

The Coordination Mechanisms between Governmental and Non- governmental Organizationsto develop awareness of the problems of drug abuse among young people

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Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to identify the importance of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations in dealing with problems experienced by young drug users. And identify the coordination mechanisms used between them, determine the nature of coordination between these organizations when dealing with problems experienced by young drug abusers, and to identify the obstacles preventing governmental and non-governmental organizations from achieving their goals. The study sample consisted of 64 employees of governmental and non-governmental organizations in the governorates of Cairo and Giza in Egypt.

The study revealed the following results: that the general average of the nature of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations, as determined by officials of government organizations, high, and reflects the knowledge of government and non-governmental organizations the coordination that is achieved by then achieving the goals, The general average of the nature of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations as determined by officials and employees of non-governmental, is also high. This means are concerned with the decisions that are made between governmental organizations and their importance to achieve the desired goal. The results of the study showed no statistically significant differences between governmental and non-governmental organizations in practice.

Key words: Coordination mechanisms - Governmental organizations – non-governmental organizations - Youth awareness - drugs.

Introduction:

Social and economic development is the goal of the state, which seeks to achieve its goals through its government agencies and the implementation of various projects and programs. But this development can only be achieved in coordination with civil society organizations, especially NGOs, because of their ability to connect with grassroots communities in various groups (Selman, Sherif, 2005. p.15).

Civil society organizations are considered one of the most important mechanisms in the field of development and social change, their role in facing urgent and serious social issues is no less important and effective than the role of government institutions. These

organizations play a major role in confronting the problem of drug abuse and addiction, and ways to prevent this phenomenon, and provide appropriate treatment, whether medical, social or religious (Abdullatif: Rashad, 1999. p. 12).

A study by (El Sayed, Mona, 2001) found that 81.5% of workers found that coordination between their association and other institutions helped society to achieve its objectives. And this study showed the relationship between coordination between the association and other institutions.

Therefore, youth issues are considered a central to the priority of many international and regional organizations and governments, especially on the issues of drug abuse and addiction. The social impact of drug abuse and addiction is that users pose a danger to the lives of others, causing concern and disturbance to the security of society (Abdullatif, Rashad, 1999. p. 12).

The Ministry of Health (2016) has warned of the escalating rate of drug use in Egypt during the last five years, which is increasing at an alarming rate amongst those aged 15 years and above (from 6.4% to 30%) as well as increased ratios of regular use and addiction (from 6.4% to 7%) in the Cairo governorate, which has the highest rates of abuse. The results of the 2011 National Drug Abuse Survey, which included 40,000 people in 26 countries, showed a link between drug use, unskilled labor and low levels of education.

Another study done by (Mohamed: Mohamed, 2003) attempted to identify the services provided by the members of the social defense club's staff to address the problem of substance abuse and tried to determine the role of the general practitioner within the social defense club's team to address the problem of substance abuse.

In this regard, coordination seeks to establish cooperative relationships between institutions and individuals to prevent repetition and duplication of services and to bring the various points of view closer together so as to complement existing services and achieve similar objectives (Farghaly, Mustafa, 2011. p.126)

A study by (Brett and others, 2011) emphasizes the growing international recognition of the importance of building and strengthening relations between governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and others to address complex social issues. Research has demonstrated the need for effectiveness and efficiency of such interactions at the international, national levels.

A major proportion of drug abusers are young people who are the backbone of the nation and its bright future. It is necessary to deal with this problem by combining all governmental and civil efforts to prevent the many problems that young people suffer from through drug abuse.

A study by Candice and others (1996) stressed the importance of the use of insight in the treatment of young people for substance abuse. The study found that the depression group less after four weeks and those who did not show a significant statistical difference in behavior or development level.

A study by Randal A. (2005) stressed the need for the development of peer counseling as a means of preventing drug and alcohol abuse amongst young and old in high school.

In this regard, social work in general, and the community organization in particular, can play an important role in achieving the goal of addressing the problems faced by young users of narcotics, by combining the efforts of both these organizations, whether governmental or civil, through the process of coordination.

The importance of the study: The problem of drug abuse affects the building and social progress of the society. The problem is growing across Categories (youth, childhood and workers), professional practices should take care of them In order to face this problem, and the focus should be on prevention, can be helped by this research which aims to enrich the theoretical framework and make proposals for the development of coordination between the two sides in order to achieve the desired goal in the process; youth awareness of the problems.

Objectives of the study: This study aims to identify the importance of coordination for governmental and non-governmental organizations in dealing with the problems experienced by young drug users. It also aims to determine the coordination mechanisms used by these organizations, the nature of the coordination between these organizations and identify the obstacles facing coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Study Hypotheses: First Hypothesis: There are statistically significant differences between the importance of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations in dealing with the problems experienced by young drug abusers. Second Hypothesis: There are statistically significant differences among the mean scores of the mechanisms of coordination used by governmental

and non-governmental organizations in dealing with the problems faced by young people as a result of drug abuse. Third Hypothesis: There are statistically significant differences between nature of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations to achieve their objectives in dealing with the problems experienced by young drug abusers. Fourth Hypothesis: There are statistically significant differences between obstacles faced by governmental and non-governmental organizations in coordinating to achieve their objectives in dealing with the problems experienced by young drug abusers.

The theoretical part of the study:

Concepts of the study: This study includes basic concepts.

A - The concept of coordination: The researcher intends to coordinate the process of work between the organizations involved in this research:

1. Formal cooperation among a range of organizations.
2. Such cooperation shall include mutual benefit between the organizations.
3. These organizations therefore take non-conflicting decisions, that is, do not prejudice the interests of other organizations.
4. Cooperating organizations shall work towards common objectives within an agreed program of work.

B -The concept of coordination mechanisms: The researcher means the coordination mechanisms in this research: those programs including the means and tactics that help in establishing an appropriate relationship between several units, which in turn includes an attempt to link these units in a cooperative framework to achieve policies and procedures agreed upon between organizations to achieve common objectives within the scope of an agreed program of work, and these mechanisms take one of the following aspects:

1. Implementation of joint projects or programs.
2. Participation of member organizations in workshops.
3. Exchange of information.
4. Holding joint conferences.
5. Joint planning.
6. Exchange of resources and opportunities.

First: The importance of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations in developing youth awareness of drug problems: The main factor in not being able to touch on efforts in developing youth awareness of drug problems is the lack of coordination between organizations working in this field. Coordination is the missing link in dealing with national issues affecting all sectors of society and can be clarified as the following:

1. Coordination leads to solidarity between non-governmental and government organizations, pooling their efforts to support the community in the implementation of projects and programs and increasing the participation of NGOs in development projects (Ibrahim, Nermen, 2005. p.117).
2. The need for clarity of agreement on general objectives, services and purposes and the need to understand that cooperative relationships between institutions need to be high-skilled to undertake coordination (Taha, Ahmed, 2004, p. 54).
3. Increasing the interest of institutions in a particular issue, and coordination, is important to prevent duplication and redundancy in services (Taha, Ahmed, 2004. p.33).
4. Among the most important social mechanisms to prevent the spread of drug abuse is the consolidation of all governmental and non-governmental organizations (through coordination between them) and taking necessary preventive measures within the family, schools, religious and recreational institutions, the media and non-governmental (Abdelghani, Sahar., 2007, p. 350).

Second: The efforts of governmental and non-governmental organizations in dealing with this problem: Social work is an institutional profession that is practiced only within organizations, whether governmental or civil. The social organizer practicing the method of organizing society in particular and the profession of social work generally plays its role through social service organizations (Elghobary, Mohamed, 2007. p. 22).

A - Levels of prevention:

1. **Prevention at the individual level:** The most important steps to help in social work are to understand the personality of the individual, the problem and its impact on social relations with others. Then the roles of prevention can be summarized at the individual level (Fathi, Madiha, 1988. p.247). Attention should be given to early detection of cases of abuse, study of the causes of the self and the environment behind the abuse and

determination of the most important causes of the abuse and how to address them. The specialist develops new abilities and energies in the individual to face his various problems, to modify the personality pattern of the individual who is willing to take care of or modify the environmental conditions in which he or she is living.

2. **Community-based prevention Group:** Creating social conditions to create habits and hobbies to develop useful skills can be among the best methods of social treatment. This is in the interest of working with groups (Samaluti: Iqbal, 1988. p.166) that invest in young people's free time to participate in program activities and projects that will help the individual to discharge his energies and negative emotions, developing skills. It also helps in the social development of society, participation in many national issues in the face of social problems and works to develop social responsibility, the ability to achieve and thus self-esteem, feelings of love and a desire for innovation, help and enthusiasm for life as well as address many social problems and how to face them by gaining experience in how to cope.
3. **Community-based prevention Society:** We will illustrate the preventive efforts of society organization. The local community is the most effective tool in reducing the rate of drug abuse. The efforts of local organizations in this regard include "School, mosque, police, and community associations'. The local community cannot obtain significant assistance from society to reduce the problem of drug abuse unless they have an awareness of the consequences of this problem and how they contribute to confronting it (Abdullatif, Rashad, 1999. P. 99), and it is necessary to benefit from the experience practiced in the United States based on:
 - Training local leaders to conduct research and studies in the local environment to identify drug users and the circumstances surrounding them, paving the way for the start of community treatment with them.
 - Social workers also worked with institutions to obtain a suitable financial resource for drug users.
 - Benefit from religious institutions in the region.
 - Benefit from schools and clubs for recreational activities.

- Establishment of camps in which some members of society participate in order to integrate users with others and to modify their behavior.

Third: Other problems faced by drug abusers (Ewas: Saad, 2006, p.145): Health and physical problems, emotional problems, family problems, educational problems and leisure time problems may lead to family disintegration in society, school achievement, deviation, etc. (Abdullatif, Rashad, 1999, p. 85).

Scientific theory: organizations working in the field of drug prevention can be seen all of organization as social open systems, where the social system seeks integration and collaboration between units and each other. Achieve the goal and satisfy the requirements of the modules. And link to the environment to achieve the goal, (Abdullatif, Rashad, 1999, p. 22).

Therefore, the institution should be seen as an open social structure with an interaction and mutual dependence between them and the outside society. Accordingly, the society as a whole is considered a larger format and any open-ended inter-sector institution has interactive relations to contribute to achieving the objectives of the larger community and to the needs of the internal community. Depending on its objectives, there are institutions whose outputs are commodities, funds, other decisions, policies, services, and other human resources development. (Abdullatif, Rashad, 1999, p. 112).

As organizations working in the field of drug prevention are socially organized within a range of other modes, functional structural analysis depends on the protection of the organization of the actor's roles and roles in the social situation and the nature of the cultural and structural patterns of people who play social roles. A group of activities carried out by a number of individuals. These activities are characterized by mutual complementarity and mutual support to achieve a common goal of these activities, namely prevention of drug abuse and addiction, and are stable, stable and sustainable over time. The layout is that model with input and output. (Saeed, Mohamed, 2005, p: 737)

Methodology: In view of the reference framework and the results of previous research related to the subject of the study, this study is considered an analytical descriptive study that aims to study the coordination mechanisms used between governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to develop awareness of the problems of drug abuse.

Fields of study:

The human sample: The human field of study is determined by the following; a comprehensive inventory of all members of the boards of directors and employees of the institutions under the study who work to combat and treat addiction and abuse in Cairo; boards of directors and employees of non-governmental working in the field of drug control, including Caritas Egypt, Society for the Prevention of Alcohol and Society Eve, in addition to future employees in the sections on the subject of study, Where the study population of 120 people working in those institutions, where the number of employees in the governmental institution 50 employees of non-governmental organizations 70 employees, and was selected a random sample of employees of those institutions and the 32 employees of each institution.

Spatial field: This includes governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of drugs which cooperate to combat and treat addiction through the implementation of programs in the development of youth awareness of the problems of drugs, in the governorates of Cairo and Giza. These include: Caritas Egypt, Association of the Future of Egypt, and General Association for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Control.

Time domain: This study was applied from 1/6/2018 to 1/8/2018.

Study limitation: the researcher encountered several difficulties in conducting their studies, but they were overcome as follow:

- A- The difficulty of the theoretical framework for the subject of coordination between organizations, because its information is not available in the social work. The research were able to overcome this difficulty by looking at the information in all publications, scientific periodicals and modern technological means such as the Internet.
- B - the difficulty of previous studies: to the knowledge of the research did not conduct a previous study in social work on the subject of coordination between organizations and has been able to overcome this through the development of several axes of previous studies dealing with the dimensions of the study and try to obtain previous studies at the Arab and local levels.
- C. the difficulty of selecting the sample of the study: the research were able to select a number of employees in all sections of the governmental and non-governmental organizations, and this helped the researchers to implement the research.

A - Designing a questionnaire for officials: The form for officials of governmental and private organizations on the mechanisms of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations in developing the awareness of young people about the problems of drug abuse was designed by reference to the theoretical heritage and conceptual framework for the study.

B- Composing the Statements of the questionnaire: In light of the definition of each dimension, and after reviewing some of the previous studies and questionnaires that deal with scholarship, 100 phrases were formulated covering all the axes that were selected, and with (15) phrase for each axis of axes capable of a single interpretation.

C- Face Validity: the dimensions of the questionnaire was presented to a group of experts in social work to judge their validity, suitability of the field in which they were put, (80%) and more to determine the validity of the paragraph. In light of this, the indicator excluded 17 paragraphs and the number of paragraphs of the questionnaire was (57).

The tool was approved. The tool was presented to (10) faculty members at the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University. The agreement was not less than (80%). Accordingly, the form was finalized, and the procedure followed through for verifying the internal consistency of the instrument.

Table (1) Internal consistency among the variables of the Employees of the institutions under the study questionnaire form as a whole (N 25

No	Dimensions	Pearson Correlation	Significance (2-tailed)
1	The importance of coordination between non-governmental and government.	0.721	**
2	Mechanisms used by governmental and non-organizations.	0.953	**
3	The nature of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations.	0.939	**
4	Constraints of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations.	0.962	**

** Significant at (0.01)

* Significant at (0.05)

It is clear from the previous table that the dimensions of the tool function are at a significant level (0.01) for each dimension and shows the level of confidence in the tool and reliability of results.

Reliability of the tool: the questionnaire was applied to a random sample of 10 employees of the institutions under the study to ascertain the clarity of the questionnaire, as well as the time taken to answer the questionnaire. In responding to the paragraphs of the questionnaire the employees of the institutions under the study took time ranging from (15 minutes to 20 minutes) and an average of (16.5 minutes). The reliability of the tool was calculated by using the Alpha Kronbach reliability coefficient for the estimated stability values of the questionnaire for employees of the institutions under the study.

Table (2) Results of consistency using the Alpha Kronbach coefficient on the questionnaire for officials of governmental and non-governmental organizations (n = 10)

N	Variable	Coefficient (Alpha Kronbach)
1	Reliability of the questionnaire for officials of governmental and non-governmental organizations as a whole.	0.91

These levels are high and acceptable, and can be relied on from the findings of the tool in order to arrive at more honest and objective results of the questionnaire. The results are reliable and thus became the tool in its final form.

Study Results:

Table (3) the subjects according to their qualitative variables (n/64)

No	Qualitative variables	Governmental		non-governmental	
		Frequencies	Percentage %	Frequencies	Percentage %
1	- Gender:				
	a- male.	26	31.2	21	65.4
	b- Female.	6	18.8	11	34.6
2	- Qualification				
	a - mid-qualification.	3	9.4	4	12.5
	b- Graduate.	19	59.4	26	81.3
	c-Postgraduate.	10	31.2	2	6.3
3	- Job location within the organization.	-	-	3	9.4
	a- Chairman.	1	3.1	3	9.4
	b- Executive Director.	1	3.1	3	9.4
	c- Treasurer.	8	25	8	25
	d- Member.	10	31.3	5	15.6

No	Qualitative variables	Governmental		non-governmental	
		Frequencies	Percentage %	Frequencies	Percentage %
	E-Volunteer	6	18.8	6	18.8
	f- Social worker.	6	18.8	4	12.5
	g- Employee.				
		32	100%	32	100%

The results of the above table show that: The largest percentage of officials and employees of governmental organizations working for the control and treatment of addiction and abuse is male with (81.3%), while the percentage of females is (18.8%). The largest percentage of officials and employees of non-governmental is male with (65.6%), while the proportion of females is (34.4%). The largest proportion of officials and employees of government organizations have a university qualification (59.4%), those with a post-graduate qualification reach (31.3%). The largest percentage of officials and employees of governmental have a degree (81.3%), those mid-qualifications reach (12.5%), and those with a post-graduate qualification make up (6.3%). It is clear from the previous table that the percentage of university qualifications in non-governmental is higher than that of government organizations. The largest proportion of officials and employees of governmental are members (25%), then social workers (18.8%), then volunteers (15.6%), followed by employees (12.5%), and finally the functions of Chairman of the Board, Executive Director and Treasurer (9.4%). It is noted that the percentage of social workers is equal in governmental organizations and civil societies under study with (18.8%), which is acceptable as the role of social workers is central to the formulation, implementation and follow-up of the plan to develop youth awareness of drug problems.

A – Results of the importance of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations.
Table (4) shows the importance of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations in dealing with the problems experienced by young drug abusers (N = 64)

m	Phrases	Officials of the governmental organizations						Officials of the non-governmental organizations					
		yes	Some times	no	Mean	σ	Rank	yes	Some times	no	Mean	σ	Rank
1	Achieve common objectives between organizations.	28	4	-	2.88	0.34	1	27	5	-	2.84	0.37	3
2	Integration of services between organizations.	21	11	-	2.66	0.48	8	22	8	2	2.63	0.61	6
3	The organization cannot rely on its resources to achieve its objectives.	9	15	8	2.03	0.74	12	20	10	2	2.56	0.62	7
4	Strengthen communication with other organizations.	25	6	1	2.75	0.51	7	24	8	-	2.75	0.44	5
5	Coordination helps to provide an accurate database for the organization.	26	5	1	2.78	0.49	6	26	5	1	2.78	0.49	4
6	Coordination helps to provide an accurate database for the organization.	26	6	-	2.81	0.4	3	30	1	1	2.91	0.39	1
7	Coordination helps to improve the level of services and programs.	21	7	4	2.53	0.72	11	20	10	2	2.56	0.62	7
8	Coordination helps in the exchange of resources.	21	8	3	2.56	0.67	9	20	9	3	2.53	0.67	8
9	Coordination helps to exchange experiences.	27	4	1	2.81	0.47	4	28	4	-	2.88	0.34	2
10	Coordination assists in the use of experts and trainers in the training of other Members.	28	3	1	2.84	0.45	2	24	8	-	2.75	0.44	5
11	Coordination helps to implement joint projects that cannot be undertaken by the Organization alone.	19	11	2	2.53	0.62	10	16	14	2	2.44	0.62	10
12	Coordination helps in the exchange of resources.	25	7	-	2.78	0.42	5	14	18	-	2.44	0.5	9
Variable as a whole								Variable as a whole					
		2.66								0.29			
								2.67		0.22			
								Variable as a whole		high			

The above table shows that: Mechanisms of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations, as defined by officials of governmental organizations, are as follows: Ranked joint second: youth education sessions held to raise awareness of the dangers of narcotics, joint conferences held to implement youth awareness development plans for drug problems, with an average of (2.97), followed by mutual visits to coordinate between the organizations concerned, with an average of (2.69). Ranked twelfth: formation of an effective committee to coordinate with other programs and activities of the organization (2.66).

Mechanisms of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations as determined by officials of NGOs. Ranked first: the use of modern means of communication using the internet, with an average of (2.72). Joint second: mutual visits to coordinate between the organizations concerned and preventive programs for the prevention of drugs, with an average of (2.66), followed by effective coordination between them and programs and activities of other organizations, with an average of (2.63). Ranked thirteenth is joint conferences to implement plans for developing youth awareness of drug problems, with an average of (2.41). Ranked fourteenth: joint awareness booklets with an average of (2.41). Ranked last: studies or joint research conducted in the field of prevention, with an average of (2.38).

Table (7) Moral differences between governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding the mechanisms of coordination between them using T-Test(N = 64)

N	Variables	research community	N	M	σ	(df)	t	Significance
1	Mechanisms of coordination.	governmental	32	2.28	0.19	62	4.669	significant
		non-governmental	32	2.54	0.28			

** Significant at (0.01) * Significant at (0.05)

The above table shows that: There are significant statistical differences at the level of (0.01) between governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding the mechanisms of coordination used to achieve their objectives in dealing with the problems experienced by young drug abusers, in favor of governmental organizations.

B- Results of the mechanisms of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations.
 Table (6) illustrates the mechanisms of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations to achieve their objectives (N / 64)

N	Phrases	Officials of the governmental organizations						Officials of the non-governmental organizations					
		yes	Some times	n o	Mean	σ	Rank	yes	Some times	n o	Mean	σ	Rank
1	Organizing periodic meetings to coordinate with other organizations.	27	4	1	2.81	0.47	7	14	17	1	2.41	0.56	12
2	Use of modern means of communication, such as e-mail, to coordinate with the organizations concerned.	26	3	3	2.72	0.63	10	26	3	3	2.72	0.63	1
3	Use of traditional means of communication for coordination between concerned organizations such as letter / telephone.	26	6	-	2.81	0.4	6	18	14	-	2.56	0.5	7
4	Establish an effective committee to coordinate with other programs and activities of the organization.	22	9	1	2.66	0.55	12	20	12	-	2.63	0.49	3
5	Use written reports to coordinate between the organizations concerned.	26	5	1	2.78	0.49	8	19	13	-	2.59	0.5	4
6	Conducting mutual visits to coordinate with organizations.	23	8	1	2.69	0.54	11	22	9	1	2.66	0.55	2
7	Conduct joint studies or research in the field of prevention	24	5	3	2.66	0.65	13	15	14	3	2.38	0.66	15
8	Conduct joint studies or research in the field of prevention	28	4	-	2.88	0.34	4	18	11	3	2.47	0.67	11
9	Conduct research competitions for young people on drug addiction and prevention.	26	5	1	2.78	0.49	8	19	10	3	2.5	0.67	10
10	Conducting joint training courses with the use of experts.	25	5	2	2.72	0.58	9	20	10	2	2.56	0.62	8
11	Preparation of joint bulletins to raise awareness of drug problems.	31	1	-	2.97	0.18	2	21	9	2	2.59	0.61	6
12	Conducting joint education sessions for youth to raise awareness.	29	3	-	2.91	0.3	3	22	9	1	2.66	0.55	2
13	Preventive drug prevention programs.	27	5	-	2.84	0.37	5	17	11	4	2.41	0.71	14
14	Joint awareness booklets with organizations.	31	1	-	2.97	0.18	2	16	13	3	2.41	0.67	13
15	Folding joint conferences to implement youth awareness development plans.	32	-	-	3	0	1	18	13	1	2.53	0.57	9
16	Folding seminars through the use of experts to implement prevention plans.	29	3	-	2.91	0.3	3	20	11	1	2.59	0.56	5
	Variable as a whole				2.82	0.19	high				2.54	0.28	high

The above table shows: The nature of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations, which was as follows: Ranked first: coordination is formal, with an average of 2.84, (2.72). Ranked third: coordination relations lead to other cooperative relationships, with an average of (2.69). Fourth is a coordination relation strengthening services in society, with an average of 2.66, fifth is coordination relations are flexible (2.63). Ranked fourteenth: coordination is unofficial, with an arithmetic mean of (2.22), sixteenth is coordination is indirect, with an arithmetic average of (2.09). Ranked seventeenth: coordination is unilateral, with an average of (1.78).

The nature of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations, as determined by officials and employees of NGOs, is as follows: Ranked first: coordination relations were effective and operational, with an average of (2.69). Second: coordination relations between the institutions achieved the objective, with an average of (2.69). Third: coordination relations lead to other cooperative relationships, with an average of (2.66). Fourth: coordination was sufficient to achieve its objectives, with an average of (2.63). Fifth: coordination relations of the services in the community increased by an average of (2.63). Ninth: coordination is unofficial, with an average of (2.38). Ranked joint eleventh: coordination is direct, and coordination is when required, with an average of (2.34).

Table (9) Know the differences between the concerned governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding the nature of their coordination using the T-Test (N = 64)

N	Variables	research community	N	M	σ	(df)	t	Significance
1	Nature of coordination.	governmental	32	2.45	0.38	62	0.267	No significant
		NGOs	32	2.48	0.39			

** Significant at (0.01) * Significant at (0.05)

The above table shows that: There are no statistically significant differences between governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding the nature of coordination between them to achieve their objectives in dealing with the problems experienced by young drug abusers.

C - Results of the nature of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations.
Table (8) illustrates the nature of the coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations to achieve their objectives in dealing with the problems experienced by young drug abusers (n = 64)

N	Phrases	Officials of the governmental organizations							Officials of the non-governmental organizations						
		yes	Some times	no	Mean	σ	Rank	yes	Some times	no	Mean	σ	Rank		
1	Coordination is sufficient to achieve its objectives.	19	10	3	2.5	0.67	10	22	8	2	2.63	0.61	4		
2	To coordinate continuously between the organizations concerned.	19	11	2	2.53	0.62	8	19	12	1	2.56	0.56	6		
3	Coordination among them periodically	17	11	4	2.41	0.71	12	17	12	3	2.44	0.67	7		
4	Coordinate as a shared exchange.	19	13	-	2.59	0.5	7	19	12	1	2.56	0.56	6		
5	Temporary coordination between the organizations concerned.	12	14	6	2.19	0.74	15	14	13	5	2.28	0.73	12		
6	Coordination when needed.	15	9	8	2.22	0.83	13	17	9	6	2.34	0.79	11		
7	Coordination relations are flexible.	20	12	-	2.63	0.49	5	19	12	1	2.56	0.56	6		
8	Coordination relations strengthen services in the community.	22	9	1	2.66	0.55	4	23	6	3	2.63	0.66	5		
9	Coordination relations between institutions achieve their goal.	23	9	-	2.72	0.46	2	25	4	3	2.69	0.64	2		
10	Coordination relations are effective and operational.	16	16	-	2.5	0.51	9	24	6	2	2.69	0.59	1		
11	Coordination relations lead to other cooperative relationships.	24	6	2	2.69	0.59	3	22	9	1	2.66	0.55	3		
12	Coordination relations between democratic institutions.	21	10	1	2.63	0.55	6	18	9	5	2.41	0.76	8		
13	Coordination is formal.	27	5	-	2.84	0.37	1	17	10	5	2.38	0.75	9		
14	Coordination is informal.	16	7	9	2.22	0.87	14	17	10	5	2.38	0.75	9		
15	Coordination is straightforward.	21	6	5	2.5	0.76	11	17	9	5	2.34	0.79	11		
16	Coordination is indirect.	14	7	11	2.09	0.89	16	16	8	8	2.25	0.84	13		
17	Coordination is unilateral.	8	9	15	1.78	0.83	17	15	13	4	2.34	0.7	10		
Variable as a whole		2.45					High level	2.48					High level		
													0.39		

The above table shows that: The obstacles facing coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations by officials of government organizations are as follows: Ranked first: Lack of equity in the distribution of the joint return, with (2.03). Second: the geographic distance between the organizations, with an arithmetic mean of (1.97). Third: it is difficult to have joint projects between us and other organizations, with an average of (1.94). Fourth: Limited availability of accurate information to the organization on the other needs and possibilities of the organization. With arithmetic mean (1.94). Fifth: the pattern of relations between the two organizations is based on personal calculations, with an average of (1.91). Sixth: the inability to standardize the work policies, with an average of (1.84). Joint seventh: lack of interest in periodic meetings, and lack of accurate information on the organization's needs and potential to achieve awareness of drug problems amongst young people, with an average of (1.81). Eighth: the organization was not convinced of the importance of coordinating its prevention programs, with an average of (1.81). Tenth: the heads of the organization's administration or the officials responsible for coordinating the expertise needed to coordinate joint programs to achieve awareness of drug problems amongst young people, with an arithmetic mean of (1.72).

The obstacles of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations are defined by the officials of nongovernmental. Ranked first is the difficulty of having joint projects between us and other organizations, with an average of (2.31). Second: the pattern of relations between the two organizations is based on personal judgment, with an average of (2.19). Third: the organization lacks mutual trust with other organizations, with an average of (2.19). Joint fifth: the distribution of the combined return of the coordination, and lack of accurate information on the organization's needs and potential to achieve awareness of drug problems amongst young people, with an arithmetic average of (2.16). Sixth: the geographical dimension between the organization and the other organization, with an arithmetic average of (2.13). Seventh: the heads of the organization's administration or the officials responsible for coordinating the expertise needed to coordinate between the joint programs to achieve the goal of developing awareness of drug problems amongst young people, with an average of (2.09). We find that the general average of the obstacles facing coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations to achieve their

objectives in developing awareness of drug problems amongst young people.

Table (11) shows the differences between governmental organizations and NGOS with regard to the obstacles facing coordination between them using the T-Test (N = 64)

N	Variables	research community	N	M	σ	(df)	t	Significance
1	obstacles of coordination.	governmental	32	1.58	0.62	62	1.860	No significant
		non-governmental	32	2.1	0.45			

** Significant at (0.01) * Significant at (0.05)

The above table shows that: There are no statistically significant differences between the governmental organizations, namely the Fund for Combating and Treatment of Addiction, Abuse and Disability, concerning the obstacles facing coordination between them to achieve their objectives in dealing with the problems experienced by young drug abusers.

Discussion:

Social systems theory seeks to integrate and support between units and each other. Achieve the goal and satisfy the requirements of the modules. In addition, link to the environment to achieve the goal.

Organizations are considered to be open formats, where the analytical analysis applied to social organizations is one of the latest developments in the study of organizations since the concept of design is based on the idea of interaction between two or more units.

As organizations working in the field of drug prevention are socially coordinated within a range of other modes, functional analysis depends on the protection of the organization of the actor's roles and roles in the social situation and the nature of the cultural and structural patterns of people who play social roles. A group of activities carried out by a number of individuals. These activities are characterized by mutual complementarity and mutual support to achieve a common goal of these activities, namely prevention of drug abuse and addiction, and are stable, stable and sustainable over time. The layout is that model with input and output.

It is clear from the results of the study of the importance of coordination between governmental organizations and NGOs to achieve their objectives in developing youth awareness of drug problems, as determined by officials and employees of governmental and civil organizations, and that there are no significant differences between the governmental organizations and the concerned non-governmental organizations. The awareness of young people about

drug problems may be due to the understanding amongst these organizations, whether governmental or civil, that coordination is necessary to achieve their objectives in the prevention of drugs. They do this through the exploitation of material and human resources, the use of news and exchange of information, implementation of projects, joint programs and events, and the implementation of drug prevention plans, which is in line with the study of Hegazi, Sanaa, (1996).

There is a statistical relationship between coordination functions and the completion of comprehensive development projects. The rate obtained by both sides is high, reflecting the extent to which officials and staff of these organizations understand the importance of coordination and its role in helping organizations achieve their objectives. This is in line with the study by Elsayed, Mona, (2001). The largest percentage of workers found that coordination between their organization and other organizations always helps their organization to achieve its objectives. This may reflect the three most important priorities for coordination between the organizations, namely achieving common goals with the concerned societies. The trainers and the assistance of experts all help in training the members of the concerned non-governmental organizations.

The results of the study showed that for the mechanisms used by governmental and non-governmental organizations, there are significant differences at a significant level of (0.01) between them with regard to coordination mechanisms used to achieve their goals. The governmental body is the body that coordinates and works with all civil associations throughout the Republic, using all the tools and working in the field of developing young people's awareness of the problems of drugs. The difference in the coordination mechanisms used by the governmental organizations and the concerned non-governmental may be due to the different material and human potential of each, including different interests and objectives. However, they agree with the goal of developing youth awareness of the problems of drugs and use resources and tools to achieve this.

The rate obtained by both governmental and non-governmental organizations for coordination mechanisms, as defined by officials and employees, is consistent with that indicated by the study of Asker, Ibrahim (2008). One of the most important mechanisms and means used by associations in achieving their objectives is collective discussions and participation in conferences, as confirmed by the study of Abu Zeid, Safinar, (2005), to the ease of application of the

tool, such as seminars which are low cost to ensure effectiveness. The general average of the mechanisms of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations to achieve their objectives in developing youth awareness of drug problems, as defined by officials and employees of non-governmental organizations, reflects the use of these tools by non-governmental organization to coordinate with each other (Asker, Ibrahim, 2008).

The most important mechanisms and means used by associations in achieving their goals are collective discussions and the means that enable them to do so, such as participating in conferences and the work of alliances and networks with other organizations as demonstrated in the study by AlRashidy, (1986), which pointed out the importance of modern means of communication, the coordination of efforts with other associations and the use of mutual visits during coordination are the most effective mechanisms to achieve coordination.

It is clear from the results of the study regarding the nature of coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding the development of youth awareness of drug problems, that there are no statistically significant differences between the organizations. These organizations, whether governmental or non-governmental, have carried out many coordinating tasks and are therefore aware of the nature of the coordination process, which is consistent with the study of Hassan (Mohamed, Saeed, 1993) who stressed the need for the organization to coordinate both with and between other organizations and between its branches. This is reflected in the general average of the coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations. The general form of coordination of governmental organizations is formal coordination, while NGOs use formal and informal coordination. Officials of the Fund and the concerned non-governmental organizations believe that coordination relations are democratic, and thus effective and influential and can lead to other cooperative relationships.

The results of the study also show that there are no statistically significant differences between governmental and non-governmental organizations with regard to the obstacles of coordination between them to achieve their objectives in developing youth awareness of drug problems. This may be due to the fact that coordination obstacles facing organizations are similar either due to constraints on financial

resources, especially in non-governmental organizations where there are insufficient financial resources for such programs. The absence of state support for these organizations is also confirmed by the study of Hamoud, Asmaa, (2011). The most important constraints that limit the associations to play their role are lack of resources and the absence of state support. This is reflected in the general average of the obstacles facing coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations to achieve their objectives in developing the awareness of young people about the problems of drugs as defined by officials and employees of government and civil organizations. This is reflected in the fact that governmental organizations have many resources and capabilities yet agree that there are obstacles they face which must be resolved in order to play their role more effectively.

Study Recommendations:

1. An effective strategy for coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of drug prevention.
- 2 - Always evaluate the plans of the process of coordination between community organizations in the implementation of the plan to prevent drugs.
3. Review the national plan for the prevention of drugs and coordination with the role of civil society organizations in them.
- 4 - Provide other bodies of coordination to play the role to the fullest and maximize the role of social organizer in the completion of the coordination process successfully.
5. The need to review professional practice in this area.

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