

## **Criminology Discussion of Causes of Changing Consumption Pattern of Traditional Drugs into Industrial Drugs by Emphasizing on Arak**

**Samaneh Dadrasi<sup>1</sup>, Ezatollah Mirzaee<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Arak Branch, Islamic Azad University, Arak, Iran

<sup>2</sup>Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Arak Branch, Islamic Azad University, Arak, Iran

---

### **ABSTRACT**

In the present study, reasons of changing consumption patterns of addicted persons to traditional drugs and attitude to industrial drugs are discussed. This national research that is conducted by order of applicable research police office (NAJA), has conducted as descriptive method and of applicable research kind and its main purpose is to draw an applicable-analytic model for the task administrators, particularly police against drugs in battle and control of development of hazard industrial drugs in Iran. Sample population of the study includes 1550 persons addicted to industrial drugs in Arak central prison and research instrument used in the study is attitude-measuring questionnaire. Results indicate major changes in the level of population attitude to new or Industrial drugs, change of consumption pattern present significant part of attitude of persons addicted to traditional drugs into industrial drugs. Amongst effective factors on this change are cheapness of industrial drugs, expensiveness and loss of supply of traditional drugs, variety in products, and ease of consumption of traditional drugs, unawareness toward to indispositions of industrial and chemical drugs and people being affected by instigated propagations of these drugs. Furthermore, important information was obtained about age amplitude of consumers, average of beginning age of addicts' consumption as a typical in Iran from components of the study.

**KEYWORDS:** Traditional drugs, industrial drugs, addict, pattern of drug consumption, addiction.

---

### **INTRODUCTION**

Reports and evidences available from not so far years in Iran show that natural or traditional drugs had assigned major contribution of drugs consumption to themselves and particularly, opium drug had most frequency of use by addicts. Prominent characteristic of these drugs was that most reasons of people attitudes of their consumers was based on attitudes governed on the population in normal-break, behavioral deviances and wrong thoughts, and external factors played less roles on abundance of attitudes toward addiction. Significant economical, political and cultural evolutions from colorful presence of Islamic revolution in international fields and subsequently, weakness of footings of universal tyrant in the region which led to cut marauder hands of tyrants from resources and reserves of nations of the region, gradually shaded on this procedure and in unfair efforts of enemies to weaken revolution morale of the nation, our human population was subjected to great offense of oriented cultural and social plans from enemies, one of the dictated concepts of cultural invasion process was by purpose of destroying human capitals of the country, propagation and promotion of drugs consumption among the country adolescents.

As simultaneous with formation of destructive activities against our country adolescents, by purpose of weakening pleasant morale of this active membrane of the population, different approaches were applied from tyrants within extensive investments in social and cultural fields against the country and despite efforts and prevention actions inside the country, unfortunately, it should be noted that enemy has been succeeded in significant part of its objectives in this field, which indicates irreparable damages on human framework of our young population and it is so great alarm. One of the problems resulted from this unequal war which currently goes with ascendant procedure to bring great social difficulties for our population, is procedure of generating considerable facilities to smuggle industrial drugs into the country which has sent different kinds of hazardous drugs by spending massive propagations such as addiction treatment, making pleasant, achievement of energy, fatness, thinness, etc. by very heep costs. More badly, enemy efforts are not limited to these levels and as consequent of extensive smuggling industrial drugs, it also promoted the simple technology of their production inside the country, so that distributed news related to generate domestic laboratories of production of industrial drugs throughout the country. Naturally,

---

\*Corresponding Author: Samaneh Dadrasi, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Arak Branch, Islamic Azad University, Arak, Iran. E-mail: dadrasi\_samaneh@yahoo.com

this procedure was effective on sale values of industrial drugs, so that we have been evidence of significant loss of cost of some most consumable industrial drugs also up to 150%.

Industrial drugs, in addition to its social propagations which caused to more attitudes of adolescents toward abuse, by so dangerous compounds which are applied in their manufacture, they also make hazard consequents in hygiene and physical and psychological health of their consumers, which unfortunately is still continuing.

### **Problem Explanation**

Nowadays, phenomenon of addiction as one of the most serious social problems of the country in various social fields, this complex social difficulty of 21<sup>th</sup> century is enumerated as background of emergence of many social damages and deviations in human societies of the world, particularly in developing countries. In other words, relation of addiction with social problems could be assumed with social problems on axis of a mutual relational cycle which is developing, from one side, addiction causes to decline of the population and from the other side, addiction as a fluid phenomenon affected by economical cultural backgrounds of the population, sometimes presents new roles to attract customers in abuse markets.

Iran because of particular situations and proximity to major centers of producing drugs and locating in best and shortest transition path, it has been more recently as passage of transition of drugs from Afghanistan to Europe. Presence of backgrounds of development of drugs in Iran and their smuggle, which now become to most revenue business, provides complexity of current conditions and it is continued to become a most revenue trade. In national arena, Iran because of population structure, geopolitical position and lack of sufficient social and public sensitivity to process of battle with supply, loss of request, and treatment of addicts is addressed as one of the most vulnerable countries of the world against drugs problem.

Statistical reports indicate increased extension of addiction to drugs and changing consumption pattern of traditional drugs into industrial and chemical drugs and using ex tablets and etc. in Iran. Nowadays, kinds of chemical and industrial drugs in attractive and cheap forms are easily accessible for all adolescents and youths of the country, hence, it is necessary that scientific, research and educational ability of the country be more dually and effectively applied along with illumination, informing and increase of awareness of population toward destructive dispositions of addiction to drugs, particularly industrial drugs, and for youth generation of the country, backgrounds of prevention from addiction should be provided appropriate with present conditions.

Growing procedure of changing consumption pattern of drugs from traditional drugs into industrial drugs in recent years has make a noise by very great alarm, because continuity of this procedure can predict complex conditions for the country which shade on all control, treatment and prevention approaches of the country, hence, all capacities available in the country should be utilized to prevent from forward movement of this progressive hazard. Doubtless, development of changing consumption pattern of drugs in the future will become to mere attitude of individuals toward industrial drugs and domestic laboratories undertaken role of transition of drugs inside the country, so we should observe replacement of boarders of battle with drugs from marginal regions at proximity of Afghanistan and Pakistan to inside the country cities and villages; and these conditions are worst conditions which can affected battle, treatment and prevention approaches in the country at the light of its particular complexes and induce costs of battle with drugs and addiction prevention and control to the country more times. Also, important and essential problem of drugs field in Iran at present is to accurate and scientific investigation of causes of emergence of these changes in consumed patterns of addicts in the country, because to make efficient decisions and effective planning along with principal battle with this phenomenon, it is necessary that basic and essential information be disposal of the task liable persons.

It shouldn't be forgotten that increasingly attitude of traditional addicts and also some part of youth membranes of the population is going to abuse industrial drugs, so that deprive our human population from many golden opportunities in the field of the country development and be encountered with treats in the field of social and behavioral damages.

## **4- Study Purposes**

### **a) Main Purpose**

Identification of effective factors on changing consumption pattern of drugs from traditional into industrial by emphasizing on Arak;

### **b) Secondary Purposes**

1- Identifying age amplitude of attitude to drugs consumption;

- 2- Identifying level of effectiveness of awareness to indispositions of consuming industrial drugs on attitude and lack of attitude toward those drugs.
- 3- Presentation of effective alternatives to reduce attitude of addicts toward consumption of industrial drugs.

**C) Applicable Objectives**

- 1- Help to identification of weaknesses of the country informing systems and presentation of required alternatives in this field;
- 2- Help to determine measures fitted to condition of industrial drugs in order to plans of police against drugs (NAJA) to compile new policies against these drugs;
- 3- Help to short-term and long-term strategies of police for NAJA drugs battle in cultural fields and social instruction effectively;
- 4- Plan of necessary information about kind of attitude and cultural beliefs governed on markets of drugs abuse in the country and presentation of alternative plans in this term;

**5- Research Assumptions**

In this scientific study in order to present constructive solution and suggestions which are addressed along with the discussed problem, following assumptions are explained based upon it:

It seems that consumption of industrial drugs by friends is enumerated as most important causes of change in pattern of drugs consumption from traditional into industrial.

- 1- Economical factors will be effective on changing pattern of drugs from traditional to industrial;
- 2- Social factors will be effective on changing pattern of drugs from traditional to industrial;
- 3- It seems that individual factors are effective on changing pattern of drugs consumption from traditional to industrial;

**6- RESEARCH METHOD**

Research method of present study is a measurement method and statistical method is descriptive method and attitude-measuring has conducted within applicable studies. Statistical population of present study has included 1550 prisoners of Arak; With respect to purpose of the study is to discuss prisoners of central prison of Arak, it was asked them to express about this at random.

**7- Sample Volume**

Usually, desirability of a large sample against applicability of a small sample is compromised. An ideal sample is so large that can be accurate representative of the population which researcher wants to generalize result of the study to it and it is so small that its selection is economized in terms of access to testable cases, money payment and complexity of data analysis.

In this study, Koceran Model volume formula has used to determine sample volume:

$$n = \frac{NZ_{\alpha}^2 p(1-p)}{\varepsilon^2(n-1) + \frac{Z_{\alpha}^2 p(1-p)}{2}} = 90$$

$$n = \frac{NZ_{\alpha}^2 p(1-p)}{\varepsilon^2(n-1) + \frac{Z_{\alpha}^2 p(1-p)}{2}} = 90$$

N: Statistical population

$z_{\alpha/2}$ : Coeficent of confidence to results of the sample

p: Proportion of presence of adjective in statistical sample which is considered equal to 0.5;

(1-p): proportion of lack of presence of adjective in statistical sample which was considered equal to 0.5.

$\varepsilon$ : Estimation accuracy (maximum acceptable error) and is considered as 10%;

In present study, 120 questionnaires were distributed and collected between prisoners of Arak central prison, totally, 101 questionnaires were returned and placed as a basis of researcher work.

### 8) Tool of Data Collection

Anonymous questionnaire was used to collect information and obtain objectives, completed by addicts in central prison of Arak. Questions of the study are included within questionnaire notions.

Every question of the questionnaire is considered as main purpose and questions and subsequently, answer of any question is a step to provide main purpose and considered questions. Questionnaire of the study consists of 18 questions as table 1-3.

Variants and number of questionnaire notions:

Questionnaire questions	Questioned variants	Row
2-7	Economical factors	1
8-13	Social factors	2
14-19	Individual factors	3

### 9- Method of Data Collecting

To collect data, there are several methods and are often used to obtain information in a study more than a method. In this part of study, data has collected by field method. In field method, questionnaire is one of the most popular ways of information collection. To compile questionnaire, researcher tries to receive required information through asking some questions from responders.

### 10- Method of Data Analysis

Analysis methods are standard methods of descriptive and discursive methods to test assumptions. Obviously, assumption tests of population portion and ranking Kendall's W test has been used. In this regard, all statistical computations have been conducted through spss and Excel software.

### 11- Theory Principals

Psychological approaches:

Rejir and Farmer (1990) declared that probability of suffering addict from psychosis is 3.8 than normal and health individuals. Bidder and Hellman (1992) also represented that: probability of risk of suicide in persons addicted to alcoholic liquors and persons addicted to drugs is 15 than normal and health population. It seems that change of pattern of increasingly consumption to consumption of kinds of chemical drugs has ordinarily increased this risk. Ervin (1984) knows cause of changing individual consumption pattern to psychological stimulant medicines as a result of a psychological affect which by his interpretation, they cause to individual languor and spree. This condition in individuals in fact is reflective of chemical actions of stimulant drugs by which people experience pleasant feeling. Ervin knows cause of changing consumption pattern to stimulant drugs as a result of biologic activity of consumer, but Christian Sen (1982), Brawn (1980) know expectations of consumer as factor of this pattern change. Consumption of combined medicines increases high level of potentially adverse force, for example, some individuals who are dependent to heroin use from methadone which is an industrial drug compound and closes tendency to heroin, but it doesn't make peak condition (pleasant extreme). Consequently, some of them tend to consume other industrial drugs (cocaine) to reach to peak condition.

Founder of psychoanalysis academy, Sigmund Froid, in his psychoanalytic resolution by using concepts such as sexual instincts and aggression, knot and also "character", "self" and "pragmatism" has argued as essential elements of character structure. Trespassers are who their tendencies and instincts have been repressed, particularly in 4 or 5 years old from family and society and suffered from knot; because individual personal tendencies in their unconscious self, i.e. "character" continuously attempt to exhibit themselves and "pragmatism" consciously is entitled to adjust personal tendencies and allow them to have acceptability and "self" also has control aspect. Yet, He argues that some bodies that have inconstant manner, this is because "pragmatism" has neglected its function. Thus, it can easily suppress its self –respect and do declinational behavior.

Other popular psychoanalyst, Karen Horney believes that individual may deny stress by any possible way to escape from stress, in this case, individual by awareness and by emphasis would tend to conduct declinational behaviors such as consumption of alcohol and drugs. Vilcker also believes that addict is not able to resolve problems and can not be involved with his/her sentimental involvements. Hence, he/she tends to drugs.

### **Sociological Approaches**

From point of view of sociologists, social problems, unwanted dimensions and consequences, indirectly and unpredictably are new patterns of manner and social system; in other words, social problems of social costs are particular organization of social life. In fact, If we accept that modernism and modernized patterns of social patterns have many advantages for societies and have developed welfare, tranquility, social motion and individual freedoms in societies, implicitly we should also pay costs of this development. Social problems of our age are costs which we should consider to take modern patterns, or follow traditional patterns of social life and be deprived from advantages of development in various fields of social, economical life and instead, we don't have social problems of contemporary life.

But without doubt, this question is asked that whether process of changing consumption pattern of drugs in Iran which induces horrible damages to human and financial resources of the country based on presented evidences is a part of same penalty which we should pay to accept modernization and for escape from traditional patterns in the country?

Respond to this question is tendered to future of the country scientific surveys so that probably, one day an alternative would be decided for such complex issues also in addiction- searching processes.

### **Sociological Compilation of Changing Consumption Pattern**

A look at conducted studies in many countries in recent age indicates that consumption patterns or consumption styles are not simple phenomena or merely affected by interests, willing, abilities or individual possibilities, but also are complex and multi-dimensional factors which have significant relations with factors and variants such as social classification, social membrane, type of consumed goods (physical and cultural), life style, revenue, social base, social values, reference consumption patterns, background variants, and level of development of the country. These studies indicate that "consumption styles" are not only dependent on interests, abilities, and individual possibilities until there is a consumption style by number of any individuals or social group, but also it is structure-oriented and a pattern which both its formation is a function of economical, social and cultural conditions of the society and its changes are occurred with regard to change of above conditions.

Studies about consumption patterns were conducted to identify their significant relations with one or more other sociological variants and achievement to correct information from all dimensions and knowledge of rules governed on preservation and change of consumption patterns in a certain statistical population and such studies are conducted on three items: "emergence", "survival", and "evolution" of consumption patterns and such efforts are still conducted.

Consequently, this assumption determines that the country's addicts in statistical population to select kind of consumption pattern, when industrial drugs are produced and distributed with increasingly speed, one of the most leading available consumption patterns is attitude toward industrial drugs which is conducted within personal selections of addicts and possibly affected by consumption patterns dominant on this statistical population and also internal and external effective factors such as cost-benefit equivalence.

### **Relative Deprivation Theory**

Criminologists believe that inequity of revenue of various societies both produces pressure and causes to increase level of crime in them. Since major fraction between poor and rich generates implacability and non-confidence, such condition eventually lead to violence and crime. In societies in which income inequity has increased a kind of humility and dejection in low-income individuals is generated which this factor causes criminal motivations in some people. Psychologists have notified that under these conditions, young men will be concerned about their condition; consequently, they will be jealous toward individuals who enjoy from desirable situation. As they are unable to use from aggressive and hazardous styles in social competitions, they will have less chance for future successes. For this reason, most of these individuals commit to crime and violence. This process has been explained by title of relative deprivation theory.

### **Subculture Theories**

Subcultures are patterns from values, norms and behaviors which are converted into particular tradition among special groups. Subcultures are really major networks of reference groups through which individuals and groups interact with their surrounding world and usually are formed in low categories of the society. John Orael says that: concept of subculture of drugs indicates that addict is in relation with others (differential association). In this relation, learning is happened, what and how consumes and call himself /herself addict.

### Differential association theory

Edvin Sutherland for first time (1942) applied association term as a compilation of inclinational behavior. Differential association has established on this default that inclinational behavior is not heredity and natural and as the same method which is learned, any other behavior is learned.

Nowadays, to compile many criminal behaviors and social digressions such as addiction and abuse of drugs, this theory is documented. Differential association theory emphasizes on this point that since inclinational behaviors are also learnable, by continuity and repeat of individual relations with group of coevals, behavioral examples are inspired on individual within learning process which drugs compensation is amounted as one of its examples.

## 12- FINDINGS AND STUDY RESULTS

Results from responds of 101 indicted persons to industrial drugs to questionnaire questions and also results from test of assumptions of this study are discussed and analyzed. a) Test of first assumption (economical factors): Economical factors which are evaluated in first assumption include 1) particular type of packing industrial drugs, 2) more accessibility of industrial drugs, 3) decrease of supplying industrial drugs, 4) increasing cost of traditional drugs, 5) low volume of industrial drugs for each consumption, 6) being more cheaper cost of industrial drugs, two factors of particular type of packing industrial drugs only with frequency of 5 percent and cost increase of traditional drugs with 42% frequency, are of factors which have assigned less percent of frequency, i.e. below 50% to themselves and factor of low volume of industrial drugs for any consumption with 88% frequency has highest percent of frequency.

Based upon this, in ranking economical factors, it should be said that: factor of particular kind of packing of industrial drugs with average rank (4.94) has highest rank, consequently, effectiveness of this factor on change of pattern consumption of traditional drugs to industrial drugs is very low and from other hand, factor of low volume with average rank (2.45) has lowest rank and highest effectiveness in changing pattern of drugs consumption.

b) Test of second assumption (social factors): Social factors which are evaluated in second assumption including: 1- more simple industrial drugs consumption, 2- being minimum apparent effects of consumption of industrial drugs; 3- effect of consumption of drugs from fiends; 4- being simple conversion of traditional drugs to industrial drugs; 5- being easier transportation and preservation of industrial drugs.

Two factors of being minimum apparent effects of consumption of industrial drugs with 41% frequency and simple conversion of traditional drugs to industrial drugs with 22% frequency are of factors which have assigned less percent of frequency, namely below 50% to themselves and have assigned two factors of effect of consumption of industrial drugs from friends with 95% frequency and easy transportation and preservation of industrial drugs with 91% frequency, highest frequency in social factors.

Based upon this, in ranking social factors, it should be noted that factor of being simple conversion of traditional drugs to industrial drugs, with average rank (41.62) has highest rank. Consequently, effectiveness of this factor on change of drugs consumption pattern from traditional to industrial is more less and from other hand, factor of effect of consumption of industrial drugs by friends with average rank (2.27) has lowest rank, consequently has highest effectiveness in change of consumption method.

c) Test of third assumption (individual factors): individual factors which have evaluated in third assumption are: 1) being industrial drugs as non-smell and non-smoke, 2) medical formation of industrial drugs, 3) unawareness from indisposition of consumption of industrial drugs, 4) immediate and long inebriety after consumption of industrial drugs; Factor of having medical form of industrial drugs with 15% frequency has assigned less percent of frequency (below 50%) and factor of immediate and long inebriety at following consumption of industrial drugs with 93% frequency has assigned highest frequency to itself. Upon this, in ranking individual factors, it should be said that factor of having medical form of industrial drugs with average rank (4.62) has highest rank, and less effectiveness on changing consumption pattern and factor of immediate and long inebriety after consumption of industrial drugs with average rank (2.27) has less rank and highest effectiveness on changing pattern of drugs consumption from traditional to industrial.

### Conclusion

From analysis of main and lateral findings of the study, it is argued that in considered statistical population, average age of tested cases is between 25 to 39. Also findings show most percent of respondents in adolescence age period tended to consumption of drugs and most of them are third or fourth child. With total glance on results of data and conducted statistical analysis and also test of assumptions of this study, regardless of economical, social and individual divisions with respect to level of percent of effect on changing consumption pattern, factors can be

oriented in priority as following order:

- 1- Impact of consumption of industrial drugs by friends with 95% positive response, this factor has been most dangerous as most important factor of effectiveness on changing pattern of addicts' consumption toward industrial drugs.
- 2- Immediate and long inebriety after consumption of industrial drugs by assigning 93%, has assigned positive response of second priority to itself.
- 3- Low volume of industrial drugs for any consumption, has assigned 88% of positive response to impact of this factor to itself.
- 4- Simply of consumption of industrial drugs with 86% of positive response has been confirmed as effective factor.
- 5- Factor of individual curiosity to tend to 79% industrial drugs has been confirmed.
- 6- Factor of more being accessible of industrial drugs, has assigned 78% of positive response to itself.
- 7- Being without smell and smoke of industrial drugs during consumption, has confirmed 71% of changing consumption pattern.
- 8- Reduction of offering traditional drugs with 60% of positive response is placed in 8<sup>th</sup> priority.
- 9- More easy transportation of industrial drugs, has assigned 59% of positive response to itself.
- 10- Factor of being more cheap industrial drugs than traditional drugs with 51% of positive response has assigned latest confirmation of priority in changing pattern of drugs consumption from traditional into industrial to itself. Above decimal factors, by order of priority are enumerated as most important reasons of changing consumption, which each play essential role on this issue and other factors which were noted in economical, social and individual classifications, regarding that have achieved under 50% of positive responses to themselves, are enumerated as ineffective or less effective factors in changing consumption pattern.

## **Recommendation**

Based on what has been evaluated in this study, and also with respect to experiences which were achieved during conducting this study, following recommendations by purpose of helping to effective planning on serious battle against development of hazard industrial and chemical drugs in the country, are presented to the task liable individuals:

1- A short-term alternative in first step: rapid and sensible interference of administrative systems on plan of supply of traditional drugs, by purpose of pathology and making equivalence in the system of supplying these drugs, it is recommended that NAJA police against drugs to act by new and different look to the problem of transition of traditional drugs into the country in its control actions; it seems that more recently success of police in controlling traditional drugs has caused to reduce supply and to increase cost of these drugs and as a result, increase of supplying industrial drugs as an alternative for them. Hence, it is necessary that special policies be taken to control market of consumption of traditional drugs in current plans of NAJA police against drugs, especially in controlling transition of traditional drugs in boarders fitted to level of request of consumers of the country.

2- Short-term alternative in second step: Along with adjustment of police actions, other systems proctor of informing also should enter into force and be governed on propaganda invasion by producing different information against great crowding of fictional propaganda of these drugs and transmit sufficient information about nature of low-danger and high-danger to the society.

In situations which control of hazardous industrial drugs and also control of abuse of individuals of the society is not feasible, but also society is encountered with fast development of supply and with changing pattern of drugs consumption into industrial drugs, if we are not able to control industrial drugs, at least we have ability of changing individual attitudes toward pattern of consumption of these drugs.

3- But, as a long-time alternative, it is necessary that ministry of education to provide an educational package including complete information from indispositions, hazards and characteristics of industrial drugs and by supervision and cooperation of experts of this field, to compile the package in fitted with particular literature of different ages and educational courses from pre-elementary to pre-university and include it in the lesson schedule of students as a permanent lesson and not temporary and every year, simultaneously with making new changes in other lesson contents, also to update this package by cooperation of experts.

4- It is recommended that cultural systems such as broadcast and also ministry of culture and Islamic guidance to take substantial and continuous actions for different classes of people, along with making fundamental changes in kind of predominant and positive attitude toward industrial drugs, by using present power and planning capacities within culture-making and informing and also with establishment of media educational and face to face workshops for various classes of people; taking approach against propaganda, convincing, and even inoculation propaganda approach in order to neutralize effects of temptation propaganda of industrial drugs will be certainly efficient.

5- Aggravation of legal actions against domestic producers in networks of distribution of industrial drugs is also of such actions which can be effective in reduction of changing pattern of drugs pattern.

6- It is recommended that capacity of facilitating plans for prevention of addiction in medical organization as a social informing network which communicates with families in rural and urban sectors be optimally utilized along with identification of families having addicted individual and improvement of level of awareness of families about indispositions and nature of industrial drugs. These plans now are conducting throughout the country in many places and can certainly be effective on increase awareness of families and consequently, on a part of persons who are addicted to industrial drugs.

7- Using improved or improving addicts who are almost presence in society-oriented centers and N.A Camps. In case of presentation of necessary instructions to these people, we can utilize them as most predominant instructional features encountered with addicts. Certainly, these individuals can visit addicts and express warning notes to them. To ease this, it is better that groups which called "relieve cores" be made among improved individuals and after presentation of necessary instructions, send them to homes of persons addicted to traditional or industrial drugs. It is predicted that by conducting this method, significant percent of cases of changing pattern of drugs consumption into hazardous industrial drugs is reduced.

8- Increase efficiency and software power in sibary space for prevention

9- Using knowledge and date technology for prevention, treatment, discovery and collation with industrial drugs.

10- Accurate and special monitoring on imported chemical drugs for various industries which may be converted into industrial drugs in laboratories.

## REFERENCES

- 1- Naderi, Ezatollah, Seif Naraghi, Maryam, research method and quality of its evaluation in human science, Tehran, Badr Publication, first edition, p.9-158;
- 2-Bast John, research methods in behavioral and educational science, translated by Hassan Pasha Sharifi and Narges Taleghani, Roshd Publications, first edition, 1992
- 3- Hussein, Seied Yaghoob, non-parametric statistics, Alameh Tabatabaei Publications, Tehran, 2003
- 4- Azar, Adel, Momeni, Mansoor, statistics and its application in management, Samt Publications, third volume, 2000
- 5- Khaki, Gholamreza, method of research by an approach on writing thesis, Baztab publications, First edition, 2003
- 6- Zohouri, Ghasem, application of research methods of social science on management;
- 7- Haji Rasouli, Masood, discussion of pattern of drugs consumption on treated addicts throughout Tehran Province, committee against drugs, first edition, 2010
- 8- Azad, Hussein, psychological pathology 2, Besat Publications, Tehran, first edition, 2005
- 9- Ahmadi, Habib, sociology of diversions, Islamic Guidance Publications, first edition, 2005
- 10- Gidens, Antony, sociology, translated by Manoochehr Saboori, Tehran, first edition, 2006
- 11- Ashtiani, Elham, addiction sociology in present Iran, Mohajeran Publication, Tehran, first edition, 2006
- 12- Moeidfard, Saeed, sociology of simultaneous social problems in Iran, Noor elm Publication, Tehran, first edit, 2006
- 13- Procerge, Charles, Merton sociology, M.Kasaei, Zohreh, Publications of Alameh Tabataei University, first edition, 1999
- 14- Salehi, Jonghanif Farahnaz, discussion of effect of economical-social factors effective on addiction, M.A final, Shiraz University
- 15- Mohammadi, Koroush, drugs and addiction to it, beautiful arts, Isfahan, first edition, 2008