

Qualitative Study of the Multi-Dimensional Backgrounds and Consequences of Smuggling; Case Study of the County of Sardasht According to The Grounded Theory

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ABSTRACT

With regards to the increasing development of smuggling in the bordered county of Sardasht (Sardasht-Kurdistan-Iran), the purpose of this research is the qualitative survey of the backgrounds of developing contraband and its various consequences. The method of research is qualitative and based on the grounded theory. Studying environment is the county of Sardasht and required information has been collected through participatory observation techniques, semi-structural interviews with 32 smugglers, ordinary citizens, and collegiate and official well-informed persons. Regarding to the achieved findings, eventually a local theoretical model, paradigmatic model, has been attained including conditions and backgrounds, interactions and outcomes of the phenomenon of smuggling consisting of five axial categories underlying trafficking, interactional processes and central conception of model, and six consequential-axial categories of the action of trafficking. Axial categories underlying the phenomenon of smuggling consist of ecological-geographic positions and problems, specifically cultural oriented, disorderliness of economic structure and inefficiency of controlling institutions, and conventional legitimization of smuggling that during an interactional process has caused the development of smuggling and trafficking-bound identification in the county of Sardasht. The phenomenon of smuggling has various upshots in economic, social, cultural, and political aspects which axial categories of it consists of political divergence and nation-state gap, normalization of smuggling and public participation in it, cultural hegemony, class incompatibility, corrosion of manpower and economic disorders.

KEYWORDS: Smuggling, Grounded Theory, Qualitative Analysis, Sardasht.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the last decade the country of Iran has encountered with the phenomenon of smuggling more than ever. In most cases, the affair of smuggling and the type of smuggled merchandise have intensively struck the economic, political and cultural structure of the society and faced the consumable life style of people with drastic challenges.

Smuggled merchandise primarily penetrates into our country from bordered areas and then distributed all over the country. Therefore boundaries have a high level of importance from this point of view. One of the sensitive and important bordered areas in Middle East which undergone various incidents in different aspects including political, military, security and so on, especially after the Islamic revolution of Iran is the bordered area between Iran and Iraq [1]. The county of Sardasht is one of areas of this geographical realm. The impassability of bordered territories, the existence of many villages in this areas and the existence of many devious and maze paths for secret and clandestine trafficking in these boundaries have provided an environment almost nearly secure for smugglers in the bank border of north-west of Iran.

In this research, social interpretivism approach and the style of realization and understanding of human beings from realities are very important. According to this approach, whereas the interpretation and understanding of people from the world around them are formed in the social context of daily life, produced meanings are related to the context and being meaningful in it. Therefore, it is tried to represent the constructive backgrounds of the action of smuggling with the interpretivism approach and study all different consequences of this phenomenon in its different levels according to the opinions of activists, ordinary denizens, and the experts of smuggling studies.

In this research it is tried to observe the phenomenon of smuggling in the county of Sardasht from both economic approach and sociological point of view and also study its social, economic and cultural reasons and consequences. The main approach of this research is based on the social interpretivism. Consequently, the major aim of this research is the qualitative study of the way of forming the phenomenon of smuggling in the county of Sardasht and the paradigmatic model of its multi-dimensional upshots among people, social groups and macro-consequences. So the question which is posed here is that according to the experience and realization of the citizens of the county of Sardasht then what causes the prosperity of smuggling among the citizens of this city and what consequences this issue has had in social, economic, political and cultural aspects.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

In this research we have benefited from the qualitative style and grounded theory. The essence of the issue of research is the study of multi-dimensional backgrounds and consequences of smuggling. In this research we study both the backgrounds of smuggling and all types of it and eventually the different levels of the outcomes of smuggling in the county of Sardasht with the aid of grounded theory. In this research, according to the using method (qualitative) and studying topic, we have accumulated the data through participatory observation techniques, the experience of biographers, semi-structural interviews from the active smugglers, common well-informed persons and collegiate experts. For analyzing the implemented interviews with regards to the method of grounded theory, recorded interviews are first typed and after studying it, excessive information is deleted. In this research, the details of open categories are not reported and from the angle of research findings it has focused on the axial topics. Finally the axial categories have designed in the paradigmatic model which consists of conditions and backgrounds of the phenomenon of smuggling, interactions and at the end the consequences of this event. For accrediting the achieved findings, the method of controlling the findings by the interviewee members of sampling are used and in this way the credit of the findings of research are assessed.

The studying environment of the present research is the county of Sardasht, according to the multi-dimensional backgrounds and outcomes of smuggling in this specific area, statistical society consists of not only inhabitants and smugglers of this area but also analysts and security goalkeepers related to the phenomenon of smuggling. The authorities of relevant organizations and professors of university in different fields are also placed in this classification. In the present research, referents are also made up of the citizens of this city, smugglers, the authorities of provincial and local security organizations and at last the professors who have field works in this field. The method of sampling in this research is based on the paradigmatic model which underlies the successive sampling from the category of criterion-based or qualitative sampling. In this model of sampling not only does researcher follow the rule of "gradual selection" but also in the middle of collecting the data he always adds new cases to the primary cases of samples regarding to their implemented changes in the design of the research. These cases which are selected according to the new opportunities are important cases and key points for the topic of the research. And also for finding samples (smugglers, official authorities and expert professors in the field of study) the method of chained sampling or snowball sampling has also been used. According to the mentioned points finally 10 interviews from smugglers, 15 interviews from common denizens, 4 interviews from the authorities of provincial and local relevant offices and finally 3 interviews from the professors of sociology and economics have done.

The conceptual definition of smuggling: a group of people defines smuggling as the secret arrival of merchandise and some people consider smuggling as a way to escape from paying taxes by deceiving the bordered controllers [2]. The expression of black economy or the illegal part of society is applied for smuggling merchandise. In this part like the official measured economy, goods and services are produced, employment and incomes are produced, but the activities of this part are illegal and because of the illegal nature of them, it is considered as a very important topic for the society and government [3].

3. RESULTS

As it was mentioned, 32 implemented interviews with the field information obtained from lived experiences of researchers are inscribed with the observation of the principle of trusteeship and it has analyzed with the method of grounded theory. In this part, findings pertaining to axial categories, extracted from the interviews and participatory observation of researcher have been described according to the conception of details. In analyzing the achieved information and extracting free and axial categories, researchers have a dialectical and constructive approach to the environment of the phenomenon of smuggling and its consequences and outcomes. Therefore, in explanation of this phenomenon and its consequences they paid remarkable attention to the formation backgrounds of smuggling. In the following lines the extracted axial categories have stated according to the chronological and logical transposition. It should be reminded that in construction of axial topics, most conceptions have been extracted from the interviews with smugglers and common people and in conceptualization of consequential topics, the conceptual findings attained from the interviews with the professors of university and authorities have been more used.

1-3- Ecological-geographic positions and problems

The county of Sardasht has placed in the south part of the state of western Azerbaijan and in the bordered strip of the country of Iraq. Therefore, according to the statements of surveying smugglers, closeness to the boundary is one the main geographical backgrounds of developing the phenomenon of smuggling in this area. And also the impassability of bordered territories, the existence of many villages in this areas and the existence of many devious and maze paths for secret and clandestine trafficking in these boundaries have provided a proper environmental context and security for smuggling in this areas. On the other hand, the county of Sardasht has placed in the mountainous area of Zagros geographically. In spite of the high level of precipitation in this area, the lack of flat plains in this zone has chiefly diminished the application of cultivable farms into dry farming. So living based on farming is not responsible for the economy of the country of Sardasht, as a result; a huge body of unemployed manpower living here tends towards smuggling.

2-3- Cultural particularism

This topic has been actually constructed according to the national-political matters posed on behalf of interviewees. In the explanation of this topic it must be mentioned that the denizens of the county of Sardasht are Kurdish and they have the religious identity of Sunni. Historical study of the approach of people in this area, Sardasht, shows that the national identity of this people has absorbed political aspect to itself and because of being religious minority and adjacency to the state of Iraq's Kurdistan, which considered as an autonomous national-political province, a clandestine political-cultural interaction has formed between the dwellers of Sardasht and national sovereignty of Iran. This cultural contrast has intensified in interaction with other political-economic categories like relative deprivation feeling. Accordingly, law breaking in order to comply with the basic needs has eclipsed this specifically cultural oriented and it is shown as an accepted action. Smuggling also can be introduced as one of the most basic hints of this law breaking and violence or a symbolic contrast.

3-3- The disorganization of economic structure

Living based on farm in the county of Sardasht is not responsible for the requirements of its inhabitants and in the interviews of all interviewees the underdevelopment of the area of Sardasht and even all the state has been touched upon. Distributive and regional inequality, economic deprivation in this region, lack of the creation of industrial centers and production industries, lack of the investment in the galore and valuable minerals of this area, and many other cases have reflected in the interviews of individual which all in all cause the lack of new and satisfactory job opportunities. Therefore, material poverty influenced by unemployment in branches of agriculture, production etc have brought the phenomena of smuggling and migration. All of these conceptions can be cramped under the category of inefficiency of the economic structure. A part of this inefficiency has been endogenous (affected from the mode of production and limitation of resources) and in the eye of interviewees a part of this pertains to the spatial and regional inequality and another part is related to the distributive injustice of sovereignty. In such a situation, according to the cost-profit principle of economic hypothesis of Becker, the criminal phenomenon of smuggling has developed for achieving higher profit and complying with the needs of living. However the smuggling phenomenon in recent years has lead to accumulation of wealth and so the smuggling of medical goods and drugs such as methamphetamine has increased significantly. But one of the main causes of this phenomenon is poverty and lack of economic development.

4-3- Inefficiency of controlling institutions

One of the other categories extracted from the analysis of interviews is the matter of the inefficiency of supervisory institutions and controlling the affair of smuggling in the area. In the opinion of many interviewees, especially authorities, controlling the boundaries of surveying area is very difficult on account of being mountainous, existence a lot of mountains and valleys, severe cold weather in a half of year etc. Therefore relevant institutions like bordered regiment, drug fighting organization and police force do not have the capability of tangibly controlling the impassible passageways. The lack of sensible controlling of bordered strip and the cooperation of bordered villages with smugglers are one of the tangible and main reasons of developing contraband in this area. With regards to some citizens' statements, security institutions have not had a decisive clash with smugglers, and they have said that in some cases the cooperation of security institutions, police force and some of their members with smugglers is conspicuous. According to the implemented interviews, security institutions have not had a desired function in fighting with contraband merchandise and drugs, and also they have been inefficient for preventing smuggling especially smuggling of narcotic. (It is remarkable that some common people in their interviews mention that only smuggling of hallucinogenic is a problematic and negative thing).

5-3- Conventional legitimatizing of the phenomenon of smuggling

One of the other axial categories has been the conventional legitimatizing of this aberrant action among the public. In implemented interviews, especially among smugglers, smuggling has been accepted as a completely legitimate action or occupation among the public. For example being smuggler not only is not a barrier for marriage or social interaction in the city but also it has social altitude to some extent.

Specifically oriented tendencies among the people of this region, symbolic encourages of smugglers from these tendencies, historical backgrounds of national-political combat and the long background of smuggling have intensified the nation-state gap and have introduced the phenomenon of smuggling as a wholly legitimate vocation in the context of society. Not only has this affair had role in enhancing the tendency towards smuggling but also have intensively influenced the level of public cooperation and support from the smugglers.

6-3- Smugglers as a part of the identity of Sardasht

Conceptions extracted from implemented interviews about the amount, type and backgrounds of smuggling has been reported under the axial category of "smuggling as a part of the identity of Sardasht". With regards to the statement of interviewees, the type and amount of smuggled merchandise has encountered with many changes during the time. In the past some goods such as electronic merchandise, garments, legitimate consumable and edible substances and spare parts of machine had been smuggled from the boundaries of Sardasht with a more large scale but step by step the scale of smuggling these goods diminished to some extent and in return smuggling some other merchandise such as weapons, spirits, cosmetic substances have increased and in recent years tendency towards the smuggling of hygienic and

therapeutic productions have increased remarkably. As a result; the ingredients of producing the industrial drugs, ISD, have smuggled into our country from these borders and recently many household laboratories have constructed in this city and its villages in order to produce drug glass or methamphetamine. According to the opinion of the studied persons, nowadays, production and smuggling drug glass in the county of Sardasht has increased to such a high level that many old and new smugglers start producing and smuggling this production in to our country. According to the interviewees, smuggling has been the speciality and identity of Sardasht for many years but nowadays Sardasht has considered as one of the major center of producing and smuggling drug glass and as to their statements the drug glass of Sardasht is consumed in our country as a superior and expensive brand. Regarding to this fact, the identity of the county of Sardasht has constructed with smuggling.

7-3- Political divergence and nation-state gap

A batch of extracted conceptions from implemented interviews is related to the phenomenon of smuggling and the way government picks up to deal with it which eventually causes gap between people and government. Smuggling, especially the smuggling of methamphetamine, in the county of Sardasht, in the opinion of various individuals, in different and contradictive forms causes political divergence between citizenry and sovereignty. In the standpoint of people whom consider smuggling as an abominable action for the county of Sardasht, the vast volume of smuggling and the lack of serious fighting on this phenomenon by the agents of police force cause people to form negative imagination towards the political system. They believe that government knows smugglers especially whom smuggle tablet (among the citizens of Sardasht methamphetamine is equivalent with the conception of tablet). In their notions, security institutions intentionally or unintentionally do not prevent from vast volume of smuggling especially the smuggling methamphetamine. Therefore one of the consequences of smuggling in the city and even in the public opinion of country is the distrust of people towards authorities and citizens' hesitation towards their serious will and resolution in fundamental fighting with the phenomenon of smuggling which challenges the political legitimation of sovereignty.

On the other hand, some people pay attention to the affair of fighting against smuggling from a different point of view, they consider damages due to armed involvement as the improper action of sovereignty towards smugglers. Actually as to the done interviews, in the viewpoint of some denizens and smugglers, occurred clashes between smugglers and police and security agents, the shootings of these officers and then as the result the death of smugglers and their handicaps cause one-sided entrenchment of denizens towards regime and security institutions. For instance, one of the ordinary citizens says: "government, in stead of arresting the smugglers of drug, every now and then causes the death of destitute frontiersmen in the boundary whom for a hand to mouth living smuggle tea and rubber. This issue has created the political divergence and profound gap between nation and government. Therefore the phenomenon of smuggling causes political divergence and profound gap between nation and government from two contradictive standpoints.

8-3- Normalization of smuggling and public participation in it

As it was early alluded to, the affair of goods smuggling has flourished among the denizens of Sardasht as a thoroughly normal and ordinary action. Whenever people talk about being smuggling or smugglers, audient feels that smuggling is an entirely accepted job in the county of Sardasht. The unawareness of people towards the main essence of the phenomenon of smuggling, the philosophy of its prohibition and criminalization from one side and minority-oriented and negative imaginations towards the sovereignty from the other side cause the socially acceptance of smuggling as a job and considered as a completely normal affair. Because of this the majority of citizens and villagers of Sardasht consider their duty to participate and help smugglers in tough situations and they pride in this. They actually seeking a benevolent animus in collaboration with smugglers and in the imagination of some of them smugglers are sheer breadwinners that the government just wants to interfere with their business. This statement from one of the interviewees is actually a conspicuous evidence of normalizing the smuggling between the public denizens of the county of Sardasht.

9-3- Cultural hegemony

Cultural hegemony which is obtained from the extracted conceptions of interview with well-informed individuals and professors of universities touches upon the cultural and economic outcomes of the consumption of smuggled merchandise in the county of Sardasht, the state of western Azerbaijan and finally the whole consumers of smuggled goods in all over the country. The consumption of the evidence of material culture of smuggling including garments, spirits, cosmetic etc. actually has propagated the culture of departure country among the consumers of destination countries. And also oversea intercourses have an important role in transferring the ultra-bordered culture to the studying circumference and in adoptive changes of the life style of people. In this way, one of the axial categories which have been the consequence of smuggling the cultural production is the hegemony or domination of producing and neighboring countries. One of the professors of university in his interview says: "smuggling turns into an anti-cultural apparatus to vulgarize and damage the social norms and conventional models. And in harmonious with the debilitation of national identity, has caused the attention to the source culture and also religious and ethnical divergence towards the nationality and sovereignty. Well-informed people, with different conceptions in their interviews, have considered cultural changes as one of the upshots of countless interactions with the state of Kurdistan and the consumption of uncontrolled smuggled merchandise. They have touched upon the downtrend heed to the matter of hijab (veil) in the city, the uptrend attention to the body, changing the value system of people, intensive corrosion of the conventions of Sardasht, changing the life style of people towards the western and Iraqi life style.

10-3- Class incompatibility

One of the other extracted axial categories regarding to the free categories of interviews is the conception of class incompatibility. This conception consists of the lack of balance in possessing the various investments of power, knowledge, material capital and altitude capital among the people of a society. In the other word, when a person possesses the unbalance level of mentioned investments, he has involved with the class incompatibility. This condition is propounded as a serious matter in the field of sociology and economy. With regards to the achieved findings from implemented interviews, smuggling has formed an economic class with non-standard incomes in the county of Sardasht and causes to create a wealthy social class on the basis of unhealthy employment. One of the interviewees has said: “in several past years, smuggling has caused numerous illiterates to obtain considerable asset, I do not think they have the literate to count their wealth”. Tendency towards smuggling as a profitable job has influenced on the stratification system of society and caused to create socio-economic class with non-standard incomes while they have a low level of cultural investment and vocational altitude. Accordingly, smuggling causes to create and intensify the phenomenon of class incompatibility in the county of Sardasht which is considered as serious social matter. One of the consequences of this incompatibility is the alteration in the consumable palate of a group of people and the formation of symbolic violence which has been composed in the level of consuming luxurious goods like expensive cars, modern houses and villas. One of the interviewees says that “nowadays there are a few billiard Porsche cars in the city of Sardasht which belongs to the smugglers. They have a huge amount of money and they compete with each other in purchasing expensive cars and houses”. Symbolic violence which is the result of class incompatibility and the poverty of cultural investments among newfangled social class in the county of Sardasht have encountered all citizens of Sardasht with many economic and social issues.

11-3- Corrosion of manpower

In many implemented interviews the relationship between labor force and smuggling has been touched upon. Here the desired axial category actually represents the wasting of existing and potential labor force (adolescent) which as to the extracted free categories can be discussed from different angles. Many interviewees with regards to the lived experience of themselves and their relatives have alluded to this point that the lack of job opportunities for educated stratum and profitability of smuggling and non-standard activities in the boundaries of the county of Sardasht compel them towards releasing education and dealing with smuggling. Therefore most manpower which have the innate ability to learn knowledge and technical training have been spontaneously detained from the cycle of education and have turned into illiterate manpower with worthless occupations which are considered as false and illegal activities. This group of people does not have any technical or market skills and their livings depend on boundary and smuggling.

On the other hand, in some of the other interviews the wasting of manpower is examined from the other aspect. Some people say that many young people lost their lives or their bodies get crippled in boundaries because of frigid cold, explosion of mines, armed involvements and security chase and escape etc. So smuggling causes to remove a part of active labor force of society from the cycle of legal economic activities. And also some people have alluded to the uptrend growth of the production and smuggling of methamphetamine (glass drug) in recent years which causes the augmentation of intensive tendency towards the consumption of this product among the adolescents of this county and addicted many people. Therefore, in this way, the smuggling of the consumable product of methamphetamine has specifically threatened and weakened the active labor force of the society.

12-3- Economic disorders

One of the macro-upshots of the phenomenon of smuggling in every environment is the disorder in the economic structure of that setting. With regards to the findings achieved from the interview with executive and scientific well-informed individuals, at the national level smuggling has caused the crisis of distribution, drastic decreases of the competitiveness of internal product with its foreign equivalent which is entered into the country without paying the arrival tariff, the ineffectiveness of the tariff system of country, recessionary industrial and productive units of the country, the disturbance of the balance of the market of product and as the result of it vast disorders in the economic system of the country. And also has caused the other matters such as disorders in regulating the internal market, lack of the possibility of long-term economic policy making, and also increase the expenditure of government for the physical fighting with smuggling. But at the local and micro level with regards to the extracted categories from the interviews of denizens, smuggling in the surface of the county of Sardasht has brought specific economic problems. As to these categories, the illogical increase of the incomes of smugglers stratum causes their purchasing power through smuggling and disturbing the balance of market prices especially in the scope of immovable properties such as house, land, shop etc. which intensively enhance the economic expenditure of life in Sardasht. These economic disorders damage that part of citizens who do not involve with smuggling because the uptrend of the inflation rate in this city has been multifold to the inflation rate of whole the country. Regarding to one of the interviewees' statement, “a house which cost two hundred millions tomans a few years ago, nowadays due to the incomes obtained from smuggling, the increase of the purchasing power of smugglers and also because of the increase of their demand in every possible price, the value of them has increased to billion tomans”. Although smugglers import inexpensive smuggled merchandise into the market and have caused the economic prosperity of commercial centers of the city of Sardasht, on the other hand the expenditure of life has increased to such a point that it is incomparable with the municipal profit of purchasing these contrabanded goods. From the other angle, the economy depending on the purchasing of smuggled merchandise in the county of Sardasht has caused the

economic insecurities. When the boundaries are blocked and smuggling is ceased, the economy of the city, in practice, encounters with a serious crisis. Owing to this, investors do not have any interest to participate in investing in the market of the city, and as a result city is faced with the lack of sustainable development.

4. DISCUSSION

The uptrend growth of the phenomenon of smuggling notwithstanding the ample study of foundation act, at the exterior and interior levels, shows that with the regard to human essence of this phenomenon and the current of its flowing reconstruction and also the role of local and human agents, smuggling can not be studied with regards to nomothetic approach in which smuggling is considered as a structurally objectified social phenomenon and separate from all realities which are explainable according to linear and universal theories. Therefore, nomothetic positivism approach is not responsible for the concise explanation of the matter of smuggling in specific surroundings. While the adoption of ideographic approach with regards to the comprehensive and local regard (limited to the studying setting) can be practical about the phenomenon of smuggling. This explanatory approach is posed in interpretive sociology. Therefore, in this research with the purpose of studying the phenomenon of smuggling in the county of Sardasht ideographically beyond the critical and approval approach, social interpretivism approach is considered as discretionary framework and in such a way a paradigmatic model is obtained from the considerations of the interviewees' point of view. This model contains conditions and predisposing factors of the phenomenon of smuggling and its propagation. On the other hand, these factors cause to create interactions that finally lead to the intensification of nuclear phenomenon of research (smuggling). And with regards to the extracted axial categories contains various consequences too. In the opinion of the denizens of Sardasht, the paradigmatic model for specifying smuggling in this county is like the following figure:

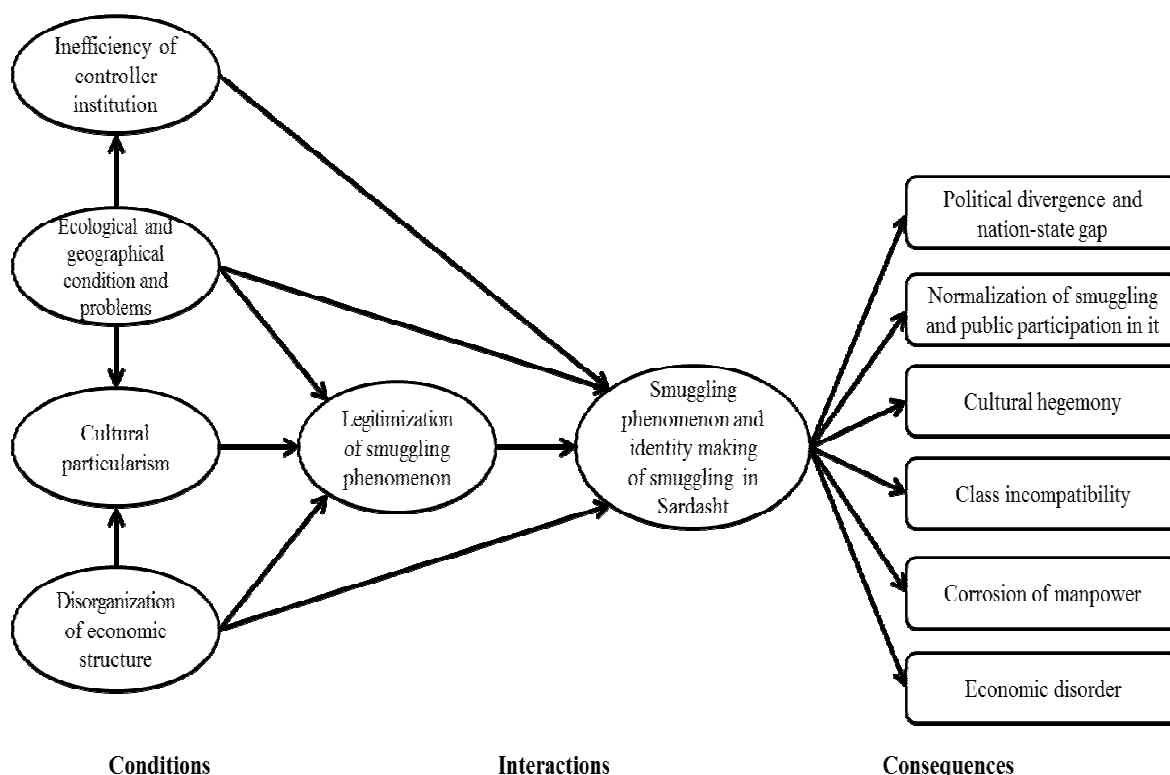


Figure 1. Paradigmatic model/ grounded theory of condition and consequences of smuggling

Figure number 1 represents the paradigmatic model for specifying smuggling in the county of Sardasht with regards to execute of grounded theory approach. According to this model, the mountainous ecological and geographical position of Sardasht have given special features to it which from security point of view the possibility of thorough controlling its boundary with the country of Iraq has had very difficult and from the standpoint of geographical feature the lands of this area are not capable for sowing profitable crops. Therefore, from one side the living based on land has faced with difficulties and on the other hand due to the high level of unemployment and easy access to the uncontrollable borders the phenomenon of smuggling has propagated.

As to the designed model, this specific geographical condition causes the inefficiency of disciplinary and security institutions in retaining the boundaries of this area. In the other words, the impassibility and the existence of many circuitous corridors in order to secure traffic out of the reach of the regiments of bordered protection, has encountered the bordered controlling institutions with problem and in practice they are not able to control the bordered strip and prevent the arrival of vast volume of smuggling goods through these mountainous corridors. This consequence is match with

some researches; Jaffar zadeh and Hassany [4] believe that geographical and economic traits such as lack of industrial centers, seasonal farming, closeness to the bordered states, lying in the path of smuggling, economic poverty and unemployment of area which cause people towards smuggling. Copper [5] also concludes with the studying of various ways of smuggling in Indonesia that loading and discharging in illicit places is from the habits of smuggling in Indonesia. In the other research, he notes that the increase of tax rate directly influences on the increase of escaping from paying taxes on imports.

Economically, the county of Sardasht is considered as one of the most deprived areas of this country, a high geographical distance from center, cultivable lands for dry farming, lack of the development of mines, not extracting the existing minerals in the area, lack of the generating of productive industries and many other cases in this type have intensified poverty and unemployment in the area and has reproduced disorganized economic situation. In the opinion of interviewees a part of this problem rises from the distributive inequality of sovereignty. In this circumstance, individuals with regards to the cost-profit principle of the economic hypothesis of guilt, they embark on smuggling for basic needs. And in the conceptional research some factors such as economic poverty, illiterate and unlearned, the profitability of this job, provoke and encourage others, the weakness of belief foundations, the shortage of products and the increasing demand of society, the debility to control the agents and the inauguration of the activities of free areas are from the effective factors that inclined women towards work and intermediacy in smuggling [6]. And another research in this case is the research of Norton. [7] He concludes with the definition of expectative profit function from smuggling after maximizing a conditional function, that with the increase of tax rate the amount of contraband goods increases.

On the other hand the county of Sardasht has a specific condition both politically and culturally. That the national identity in this area affecting by its historical background has pleaded with political aspects. Geographical adjacency of this county with the autonomous territory of the Kurdistan of Iraq has contributed to this task. Historical specifically oriented tendencies and seeking identity for united Kurdistan, geopolitical disorganization of this county in the adjacency and closeness with the territory of the Kurdistan of Iraq together have created a half-conspicuous political-cultural contradictive between the people of this area and national sovereignty of Iran. And in this way, the evidence of symbolic violence between people and sovereignty in this area have caused to support law breaking behaviors such as smuggling in the absence of cognitive capital as well as cultural, political and social awareness of public denizens. Therefore, society has considered living based on smuggling as the legitimate part of the economy of this county. In such a situation smuggling has intensively propagated in a way that it becomes the specialty of the county of Sardasht.

The intensification and propagation of the phenomenon of smuggling in the county of Sardasht have brought political, social, cultural and economic consequences with it. First aspect of it deals with the dissatisfaction of a group of people about the weak function of the security institutions and the other aspect of it is about the dissatisfaction of another group of people as the damaged stratum in smuggling, and dissatisfaction with the severe clash with backpackers and hired smugglers. This contradictive dissatisfaction and distrust towards governmental institutions has deepened the gap between state and nation in the territory and caused the political divergence from the sovereignty. The prevalence of the phenomenon of smuggling in the two last decades as well as the economic dependency of this county on the smuggled merchandise from one angle and the unawareness of the philosophy of prohibition the contra banded goods from the other side, in the same direction with negative minority-oriented towards the national sovereignty, have re-stated smuggling as a normal and ordinary affair, as a result; in the public opinion of Sardasht contributing to smugglers is considered as a desired and benevolent action. The research of Ghader zadeh et al. [8] has also represented the phenomenon of smuggling in the shape of a premise in the style of a critical specification which axial categories of it consists of functional interference of institutions, intricate and preventive bureaucracy, the damageability and inefficiency of the internal supervision of markets, positional disorganization and the pressures of internal structure.

Wavering the value system and the conventional life style has been one of the consequences of economic intercourses, based on illegal goods, with the territory of the Kurdistan of Iraq and also the arrival and consumption of merchandise depend on western material and immaterial culture, which has faced the society with cultural hegemony based on the culture of the territory of Kurdistan and countries that are the producers of some consumable products such as cosmetic, spirits, garments and etc.

On the other hand, smuggling in the county of Sardasht and the propagation of producing and smuggling of industrial drug have caused the creation of a new socio-economic class with ample material investment and free from cultural investment (scientific) which is called the phenomenon of class incompatibility. Symbolic violence in purchasing luxurious goods among the people from this class is one of the negative economic outcomes of the matter of class compatibility. Michel conno and others have reached to this conclusion in their research that the imports of smuggling beside the legal imports reduce the welfare of people [9].

Gholi zadeh et al. [10] also believe that many factors are effective in the smuggling of goods but some factors more effective than others. These factors as to their importance consist of high tariff of goods, unemployment and underdevelopment of bordered areas, low riskiness of smuggling, economic free areas, bordered markets and subsidies. And also this anti-production phenomenon causes bribery, unbalancing the economy, lack of balance in the prices of goods, disarrangement of production, diminishing opportunities of employment and the inefficiency of the information system of the economy of the country.

5. CONCLUSION

According to the paradigmatic model attained from the interpretivism field work based on the understandings of actors, smuggling causes to waste the ability and profit of manpower in the studying area through addiction, releasing education, employment of smuggling and also physical damage of smugglers. Therefore, smuggling has faced the manpower of this area with the crisis of lack of knowledge and debility of lawful economic activities. In the opinion of its denizens, this important task beside the other upshots of smuggling, it means the economic disorders of the society of Sardasht, have created a cycle of not accessing the permanent development. At last it must be said that the studying some phenomena like smuggling must be studied in its specific social context and in the eye of the activists of that society. In this way we can obtain a reliable recognition towards the studying phenomenon.

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