

A spatial analysis of the drug phenomenon in Asia (2021)

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Abstract: The aim of the research is to study the phenomenon of drugs in some of the countries of the Asian continent, the most prevalent drugs, according to the data of the International Drug and Crime Report for the year (2021), by knowing the most prevalent Asian countries for drugs, as well as knowing the most prevalent types of drugs on the continent, and the age groups most vulnerable to drug abuse, In addition to knowing the effects arranged on drug users on the continent, and put forward many proposals that may contribute to reducing the rise of the drug phenomenon on the continent, and with regard to the research methodology, it has been relied on the descriptive analytical method in studying many of the developments and variables that accompanied the geographical analysis of the drug phenomenon. In some countries of the continent, the data of the Drug Report (2021) was relied upon in order to give an accurate and clear picture of the spread of the drug phenomenon on the continent. The research revealed that the most drug-producing and consuming countries are Afghanistan, Pakistan, Laos, and Myanmar and that the continent of Asia is rife with opium and cannabis-type drugs. Amphetamine-type stimulants in Asia, and the research also showed that the most prevalent types of drugs in some countries of the Asian continent are opium and cannabis, especially during the period of the Covid-19 pandemic, and cocaine declined in varying proportions. This could be partly due to a shift in demand towards synthetic drugs in their places of existence, or it could be due to the increased effectiveness of global measures to address the drug phenomenon and its role in its decline.

Keywords: spatial analysis, phenomenon, drugs, the continent of Asia

1. Introduction:

The continent of Asia has a high population compared to the rest of the world's continents, with great ethnic and cultural diversity, and there is also a variety of political institutions, and the information available on drug abuse and associated problems in Asian countries in most cases is insufficient and may not give real indications. Due to the phenomenon of drug abuse in those countries, and when this information becomes available, it may not be published in widespread journals until it reaches the largest number of specialists and researchers, which makes studying, evaluating and describing the phenomenon of drug abuse a difficult task, and what further complicates the task is the complexity of the situation and the great diversity in The drug problem, whether within a particular country or from one country to another, so the research focused on some countries in the Asian continent due to the difficulty of obtaining data on the phenomenon of drug abuse because some countries do not provide data on drugs, which makes it difficult to obtain them.

As for the reason for the spread of drugs in the world in general and the continent in particular, this is due to the fact that man has known narcotic substances, especially natural ones, since ancient times, which date back to the Stone Age, when some residents and tribes used them in their religious rituals and many societies used them to treat some diseases, but now it has become. It is used for illegal purposes, which negatively affects drug users.

And it was not considered drugs as a health and economic problem that required rapid intervention from various official and unofficial authorities with the agreement of the various parties until the mid-sixties, due to the high production of drugs and the increase in demand for them in addition to the multiple negative consequences of that.

The drug phenomenon is transnational, intertwined and complex, and can only be studied from a theoretical perspective when data is collected and analyzed at the international and global levels. In other countries, the profits generated by illegal drugs flowing into one country can only be calculated by analyzing the demand in other countries of destination.

The research problem is represented in the following questions: Does the spatial distribution of the drug phenomenon vary in the continent of Asia? What are the most common types of drugs on the continent? What are the groups most vulnerable to drug abuse? What are the effects of drug abusers?

With regard to the hypothesis of the research, the spatial distribution of the phenomenon of drugs in Asia varies for several factors, and there are many types of drugs in the continent of Asia, and most age groups are exposed to drug abuse, and there are many effects on drug users.

The aim of the research is to study the phenomenon of drugs in the continent of Asia according to the data of the drug report for the year (2021), by comparing that phenomenon in some Asian countries, as well as knowing the most prevalent types of drugs, and the groups most vulnerable to drug abuse on the continent, as well as knowing the implications on the phenomenon of drug abuse. With regard to the research methodology, it has relied on the geographical analytical method in studying many of the developments and variables that accompanied the geographical analysis of the drug phenomenon in the continent of Asia, as well as attention to the quantitative statistical aspects in measuring some characteristics, as statistical methods are of great importance in modern geographical studies.

It has relied on the report of the drug report data for the year (2021) for the purpose of giving accurate and clear data on the phenomenon of drugs and their places of spread and knowledge of their types, and the research was provided with some graphic forms. As for the previous studies, there are many studies that dealt with the phenomenon of drugs from various aspects, including the legal, psychological and social aspects, but the geographical library suffers from a great lack of studies related to this aspect, in addition to the lack of geographical studies that dealt with the phenomenon through its spatial variation.

As for the study area, it is geographically represented in the eastern hemisphere, extending from latitude 10 south to 81 north (approximately 90 degrees latitude), passing through the Arctic Circle, the Tropic of Cancer, and the equator, extending from longitude 36 east to 170 west, surrounded by water from three directions. It is separated from the continent of Europe in the west by the Ural Mountains and separated from Africa by the Sinai Peninsula, the Red Sea, and the Bab al-Mandab Strait. It has the largest inland sea in the world (Caspian Sea). See Figure (1). As for the structure of the research, the scientific necessity required dividing the research into several axes. The first topic dealt with the spread of the drug a phenomenon in the continent of Asia, while the second axis touched on the types of drugs most prevalent in the continent, while the third axis of research dealt with the age groups most vulnerable to drug abuse by gender. While the fourth axis touched on the effects of drug abuse and concluded the research with a set of conclusions and suggestions. As for the justifications and justifications for the research, it was represented in the presence of an urgent need to know the prevalence of drug abuse in the continent, and to know the most prevalent types of drugs in the continent, as well as to know the age groups most vulnerable to drug abuse, as well as to know the effects on drug users.

1.2 Concepts and Terminology:

Narcotics are defined as any raw material or preparation containing stimulant or analgesic substances that, if used other than for medical or industrial purposes for purposes, would lead to a state of habituation and addiction that would harm the individual and society physically, psychologically, and socially. (El-Sayed, 1997, p. 11). As for the legal definition of drugs, they are a group of substances that cause addiction and poison the nervous system, and their circulation, cultivation, or prescription is prohibited except for purposes specified by law, and they are used only by those who are authorized to do so. (Amara, 2009, p. 18). Addiction is defined as the psychological or organic state that results from the interaction between the organism and the psychological substance, and this results in different behavioral patterns and responses that always include the urgent desire for continuous or non-continuous use of the drug. (Assaad, 2015, p. 267). The World Health Organization defined it as a psychological and organic condition that results from the interaction of the individual with the drug, and its results are the emergence of an urgent desire to take the drug on a continuous or periodic basis to feel its desirable psychological and organic effects. (Al-Esawy, 2005, p. 112). Opiate is a general term applied to opiates and their synthetic analogs with an effect similar to that of morphine. (The United States, 2003). Hemp is defined as a plant with bright green leaves and the names of the cannabis seeds include India, Sativa, and ruderalis. Cannabis, marijuana, and cannabis oil are the most common products made from the cannabis plant through the stem or flower tops.



Figure (1) map of the countries of the continent of Asia

2. First: the spread of the drug phenomenon in Asia

Man has used drugs since a long time ago, and ancient societies fought it culturally, socially and religiously, and considered it the most dangerous disaster known to mankind in its history. However, this disaster began to develop into an illegal global trade sponsored by organized gangs aimed at destroying the energies, capabilities and values of youth. Although most countries in the Asian continent have dealt with the phenomenon of illicit drug supply and use with harsh penalties, through compulsory treatment in designated places, they have reached the point of applying the death penalty, for the purpose of protecting the population from the phenomenon of drugs with the aim of establishing a drug-free society. This goal has been abandoned in other parts of some countries as it is not viable. (Bryce Pardo, 2019, p. 1). This phenomenon has taken a dangerous turn in recent periods, and its abuse has become widespread in all circles and between different ages. It no longer belongs to one group without the other. All age groups are concerned with experimenting with drugs, especially if we know that the risk factors are complex. That is why several international organizations and researchers in various psychological, medical, social, and legal fields have enlisted to pay attention to this phenomenon in an attempt to understand it and remove the confusion that surrounds several aspects related to it, such as defining concepts, causation, prevention and treatment in an attempt to reduce the consumption of these deadly substances or to reduce the demand for them in the global market.

Therefore, Asia is one of the most drug-producing continents in the world, and Afghanistan is at the forefront of the Asian countries in the spread of the drug phenomenon. Afghanistan accounted for 85% of the world's opium production (Al-Mohannadi, 2013) due to the government's lack of control over all the land area, and this resulted in The deterioration of agriculture and infrastructure and the disappearance of viable markets led to the severe impoverishment of the countryside, (Byrd, 2004, p. 9) as well as the rugged and hardened land, which leads to the difficulty of movement and movement in it, which made it easier for farmers to grow narcotic plants, and it is considered as a source of income in the country amid high rise Poverty and unemployment rates, (Maass, 2011, p. 12), in addition to the presence of some separatist movements from the government, and some parties may resort to relying on them in order to provide funds and maintain their survival. . Also, since the fall of communism, some of these countries have turned into border-violating states, with the tribal structure and regional and clan organization taking control of the areas bordering Afghanistan, as well as the involvement of tens of thousands of Central Asian youth in the war in Afghanistan, whether with or against the Taliban, and what accompanied that Justifying drug trafficking to achieve interests and goals. Myanmar and Laos are at the forefront of Southwest Asian countries in drug production at the level of the Asian continent, in addition to the suffering of between 20 and 35% of the population of Central Asian countries from high unemployment in the wake of the earthquakes which

suffered during a decade and a half of the collapse of economic systems and civil wars, and the residents of rural and border areas are considered the most affected, and the most involved in organized crime activities and targeting by local and international mafia organizations, as well as political tyranny and the absence of accountability and the survival of constitutional and legislative institutions without a real role in light of the extension Presidential periods and the consolidation of the monopoly of power, a scene that observers consider the main reason for the establishment of a hidden alliance between a number of politicians, parliamentarians and drug dealers in addition, tyrannical regimes have always needed powerful agents in the periphery regions to free their hands in criminal activities, while ensuring their loyalty and control over the population. Myanmar is the second largest producer of opium in the world after Afghanistan and opium cultivation is spread in the region confined between the highlands of Shan State, especially in the eastern regions along the border with China, (Group, 2015, p. 2).

These border areas are still subject to Most of them are controlled by different armed ethnic groups, regularly affected by intermittent armed conflict between state and non-state actors, as well as between other competing groups. The persistence of human insecurity is evident in many areas of Shan State with smaller farming areas in other states such as Kachin, Kaya, and Chin. According to the survey of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the reason for this may be due to the high rates of poverty and food insect purity, which made the residents of those areas practice opium poppy cultivation due to the high economic returns, but despite that, there was a significant decrease in the total area of opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar As a result of efforts to eradicate opium poppy cultivation, as well as the imposition of opium bans by local authorities in most parts of the country. In India, the spread of drugs may be due to the high population size and the lack of job opportunities in some areas, as well as the widespread use of drugs in the field of treatment, especially industrial ones, which led to an increase in their spread in some areas. As well as being a country with large quantities of drug cultivation, transit routes as well as a consumer market, the dilemmas of drug policy in India extend to demand and supply, and the presence of a large chemical and pharmaceutical industry in the country has led to the widespread use of narcotics and drugs as well as the non-medical use of drugs Medical / which contributed to the increase in the proportion of drug users in the country.

The spread of drugs in the Lao Democratic Republic is still a source, transit, and destination for illegal drugs, especially opium and amphetamines. Within the Lao, drug cultivation is largely concentrated in the northern mountainous provinces. Despite that, it has decreased from the previous one, as Laos was one of the most Asian countries for cultivating opium due to its high efficiency and the improvement of the road network, which helped in increasing the shipment of illegal goods. (Crime, 2009, p. 8) This may be due to the country's stability and the communists' control of the government, as well as the displacement and arrest campaigns that the farm owners were subjected to by the government, which reduced the production and cultivation of opium in the country.

As for Pakistan, the reason for the spread of drugs is due to the use of Pakistan by drug smugglers as a transit route to Eastern Europe as well as Western Asia, as well as the length of the borders with Afghanistan and Iran made it a country in which drugs spread, and giving drugs may be due to the influence of friends or social and family pressures. And another family member's use of drugs for the purpose of increasing sexual pleasure, or sometimes as a pain reliever. While the spread of drugs in Iran is due to its common borders with Afghanistan, where opium is grown in large areas, as well as the large area of the country, which leads to its cultivation in some areas. death sentence against them.

In Thailand, which is a regional focal point and a growing tourist market, it has made it more vulnerable to transnational organized crime. Its geographical location in the center of mainland Southeast Asia makes it a strategic center for drug smuggling. Thailand has a long land border with neighboring countries that have large networks of illicit drug production and transshipment

Therefore, it is noted in Table (1) and Figure (2) that the area of drug cultivation, especially opium, has increased, as well as the production of industrial drugs in most Asian countries, although Afghanistan comes with the largest area and reaches (225,000 hectares) according to published statistics, and thus represents the largest drug producer in the Asian continent and reaches Its production is sent to European countries, which antagonizes international efforts to intervene To reduce the cultivation of drugs in the country as well as increase the percentage of education and participation in activities such as sports and music, so that it can go

a long way in reducing drug abuse in the country, and then Myanmar comes with an area of (58000 hectares), which is a common area planted with drugs, which increases the rate of drug abuse Drugs among the population, while Iran recorded the lowest cultivated area among the countries, amounting to (100 hectares), and this may be due to the policy followed by Iran by following up drug dealers and drug users and inflicting the maximum penalty, which is the death penalty against them. While the rest of the countries recorded different areas in the cultivation of drugs.

Table No. (1) shows the most spread of drugs in Asia

ranking	The state	Cultivated area
1	Afghanistan	225000Hectare
2	Myanmar	58000Hectare
3	India	12,250 hectares
4	Laodemocracy	6200 hectares
5	Pakistan	2300 hectares
6	Iran	100Hectare

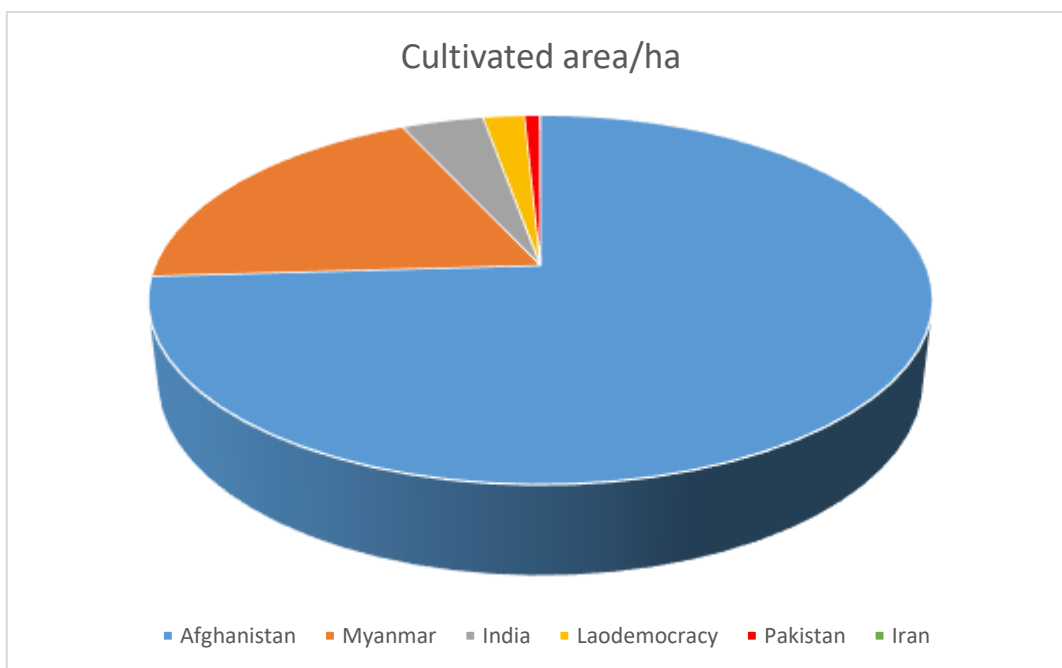


Figure2: Shows More Countries Asian widespread for drugs

3. Second: The types of drugs most prevalent in the continent:

There is a lack of interest on the part of some countries in providing complete data on the types of drugs and their ways of spreading, especially comprehensive data on supply and demand, while at the same time there are complete data on drugs in some Asian countries through reporting to the International Bureau for Drugs and Crime, which provides a database that gives A clear picture of the spread of drugs in those countries, which facilitates confronting them by legal means and holding the traders who trade in these diversified substances accountable, and providing places to treat drug abusers, which contributes to the fight against drugs in a shorter time. Also, knowing the prices and seizures is better than the data available for the request; This is partly due to the fact that obtaining data on drug abuse requires great effort. On average, during the period 2001-2014, only 22 countries in the world reported the main indicator of drug abuse, which is the indicator of the annual prevalence of drug abuse worldwide.

The drug trade has become about 8% of the total world trade, which is a large percentage compared to other commercial activities. As for the volume of trade in the world, it is submitted to the United Nations Development Program, which amounted to about 500 billion dollars annually. The volume of trade is other than the arms industry, as the profits of natural drugs have reached between 1000 to 2500, meaning that the

drug phenomenon has taken economic dimensions and therefore it becomes difficult, if not impossible, to eliminate it easily and it takes a long time and programs developed by countries with their application on the ground, in order to reduce the rate of drug trade in some Asian countries, although some of them are used for medical purposes.

Opium, which is extracted from the fruit of the poppy plant, is one of the most widespread and abused types of drugs in the Asian continent, because it is cultivated in large areas in some countries such as Afghanistan, Myanmar, Laos, India, Pakistan and other countries for various reasons, including economic and medical, in addition to its high profitability, especially for large families that control large areas. In addition, the high rates of poverty, deprivation and unemployment in some Asian countries made them tend to grow opium even if it was illegal, in addition to the interference of some parties and separatist movements in its cultivation and control over some areas of its cultivation.

It is followed by wild hemp, which is widely grown in a large area, a large part of which is in Asia, and hemp is produced primarily for local consumption, and a lesser part of it is smuggled to markets in Europe and Russia. When it is produced for domestic consumption, short supply routes hamper interception efforts. The volumes of cannabis seizures vary greatly from year to year, with a slight upward trend emerging recently. (Asia, 2008, p. 7)

Industrial drugs are also widely used and spread in Asia, primarily due to economic factors. Synthetic drugs are more expensive, so they are used by the rich or the middle class because of their high prices, and the use of synthetic drugs may become more common as economic conditions improve in the region, Central Asia has the ability to produce methamphetamine from the copious quantities of wild ephedra grown in the region. The large legitimate chemical industry in neighboring China can also be exploited to produce synthetic medicines. Inhalant use is also a growing concern, especially since inhalant use among young people is more prevalent than cannabis.

Through Table (2) and Figure (3), it is clear that in Afghanistan opium is spread as the most widespread type of drug, with a rate of (8.50%) compared to other types of drugs. It reached (5.18%), and it became a profitable crop for farmers due to its high returns, and it competed with opium in Afghanistan, while cocaine and amphetamines recorded a percentage of (0%) and this may be due to their lack of presence, as well as the lack of data for them.

In Myanmar, cannabis cultivation ranked first, with a percentage of (0.94%). This may be attributed to the ease of its growth in different environmental conditions, while amphetamines came with a percentage of (0.22%), while other drugs did not record any percentage, according to the data of the global report. for drugs.

In India, the most prevalent type of drug is the cannabis herb, with a rate of (2.83%), and this may be attributed to the appropriate conditions for its growth, given that India is one of the most important areas for cultivation on the level of the Asian continent. Local opium, followed by amphetamines, with a percentage of (0.18%), while cocaine ranked last, with a percentage of (0.10%), according to the data of the World Narcotics Office.

In the Lao Democratic Republic, the most prevalent types of drugs are amphetamines, with a percentage of (1.71%), while cannabis herb is followed by a percentage of (1.07%), while other types of drugs have not recorded any percentage, according to the data of the World Drug Report.

Therefore, it is noted that the most types of drugs in some Asian countries are opium, cannabis and amphetamines, according to the recorded data. This may be due to the fact that most of these drugs are grown locally, in addition to their use in a large proportion for therapeutic purposes and on a large scale, which greatly facilitated their use by some people, especially the youth group.

Table (2) is the most common drug in Asia

The state	Cannabis	opium	cocaine	Amphetamines
Afghanistan	5.18	8.50	0	0
Myanmar	0.94			0.22
India	2.83	2.06	0.10	0.18
Lao	1.07			1.71

Pakistan	4.00	3.10	0.02	0.20
Iran	0.70	3.47	0.22	0.88
Thailand	1.33		0.07	2.04
Saudi Arabia	0.30		0	0.40
Indonesia	1.46		0.03	0.60
China	0.67		0.10	0.57

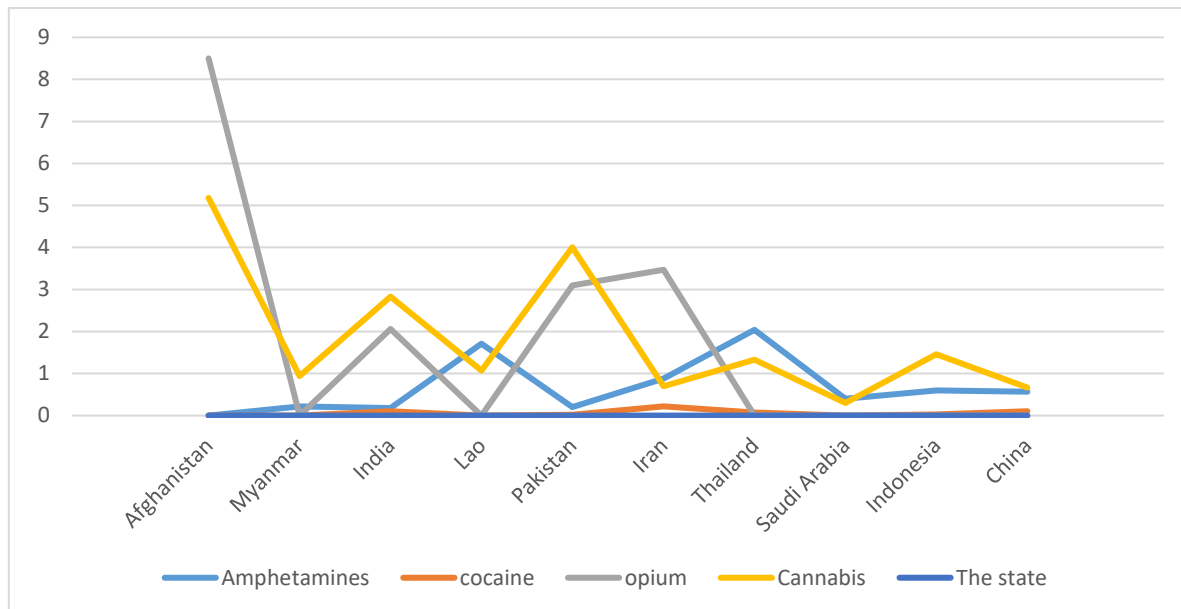


Figure3: More Species drugs in continent Asia

4. Third: The groups most vulnerable to drugs by gender:

Most of the age groups in some countries of the Asian continent are exposed to drug abuse and trafficking in a large way, whether young or old, and even at the level of males or females, although males are more drug users, according to the published data, at a rate that may reach double; This is normal considering most of the drug employers are male, as well as youth going to cafés at a greater rate than females, in addition to the dominance of the patriarchal society. The phenomenon of drug abuse among members of the general population, especially among adolescents in particular, has become a serious and troubling problem for many countries of the world, which prompted the entire public opinion to shed light on this phenomenon as one of the phenomena that has spread widely and threatens security. Humanity and destroy the energies of youth. (Al-Huwaish, 2017).

It is clear from Table (3) and Figure (4) that the target group is from (10 years and may reach 75 years in some cases) according to the data of the World Drug Report, and this means that most of the world’s population is targeted by drug dealers, and the largest percentage of males Compared to females, this may be due to the fact that most adolescents and young adults are outside the home as much as possible, unlike the girl who is more restricted than them, as it is noted that the country of Afghanistan witnessed an increase in the percentage of male drug abusers to reach (8.10%), while this percentage decreased For females, it was recorded (0.20%), while in India there is also an increase in the percentage of male drug users over females, and this case applies to the rest of the countries in the table.

All countries are trying to maintain and advance their economic activity in order to progress and compete with the economically active countries, and for that a large amount of youth energies must be available, which is the workforce that is characterized by making an effort to put the country among the refineries of developed countries, and since drug abuse is It decreases the ability to exert effort, disperses ideas, exhausts the greatest amount of energy, and weakens the ability to innovate, research and innovate. This causes a violation of the state's economic entity due to the lack of muscular, intellectual and mental efforts as a result of its loss through drug abuse.

Targeting students in schools as one of the stimulant materials that help reading and revision, especially studying during exams, leads to drug addiction. The reading period, and some drivers and heavy equipment workers are exposed to some illegal amphetamines, which leads to the emergence of drug problems among young people.

Table (3) of drug users by age group and sex

The state	Male	female	Age group
Afghanistan	8.10	0.20	15-64
Myanmar	-	-	15-64
India	5.05	0.60	10-75
Lao	-	-	15-64
Pakistan	0.14	0.10	15-64
Iran	-	-	15-64
Thailand	6.13	2.99	15-64
Saudi Arabia	-	-	15-64
Indonesia	0.33	0.04	10-60
China	3.90	1.39	15-64

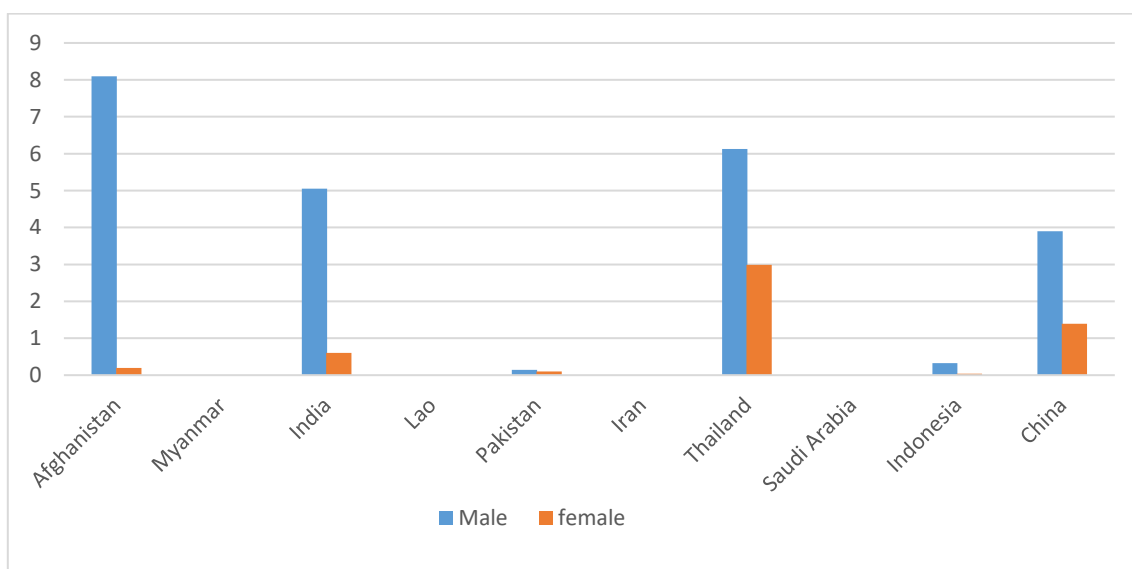


Figure4: Drug users by age group and gender

5. Third: The effects of drug abuse:

The phenomenon of drug abuse has spread greatly, and it has become a global problem that all countries suffer from, regardless of their industrial, economic and technological development, as its negative effects on societies have gone beyond the limits of the social aspect, to political, economic, moral and international effects that threaten the future of humanity in general and the study area in particular. Therefore, it is necessary to use the various socialization institutions to raise awareness of the dangers of drugs and their destructive effects on humanity, as an attempt to reduce this danger by mobilizing all efforts, especially security ones, as well as international ones through concluding agreements and cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs in order to determine the volume of drugs in countries. Which contributes to the development of solutions to address them. The increasing drug use among young people is also a major concern; Therefore, effective preventive measures are required to reverse this trend, through further research on the epidemiology and prevention of drug abuse, as well as on the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of people addicted to drugs in specific social settings, so that more effective programs can be developed to deal with drug abuse. Drugs and associated problems. (POSHYACHINDA, 1986, p. 51).

Many health risks and harms appear to abusers, and this applies in particular to injecting drug use, which increases the risk of contracting or spreading blood-borne diseases such as HIV; (Tandon, 2015, p. 8)

The continued expansion of HIV prevalence in the region is mainly due to the prevalence of opiate abuse, the high incidence of injecting drug use among the opioid user community, and unsafe injection practices such as sharing needles. As well as the hepatitis virus, so some drug use may prevent individuals from engaging in risky sexual behaviors, increasing the likelihood of transmitting the disease to the non-drug-using population. 117.

In the total burden of disease in a country, which is an estimate of the impact of a health problem such as poisoning as a result of the use of large doses of opium and its derivatives, which sometimes leads to death and can be considered a toxic substance, as well as cause anxiety, mental disorder and pain in the entire Insomnia, redness of the eyes, nasal secretions and thyroid glands, granulation of the skin, redness and congestion of the face, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, fever, high temperature, as well as a decrease in weight, confusion, and suffocation, as well as some medications. Or diluted, refilled or renamed to misrepresent the dose or expiry date for the purpose of facilitating the process of selling them, especially those that contain narcotic substances. (Lodha, 2010, p. 86). Accordingly, drug abuse destroys the will of the individual abuser, because drug abuse causes the individual to lose all religious and moral values and disrupt his job work and education, which reduces his productivity and social and economic activity, and thus withholds people's confidence in him, and turns by drug into a person unable to work. And culturally unqualified, reliable, careless and perverted in temperament and dealing with others. (Hassan, 2012, p. 53). Drugs directly affect the user's loss of appetite, which leads to thinness and general weakness accompanied by yellowing and pallor of the face. The abuse also leads to a disorder in the digestive system, which results in indigestion. It also leads to liver damage and cirrhosis, as the drug degrades liver cells and causes cirrhosis in the sugar content. And an increase, which causes inflammation and enlargement of the liver, which stops its work due to toxins that the liver is unable to rid the body of. Abuse affects sexual activity as it reduces sexual ability and decreases the secretions of the sex glands. (Al-Mohannadi, 2013, p. 77). Drug use and trafficking have multiple social and political impacts, such as corruption being the most prevalent, and while it provides temporary shelter from poverty and societal insecurity, the net effect is to create shadow economies and increase insecurity for the population at large in the long run. Crime and corruption also threaten the country's development through smuggling, creating a vicious cycle that distorts the country's economy by pushing it into a criminal or semi-criminal direction. (Dhahi, 2022).

The effect of drug abuse on the commission of crime leads to an increase in many behavioral deviations in behavior, especially the commission of crime such as murder and rape due to the effect of the drug on the human being and the occupation of immoral professions as a way to obtain the money necessary to buy drugs, (Board, 2013, p. 3). Drug abuse and trafficking destabilize society because of gangs manufacturing, smuggling and promoting them in order to obtain money with the availability of weapons for this category, which leads to the loss of many people due to potential confrontations with the security services.

It is noted from the above that there are a number of reasons behind the spread of the phenomenon of drug abuse in some Asian countries, which was due to their high profits, as several countries cultivate and produce different types of drugs to obtain profits from them, as they are sold on the black market at exorbitant prices. Unemployment and poverty also play a major role in the spread and abuse of drugs, especially among young people, as well as the economic crises that some Asian countries are exposed to, which has led to the rise in the prices of goods and merchandise, and the country may be exposed to an epidemic as happened with Covid 19, which led to the disruption of public life and stopped Most of the joints of life in most countries, which forced some companies and factories to abandon some of their hosts in some countries sometimes, which led to a rise in drug abuse due to the availability of sufficient time and lack of job opportunities, and the dependence on technology is very large, which led to the abandonment of some workers and the financial and technical weakness of governments, as this leads to the weakness of these governments in fighting drug traffickers, which leads to Increasing its activity inside the country and thus increasing the proportion of drug users.

The family also plays a major role in the rise and fall of the percentage of drug users, because the cohesive family has fewer cases of addiction, unlike the family that suffers from disintegration, neglect and cruelty towards individuals, which results in the children fleeing towards the street and doing business in markets and cafes, which makes them more vulnerable to drug abuse.

6. Conclusions:

1. The study showed that the phenomenon of drug abuse is spreading in the State of Afghanistan and has accounted for 85% percent of the world's opium production due to the government's lack of control over the entire area of land, as well as the ruggedness of the land, which leads to the difficulty of movement and movement in it, which made it easier for farmers to cultivate Narcotic plants, and is considered as a source of income in the country amid high rates of poverty and unemployment, as well as the presence of some separatist movements from the government
2. The study showed that Myanmar ranked second as the largest opium producer in the world after Afghanistan. Opium cultivation is spread in the region confined between the highlands of Shan State, especially in the eastern regions along the border with China, and these border areas are still mostly under the control of groups of various armed ethnicity.
3. The study showed that the most types of drugs in some Asian countries are opium, cannabis, and amphetamines, according to the recorded data. This may be due to the fact that most of these drugs are grown locally, in addition to their use in a large proportion for therapeutic purposes and on a large scale, which greatly facilitated their use, especially the youth group.
4. The study showed that most age groups in some Asian countries are exposed to drug abuse, whether young or old, and even at the level of males or females, although males are more drug users, according to the published data, at a rate that may reach double; This is normal considering most of the drug employers are males, and young people go to cafes at a rate more than females.
5. The study showed many health risks and harms to drug abusers, and this applies in particular to injecting drug use, which increases the risk of contracting or spreading blood-borne diseases such as HIV. The continued expansion of HIV prevalence in the region is mainly due to the spread of HIV Opiate abuse, and the high incidence of injecting drug use among the opiate user community.
6. The study showed that the spread of drug abuse in some Asian countries leads to the emergence of crimes of theft, murder, and rape, as well as family disintegration and neglect towards the family and spending money on buying narcotics.

Suggestions:

1. Intensifying efforts to eradicate the phenomenon of drug spread on the continent through the cooperation of all state institutions, especially security ones, in confronting drug dealers, which reduces the rate of drug abuse in those countries.
2. Cooperation with the United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs by giving real data on drug trade, the number of users and by type, as well as knowledge of the most prevalent types of drugs in the country, which facilitates the process of conducting studies and developing appropriate solutions.
3. Awareness of the dangers of drug abuse through personal, social and health education through schools, universities, and security and public institutions that focus on enhancing their information to gain greater control over their lives and improve their health.
4. Directing attention to the State of Afghanistan as the largest supplier of drug trade on the continent by placing restrictions and international control on drug cultivation, as well as paying attention to rural areas that suffer from poverty and low economic level, which leads to reducing people's tendency towards drug cultivation.
5. Preventing the use of narcotic substances outside hospitals and health centers. Those medicines that contain narcotic substances are not dispensed except under the supervision of a specialized doctor, so that the medicines are not used for the purpose of drug abuse.
6. Focus on prevention programs for adolescents most at risk of drug abuse, such as those who work in markets and cafes or who live on the streets, or children who work because they will be more vulnerable to drug abuse.
7. Focusing on the media, newspapers, magazines, television programs and social media programs for the purpose of guiding the dangers of drug abuse, methods of promoting it, and ways to treat it at all levels, because it reaches a large group of people, which reduces the phenomenon of drug abuse on the continent.
8. Providing job opportunities for youth and providing entertainment and sports activities to eliminate leisure time, which leads to their occupation and avoidance of drug abuse.

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