After 2003, the phenomenon of drug abuse spread in Iraq, especially among young people, and this is due to several reasons: the economic, social, psychological reasons, or related to weak religious faith, increased rates of domestic violence and the loss of confidence by this age group in their future, which made them feel that they are living an absurd life, also the weak deterrent or official punishment represented by law and security, weak inspection and control processes, and difficulty controlling land and river borders.

The reasons vary and overlap, but the two most important reasons between what was and what happened is that the state before 2003 was strong in applying the law with penalties up to the death penalty for those who traffic in drugs, and that alcohol consumption was permissible, and frankly, the credit goes to the Iraqi race. Because those who abuse it are not He has a need for any drug, no matter how strong. What happened after 2003 is that the state, in its sense of security, no longer exists, and that alcohol shops have been closed in most provinces, in addition to calling for representatives of political Islam parties in the Iraqi parliament to ban alcohol.

The family and media play the most important role in protecting its children from deviant behavior and drug abuse and educating young people about the dangers of drug abuse and its enormous damage to society, also the civil society organizations interested in youth should make unremitting efforts in preparing programs that involve indirect treatments for the phenomenon of youth drug abuse and work to raise their awareness of the dangers of this emerging phenomenon, as well as to promote social values that reject this deviant behavior.

In conclusion, the spread of the drug phenomenon in Iraq did not come spontaneously. Rather, there are a number of factors that contributed to the spread of this bad phenomenon in Iraq. Therefore, the official and unofficial authorities should take their real role in confronting the drug phenomenon, because it is classified as one of the most dangerous diseases that afflict societies. Strict and deterrent laws should be enacted for those who trade or cover up the drug trade.

There are many solutions, but we call for adopting one solution, which is to develop a scientific strategy to be implemented in stages, with the participation of academics in psychology, sociology and education, MP Representatives and Ministers, bodies concerned with drug control.