

## Sociological analysis of industrial addiction among young people, strategies and consequences

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### *Abstract*

The aim of the current research is to introduce and sociologically analyze the type of industrial addiction among the youth of Gorgan as part of the findings of a research on the typology of addiction, which was conducted using a qualitative method based on grounded theory. The participants were selected from the addicts with a history of relapse using the purposeful sampling method and the data was collected through a semi-structured interview with 21 people and compiled according to the Stravas Corbin model.

The findings include: background conditions have three components, causal factors and intervening factors have four components each. Also, important strategies and consequences such as changing the consumption of drugs, abstinence, suicide attempts, abandonment, divorce and separation, homelessness, theft and imprisonment, unusual behaviors, hallucinations and suspicions, death due to suicide and accidental and intentional overdoses, among others. The important findings of this research were The result of this research showed that the correct intervention in referral and treatment can prevent the occurrence of many consequences such as suicide and death in addition to reducing the amount of industrial addiction in young people.

**Keywords:** Relapse, Industrial addiction, social issues, strategies, consequences, Gorgan.

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## **1. Introduction**

The increasing spread of various types of drugs has led to the formation of various addictions, so that the word addiction is no longer associated with a type of substance with a type of use, as in the past, but simply when we come across this word, different types of addictions may come to mind. May be there are other types that we are unaware of. Surveys in the field of addiction show that the number of people who become addicted is increasing. In addition, research indicates a high recurrence rate, which sounds the alarm for families and society. "Despite the different treatments that exist in this field, among the people who are diagnosed with drug use disorders and try to quit, two-thirds use again" (Ghaderi et al. 2014, 4).

In the meantime, the frequency of industrial addiction, which has more unfortunate consequences than traditional addiction, is also increasing, which is a warning for individuals and society. Because industrial addiction has severity, and very dangerous complications and consequences that can continue until the death of the addicted person, and naturally, it requires special and appropriate strategies for intervention and treatment. "Since the beginning of the 21st century, industrial drugs have attracted increasing attention. Their nature, construction and ability to produce make them more challenging to control than many traditional substances" (UNODC, 2024). This is despite the fact that in addiction studies, less attention has been paid to why and how the process of this change (from traditional substances to industrial substances) in different dimensions, especially from the sociological angle.

Rejection from the family, desperation and despair of the individual and the family, divorce, sleeping in cardboard boxes, committing suicide, stoning (overdose), etc., are the complications and consequences of frequent relapses. An important part of these complications and consequences are caused by industrial addiction, which seems that the dimensions of this type of addiction and the strategies and consequences of it have not been paid attention to. "Since the early 2010s, industrial drugs have contributed significantly to overall drug overdose deaths. For example, of the 68,630 drug-related deaths recorded in 2020, 56,516 were related to industrial drugs" (Edinoff et al., 2023).

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When we look at these statistics and the painful consequences of addiction, we realize that most of these conditions and consequences occur after the aggravation of addiction and the failure of treatment. Naturally, when a person is in the early stages of drug use and light addiction, he does not suffer from many problems and challenges of addiction, so he has acceptable conditions in the society and family to some extent. But when a person's addiction becomes more severe, he will face more important family and social consequences. "The data discovered due to the phenomenon of the decline of intra-family communication showed impressive consequences, which include: the fall of family dignity, divorce and separation, homelessness and abandonment, sleep deprivation, family breakdown, death by suicide, death by overdose and They were social shame" (Saroukhani et al., 2023).

If we cannot find a suitable answer for this social problem, we have to wait for the continuation of the complications of this phenomenon, as well as its new consequences on different strata and classes of society. Considering the variety of drugs, the variety of ways of consumption, and the penetration of the phenomenon of addiction in different classes, groups and strata of society, there is an increasing need for new research, with methods appropriate to the subject (in terms of the goal and also the levels of research), to deal with and treat Industrial addiction is felt. Due to the fact that most of the researches conducted in this field were only quantitative, it seems that the causes and dimensions of industrial addiction have not been well discovered, or have not been well studied in the field of reality. And the findings of this field could not solve the existing problem. "If the shelves are to be filled with questionnaires that have been completed without any attention to mental and qualitative nuances, if human behavior is to be analyzed only with a few tables and then mathematical calculations, without seeing the human and qualitative dimensions of the realities of human life. , we will not get anywhere, in a word, if we decide to look at man as an object and identify him carelessly, like inorganic phenomena such as water, soil, we have definitely made a mistake." (Saroukhani, 2016, 11:3). A point that has been neglected and less discussed is the investigation of the why and how of industrial addiction and the adoption of unfortunate strategies in people. Therefore, our aim in this study is to deal

with industrial addiction and the strategies and consequences of this phenomenon, while paying attention to the background conditions, causal and intervening factors, which can clarify the visible and hidden angles of this issue for us to a great extent. This will be achieved through a qualitative and in-depth study.

## **2. Review of Literature**

Darvishi and Asadollahi (2023) in the research entitled "Investigation of the shaping factors of young people in the tendency to use industrial drugs" came to the conclusion that the shaping factors of the behavior of young people in the tendency to industrial drugs include emotional behaviors, communication and living together with peers, planned behavior, social pressure, family breakup, psychological factors, and economic conditions. Ahadi et al. (2021) in a research entitled "Investigation of environmental factors affecting addiction to industrial drugs" investigated the causes of addiction among 180 addicts in Zanjan city and came to the conclusion that the change in the pattern of traditional to industrial drugs is due to The lack of euphoria and intoxication and the difficulty of using traditional drugs.

Nemati and Khaledian (2019) conducted a research entitled "Effective factors on relapse to drug abuse and addiction" in the patients who referred to the addiction treatment center in Qorve city with a qualitative method and a grand theory approach. They concluded that several factors in relapse to drug abuse and addiction They have a role that by identifying them in different environments, cultures and societies, preventive measures can be set and formulated and the field of public awareness can be created.

Casillas et al. (2023) in their research entitled "Estimation of fatality and non-fatal overdose ratio among opiate, industrial drugs and stimulants" in America concluded that in 11 years, between 2010 and 2020, overdoses caused by Excessive consumption of substances has been more among industrial substances and stimulants. Daley (2013) in a research entitled "Family and social aspects of substance use disorders and their treatment" on the subject of the effects of substance use disorders on family and social problems and their treatment needs in the path of recovery and individual, group and family

interventions for Dealing with these disorders for individuals and their families and concluded that drug use disorders are related to many social and family problems. These problems cause challenges for the treatment or recovery of members with this disorder, as well as for the family and society. There are many effective treatments and interventions, as well as many mutual support programs, to help people with these disorders and their families.

Several theories were investigated in the research literature:

**A) Robert Merton and Differential Legitimate Opportunities:**

Robert Merton's opinion is that society forces a person to behave deviantly. According to him, misbehavior is the result of certain social-structural pressures that make people misbehave (Saroustani 2010, 44). According to Merten, new industrial societies emphasize material success in life, which manifests in the form of wealth accumulation and scientific education as the most important goals of personal life and dignity criteria. Achieving these acceptable social goals also requires acceptable means, which of course are beyond the reach of a group of people in the society, that is, the society is structured in such a way that the lower classes have fewer opportunities to realize their dreams. As a result, because these goals have become the main goals of the lives of all people (poor and rich), even those who do not have access to legitimate tools, under the pressure of society, use illegitimate tools to achieve them. Of course, Merten emphasizes that the reaction of all people to social pressures due to not having access to legitimate opportunities to achieve goals is not the same, and all subordinates do not misbehave in order to achieve acceptable social goals, and everyone adapts to the environment in some way. In his opinion, a group of subordinates are innovative and use illegitimate means in their abnormal adaptation to the environment (which is the main subject of pressure theory). A group of extremists and revolutionaries revolted against the unattainable legitimate goals and tools of the social entity and introduced new goals and tools to change the social structure. Some people also inevitably withdraw from the society by washing their hands of acceptable goals and legitimate social means to achieve them. These three groups of innovators, insurgents and withdrawers have chosen deviant behavior and breaking norms in their adaptation to the environment and society, which

limited their access to legitimate means and social acceptability (Sarostani 2010, 44-45).

Merten lists four types of deviant behavior that may appear in this process as follows: 1. Innovation: usually occurs when people are trying to achieve legitimate goals. But the ways of effective use of accepted means are blocked for them. 2. Ceremonialism: It comes up when the accepted goals do not have much room for activity, but the legitimate means to reach these goals are sincerely followed. 3. Withdrawal: When a person cannot reach the set cultural goals and the means to achieve them due to limited conditions or incompetence, he chooses to withdraw. 4. Rebellion and rebellion: This deviant behavior occurs when a person comes to the conclusion that society imposes obstacles on him that prevent him from achieving his goals. According to Merten's thought, the social damage of addiction is in the third type of anomie, that is, withdrawal or isolation.

**B) Hirschi's theory of social control:** Therefore, according to this approach, there is a difference between people's belonging to society, their commitment to common affairs and daily life in accordance with social norms, their involvement in various life activities and belief in the normative system of society on the one hand, and their conformity with social norms on the other. There is a direct relationship and an inverse relationship with the possibility of their misbehavior. In his later works, Hirschi raised the issue of the relationship between deviant behavior and self-control. Hirschi and Gottfredson claim that crime is the source of quick and easy gratification, and a person commits a crime who seeks quick gratification and has short-term goals in life. Such people, unlike their peers, have weak self-control and not only the possibility of deviant behavior. They are more likely to commit side activities such as accidents, smoking and drinking alcohol. The origin of poor self-control should be found in the family and childhood and ineffective socialization, whether the social bond is strong or weak. (Sarostani, 2011, 53).

**C) Edwin Sutherland and differential bonding:** "Edwin Sutherland's differential bonding theory is the most famous theory of socialization or learning theory in the discussion of social deviance. The main point of Sutherland's theory is that people become deviant because they have more

deviant relationships than their non-deviant relationships. This difference in the interaction of people with those who have deviant ideas, compared to people who have consistent ideas (that is, their greater connection with deviant behavior or deviant ideas) is the main reason for their deviant behavior. We quote a summary of Sutherland's approach to the problem of misbehavior because of its great importance:

1. Deviance is learned, not inherited, not a product of low IQ or brain damage or the like.
2. Misbehavior is learned in interaction with others.
3. The main part of deviance learning takes place in the intragroup circle, and the mass media and the press play a secondary role.
4. Learning deviant behavior includes learning delinquent techniques and specific direction of motivations, tendencies and tendencies.
5. The specific side of the motivations and pulls is learned from the definitions of the opposite and the opposite of the norms.
6. Due to the fact that there are more definitions in favor of violation, the person behaves in a wrong way compared to the definitions in favor of conformity with the norms (this point is the key theorem of Sutherland's theory).
7. Differential binding may vary in frequency, duration, prevalence, and intensity.
8. The process of learning misbehavior through interaction with misbehavior and peers has similar mechanisms to any other type of learning.
9. Deviant behavior, which is itself a manifestation of general needs and values, cannot be explained by these general needs and values.

**D) Bandura's social learning model:** Bandura has investigated consumer parents - consumer friends and environmental factors in social learning. Imitation of other people's behavior is maintained and sustained by a schedule of non-sequential reinforcement from the perspective of operant conditioning. People are not always reinforced by imitating the responses of others, but they are often sufficiently reinforced by continuing to imitate those around them. In fact, imitation itself becomes a habit, a phenomenon that Miller and Dollard called generalized imitation. People are often motivated to imitate the behavior of others. Bandura has proposed that the environment reinforces emulation and may also sometimes punish emulation in several possible ways, thus:

The observer is reinforced by the pattern. People often reinforce others whose actions they imitate. For example, a group of teenage boys are more

likely to welcome a boy who dresses like them into their group. The observer is reinforced by the third person. Sometimes a person is strengthened more by a third person than by a role model. For example, when children imitate other children, they are often reinforced by parents and teachers. The behavior produced itself leads to reinforcing consequences. Many of the behaviors we learn from observing others have reinforcing consequences. The consequences of the model's behavior affect the observer's behavior vicariously. When people see the pattern give a particular response, they also see the consequence of that response. If a pattern is reinforced for a response.

**E) Stigma theory:** "Sociologists in this field seek to discover how situations, persons, processes or events are called problems by others... The stigmatization approach is the content of hypotheses about how people define situations. It can be said that the most important hypothesis of this approach is that people define all the current situations they find themselves in by means of interests and values. In this case, of course, all the definitions are related to the positions of people in the assumed situations, the values they adhere to and the benefits they seek to increase." (Robbington and Weinberg 2018, 131-132).

Since the current research is qualitative and exploratory, therefore, it did not adopt a specific theoretical point of view to prove or disprove its statements and only look at the phenomenon from that angle. Grounded theory studies and analyzes the phenomenon so that the data in the process of analysis and coding can speak about the reality under study. Theoretical sensitivity is the researcher's ability to identify those things that are important in the data and give them meaning" (Azkia, 2010: 88).

### **3. Methodology**

The current research is a part of a ground theory study that investigates the typology of addiction. The purpose of this article is to analyze the sociological type of industrial addiction and to introduce important strategies and consequences of this phenomenon. The participating community of this research consisted of 21 drug addicts who had quit and had a history of relapse, who had been discharged or were about to be discharged from addiction treatment centers in Gorgan city, and were selected through purposive



sampling among the people who were most qualified to answer the research question. . In grand theory research, purposive sampling and theoretical sampling help us to select samples with higher qualifications to answer untrue questions. have experienced or have certain views about it, are chosen. In this type of sampling, the researcher chooses special environments, people or events that provide important information that cannot be obtained through other choices. In theoretical sampling, the selection of each new participant depends on the previous samples or participants and the data obtained from them. The researcher usually tries to select new participants purposefully, based on what specific information is needed following the initial findings. Therefore, who is selected later is influenced by Who have come before and what information did they give? In other words, in theoretical sampling, more data is collected in the light of categories and concepts extracted from previous data" (Azkia, 2010:62-63).

**Table 1. Characteristics of respondents and sample people**

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Current discontinuation status</b>	<b>Relapse frequency</b>
1	Married	7	6
2	Divorce	3	15
3	Single	9	10
4	Divorce	3	10
5	Single	4	7
6	Divorced twice	6	6
7	Divorce	7	4
8	Married (second marriage)	10	8
9	Divorce	12	15
10	Married/(second marriage)	9	36
11	Married	3	3
12	Divorce	5	10
13	Divorce	9	20
14	Single	9	10
15	Married	11	5
16	Divorce	12	10
17	Divorce	6	15
18	Divorce	7	5
19	Divorce	8	8
20	Single	5	4
21	Divorced twice	8	10

The number of participants was determined by reaching the stage of theoretical saturation. It should be noted that from the 15th interview onwards, the data had reached the stage of repetition, but in order to ensure this importance, the interview continued until 21 people, so that the recent data has

an effect on the change of concepts extracted. did not have and practically did not bring new findings for research. Reaching data saturation is closely related to sample size. Saturation means that by continuing to collect data, the collected data repeats the previous data, and no new information is obtained. In qualitative research, the repetition of important points in the case of continuing the study is a sign of the adequacy of the sample size" (Azkia, 2013:65-66).

In order to conduct the interview according to the previous appointment, the necessary arrangements were made with the people to conduct the interview, and at the beginning of the matter, the necessary explanations were given about the research and its objectives, and while receiving the full consent of the person, the interview was recorded and immediately after completion, it was written on paper, and Open, central and selective coding procedures were performed to extract concepts and categories. After the completion of the coding process, the concept of industrial addiction was discovered and named as one of the central categories, and partial (sub)categories including contextual, causal and intervening conditions related to the phenomenon of industrial addiction, were extracted and along with the strategies and consequences resulting from it. It was included in the research paradigm model to help explain the phenomenon better and make the dimensions of the phenomenon clearer. In the end, we checked this topic with 100 people who had the desired characteristics of our target society to find the coefficient of plurality or the frequency of the desired phenomenon, and we brought their data in the form of a table and the frequency and reason of this trend to some extent. We made it clearer.

#### 4. Findings

The central concept of this research was the category of industrial addiction, where we discovered how the process of people entering into industrial addiction under background, causal and intervening factors, and then we discussed its strategies and consequences.

**Table 2. Categories obtained in the phenomenon of industrial addiction**

Category	Subcategories
Industrial Addiction	Background conditions: Socializing with industrial addicts, common environments and ignorance of the effects and consequences of industrial substances. Causal factors Traditional long (chronic) addiction, compliments from friends, decision to test, finding a solution to quit. Intervening conditions: Different and pleasant intoxication, feeling of liberation (medicine for the pain of addiction), quick intoxication, ease of use. Strategies: Changing the drugs used, increasing the dosage, changing the way of use, secretly using, escape use, attempting suicide. Consequences: Severe physical effects, loss of job, tension and collapse of family foundation, abandonment, Divorce and breakup, sleep deprivation and homelessness, committing theft and being imprisoned, unusual behavior, hallucinations and suspicions, insomnia, death by suicide, accidental and intentional suicides.

**Contextual conditions:** Contextual conditions include: socializing with industrial addicts, experiencing common environments such as drop-in centers, prisons, and ignorance of the effects and side effects of industrial substances. Their description makes the effect of causal factors on industrial addiction more understandable. A person who has been involved in traditional addiction for many years and has lived in an environment of addiction has a network of consumer friends, each of whom has faced the challenges of quitting and dealing with traditional substances during the addiction period and in the process of living during the addiction period and in common environments. They have had common interactions with each other by chance, and these interactions have become an important and effective platform for these people to enter the world of industrial addiction and the experience of industrial substances. By being in common environments such as addiction treatment centers, clinics, prisons and other places, people willingly or unwillingly enter into discussions about their issues and problems and seek to gain the

experiences of others and their success or failure. Before experiencing industrial substances, they have no knowledge of the effects and side effects of these substances, and they rely solely on the words and opinions of other addicts who have experienced these substances, and based on this, they seek a solution to treat their pain, whether it is satisfactory continuation of addiction or withdrawal. to be free from it.

*"Gradually, I met new friends and the groups we used to go to had changed, and in one group I saw heroin for the first time" (No. 14).*

*"I didn't know the glass was messing me up, I really didn't know. Glass had just arrived at that time and we didn't know what complications and misfortunes it had" (No. 9).*

In such a context, causal factors affect the formation of the phenomenon of industrial addiction.

**Causal factors:** include chronic traditional addiction, failure to quit (the faulty cycle of withdrawal-consumption-withdrawal), traditional addiction problems, initial testing and seeking solutions. The challenges of traditional addiction and the unsuccessful withdrawals that a person has experienced during the period of addiction to traditional drugs are among the factors that have influenced a person's entry into industrial addiction. In fact, according to this finding, a person consumes these substances with the aim of getting rid of addiction and compensating for past failures. Rather, over time, his addiction has progressed and affected his family, social and economic spheres. On the other hand, the problems and challenges of traditional drugs such as the long time he has to consume and the number of times he has to do this during the day. It leads to a quick and easy solution search. Because otherwise, he will not be able to do his work and duties and every day he will face more problems in the field of work and life. In the meantime, friends who are addicted to industrial substances who are in a relationship with the person and are consuming these substances, suggest the experience of industrial substances with the aim of freeing him from the challenges of traditional substances, because the consumption of these substances (industrial substances) is not time-consuming and has no smell. And it can be easily consumed at any time and place, even at home in a short time, in the bathroom and toilet, etc., the

person who is looking for a solution to his problems consumes industrial substances.

*"One day, when I was at work, my friend came and said that there is a new drug that you will fall in love with once you use it, you don't need to use traditional drugs anymore, I had never seen crack until then. I liked it a lot and I got so addicted. that I threw all the black substances I had and from then on I started using crack" (No. 1).*

*"After taking a heroin smoke, I felt as if I was walking on air. I felt very good. I said that this will help me to manage my life. I gave up all traditional drugs and pills. I only used heroin. I thought that my problem was solved. has been" (No. 14).*

When a person experiences these substances for the first time, he feels a new and pleasant experience of intoxication. As the participants said, this is a pleasant experience, along with the fulfillment of the promises made by friends, it makes a person take a step in this direction, and since he has not yet been forced and has not experienced the side effects of industrial substances, he immediately said goodbye to traditional substances. , because he is looking for a solution and feels that he has found his cure in his initial experiences of using industrial substances, while in the continuation and after experiencing the effects of industrial addiction, even if he wants to return to his traditional drug use, this possibility is easily He will not be provided. One of the factors that lead to the continuation of industrial addiction is rapid intoxication, and the person feels successful that he was able to overcome the challenges of his traditional addiction and be saved from the family's objections, showing up late to work and other challenges. However, these cases only last for a short period of time, and in the future, the person pays a heavy price for this experience, and soon the complications and consequences of industrial addiction, like a tsunami, will deteriorate his personal, family and social life. The component of ease of consumption in terms of time and place, for a person who has been involved with the challenges of traditional substances for years, he suddenly finds a medicine that he can use to return to the embrace of life with full preparation, all his family, social and economic responsibilities. Do it well and make up for the mistakes. But what is quickly evident is the addiction to

industrial substances and its severe complications and consequences. which casts a shadow on all aspects of a person's life like a black cloud, and a person, with all his efforts and motivation, is simply unable to get rid of it, and what he sees in front of him is the intensification of consumption. When a person becomes addicted to industrial substances, his path changes, and the person uses different strategies in this situation.

**Strategies:** According to the findings, the strategies include changing the consumed substances, increasing the dosage, changing the way of consumption, secret consumption, unsuccessful attempts to return order to work and life, abstinence consumption and three forms of consumption (light, heavy and destructive). Changing drugs means that he quits crack and replaces glass to solve his problems and changes his drug use to get rid of addiction. Each of these strategies will have consequences. Another category was the increase in the dosage, and the person gradually needs more substances to get high, then the number of times of consumption during the day increases and the time intervals between consumption also decrease. To the extent that the other person is completely addicted to life and all his strength and energy is spent on consumption. When these actions do not work, the person chooses the strategy of changing the way of consumption, which consists of changing the use of smoking to inhalation, the combined use of different substances and pills, and the use of injections, which is the last and most severe form. Secret consumption and denial of consumption of industrial substances were also among other categories that were part of the individual's strategies, especially since the reactions in the family and society towards industrial substances are very strong and the person tries to hide his industrial addiction from others, while in traditional addiction such an attack And there was no reaction for him.

*"My wife came home and saw that everything was cleaned, and she was surprised. Because it was a mess before when I used it, I hid it so that she wouldn't find out that I used crack" (number 12).*

*"Crack was such that when I used it now, I had to use it again in an hour because you immediately get hungover and confused" (No. 10). "After some time, my consumption was so bad that I could not take it anymore and I used to inject it" (number 4).*

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Applying and adopting these strategies has led to the formation of consequences that are very impressive for the individual and the family.

**Consequences:** Consequences include: destruction and severe physical damage, delusion and suspicion, divorce, separation, homelessness and sleeping in cardboard boxes, theft, prison and death due to overdose. Destruction and severe physical damage, which a person suffers in a short period of time after abusing industrial substances, severe weight loss, changes in the condition of the face and eyes, destruction of the mouth and teeth, skin complications, etc., which these complications are based on the type of use. They result in different intensity and intensity, which is very intense in the injection type. Illusion and suspicion were the inseparable consequences of glass consumption that all people suffered from, and it has resulted in many dangers for themselves, those around them, and especially the family. Separation and divorce are very common and more common than traditional addiction in this group because the effects of industrial addiction are very severe and families have almost given up hope of the person's recovery and are not willing to risk living with a person addicted to industrial substances. The most family consequences are seen in this type of addiction, especially if the family spent a lot of time in the process of withdrawal and relapse and did not get results. Next, sleeping rough and homelessness are other consequences of industrial addiction that people experience. The experience of prison and arrest as a result of theft to obtain drugs is also seen in this group. Finally, the person has either entered the treatment process in the process of withdrawal and successive relapses, or that he continues to use in despair of recovering from addiction and returning to society and family, and struggles with the consequences such as theft, prison, and sleeping carts, and unfortunately, in some cases, especially when who will experience absolute despair and desperation, or die from an overdose due to excessive consumption, or commit suicide.

*"My life was really disturbed and my child was 5 years old. He would find my consumables and show my wife that the fights and conflicts between me and my wife started" (No. 4).*

*"After my industrial addiction, my wife could no longer live with me and slowly began to think about separation. After that, I fell asleep in a cardboard box, I was collecting waste, and nothing was important anymore, and I had nothing left, and in the process of quitting and using again, the family's faith was completely broken. They let me go" (No. 12).*

*"The world of addiction is different from traditional to industrial" (No. 16).*

In this type of addiction, three forms of consumption are common and it was discovered in the process of interviewing and data analysis, that its categorization seems very important and necessary for industrial addiction, this scale includes: light consumption, heavy and mixed consumption, and consumption They are destructive (deadly). The important point is that these forms of consumption were obtained and classified due to the intensity of consumption.

#### **Light consumption:**

A type of consumption that begins at the beginning of familiarization with industrial substances, a period that is very new and pleasant for a person and is generally associated with the consumption of a substance, of which crack is the most common and is consumed in the form of smoking. At this stage, the person still has side effects. Industrial materials have not been encountered, and of course, considering the amount and intensity of the effects of industrial materials, this period is very short in terms of time.

*"Until then, I had never seen crack. I liked it a lot when I smoked two or three times and I got so high that I threw all the black substances I had and started using crack from then on. Crack also got high quickly and it was no longer necessary, like Before, I used to spend a lot of time consuming traditional drugs. I would get addicted very quickly and I would get to work" (No. 1).*

*"After I quit, I used heroin again, it was fun. It didn't take time like traditional drugs and it was very good" (No. 13).*

#### **Heavy and mixed use:**

In the continuation of the consumption of industrial substances and with the increase of the consumption dose, a change in the consumed substances occurs, and over time the person consumes more and more to achieve intoxication, and



in the meantime, he consumes several types of substances at the same time, even from anti-addiction drugs to It is used as a supplement to become intoxicated. It is noteworthy that sometimes people go to another substance with the aim of getting rid of one industrial substance, and in this process, in addition to intensifying the addiction, they also enter into combined consumption. The form of consumption in this type is often smoking, oral and inhalation.

*"Years later, I got to know glass for the first time through a friend, and he told me that if you want to quit crack, this is the way to do it. You will put crack away forever. I also used glass for the first time, and then continued. I gave Then I got to know a substance called three smokes, which ruined my situation after a while when I consumed it" (No. 1).*

*"I hadn't really seen the glass and I didn't know what it was. He said, take this, there's no pain or hangover, go to work without pain and fatigue. My work was heavy. After some time, I secretly consumed glass and also took methadone" (number 12).*

*"Over time, the consumption of heroin increased and I had to use it for an hour every hour" (number 14).*

**Table 3. description of three types of consumption of industrial materials based on the intensity of consumption**

Usage type	Description
Light consumption	It happens at the beginning of getting acquainted with industrial substances, when a person starts smoking a type of industrial substance with a very low dose, he has not yet experienced the forced addiction to industrial substances and its complications and consequences.
Heavy and mixed use	In the following, forced addiction to industrial substances is formed, the dosage of consumption has increased greatly compared to light consumption, and its increasing trend continues. A person often uses smoking and sometimes uses a combination of inhalation, oral and smoking. Also, an addicted person uses more than one industrial substance at the same time.
Destructive consumption (lethal)	The most obvious characteristic of this type of use is injection. At this stage, a person is no longer satisfied with smoking, eating, inhalation, and even combined forms, because the body's tolerance to those substances has increased, and the person no longer experiences intoxication and chooses the injection form. Continuation is not just an injection, but in addition to injecting a concoction of pills and drugs, it is also taken orally.

### **Destructive consumption (lethal):**

The most obvious characteristic of this type of use is injection use. At this stage, a person is no longer satisfied with smoking, eating, and inhalation forms, and even a combination, because the body's tolerance to those substances has increased, and the person no longer experiences intoxication and chooses the injection form. Of course, in the following, it is not just an injection, but in addition to the injection, he also consumes a concoction of pills and drugs orally, which is a kind of deadly consumption, because their bodies quickly suffer from severe infections and complications and lead them to death. . Also, most overdoses occur in this form of consumption, according to the findings, sometimes people consciously consume with the aim of overdose and death.

*"I injected and from then on it started and I tested every day. The injection really tricked me and everything went away much sooner than I thought and I started stealing to get money for drugs. I had to trample to get materials, my work took me to prison" (No. 15).*

*"My intake was so bad, I didn't feel like smoking and I used to inject" (number 4).*

*"My addiction had become heavy and I was taking several substances at the same time. Eventually, I was injected and the situation was very bad, there were very bad days" (number 16).*

**Table 4. The frequency of usage patterns**

<b>Usage type</b>	<b>percentage</b>
Light consumption	44
Heavy and mixed use	37
Destructive consumption (lethal)	14
No response	5
total	100

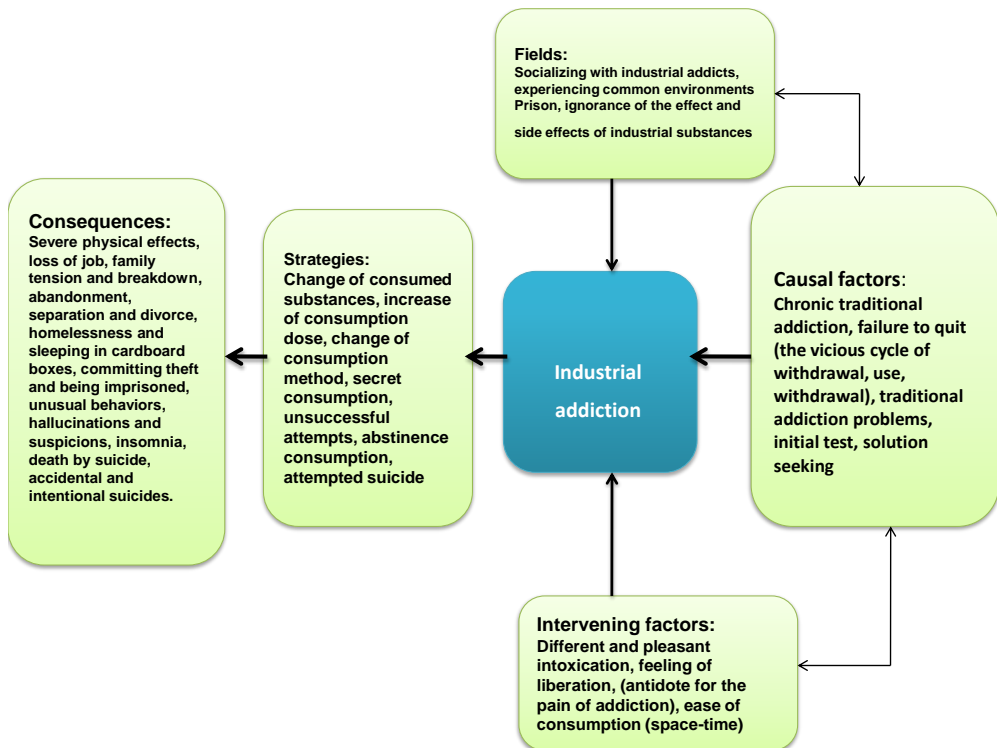


Figure 1: Paradigm model of industrial addiction phenomenon

## 5. Conclusion

The analysis of industrial addiction data showed how background, causal and intervening factors and conditions affect the emergence and occurrence of this phenomenon. Also, in this type of addiction, three types of consumption have been achieved based on the intensity of consumption, which include: light consumption, combined heavy consumption, and destructive (deadly) consumption.

The description of industrial addiction based on the obtained findings shows that people after failing to quit and socialize with new friends in common environments and also being unaware of industrial substances and their side effects, gradually use industrial substances from its style, i.e. "smoking use". they start And after a new feeling of intoxication, the ease of consumption of these substances compared to traditional substances, they become addicted to it and gradually the world of industrial addiction and its side effects casts a shadow over them. After the occurrence of the phenomenon of industrial

addiction, people adopt strategies that are generally changing the consumed substances, changing the way of consumption and increasing the consumption dose, since industrial substances have more severe side effects than traditional substances, people in this type of addiction have different consequences. They face traditional addiction. According to the findings, they include: destruction and severe physical damage, delusion and suspicion, divorce, separation, homelessness and sleeping in a cardboard box, theft, prison and consumption with the intention of dying. Perhaps, many researches have dealt with the issue of industrial addiction, but what was important for us was the discovery and analysis of this type of addiction in contexts and contexts different from that presented in the research paradigm model.

The fact that an important part of these consequences is due to the adoption of strategies that occur after the emergence of the phenomenon is an important issue that should not be overlooked. Intervention to reduce industrial addiction as well as its side effects and consequences requires understanding why and how these strategies are adopted, and these strategies themselves are affected by contextual, causal, and interventionist conditions, which may be less paid attention to, a point that we will know more precisely in this research. We paid and got some valuable findings. In other words, the family and social problems that occur to people addicted to industrial substances are caused by the strategies that these people adopt due to the set of factors described in the paradigm model, and perhaps few people give weight to the role and impact of these factors. Generally, the addicted person is blamed. While this is only a part of the problem, the other part is the role and impact of these factors that lead to the aggravation of the consequences, which must be paid attention to by the therapists in the field of addiction. According to our findings, the world of people addicted to industrial substances is very different, and they need different interventions to quit. A person who is involved in traditional substances naturally needs different treatment and withdrawal interventions than people who are involved in industrial substances. Also, in the type of industrial addiction, paying attention to the three forms of consumption can be useful. In which group of light, heavy or destructive (deadly) consumption is the person addicted to industrial substances, naturally, he will need different

treatment and intervention. The frequency of each of these signs includes: light consumption 44%, heavy and combined consumption 37%, and destructive or lethal consumption 14%.

According to these findings, it is suggested that in order to reduce the amount of industrial addiction and also to prevent the worsening of addiction, in the process of referral or quitting, a classification of the type and intensity of addiction of people should be made, so that in this way, people who are in the transition of seeking solutions for solve the problems and challenges of their traditional addiction, do not fall into industrial addiction. It is quite practical to do this by identifying and categorizing these people in the initial interview at the time of withdrawal or treatment, by a professional therapist or counselor. After this identification and classification, a treatment plan and acceptance for quitting should be made according to the individual's conditions. For example, if they undergo a 21- or 28-day treatment period in addiction treatment centers, these people should not interact with people who were involved in industrial addiction, and in addition, they should have received the necessary training before discharge. And most importantly, they should be monitored and followed up by a professional helper or therapist in appropriate periods of time until they reach stability and relative certainty.

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