Abstract: Drug addiction is one of the problems facing global societies in general, and addiction in its forms has become a global dilemma that governments are trying hard to work to treat and combat. The addictive personality is the personality that deals with prohibited substances in a way that affects public behavior and character building. This comes in conjunction with aggressive behavior, which leads to self-harm and others that coincide with drug use. Although the subject in Iraq is not at a level that scares researchers in this field, it must mark the green light to stand when the situation is and try to stop it when it alone and treat it. The researcher has prepared two measures to measure addictive personality and aggressive behavior. After performing the necessary statistics for this, the two measures were applied to a sample of junior high students in Baghdad governorate. The researcher has reached the results of his research, and a number of recommendations and proposals.

Keywords: Addictive Personality, Relationship, Aggressive Behavior, Middle School Students, addictive personality

Introduction

Addiction cases are psychological problems experienced by both developed and modest societies alike, and they are taking place in all fields of life and the attitudes of individuals, as addiction was limited to narcotic substances in the beginnings of its study and substances that change the human psychological state through intake, smell, or glaucoma in a vein. However, after the advent of modern technology, this led to what scientists called (digital addiction) and this type is related to addiction on the Internet or on the means of communication. It also includes addiction to types of music that change the individual's mental state and transform his feelings from one type to the other.

Hormones have an effect on aggression, as it has been observed that there is a correlation between the increase in the male hormone Testosterone and aggression, especially in the case of sexual assault. Among the forms of aggression associated with different types of emotion, and that the excitement of a certain area in the front of the brain front “triggered a very aggressive response in experimental animals, unlike the excitement of the area surrounding the ventricle in another area, less aggressive responses occur (Murshid, 2006, p. 26).

Lorenz made extensive observations to study the fighting and aggressive behavior of animals, and in light of his findings, he put forward the idea that aggression in humans is instinctive and innate, and for this he sees that this instinct has evolved through a series of developmental transformations in humans as a result of its inherent benefits, and in the light of that idea Lorenz developed a model of his theory was called the Model Energy Aggression ((This model has been interpreted as considering that this instinct is constantly produced within the organism) (Aradanat, 1974, p68)
Studies in the beginnings of scientific addiction research in the 1970s confirmed that drug or intoxicating addiction had side effects and deadly damage. In a study (Ritchmond 1976) on one of the American hospitals in 1976, he found that 5% of sudden deaths were caused by drug addiction, and (Harold 1978) found in his study at the University of North Carolina in 1978. 35% of first-stage students are accustomed to drug addiction. In high school, 15% of them experience aggressive behavior. (Chisleh, 1981, p145)

As for the (Ekar 1985) study in 1985, Ekar found that preparatory students were among drug addicts in England, and according to the sample he studied, they represented (65%) of the sample population consisting of 785 male and female students, 22% of them suffer from aggressive behavior, while 17% Of them were peaceful after consuming the drug, 28% of them reach the stage of inactivity after ingestion and their human activities end, 23% do not feel anything, and there are 10% of them who feel creative and appear to have poetic talents and different artistic talents according to what they mentioned in their answers. On the survey submitted to them by the researcher. (Al-Hassani, 2005, p. 321)

The study (Helen & Hover 2016) sees that aggressive behavior is the first indication of the addict's behavior after reaching a higher stage of taking drugs or painkillers. (Nutt. 2016. pp75-87)

The published studies on (digital addiction) did not find any uncivilized behavior by the categories mentioned who are addicted to it.

Eisenk believes that the three dimensions of personality, extroversion, introversion, neuroticism, emotional stability, and psychotic-non-psychotic (responsible-conscience) are sufficient to explain the variation observed in the human personality. Eisenk stresses that these are natural dimensions, of biological mountainous predisposition, and are available to a certain degree in all individuals in all cultures and civilizations, ancient and modern. He also emphasized that extreme degrees, may prepare the individual, in certain circumstances, for the appearance of some psychological and mental disorders, and the acquisition of some socially unacceptable behaviors.

Although support for Eisenk’s perceptions about the human personality is generally strong, the results of psychological research that she supports regarding the primary components of the extroversion dimension are limited. Evidence of an association between extreme degrees of that dimension and the characteristics of criminal behavior is weak. The neurotic is characterized as an anxious person, preoccupied with the calamities and disasters that may occur, and he is greatly concerned with mistakes. Anxiety and tension are a prominent feature of people with high levels of nervousness.

A recent study found that one of the most consistent results is the contribution of a dimension of personality that has been isolated and called the "addiction structure” consisting of the triangle of psychoticism, neuroticism and introvertedness, in predicting the use of drugs and alcohol in adolescents. This result is consistent with Eisenk’s perceptions of the effect of personality dimensions on the formation of some mental disorders. Another study also found that the misuse of hallucinatory substances is linked to a statistically significant degree with higher levels of neuroticism and psychosis, and this result is consistent with what an early study found that immersion in marijuana use is associated with high levels of anxiety, neuroticism and psychoticism. (Nut.2016.p87)

There are theories that attempt to explain aggressive behavior, including what it considered a basic instinct, including what it considered an educated behavior, and among them what it considered psychological frustration, including what I interpreted on physiological and biological grounds, and all of this is due to the fact that aggression is a complex behavior like all other human behaviors that are multi-dimensional and intertwined. Variables. Supporters of the behavioral trend see that aggression is a variable of personality, as it is a type of recessive and prevalent responses, and according to this trend usually plays a fundamental role in aggression, and from here the aggression is usually the attack and the strength of aggressive responses in the behavioral direction is determined according to four variables which are: Causes Aggression, history of reinforcement, social support and mood. (Murshid, 2006, p. 27)
Behaviorists also see that aggression, like any behavior can be discovered and can be modified according to the laws of learning, therefore behavioral studies and research in their study of aggression focused on the fact they believe in: namely, that the whole behavior is learned from the environment and then the different experiences from which a person has acquired the aggressive behavior have been Support it in a way that enhances the person's appearance of an aggressive response whenever he is exposed to a depressing situation. The behaviorists proceeded to a set of experiments that were initially conducted by the behavioral pioneer John Watson, where it proved that phobias of all kinds are acquired through a learning process and then can be treated according to behavioral therapy that is based on the demolition of a model of abnormal learning and rebuilding a new learning model together. (Al-Akkad, 2001, p. 112)

The behavioral theory is subdivided into two theories, the first being the frustration-agression theory of Dollar and Miller, and the second is the social learning theory of Pandora. A - Theory of Frustration – Aggression; Scientists have unanimously agreed that the aggressive behavior appears as a result of frustration. (Murshid, 2006, p. 57)

Frustration is an unpleasant emotional excitement that represents a disturbing situation for the individual, and this excitement can require several responses from the individual, including aggression, and depending on the type of responses that the individual has learned in his dealings with situations of coercion, and pressure similar to the current situation, and these responses can be Seeking help from others, withdrawing from the situation, trying to solve and overcome the problem, or resorting to alcohol and drugs, aggression, or using basic defense mechanisms. (Adas, 2002, p. 211)

Although the frustrating situation involves self-punishment, the aggression directed against the self does not appear unless it overcomes what is sufficient to direct it and its emergence against the self, and this does not happen unless other hostile methods of behavior directed against the original source of frustration face strong palm factors. (Al-Akkad, 2001, pp. 113-114)

Aggression, even though it is not the only possible response to frustration, depends on several variables: justification of expectations and the intensity of desire in the goal, as frustration increases bitterness when the individual evaluates expectations and far-reaching hopes that are justified but prevents them from being achieved, as frustration reaches its climax when it involves justification of expectations related to achieving a goal of significant importance or a long-awaited hope (Murshid, 2006, p. 29)

As for the social learning theory: Learning Social, this theory is no less important than other theories that dealt with aggressive behavior in study and research. Through social context and social interaction, behavior is shaped by observing the behavior of others. Among the salient features in social learning theory is the role that organizes behavior through cognitive processes such as attention, remembering, imagination, thinking, where it has the ability to influence behavior acquisition. And that the human being has the ability to anticipate the results before they happen and this intended or imagined expectation affects the direction of the behavior, and by focusing on the aggressive behavior that leads to physical injury or the destruction of property, Pandora showed how people can learn this aggressive behavior by modeling the behavior of others, so for The mechanism of aggressive behavior can be learned like any other behavior, that television violence and aggression have a positive relationship between them, and therefore note learning is the most acceptable explanation for the positive relationship between television violence and aggressive behavior, and in 1973 Pandora attempted to analyze learning and social acquisition , And concluded that the TV gives the child the viewer a deep feeling that he is part of the program or movie shown and goes to the heart of their personal conviction as a real part of human social behavior. (Al-Akkad, pp. 72-73)

The group’s impact on acquiring aggressive behavior is by presenting aggressive patterns to children who imitate them, or by promoting aggressive behavior just because it occurs, as the group facilitates the growth of aggressive personalities, by providing children with aggressive patterns, so they imitate them, or by inciting them to aggression, or by socializing this Behavior when it occurs. (Murshid, 2006, p. 30)
Pandora's view on the interpretation of aggression is summarized as follows: - Most aggressive behavior is learned through observation and peer tradition, and symbolic models such as television. - To acquire aggressive behavior from previous experiences. - Direct learning of aggressive paths, such as the direct excitement of explicit aggressive acts at any time. Confirm this behavior through reward and reinforcement. Arousing the child by either physical attack, threats or insults, or obstructing goal-oriented behavior or reducing or ending reinforcement may lead to aggression. Punishment may lead to increased aggression. (Phosphorous, 2006, p. 21)

Freud is one of the first to contribute to raising many issues related to the human psyche, especially those related to feeling and subconscious, which have revolutionized psychology and its various fields since it raised these problems to this day. Aggression, from Freud's point of view, is a reaction of frustration and obstruction to vital or sexual motives, which often seeks to satisfy and achieve contentment and pleasure and to move away from painful situations, but this approach did not receive approval and acceptance among many of his supporters, this theorization raised controversy, criticism and rejection due to its linkage All aspects of human activity are sexually motivated, which has propelled its supporters, including Adler, to offer various new interpretations.

McDougall, who is the first supporter of this theory of aggression, views it as an innate instinct and defines it as the instinct of a fighter, where anger is the emotion behind it (Al-Mukhtar, 1998, p. 71).

As for the researcher, he believes that it is not possible to consider every behavior that a person performs as a result of his instincts. If this is true, his concern is to satisfy it, and therefore the person cannot control his aggression, nor his behavior, because it is not subject to the mind. It also oversaw the affirmation of the impact of sexual energy on directing individual behavior, emphasized the role of instinctive motivations in character formation, and neglected the role of social and cultural factors.

The significant of the study

Addiction is a big problem that talks began about its abundance and attention was given to at the end of the seventies of the twentieth century, as the American magazine Time published in 1979 a warning in April that a large number of events in America began drinking alcohol at the age of ten and that there are another number that started addiction in adolescence and even He started taking drugs as well as alcohol. (Demerdash, 1982, p. 5).

Research has also started on the topic of addiction at the highest scientific levels in universities and international research centers. This does not mean that addiction was not present before this date, but it was not a phenomenon that attracted the attention of those interested in educational and scientific affairs. As there were cases here and there that required the intervention of a physician or psychiatrist or an alert from the educational counselor at the school.

The World Health Organization defined addiction in 1973 as a psychological and sometimes organic condition that arises from the interaction of the organism with the drug and from its characteristics and different responses and behavior patterns that include the urgent desire to use the drug in a continuous or periodic way in order to feel a state of psychological comfort or avoid the effects of not using it.

According to the DSM -IV, “psychoactive substance use” is defined as “a pattern of poorly adapted use that is expressed as… continued use despite knowledge of social, professional, psychological, or physical problems - continuous or repeated - that arise or exacerbate By using [or by] repeated use, in cases where it is physically dangerous.” It is a remaining category, with the term accreditation taking priority when necessary. (Who.1993.pp45 = 65)

The term "abuse" is sometimes used in denunciation to refer to any use whatsoever, especially for illicit drugs. Because of the ambiguity of this term it was not used in the tenth revision of the International
Classification of Diseases (except in the case of substances that do not cause accreditation), and harmful use and dangerous use are the equivalent terms used by the World Health Organization, although they are usually limited to health effects and do not include the consequences Social.

The term abuse refers to non-medical or impermissible use patterns, regardless of consequences. Therefore, the definition published by the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence in 1969 was "excessive - continuous or intermittent - use of drugs contrary to or unrelated to accepted medical practice." (Hassan, 2017, p. 276)

The specific determinant behavior is considered the basic of every human personality, through behavior we can classify individuals into normal and deviant personalities, where aggression in the modern era represents a widespread behavioral phenomenon that almost includes the whole world, and aggression is no longer limited to individuals, but its scope has expanded to include groups and societies, Nature has not escaped the evil of aggression represented by the extermination of some of its elements or the contamination of others, and whether the expression of this aggressive behavior is violence, terrorism or extremism, they all refer to one content which is aggression and if we accept that a person has a degree of innate aggression it is not automatic but it plays the role of defense against any threat, just as the behavior of aggression often appears in all children of varying degrees, and although the appearance of aggressive behavior in humans is evidence that it has not yet matured sufficiently to make it succeed in developing the internal control necessary for acceptable conformity with society’s systems, customs and values And that he was unable to achieve the adaptation and adaptation required to live in society, and that he had not learned sufficiently the patterns of behavior necessary to achieve such adaptation and harmony.

There are several studies that discussed this problem, including:

Al-Hawari Study (2015): aimed to find out the effect of training institutions on drug control, and the researcher found the importance of these educational institutions in spreading awareness among young people to rid them of the drug scourge. (Al-Hawari, 2015, p. 227).

The Al Khalifa study (2007) on the effectiveness of drug addiction treatment in the Kingdom of Bahrain, aimed to find out the effectiveness of treatment for drug addicts and the problems they face during the treatment period. It was conducted by ninety addicts in the Kingdom of Bahrain, and it has been found that the ratio between singles and illiterates of males is high, while it is lower in secondary school, while 50% of them seemed addicted to adolescence, and they suffered aggressive behavior due to addiction. (Al Khalifa, 2007, pp. 5-8)

Azzouz study (2005) conducted in Algeria and was related to family upbringing and drug addiction, aimed to know the psychological and social characteristics of drug addicts and their families, the researcher found that there is a relationship between broken families and the beginnings of taking drugs and that there are reasons for aggression behavior is the feeling of persecution by the addict after taking drugs. (Azzouz, 2005, pp. 9-20)

Study (Arun & Chavan) (2010): I aimed to know the problems of drug use in India, and the researchers found the large number of abuse in huge numbers in adolescence, and its great psychological and material damages, and stressed the importance of successful solutions that start with the family and the school and the role of education in solving this big problem that suffers from it Societies of the world. (Arun & Chavan,2010,p35-55)

Nathan Study (2015): The researcher took the phenomenon of drug proliferation in Australian schools, and he adopted a questionnaire containing a set of questions related to the drug problem and the researcher found that the spread of drugs negatively affects the security aspect in any country and affects the student’s personality, and confirmed the high rate of drug users between Students and the expansion of the phenomenon of aggression among them. (Nathan,2015.p345)
The (Betty 2010) study: The study conducted in Miami, USA, showed that the drug phenomenon leads to a high rate of crime and the expansion of the phenomenon of aggressive behavior, and therefore the abusive individual may exploit dangerous terrorist or aggressive operations, and concluded that it is necessary to find ways to eliminate drug trafficking and find appropriate means to restore an individual to his normal life through the use of psychological or medical treatment. (Betty.2010,p75-87)

Most studies (Arab and foreign) confirmed the psychological and social harm to drugs, as well as physical damage, as well as their damage to the student’s character building, and showed the presence of numbers of users of narcotic substances during the ages of adolescence, and it also showed that one of the reasons for this is family and social disintegration as it is a result of abuse At the same time. And the necessity of combating the drug scourge by all possible means medically, educationally and informally, as well as the security aspect of the countries, which is of the utmost importance to combat this deadly scourge.

According to the (knowledge of the researcher) through his review of the literature and studies that were in his hands and which he was able to obtain, he did not find a study related to his current study directly.

Middle school students in Baghdad for the academic year 2019-2020.

**Defining of concepts**

**Addictive Personality:**

(Khawaldeh 2011) defined it as a habit that starts with simple beginnings and turns into an inability to leave behavior (Khawaldeh 2011, p. 7)

(Salika 2015) defined it as a character whose behavior involves eating a certain substance that does not feel comfortable losing that substance. (Nut, 2016, p135)

(Haleen 2010) defined it as a habit to use anesthesia medicinal substance that leads to psychological and behavioral instability in the event that the effect of the substance is lost from the blood. (Candel.2013.p32)

Salem (2018) defined it as just a typical behavior related to a specific act that generates pleasure such as drugs, smoking, internet addiction, etc. The solution lies in crowding out his life with other things that are less enjoyable to him. (Salem, 2018, p. 26)

The researcher defines it as: the set of features that make a person ready for addiction. People who are dependent on substances can be classified as having dependency on substances to a degree that negatively affects their lives.

As for the procedural definition: it is the degree to which the respondent obtains the scale prepared for the purpose of knowing the addictive personality.

**Aggressive Behavior:**

Baron (2003 defined it as behavioral behavior directed at self-harm or others. (Baroon.2003.p14)

(Donald Donald 2007) defined it as harm that is directed towards others in one way or another and continues in a manner that leads to psychiatric symptoms. (Donald.2007.p78)

(CandelCandel 2013) defined it as the use of physical or verbal violence in different aspects of life, causing psychological or physical harm to oneself or others (Candel.2013.p234)

The researcher defined it as: an abnormal behavior used by its owner to obtain internal psychological satisfaction due to a psychological disorder he suffers from.

As for the procedural definition: it is the total score obtained by the respondent on the scale of aggressive behavior prepared by the researcher.

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Research Methodology

Research community: The research community consisted of students of the fourth preparatory stage in the city of Baghdad, and the researcher was forced to seek a sample from the areas near him for special reasons, as the research sample consisted of (250) male and female students from the secondary stage students from the areas of the first schools of Karkh education. According to Table (1) attached below

Table no. (1) The Research Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>No. of Males</th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>No. of Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Al-Mansour</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Al-Mustafa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Al-Kendy</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Al-Zahra</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Khalid ibn al-Walid</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Al-Smood</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Amreya</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Al-Zohoor</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>April 9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Al-Tahrir</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6 schools</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>6 schools</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research Tool:

The researcher built a tool to measure addictive personality, as well as aggressive behavior. He has followed the necessary scientific steps in the construction process, starting with building paragraphs, then extracting honesty and consistency, and ensuring the validity of the paragraphs and other procedures necessary for preparation and application. (Anastasi, 1982, p.54), (Al-Aqili, 1990, p. 123), (Al-Essawi, 2000, p. 232)

Results preview:

According to the research objectives, the results will be presented as follows:

The first goal: to know the addictive personality of middle school students

To achieve this goal, the researcher applied the scale he prepared to distinguish the aggressive personality from others, and extracted the arithmetic mean that reached (123.45) and a standard deviation of (7.195). When comparing this average with the hypothetical average of (65.21) and using the T-test for one sample, it was found that The calculated T value reached (158.60), and when compared to the tabular value of (1.96), it turned out to be greater than tabular and is a function at the level of (0.05), the results of the study agree with the study (Harold 1978) that found that the beginnings of abuse at the secondary stage. Table No. (2) shows the results of the first goal.

Table No. (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Sample</th>
<th>SMA</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Hypothetical Mean</th>
<th>Calculated T Value</th>
<th>Table T Value</th>
<th>Significance Level 0.05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>123.45</td>
<td>7.195</td>
<td>65.21</td>
<td>158.60</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>دالة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second goal: Measuring aggressive behavior among middle school students

The researcher applied the scale that he prepared to measure the aggressive personality, on the research sample according to the gender variable, and extracted the arithmetic mean and standard deviation, and by using the T-test for two independent samples, the T value for the two independent samples reached (2.875)

degrees, which is greater than the tabular value of (1.96) which is statistically significant at Level (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (248). Table No. (3) shows the results of the second goal.

Table No. (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>SMA</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Hypothetical Mean</th>
<th>Calculated T Value</th>
<th>Table T Value</th>
<th>Significance Level 0.05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>194.891</td>
<td>9.763</td>
<td>65.21</td>
<td>2.875</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>156.865</td>
<td>8.849</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is clear from here that the aggressive personality of the preparatory stage students is in favor of males, because the arithmetic mean for males is higher than for females, and this clearly indicates that the nature of education has an effect on the aggressive behavior of males more than females.

The third goal: To measure the relationship between addictive personality and aggressive behavior among students.

In order to know the third objective and to know the correlation between addictive personality and aggressive behavior, correlation coefficients were calculated using the Pearson correlation coefficient between two variables and it reached (0.732), which indicates a significant correlation at the level of (0.05), the results of the study agree with Nathan 2015 study in the negative effect The narcotic substance has awareness of the student and his personality.

Fourth goal: Measuring the contribution of aggressive behavior to the addictive personality.

To know the contribution of aggressive behavior in the addictive personality, the researcher used the multiple regression coefficient by the gradual regression method on the research sample consisting of (300) male and female students, and when converting the values of multiple regression coefficients for the purpose of identifying the standard contribution of aggressive behavior in the addictive personality, it appeared that the standard contribution (Beta) percentage (0.211), Table No. (4) Shows the results of the fourth goal.

Table No. (4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>The Relative Regression Coefficient Of The Variable</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Standard Contribution Beta</th>
<th>Calculated T Value</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggressive behavior</td>
<td>23.655</td>
<td>5.735</td>
<td>0.211</td>
<td>3.998</td>
<td>Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addictive character</td>
<td>0.296</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>5.165</td>
<td></td>
<td>Function</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is clear from the above table that addictive personality greatly influences the emergence of aggressive behavior, and this is confirmed by studies of unconsciousness and the emergence of behaviors other than the one in which the person lives with natural awareness. The results of this study agreed with Betty 2010 to show aggressive behavior with substance abuse.

Conclusion
1. Take the research findings and studies of the current research very seriously. Although the issue in Iraq is still under health and educational control.
2. Follow-up of students by male and female teachers in preparatory stage.
3. Finding approaches between medicine, psychology, and the Ministry of Education to find appropriate ways to seriously address the issue.

Suggestions

1. Conducting a similar study covering all parts of Iraq.
2. Develop means to warn about the effects of addiction on the life and nature of the human psyche
3. Preparing instructional programs for all academic levels

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