the degree of linguistic soundness and clarity of the phrase phrasing, and the addition, modification, and deletion of phrases from their perspective. The arbitrators' agreement rate on the statements reached on the questionnaires was 93%, which led to a redesign of the two questionnaires in their final form.
- Internal consistency validity (also known as content validity):** To ascertain the level of internal consistency of the two study tools, the Pearson correlation coefficients between each statement and the total statement score for the axis to which the statement belongs were calculated. This was done by distributing the study tool for adolescents and young adults to a random sample of thirty adolescents and young adults in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt who were recovering from addiction in Al Amal Hospital, as well as by distributing the study tool for hospital workers to a random sample of thirty hospital employees. Research demonstrates that using internal consistency was a legitimate way to make sure the validity of the tools, such as the study of (Attiya Laoun and Sabah Ayesh, 2016) and (Fadil Delio, 2014), and the results were as follows:

- A questionnaire form for adolescents and young adults in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt and those recovering from addiction at Al Amal Hospital

Table (4): Correlation coefficients for questionnaire statements for adolescents and young adults in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt and those recovering from addiction at Al Amal Hospital

The first axis: Internet addiction and acceptance of the idea of drug use			The second axis: The impact of imitating social media celebrities on young people			The third axis: family cohesion and young people's tendency to abuse drugs		
Paragra ph	Correlati on coefficient	Statistical significance	Paragra ph	Correlati on coefficient	Statistical significance	Paragra ph	Correlati on coefficient	Statistical significance
1	0.818**	0.000	1	0.893**	0.000	1	0.802**	0.000
2	0.701**	0.000	2	0.802**	0.000	2	0.622**	0.000
3	0.841**	0.000	3	0.862**	0.000	3	0.731**	0.000
4	0.901**	0.000	4	0.914**	0.000	4	0.687**	0.000
5	0.896**	0.000	5	0.914**	0.000	5	0.824**	0.000
6	0.853**	0.000	6	0.702**	0.000	6	0.794**	0.000
7	0.774**	0.000	7	0.830**	0.000	7	0.561**	0.000
8	0.737**	0.000	8	0.643**	0.000	8	0.862**	0.000

9	0.885**	0.000	9	0.832**	0.000	9	0.860**	0.000
10	0.864**	0.000	10	0.875**	0.000	10	0.830**	0.000
-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	11	0.618**	0.000
-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	12	0.622**	0.000
The fourth axis: Shabu drug and young people's attitudes towards it								
Paragra ph	Correlati on coefficie nts	Statistical significan ce	Paragra ph	Correlati on coefficie nts	Statistical significan ce	Paragra ph	Correlati on coefficie nts	Statistical significan ce
1	0.774**	0.000	5	0.858**	0.000	9	0.850**	0.000
2	0.705**	0.000	6	0.896**	0.000	10	0.620**	0.000
3	0.858**	0.000	7	0.865**	0.000	11	0.885**	0.000
4	0.822**	0.000	8	0.868**	0.000	12	0.849**	0.000

- Questionnaire form for employees at Al Amal Hospital for Addiction Treatment Table

(5): Correlation coefficients for the questionnaire statements of employees at Al Amal Hospital for Addiction Treatment

The first axis: How abuse affected the abuser's behavior during the course of their recovery			The second axis: The causes of the rise in drug usage among adolescents			The third axis: health, social and psychological services provided at the hospital		
Paragra ph	Correlati on coefficie nts	Statistical significan ce	Paragra ph	Correlati on coefficie nts	Statistical significan ce	Paragra ph	Correlati on coefficie nts	Statistical significan ce
1	0.784**	0.000	1	0.603**	0.000	1	0.875**	0.000
2	0.688**	0.000	2	0.574**	0.000	2	0.848**	0.000
3	0.630**	0.000	3	0.794**	0.000	3	0.791**	0.000
4	0.633**	0.000	4	0.841**	0.000	4	0.627**	0.000
5	0.627**	0.000	5	0.755**	0.000	5	0.851**	0.000
6	0.784**	0.000	6	0.727**	0.000	6	0.875**	0.000
7	0.688**	0.000	7	0.748**	0.000	7	0.561**	0.000
8	0.570**	0.000	8	0.794**	0.000	8	0.441**	0.000
9	0.485**	0.000	9	0.841**	0.000	9	0.410**	0.000
10	0.582**	0.000	10	0.590**	0.000	10	0.851**	0.000
11	0.747**	0.000	----	-----	-----	11	0.875**	0.000
12	0.633**	0.000	----	-----	-----	12	0.848**	0.000

From the above, it is evident that every correlation coefficient for every question on both study tools was statistically significant at a significance level of 0.01; this indicates that the two tools are valid and have internal consistency for accomplishing the study's objectives.

- **Stability of the study tool:**

The effectiveness of using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient to ensure the stability of the study tool is confirmed by Polit & Beck (2018), who state that the value of the reliability coefficient Alpha is greater than 0.7 for both of the study tools. Specifically, it reached 0.983 for the study tool intended for adolescents, young adults, and those recovering from addiction, and 0.963 for the study tool intended for workers at Al-Amal Hospital. These results validate the validity and correlation of the statements made in the two study tools, as well as the high level of reliability of the two tools utilized in the study.

- **Statistical methods used in the study**

The researcher used SPSS statistical software to analyze the study data using a set of statistical methods as follows:

- Pearson correlation coefficients to identify the correlation between study variables.
- Ratios and frequencies to describe the characteristics of the study sample.
- The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and relative weight calculation to describe the level of response of study sample members to the study tool statements.
- A simple regression equation to identify the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
- T test to identify differences between men and women in the level of response to the statements of the study tool.

- **Descriptive statistics:**

It includes calculating arithmetic means, standard deviations and the relative weight of the axes of the two study tools.

First: Analysis of the questionnaire for adolescents and young adults in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt and those recovering from addiction at Al Amal Hospital.

The first axis: Internet addiction and acceptance of the idea of drug use.

Table (6): Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, ranking and level of agreement for the statements of Internet addiction and acceptance of the idea of drug use

Axis statements	Arithmetic average	standard deviation	Relative weight	Ranking	Approval level
I use social media for long hours.	3.667	0.738	0.733	4	high
I would like advertisements to run automatically without	3.654	0.778	0.731	5	middle

my having to choose the content.					
Videos with people smoking and using drugs thrill me.	3.550	0.737	0.710	8	middle
I use chat rooms to spend a lot of time with my friends.	3.560	0.767	0.712	7	middle
I have a strong curiosity about how drugs impact the brain.	3.535	0.832	0.707	10	middle
My friends on social media are either drug users or are on the lookout for users.	3.563	0.769	0.713	3	middle
I send my friends pictures and information about drugs.	3.544	0.695	0.709	9	middle
I'm excited by scenes of exotic people smoking cigarettes and teaching people how to smoke.	3.733	0.648	0.747	1	high
Guys who smoke tend to attract girls.	3.690	0.698	0.738	2	high
Ads featuring smoking girls pique my interest.	3.671	0.703	0.734	3	high

Statements about Internet addiction and acceptance of the idea of drug abuse were ranked in terms of the degree of relative importance (the value of the greatest relative weight) from the point of view of the study sample. It turned out that the phrase (I am excited about scenes of smoking strange cigarettes and teaching smoking) is the most important phrase with a value of 0.747 and a high degree of agreement, while the phrase (I am curious and curious about drugs and how they affect to the brain) was the least important phrase with a value of 0.707 and a moderate degree of agreement. When studying the sentences, the axis showed that four statements reached a high level of agreement and six statements reached a medium level of agreement. Which shows the presence of an average level of Internet addiction and acceptance of the idea of drug use among the members of the study sample, since the arithmetic mean value of the statements of the Internet addiction and acceptance of the idea axis of drug consumption was 3,617, with a standard deviation of 0.736, which answers the first subquestion of the study" To what

extent is the trend of young people towards drugs linked to social media promotion of them?

The second axis: The impact of imitating social media celebrities on young people

Table (7): Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, ranking, and level of agreement with statements about the impact of following celebrities on social networking sites on young people

Axis statements	Arithmetic average	standard deviation	Relative weight	Ranking	Approval level
I am interested in following social media stars.	3.605	0.731	0.721	6	middle
I imitate some famous stars in their clothing and speech.	3.599	0.765	0.720	7	middle
Social media stars impress me when they smoke strange cigarettes.	3.629	0.758	0.726	4	middle
I am attracted to pages of foreign celebrities.	3.622	0.754	0.724	5	middle
I follow famous women's content on Facebook.	3.641	0.725	0.728	3	middle
I follow famous men's content on Facebook.	3.531	0.872	0.706	10	middle
Constantly following the lives of celebrities affects my life in general.	3.667	0.738	0.733	1	high
The best movies and series with gangsters and drug abuse scenes.	3.654	0.778	0.731	2	middle
I strive to be a blogger and become famous.	3.550	0.737	0.710	9	middle
I'm sharing my favorite star's smoking methods with my friends so we can try them.	3.560	0.767	0.712	8	middle

The sentences on the axis of the impact of imitating social media celebrities on young people were ordered in terms of the degree of relative importance (the value of the greatest relative weight) from the point of view of the study sample. The phrase (continuously following the lives of celebrities affects my life in general) was found to be

the most important phrase with a value of 0.733 and a High approval rating, while the phrase (I follow the content of famous men on Facebook) was the least important phrase with a value of 0.706 and a moderate degree of approval. When studying the sentences in the axis of the impact of following celebrities on social networking sites on young people, it was found that one sentence reached the high level of approval and nine sentences reached the high level of intermediate approval; Which shows the existence of a moderate level of the impact of following the example of social media celebrities on young people among the members of the study sample, as the arithmetic mean value of the sentences on the axis of the impact of following social media celebrities in young people. people was 3.606, with a standard deviation of 0.763. **This answers the second sub-question of the study: “Do social media celebrities influence the relationship between social media’s promotion of the idea of drug use and the tendency toward drug use?”**

The third axis: family cohesion and young people’s tendency to abuse drugs

Table (8): Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, ranking, and level of agreement for the statements of family cohesion and youth’s tendency to use drugs

Axis statements	Arithmetic average	standard deviation	Relative weight	Ranking	Approval level
I fell a big gap between me and my dad	3.535	0.832	0.707	8	middle
My father left when I was young / my father died / my parents are separated.	3.862	0.617	0.772	1	high
I don't feel like anyone understands me.	3.282	1.221	0.656	10	middle
My mother smokes with her friends.	3.611	0.785	0.722	5	middle
My father doesn't mind me smoking.	3.212	1.130	0.642	11	middle
I smoke in the same manner as my father.	3.348	1.089	0.670	9	middle
The majority of my days are spent outside, though occasionally I stay with friends.	3.794	0.737	0.759	3	high
My parents are so yelling and fighting all	3.595	0.823	0.719	6	middle

the time that I can't handle them.					
My brother smokes drugs and told me not to tell anyone.	3.673	0.769	0.735	4	high
Most of my drug addict friends have problems with their families.	3.548	0.871	0.710	7	middle
I prefer to sit in my room most of the time.	3.837	0.654	0.767	2	high
I'm thinking of leaving home and living alone.	3.862	0.617	0.772	1	high

The sentences from the axis of family cohesion and tendency of young people to use drugs were ordered according to the degree of relative importance (higher value of relative weight) from the point of view of the study sample. The two sentences (I am thinking about leaving home and living alone, and my father left when I was young / my father died / my parents are separated) were found to be the most important sentences with a value of 0.772 and a high degree agree, while the phrase (My father doesn't care that I smoke) was the least important phrase with a value of 0.642 and a moderate degree of agreement. When studying the sentences on the axis of family cohesion and tendency of young people to use drugs, it was found that five sentences had a high level of agreement and seven sentences had a high level of agreement. He reached a moderate level of approval; Which shows the presence of an average level of family cohesion and the tendency of young people to abuse drugs among the members of the study sample, since the value of the arithmetic mean of the axis statements reached 3.597 with one standard deviation of 0.845, which answers the third sub-question of the study: **“Does family stability affect the relationship between social networks that promote the idea of Abuse and the tendency to abuse?”**

The fourth axis: the drug Shabu and young people’s attitudes towards it

Table (9): Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, ranking, and level of agreement with the statements about the drug Shabu and youth’s attitude toward it

Axis statements	Arithmetic average	standard deviation	Relative weight	Ranking	Approval level
Usually, I experiment with new things like drugs or cigarettes.	3.282	1.221	0.656	11	middle
My friends told me about this drug called	3.611	0.785	0.722	4	middle

"Shabu."					
I once ignored a friend of mine's suggestion that I try "Shabu" with him.	3.212	1.130	0.642	12	middle
Originally a pot smoker, my friend started smoking.	3.348	1.089	0.670	10	middle
I once saw news reports about a murder that claimed "al-Shabu" was the cause.	3.550	0.737	0.710	7	middle
Al-Shaboo is too addictive for me to use once.	3.560	0.767	0.712	6	middle
After trying "Shabu" once, I didn't notice any difference in its effects from hashish.	3.535	0.832	0.707	9	middle
The cost of the Shabu prevents me from trying it.	3.563	0.769	0.713	5	middle
Shabu is easily obtainable for me, and I have a friend who takes it.	3.544	0.695	0.709	8	middle
I can afford the drug because of its reasonable price.	3.733	0.648	0.747	1	high
I spend between 500-2000 riyals/pounds monthly to buy drugs.	3.690	0.698	0.738	2	high
Sometimes I take pills when I don't have money for shabu.	3.671	0.703	0.734	3	high

From the perspective of the study sample, the phrases regarding the drug Shabu and the youth's attitude towards it were arranged based on the degree of relative importance (largest relative weight value). With a value of 0.747 and a high degree of agreement, it was discovered that the most significant phrase is "I can afford the price of the drug, it is not expensive." Mientras que la frase (un amigo mío una vez me ofreció probar "Shabu" con él, pero no lo hice) fue la afirmación menos importante con un valor de 0,642 y un nivel de acuerdo moderado. Al estudiar las frases sobre el tema de la droga Shabu y la actitud de los jóvenes hacia ella, se encontró que tres frases tenían un alto nivel de acuerdo y nueve frases tenían un nivel alto. Aprobación intermedia; Lo que muestra la presencia de un nivel promedio de prevalencia de la

droga Shabu y la actitud de los jóvenes hacia ella entre los integrantes de la muestra de estudio, ya que el valor de la media aritmética de las oraciones sobre la droga Shabu y la actitud de los jóvenes hacia fue 3,525, con una desviación estándar de 0,839.

Second: Analysis of the questionnaire form for employees at Al Amal Hospital for Addiction Treatment

The first axis: The effect of abuse on the behavior of the abuser during the recovery journey

Table (10): Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, ranking, and level of agreement for statements about the effect of substance abuse on the behavior of the addict during the recovery journey

Axis statements	Arithmetic average	standard deviation	Relative weight	Ranking	Approval level
Appointments for follow-up with the treatment specialist are planned for certain cases.	2.443	0.973	0.489	10	middle
The specialist may take an active role in creating a treatment strategy in certain situations.	2.594	0.920	0.519	9	middle
Sometimes there is a delay in completing the tasks that the expert has assigned.	2.670	0.979	0.534	8	middle
He tries really hard to follow the guidelines and treatment plan in certain situations.	2.821	0.990	0.564	5	middle
In certain situations, people skip sessions.	2.830	0.948	0.566	4	middle
Sometimes during the conversation, they have distracting thoughts.	2.443	0.973	0.489	10	middle

Certain cases would rather be left alone and isolated.	2.594	0.920	0.519	9	middle
In certain cases, patients take their prescription drugs as directed by their doctor.	3.251	0.826	0.650	2	middle
For some people, forming new relationships is challenging.	3.377	0.807	0.675	1	middle
Certain cases show little interest in the therapeutic process.	2.736	1.050	0.547	6	middle
A few cases arrive early for the follow-up visit.	2.717	0.899	0.543	7	middle
Some patients look for care on their own.	3.000	0.953	0.600	3	middle

From the perspective of the study sample, the phrases describing how abuse affected the abuser's behavior during their recovery were arranged according to their degree of relative importance, or the value of the greatest relative weight. With a value of 0.675 and a moderate level of approval, it was discovered that the phrase (some cases find it difficult to build new relationships) is the most significant one. While the two phrases (some cases attend follow-up appointments agreed upon with the treating specialist, and some cases have distracted thoughts in the conversation) were the least important phrases with a value of 0.489 and a moderate degree of agreement. When studying the statements in the axis of the effect of abuse on the addict's behavior during the recovery journey, it was found that all statements reached a moderate level of approval; This demonstrates the presence of a moderate level of influence of abuse on the abuser's behavior during the recovery path from the point of view of the members of the study sample, as the arithmetic mean value of the statements on the axis of the influence of abuse on the abuser's behavior during the recovery process was 2.790, with a standard deviation of 0.937.

The second axis: The reasons for the spread of drug abuse among young people

Table (11): Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, ranking, and level of agreement for statements about the reasons for the spread of drug abuse among young people

Axis statements	Arithmetic average	standard deviation	Relative weight	Ranking	Approval level
It is more common for women to develop addictions.	3.251	0.826	0.650	2	middle
Searches for websites and posts that promote drugs are more common among men.	3.377	0.807	0.675	1	middle
Compared to men, females are more impacted by psychological issues and environmental variables.	3.057	0.910	0.611	5	middle
Stats show that more women than men suffer from addiction.	2.925	0.998	0.585	6	middle
The main factor driving young men and women to turn to addiction is family breakdown.	2.594	1.197	0.519	8	middle
One of the main causes of the propensity for addiction is early marriage.	3.162	0.937	0.632	4	middle
Girls are more likely to become addicted because of a lack of parental supervision.	2.914	1.035	0.583	7	middle
For both men and women, the main reason for looking for a drug-filled virtual world is a lack of confidence in oneself as an escape from problems.	3.057	0.910	0.611	5	middle
Males are more likely than females to turn to drugs due to pressure from their families and schools.	2.925	0.998	0.585	6	middle
Failure in romantic relationships is a greater	3.179	0.931	0.636	3	middle

motivation for drug abuse in males than in females.					
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The sentences about the causes of the spread of drug abuse among young people were ordered in terms of degree of relative importance (highest value of relative weight) from the point of view of the study sample. The phrase (men look for more drug promotion sites and publications) was found to be the most important phrase with a value of 0.675 and a moderate degree of agreement. While the phrase (family disintegration is the most prominent reason why young men and women run towards addiction) was the least important phrase with a value of 0.519 and a medium degree of agreement. When examining the sentences in the axis of the reasons for the spread of drug abuse among young people, it was found that all the sentences had a medium level of agreement; Which shows the existence of a moderate level of the reasons for the spread of drug abuse among young people from the point of view of the members of the study sample, such as the value of the arithmetic mean of the sentences on the axis of the reasons for the spread of drugs. Abuse among youth was 3.044, with a standard deviation of 0.955.

The third axis: health, social and psychological services provided at the hospital

Table (12): Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, ranking, and level of agreement for the statements of health, social, and psychological services provided in the hospital

Axis statements	Arithmetic average	standard deviation	Relative weight	Ranking	Approval level
Constant follow-up and support sessions are offered by the hospital.	3.104	0.972	0.621	2	middle
It facilitates the hospital's adoption of a health system.	3.057	1.018	0.611	3	middle
Sessions on religious awareness are provided by the hospital.	2.887	1.103	0.577	5	middle
Sessions on religious awareness facilitate regular religious duties and a closer relationship with God.	2.915	0.913	0.583	4	middle
Regular awareness seminars about the risks associated with drugs are provided by the hospital.	3.179	0.931	0.636	1	middle
The hospital offers sports education programs,	3.104	0.972	0.621	2	middle

including yoga and breathing techniques, to assist recovering patients in managing their emotions and anger.					
To guarantee their stability, the hospital follows up with the recovering patient's family on a regular basis.	2.443	0.973	0.489	8	middle
Sessions on religious awareness facilitate regular religious duties and a closer relationship with God.	2.594	0.920	0.519	7	middle
Group support therapy is offered by the hospital to help the recovering patient feel more confident.	2.670	0.979	0.534	6	middle
Frequent follow-up keeps the recovering individual on the right track and prevents relapse.	3.179	0.931	0.636	1	middle
Group counseling sessions facilitate the development of productive community ties.	3.104	0.972	0.621	2	middle
Through help and follow-up with the case specialist, the family plays a significant part in the drug addict's recovery.	3.057	1.018	0.611	3	middle

The phrases of the health, social and psychological services provided in the hospital were ordered according to the degree of relative importance (the highest value of relative weight) from the point of view of the study sample. The two phrases (the hospital offers drug awareness seminars on an ongoing basis, and regular follow-up helps keep the recovering person on the path to recovery and avoid relapse) were found to be the most important phrases with a value of 0.636 and a moderate degree of agreement, while the phrase (the hospital provides periodic follow-up with the family of the person in recovery to ensure their stability) was the least important phrase with a value of 0.489 and a degree of agreement moderate. The study of the phrases in the axis of health, social and psychological services provided in the hospital revealed that all the statements were at a medium level of agreement; Which shows the presence of an average level of health, social and psychological services provided in the hospital from the point of view of the members of the study sample, such as the value of the

arithmetic mean of the sentences of the services axis. of health. Health, social and psychological services provided. in the hospital it reached 2.941, with a standard deviation of 0.975.

- **The impact of social media in promoting the idea of drug abuse and the attitudes of adolescents and young people towards it in Egypt and Saudi Arabia:**

To answer the main question of the study, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used and the results were as follows:

Table (13): The impact of social networks in promoting the idea of drug abuse and the attitudes of adolescents and young people towards it in Egypt and Saudi Arabia

P-VALUE	r
0.000	0.949**

Source: Results of statistical analysis using SPSS 23 **Statistically significant at 0.01

The aforementioned data makes it evident that the model is significant and that, at the 0.01 level, social media's promotion of the notion of drug abuse and the attitudes of adolescents and young people in Egypt and Saudi Arabia toward it have a strong direct correlation with statistical significance. This provides an answer to the study's main question, which was that in Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the more social media use there is, the more the idea of drug abuse is promoted, and the more likely it is that adolescents and young people will take drugs. The correlation coefficient was found to be 0.949.

- **Differences between men and women in the level of influence of social networks and their tendency towards drugs**

To answer the fourth subquestion of the study, the T test was used and the results were as follows:

Table (14): The value of the difference test (T) to identify differences between men and women in the level of influence of social networks on the tendency towards drugs

Category	number	SMA	standard deviation	T value	Statistical significance
Male	295	80.556	15.233	**3.849	0.000
Female	234	75.833	12.313		

Source: Results of statistical analysis using SPSS 23

**Statistically significant at 0.01

From the above, it is clear that there are statistically significant differences in the level of influence of social networks on the tendency to addiction between men and women with a significance level of 0.01, and these differences were in favor of the male group. This shows that they are the group more affected by social networks in the tendency towards addiction than women, which answers the fourth subquestion of the study: "The relationship between the promotion of the idea of addiction on social networks and the tendency towards drug addiction? "differ by gender (or between men and women)"?

From the above, it is clear that there are statistically significant differences in the level of influence of social networks on the tendency to addiction between men and women with a significance level of 0.01, and these differences were in favor of the male group. This shows that they are the group more affected by social networks in the tendency towards addiction than women, which answers the fourth subquestion of the study: **"The relationship between the promotion of the idea of addiction on social networks and the tendency towards drug addiction? "differ by gender (or between men and women)"?**

- **Differences between Egyptians and Saudis in the level of influence by social media and their tendency toward drugs**

In order to answer the fifth sub-question of the study, the T-test was used, and the results were as follows:

Table (15): The value of the difference test (T) to identify the differences between Egyptians and Saudis in the level of influence by social media in the tendency towards drugs

Category	number	SMA	standard deviation	T value	Statistical significance
Egyptians	299	79.368	11.023	1.032	0.326
Saudis	230	77.216	11.369		

Source: Results of statistical analysis using SPSS 23

From the above, it is clear that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of influence of social networks on the tendency to addiction between Egyptians and Saudis with a significance level of 0.05, which answers the fifth subquestion of the study. : **"Does the relationship differ between social networks that promote the idea of addiction and the tendency towards interactions that are due to nationality (or between Egyptians and Saudis)."**

- **Study conclusions**

Following a field study and statistical analysis of the study data, the following findings were made:

The study's first sub-question, "To what extent is youth's tendency toward drugs related to social media's promotion of them?" is addressed by social media's moderate acceptance of drug abuse among study participants and promotion of drugs. This finding is consistent with the study's findings. (Ali Jaber Al-Qahtani, 2018; Saleh Al-Iraqi, 2017; Nair Saad Al-Marwani, 2016; and Abu Saree Ahmed Abdel Rahman, 2010),

The second sub-question of the study, "Do social media celebrities influence the relationship between social media promoting the idea of substance abuse and the tendency towards substance abuse?" is answered by saying that following the example of social media celebrities has a moderate effect on spreading the idea of substance abuse among young people.

The aforementioned can be understood in the context of the symbolic interactionist theory, which holds that people have an impact on other people's lives and that others have an impact on an individual's life. This theory is related to people accepting the notion of drug abuse by spreading it via social media.

In addition, the study's third sub-question—"Does family stability affect the relationship between social media's promotion of the idea of abuse and the tendency toward abuse?" answers the connection between drug-taking tendencies in youth and stable families.

At a significance level of 0.01 in favor of the male group, there is a difference in the amount of social media influence on the tendency towards addiction between males and females. It answers the fourth sub-question of the study, "Does the relationship between social media's promotion of the idea of addiction and the tendency towards addiction differ according to gender (or between males and females)?" and is consistent with the findings of Nayer Saad Al-Marwani's (2016) study. It indicates that they are the group most vulnerable to the occurrence of addiction than females.

The fifth study sub-question, "Does the relationship differ between social media's promotion of the idea of addiction and the tendency towards abuse that is attributed to nationality (or between Egyptians and Saudis)]?", is answered by showing that there is no difference in the level of influence that social media has on the tendency towards addiction between Egyptians and Saudis at a significance level of 0.05.

It was also shown that there is a moderate level of impact of drug use on the user's behavior during the recovery process, as well as on the health, social and psychological services provided in the hospital from the point of view of the study sample. members. The reasons for the spread of drug abuse among youth mentioned in the study have a moderate level of influence, as well as a moderate level of spread of the drug Shabu among youth and their attitudes towards it.

The study's main question is answered by the strong, statistically significant positive relationship between social media's promotion of drug use and adolescents' and young people's propensity to use it in Egypt and Saudi Arabia at the level of 0.01; the correlation coefficient reached 0.949. It was discovered that the higher the rate of social media use, the more societal In Egypt and Saudi Arabia, there has been a rise in the promotion of drug abuse as well as the propensity of adolescents and young people to use drugs, which is in line with the findings of (Ali Jaber Al-Qahtani, 2018; Saleh Al-Iraqi, 2017; Nayir Saad Al-Marwani, 2016; and Abu Saree Ahmed Abdel Rahman, 2010).

- **Recommendations**

In light of the aforementioned, the researcher suggests the following:

- Providing education about the risks associated with drugs to kids, teenagers, and young adults.
- The desire of schools to inform students about the risks associated with drug use.
- A desire to start cultural and sports clubs to occupy the free time of young people.
- Using children's, teens', and young people's ideas to encourage the development of their creative sense and talent.
- Interest in the media informing the public about the negative effects of drugs on the individual, family, and society on a social, economic, cultural, and health level.
- Offering family awareness programs to teach parents about the risks associated with drugs and how to shield their kids from this evil.

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