

Abstract

Objective: No significant attention has been paid to the sociological dimensions of the functions of nongovernmental organizations as a civil institution, and the present study has investigated this issue. **Method:** For this purpose, the qualitative method of Grounded theory was used to conduct deep interviews with the managers of NGOs active at the national level as well as addiction treatment specialists. **Results:** Following the coding process of the interview results and using Strauss & Corbin theoretical model, the researcher could present the model and, finally, the organizations under study were categorized by means of the obtained model. **Conclusion:** The results of the analyses showed that assigning the responsibility of social affairs, including addiction treatment to NGOs have many advantages, such as the deepening of the recognition of civil institutions in relation to social issues, the increase of financial and voluntary support for people in the field of social issues, the increased concern for providing quality services, and the increase of public demand for the conduct of fruitful interventions and public demand from the civil institutions.

Keywords: non-governmental organizations, addiction treatment, sociological functions

Study of Sociological Functions of the NGOs Active in the Field of Addiction Treatment

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Introduction

According to a recent report distributed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the population of drug users is about 255 million people of the world population; they are at the age of 15 to 64 years old, and has consumed at least one type of substance once a year in 2015. Moreover, according to the results of the report provided by the Study Center for Disease Tolerance Assessment in 2015, about 17 million years of healthy life of the addicts' life have been wasted away due to the physical and psychological disorders caused by drug use (World Drug Report, 2017). The statistics released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2010 indicate that 41% of the world's opium is consumed in Iran (World Health Organization, 2010). While, the process of drug use has changed as compared to the past; on the one hand, the average age of drug users decreased as compared to the previous years, and on the other hand, the consumption pattern is changing from the smoking use of opium to the injection consumption of heroin (Razzaghi, Rahimi Movaghar, & Madani, 2003). The statistics of the 8,000 high-risk addicts reported by the Drug Control Headquarters in 2011, as well as the mortality rates among addicts in the metropolis of Tehran, show that Tehran is the most polluted city in the country in terms of narcotics. In 2010, it had the highest mortality rates due to drug use among other provinces, with 1068 deaths (Roshan Pajuh, et al., 2015).

Based on the latest results of the epidemiology in the general population of the country (15-64 years old) in 2013, the rate of drug use prevalence in the country has been 5.4 % (equivalent to 2,802,800 continuous drug users and also 1,600,000 for-fun drug users), which 156,000 people has been female drug users. The average age for the onset of substance use is 24.1 years for males and 26.2 years for females and the total average is 24.3 years. According to the results of this study, it was observed that the prevalence of drug consumption in 5.4% of the population at the age of 15-64 years is 2,802,800 people, in such a way that the pattern of drug use in these individuals is as follows: opium (53.8%), cannabis, flower, marijuana, and grass (11.9%), glass and heroin (7%). The trend of the consumption pattern indicates that the consumption of flower, marijuana, and grass has increased in the country (Roshan Pajuh, 2015). Furthermore, according to the calculations, the total costs for drug use in 2004 has been 15 million dollars (Hashemi, & Mokhtarian, 2010).

According to the reports and statistics published annually by the international assemblies, drug consumption is increasing throughout the world; although the manner of drug use and the type of substances are changing due to various reasons. To this end, the administrators of controlling drug supply and demand from different countries gather several times a year in order to hold conferences and meetings; they attempt to solve this problem by sharing their experiences and policies in this field. International policies in the area of demand reduction included different approaches from the past to the present: using the legislative

tools commensurate with each country's consumption, giving importance to the field of treatment, preventing or mitigating harm. In 1961, according to the Convention on Narcotics, the majority of countries of the world were obligated to implement drug prohibition laws, with varying degrees of legal stringency in accordance with their own society (Felbab-Brown, 2009). Furthermore, with the passage of time and conducting research on the impact issues, the use of scientific approaches was at the head of the prevention activities. One of the important approaches in the area of prevention was the secondary prevention with the aim of controlling and preventing further consumption and taking other high-risk behaviors caused by drug use. Thus, the need for harm reduction and treatment programs along with preventive programs were considered as interdependent to each other and the addicts' treatment was identified as one of the major components of the demand reduction strategy. In addition, helping people to reduce drug use, improving the health condition, reducing crime and increasing social function, especially in the developed countries, are all the inseparable parts of the treatment process. Considering that treatment is a long-term process and recurrence is one of the most common stages in this process; however, a wealth of evidence suggests that treatment is a successful strategy in reducing drug use and other social issues associated with it. Moreover, the treatment process and therapeutic methods have progressed dramatically throughout the world over the past two decades (World Drug Report, 2000).

In Iran, the national supply and demand reduction policies were also announced in 2006 and are still used as the agenda for the administrators in this field. These policies are written based on several basic principles:

1. A comprehensive and decisive fight against all illegal activities and actions related to substances and psychotropic drugs and their precursors, such as cultivation, production, import, export, storage, and supply of drugs;
2. Strengthening, development, equipping, and comprehensive use of informational, military, disciplinary, and judicial facilities to identify, prosecute, and destroy the networks and to deal with the main domestic and international factors related to narcotics and psychotropic drugs and their precursors;
3. Strengthening, equipping, and developing units and mechanization of the control systems, focusing the information in order to control the borders and entrances of the country, preventing illegal activities related to substances and psychotropic drugs and their precursors, and strengthening the specialized structure for fighting against narcotics in the police force and other relevant organizations;
4. Adopting preventive actions against the threats and harms caused by narcotics and psychotropic drugs by utilizing the governmental and nongovernmental facilities;
5. Criminalizing the use of substances and psychotropic drugs and their precursors except for the scientific, medical, industrial, and the approved programs for treatment and harm reduction.
6. Establishing and developing public facilities for the detection, treatment, rehabilitation, and taking comprehensive actions;
7. Preventing the change of

drug use pattern from low-risk substances to high-risk substances; 8. Adopting the necessary measures for social support after the treatment of addicts to the substances and psychotropic drugs.

Prior to recognizing the entry of non-governmental organizations into the area of drug control management, the administrators of this field included the governmental organizations, such as the Drug Control Headquarters as a policy-maker and coordinator institution and also as a supervisor on the performance of other public organizations active in this field (including 12 governmental members: President, Attorney General of the country, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Information, Minister of Health, Minister of Education, Head of Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcaster, Police Commanders, Head of the Islamic Revolution Court, Head of the Prison Organization, Head of Niruyeh Moghavemat Basij, Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance) and the Welfare Organization. In spite of the efforts made in the area of demand reduction, and especially in the area of treatment by the governmental organizations and spending large budgets, this problem has not significantly reduced as it was expected by the society. There are several reasons for criticizing the activities of government in this field: Lack of relationship among different treatment patterns and the conceptual or attitude differences among them, which in turn can be an opportunity to improve the services quality, has sometimes stopped service provision in this area; it requires special attention. A brief survey from a large number of experts showed that lack or poor organizing of the treatment social models on the one hand, and the mere medical attitude towards addiction treatment and neglecting the psychological-social treatments on the other hand are considered as the weaknesses of the treatments domain (Roshan Pajuh, et al., 2015). Polarization of views in the area of addiction treatment services and the elimination-based attitudes toward some programs, such as harm reduction programs, are major threats for the treatment programs. In addition, despite the significant expansion of treatment services and harm reduction, a comprehensive assessment of the treatment outcomes has not been carried out due to the dispersion and the extent of the activities of the governmental organization (Sabeti Zafarghandi, Roshan Pajuh, Mirkazemi, & Bolhari, 2013).

Although the article 15 of the law of fighting against drug, enacted in 2011, paid attention to the treatment and allowed drug addicts to go to the treatment centers, in Article 16 of the same law, in the case of the obvious commitment and recurrence of the disease, the punishment approach has been considered. This could have a negative impact on the referral and treatment in the primary health care system due to the individuals' concern to register their characteristics or to be punished in the case of recurrence. Moreover, the health services belonging to the governmental sector do not have the required quality (Roshan Pajuh et al., 2013). Furthermore, social support, treatment, rehabilitation, and harm reduction of addiction in Iran have different administrators and resources,

and there is no effective coordination between the relevant organizations. This will lead to waste effort and capitals.

Today, the presence of the non-governmental organizations along with the governmental organizations in the area of reducing demand at the international level has become one of the significant issues; inasmuch as the importance of the role of these organizations is considered as a missing link of the effectiveness of the government preventive and therapeutic activities (National Committee for Addiction Treatment, 2011). Features such as lack of dependency to the bureaucratic structure and the public resources of the government and being voluntary or democratic distinguish these organizations from the governmental organizations. The future of the world will be dominated by the nongovernmental organizations. Accordingly, each country will determine the probability of its power survival through the expansion of the NGO organizations (Rahimi et al., 2011). NGOs have existed throughout the world for centuries and in different forms, and the peak of their flourishing and emergence has been since the 1980s (Lewis, 2003). An attempt to move from the mass democracy to the organized democracy has led to proposing the civil society perspective against a mass society. Civil society in its new meaning refers to the area of social relationships that is free from political power and includes a set of institutions, organizations, and private and civil (non-private) entities. These institutions play the mediating role between the political and social power, and their most important feature is that they are public (Masoudnia, 2005).

In Iran, we have witnessed a formal and serious presence of volunteers, the non-governmental organizations, and the community-based organizations for more than two decades; they are actively involved in the area of fighting against the problem of drug addiction, preventing, and treating it. According to article 44 of the Constitution, the role of non-governmental organizations in the social development of the country is of particular importance; moreover, in paragraph 9 of the macro policies pertaining to drug control, enacted in 2007 by the Expediency Discernment Council of the System entitled as "Adopting the necessary measures for the serious presence and participation of people and families in the areas of prevention, reduction of harm, and treatment of addicts" and the use of NGOs in Article 15 of the drug control law, adopted in 2010, there are the legal status according to which the nongovernmental organizations can work in drug control affairs. In addition, in paragraph z of Article 97 of the Law of the Fourth Plan of Development, emphasis has been placed on strengthening the role of people and non-governmental organizations in preventing and fighting against addiction. More than 80% of the programs pertaining to the harm reduction and treatment in the area of narcotics in Iran are carried out by the NGOs; and among 2271 nongovernmental organizations, about 37% of them are active in preventive activities, 56% are active in treatment, and 7% are active in reducing harm (Roshan Pajuh et al., 2015).

Although addiction is considered as a social problem in our country, there is still no general consensus on "drug addiction" as a crime or illness, and the responsible authorities have different approaches to it. In fact, considering the addict as a patient or criminalizing him/her makes the subject personal subject. While, the social issue of addiction will not be resolved by the person's betterment, and the problem of addiction should be addressed in a more progressive approach. In other words, where drug addiction has become a social issue, all groups and organizations of the society must be involved in dealing with it (Sedigh Sarvestani, 2006). Accordingly, today, it is necessary to pay attention to new approaches in the area of fighting against narcotics. Among the features of this new approach is an approach that is based on different approaches from the past, and requires a change from the prescriptive perspective to the participatory and community-based perspective, from the dependency to the existing resources to the social capacity building and searching support, from focusing on government-oriented solutions to the evidence-based problem-solving methods; the emphasis on the civil society initiatives, as well as the emphasis on collective collaboration, social cooperation, and accountability are among the main features of this new approach. Therefore, the main issue of the present study is to identify the role and presence of the nongovernmental organizations and civil institutions in the field of management and demand reduction of drugs as much as possible; assuming that the presence of the public sphere, as Habermas mentions, reduces the fragility of the collision between the private and governmental domain and increases the social flexibility. From Habermas's point of view, the public sphere is a part of civil society, and although the government monitors the institutions of the public sphere, including circles and associations through the law, the main function of the public sphere is to limit the power of the government and create a kind of stability and moderation (Azad Ermaki, 2011).

Theories of Civil Society: At the end of the twentieth century, for some reasons, the idea of civil society was taken into consideration more than the decline of communism and the rise of capitalism. Looking back over the last 100 years, the political leaders found that there was a catastrophic mistake in the modern organization of the society. At that time, the advocates of civil society argued- this argument is still common- that the governments that have grown too much have not been able to solve the domestic and global issues. Governments are elitist and bureaucratic, and are heavily under the influence of powerful pressure groups. Therefore, the governments are part of the problem rather than a solution for it (Viterna, Clough, & Clarke, 2015).

One of the most popular views of the civil society is considering it as a public sphere; today, we often recognize this view as Habermas and its human aspect is more prominent as comparison to other perspectives. According to this view, a public sphere is similar to a civil center. Each center where people can talk freely, honestly, and hopefully with order about the issues affecting the society

(Geisler, 2006). Jürgen Habermas defined the "public sphere" as a space where people contemplate about their shared relationships. An internalized space where people discuss about issues of civil and social life (Habermas, 1989). Unlike the institutions which are under the foreign domination or have the internal power relations, the public sphere informs about the principles of democratic participation and supervision (Holab, 1996). Moreover, Azad Ermaki in his book "Iranian Hangout and Modernity", has explored the public domain in the Iranian society through hangouts and civil associations and communities.

In this book, the concept of hangout is against the concept of mighty power and is sociologically referred to the concourse of a group of people who, in the absence of any official and bureaucratic rules and regulations, act to hold meetings on the margin of the official life of society. Hangouts, as a specific form of community, have a special structure, and this new status is a structure that gives identity to the hangout. The type of the relationship between the individuals, the degree and severity of the relationships, leadership and management, goals, the discourses within the hangouts, the culture and value system governing the relationships, the type of the relationship with other social groups, the outcome and function of the hangouts and ... represent the structure of the hangout (Azad Ermaki, 2011).

Despite all these theories, no independent field of study was developed for voluntary and non-profit studies. However, since the issues of the nongovernmental sector are attributed to the social sciences, studies in this area began to emerge. For sociologists, the fundamental discussion about the role of nongovernmental organizations in developed and developing countries was more based on the analysis of public supervision, in which the nongovernmental organizations provide the welfare and social services more effectively and efficiently than the governments. As a result, communication and cooperation between the governments and these organizations in the provision of welfare services became a dominant issue in countries such as the United States, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom (Anheier, & Salamon, 2006).

The NGOs and the phenomenon of addiction: Although the fight against narcotics has been accepted as an essential issue in all countries of the world, and has been more or less accompanied with success, according to the developmental level of countries (developed or in under-development), different policies and strategies have been used in terms of fighting against drug abuse in the areas such as controlling drug supply and demand, prevention, treatment, research, and so on. In the last two decades, a relatively coherent approach has been developed to provide the health for community members in general, and to succeed in the fight against narcotics in particular; according to this approach, it is believed that the health or illness and discomfort of the society members is fundamentally considered as a social issue. The only way to make a significant change in the quantity or quality of health and illness in society is through the society itself. The most striking attempt in highlighting this approach is done by

the World Health Organization in the “Ottawa Charter”, according to which health promotion can be achieved by empowering the society members to control and manipulate their health-related factors (Keshavarz Mohammadi, Zarei, & Parsinia, 2013).

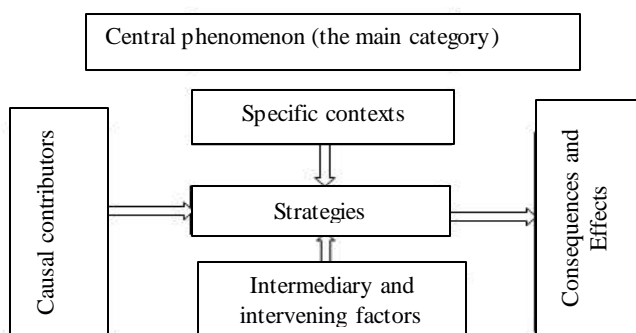
The socialization process of fighting against narcotics in this way is summarized in such a way that the beneficiary groups describe the subject through the discussion in different contexts of their lives and their place of residence; enumerate its various aspects in such a way that is related to their place of residence; identify the most problematic families; and, more important of all, suggest the solution, and actively participate in all processes of fighting against drugs including planning the program, enacting the program and, finally, implementing and evaluating the program (Piran, 2000).

Method

Population, sample, and sampling method

The research method used in the present study for collecting data and analyzing them is the qualitative method of grounded theory; it allows the researcher to develop a new theoretical model instead of using the predefined theories, in the cases where it is not possible to compile the hypothesis. This new theory is not based on the researcher's personal opinion, and is actually based on the data collected from the real environment in the real situations. The instruments for data collection include the qualitative in-depth interviews with two groups of respondents used in the interviews. The first group are the leaders of the non-governmental organizations and the second group are the experts in the area of treatment and the NGOs; the information was collected through the in-depth interviews.

The well-known model that was introduced by Strauss and Corbin as a systematic GTM, was in fact a way for conducting the process of qualitative analysis. According to him and his colleague Corbin, in this model, it is essential that the data be coded in several steps, and finally the result should be uniformly arranged and represented in the framework of a predetermined model (Farasatkah, 2016).



Paradigm Pattern Diagram in Strauss and Corbin's Systematic Approach (1998)

The time of data collection lasted from January to March 2017 due to the time-consuming process of making the required coordination to complete the questionnaire by the clients, as well as the interview with the managers of the organizations and experts in this area. The average duration of conducting the interviews was 45 minutes to one hour.

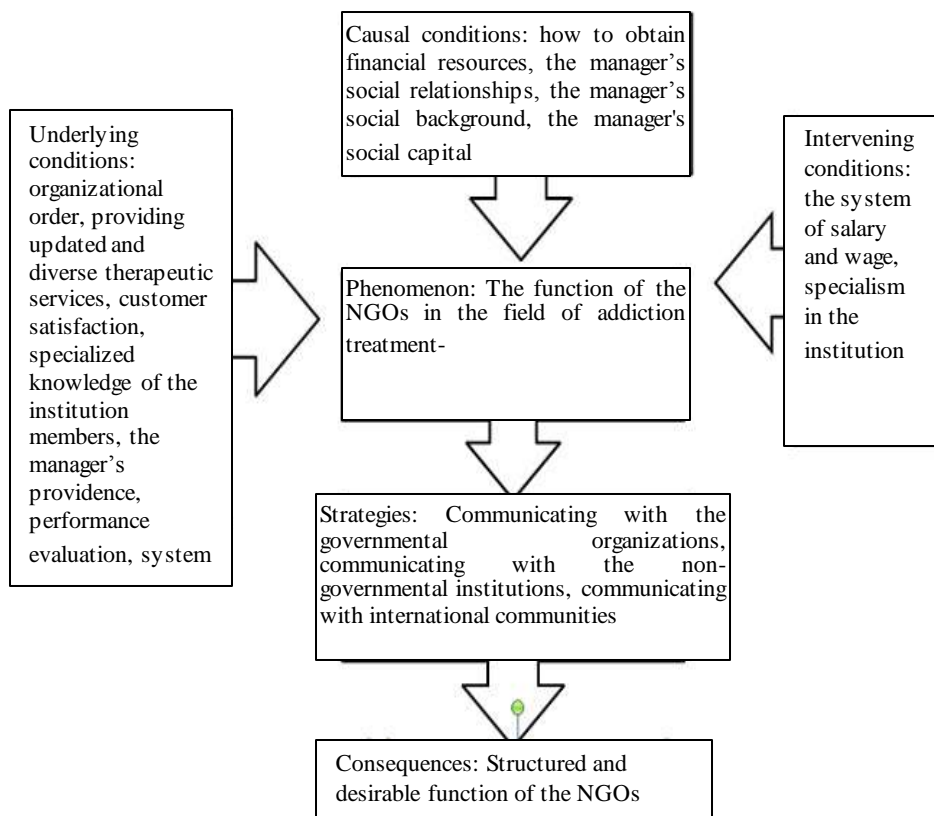
The sampling method for the qualitative interviews was as follows: According to the statistics provided by the Welfare Organization and the Drug Control Headquarters, the total number of the registered medical centers in Tehran province was 184 centers; they were classified into three levels. The first level is the non-governmental organizations that has received the activity license from the Ministry of Interior and are work at the national level. The second level is related to the nongovernmental organizations that receive their activity license from the governor-general and work at the provincial level. The third level is related to the non-governmental organizations that are licensed by the governor's office and work at the city level. Non-governmental organizations involved in this study include the non-governmental organizations that are active at the first level and are working in the areas of treatment and harm reduction. According to a list provided to the researcher by the Drug Control Headquarters and Welfare Organization, the total number of non-governmental organizations active at the first level was 12, of which 9 centers were active and the others were closed or suspended for some reason. Therefore, the qualitative interviews pertaining to the managers of the NCOs active at the first level include 9 centers. In addition, the second group of the respondents of the present study include a group of experts in the field of addiction and especially in the treatment domain. To this end, according to the researcher's request from the administrators in the area, including the managers of the non-governmental and private organizations, the managers of the Welfare Organization's departments of Fighting against Drug and the Drug Control Headquarters, a list of experts in the field was provided to the researcher. This method is in fact a homogeneous sampling method that is used in the qualitative methods. The homogeneous sampling method is a qualitative sampling method that involves selecting the individuals in a subculture or the individuals with many common characteristics. When a particular group is examined, for example, when the specialists in a field are interviewed, this method has been used (Gustavsson, 2007). Finally, after conducting 7 interviews and reaching the data saturation stage, the data collection stage was stopped. This occurs when more data that develops, modifies, increases, or adds to the theory are not entered into the study and do not change the existing classifications or do not make a suggestion to create a new classification (Gustavsson, 2007).

Qualitative data analysis was performed after open coding steps, i.e., the collected data were listed in the form of precise, explicit, and short propositions. Then, the propositions were converted into subcategories according to their contents and concepts. . These subcategories were converted into major

categories and cluster categories were extracted from them and formed the final skeleton of the research model.

Results

After conducting the interviews, coding, categorizing, and reaching the cluster categories, the researcher achieved the paradigmatic pattern considered by Strauss and Corbin. In this model, the main category is a central phenomenon that is explored in the condition and context. In the current study, it is the examination of the sociological dimensions and functions of the NGO's in the field of drug addiction. The causal conditions are the main causes and contributors from which the phenomenon under the exploration arises. Strategies mean that actors what behavioral and tactical strategies take due to causal conditions, and what measures and tactics take in the context and circumstances in which they are located? The underlying conditions are the conditions in which the conditions and contexts affect the main phenomenon and the intervening conditions mean the general moderating factors (Farasatkah, 2016).



As shown in the above model, there are several concepts effective in functions of the NGOs active in the field of treatment. Accordingly, these

organizations can be categorized based on the emphasis on these components to enhance their therapeutic functions:

1. **Structured Non-governmental Organizations:** The existence of the fundamental components including specialism, the manager's personal characteristics, and the organizational order, not in the sense of what is implemented in the private organizations to achieve the maximum profit or is implemented in the governmental organizations with the aim of obtaining power and hierarchal decision-making; rather, the existence of an institutional order in order to better implementation of the treatment and rehabilitation process for the addicts are among the variables that can be considered as the factor for creating differences and categorizations among the active institutions in this domain. The meaning of specialism is not necessarily the relevant education in this area, although the results of the interviews, whether with the experts in this domain or managers, indicate that the existence of experience and expertise together can be a factor in the advancement and success of the NGOs in the area of treatment; as Afshar (Assistant director of demand reduction and development of public participation in the Drug Control Headquarters) also pointed out: "managers of the NGOs are divided into three categories: 1. The experienced managers who are the improved addicts; the specialist and scientific managers; 3. Managers who enter into this domain merely for the benevolent intention. All three categories are needed and an integrated look in the management of the nongovernmental organizations leads to its definite success, because no one succeeds alone. The results and statistics also confirm this". Or, according to one of the managers of the nongovernmental treatment organizations: "With regard to the use of individuals and scientific methods, our experts are all specialist and have academic education, and we use experience only when communicating with consumers. For example, our rescuers do not necessarily have education, however, they have experience that is very helpful".

The manager's features included categories such as manager's social relationships, individual social capital, social background, and futures with varying qualities and degrees existed in the managers of the institutions. This difference caused the difference in performance, the degree of acceptability, and success of the studied institutions. In the following, some quotes from the NGO managers are mentioned: "I am so capable that all the people who once opposed my methods and my speeches, today are my best friends and colleagues. The conscious manager must make the opponent person to a consonant person". In this area, you should not make enemy for yourself, or you will not be able to continue". Society is in critical need of us, and we should not deprive the society of these services by making hostility. You must be able to show yourself and build trust, and all of these require the power of having social relationships"; "you should not enter to this area with hostility. Rather, the NGOs, as the interface between the government and the people, should use their relationships and social status effectively in order to take the people's voices to the statesmen

more easily". Moreover, the results of the qualitative interviews revealed that these organizations have a specific position and significant relationships in the international community, which is also important for promoting the status of the state.

2. Unstructured Non-governmental Organizations: This group of the non-governmental organizations does not have some features that can improve their structure to an organization. The most important distinction between the first and the second form of the nongovernmental organizations is the feature of the institutional order, the lack of which is salient in the group of the nongovernmental organizations without structure. Furthermore, this group of the nongovernmental organizations basically lack a coherent research and development system to assess and evaluate their performance; this prevents their productivity and dynamism at the expected level. Evaluation in the nongovernmental sector leads to promoting the resource management, customer satisfaction, helping the developmental role of these organizations, stability, and enhancing their global role (Rahimi, 2006).

Weakness in some of the management features is one of the important factors in their lack of significant progress in achieving their goals. As mentioned in the first category, the social relationship of non-governmental organizations and the high level of social capital are the factors behind the success and acceptability of a non-governmental organization in public and governmental opinion. Because it primarily leads to attract the financial resources, which is one of the fundamental concerns of the group of the community-based nongovernmental organizations. "I have a social fear and I cannot speak in some places. I can say that I have been unsuccessful in 30 to 40% of my social relationships. Perhaps, if my social relations was better than this, I would be much more successful in my work. Most of the obstacles in my work is because of this weakness".

The structural weaknesses has led these NGOs to be dependent on the governmental assistance to provide their financial resources. As a result, they structurally become the dependent governmental organizations and, in practice, turn into the governmental organizations. In addition, weaknesses in networking is another weakness of this type of the non-governmental organizations. The quotation from one of the managers of this group of organizations was as follows: "Our main financial source is the subsidy that we receive from the welfare organization. These days, due to the inflation, the benefactors also do not help much, but sometimes the consulting groups, the mosque, and Hosseiniyeh (a religious place), give some non-cash aids. There is no financial and economic benefit here; we only obtain our daily expenses. Here, the cost is 5000 dollars annually. If the government supports us, we can expand our service and reduce the burden on the government, but unfortunately there is no support. Our institution receives financial assistance from welfare organization". Moreover, Abbasi's idea (Director General of Treatment and Social Support of the Drug Control Headquarters) about this category of nongovernmental

organizations was as follows: in Iran, the nongovernmental organizations are a kind of labor market. In fact, some people who could not be attracted by the government for any reason turned to non-governmental organizations, most of them were looking for income, or gaining credit and reputation, as a result, they face several the difficulties. Because they did not have the items such as being optional, voluntary, and financial support, and are dependent on the government day by day. As a result, the service quality decreases, and achieving the primary goals is not easy due to the occupational and economic perspective. Today, if the non-governmental organizations in the treatment domain do not have the governmental support, they will be closed, except for one or the two of them whose owners are wealthy".

3. Semi-structured Nongovernmental Organizations: These nongovernmental organizations have in-between features of the previous two forms. This meant that they do their best to develop their qualitative and quantitative services, and they sought to recruit specialist forces and evaluate their performance in order to improve their conditions. However, the weakness in the networking of the internal relationship with other branches throughout the country, as well as the lack of a coherent environmental relationship with other nongovernmental organizations prevented them from rapidly improving their performance. Another point that places these nongovernmental organizations in semi-structured status was the weakness in some of the features of the manager of the organization, especially the type and the extent of their social relations network. In the following, two quotations of the managers of this category of organizations are mentioned: "I am very interested in doing this and I hold meetings several times a year, but because there are divergence and a destructive look, it does not work"; we have relationships, however, they are not systematic and network-based. Informal relationship is high. We introduce references to each other, but there is no scientific relationship".

As previously mentioned, this factor is one of the most important factors in the success of the performance and the level of acceptability of nongovernmental organizations by the society and even the state. This determines the progress of many other factors, including how to provide the financial resources, gaining the international status, and attract the expert volunteers.

Discussion and Conclusion

As noted above, from the human perspective, the definition of civil society is identical to the public sphere, and therefore the public sphere includes the responsible activities in the private sector; for example, the voluntary businesses and groups that create a public voice and a shared space. A public sphere is similar to a civil center, a center where people can talk freely, honestly, and hopefully with the order about the issues influencing the society (Geisler, 2006).

Finally, it can be stated that in spite of the shortcomings and problems that the NGOs are struggling with for various reasons, the quantitative and qualitative

growth of these organizations is a great step toward the development of the country and the creation of the necessary contexts for people's demand about the government's services and, as a result, getting the governmental sectors smaller, and the increasing presence of people in various domains to solve the problems especially the social problems. The way for stability and internalization of the cultural affairs structurally and organizationally is through civil institutions. Civil communities are both a place for the presence of the ordinary people and a place for the elite's interaction at the multiple levels. In a society where the conflicts and disagreements in solving the social and cultural problems are high, civil institutions play a mediating function and role (Azad Ermaki, 2011). The non-governmental organizations inform the people of the society and creating this awareness is accompanied with the demands of the people, and these demands make the government accountable. Informing the public strengthens the people's monitoring of the society and the social disorders and problems dramatically decreases by the dominance of supervision.

The powerful existence of the civil institutions and their interaction and conflict with the government institution can lead to the formation of the public sphere considered by Habermas and consequently to the social democracy. If people are not allowed to perform social activities or be isolated, they cannot rely on the support of the social networks. On the other hand, becoming a member of any social organization can bring a lot of resources to people. Using social capital by poor people can be utilized as an important tool to remove poverty. So, why this efficacy should not be taken into consideration in the anti-addiction programs? Undoubtedly, the future perspective of the management of addiction should focus on a new definition of the role of government and people on the one hand, and society and the economy on the other hand in the programs to fight against addiction (Civil, 2005).

Encouraging these non-governmental organizations by the international communities to observe human rights standards and the approved principles and values in the treatment of drug addicts, the comprehensive and widespread look of the non-governmental organizations and paying attention to the prevention in addition to treatment, avoiding them from trial and error in the treatment has strengthened them during these years and they were assigned an international seat. Furthermore, according to the law of the 6th Development Plan, by the end of 1400, the government must reduce the addiction by 5% each year. In this program, it is emphasized that the people's capacities should be utilized to reduce the addiction rate by 25% by the end of the sixth program.

Based on the proposed model in the research findings, how to provide the financial support, the manager's social relationships, and the manager's social background were the main factors that directly affected the function of NGOs. Moreover, as stated in the categorization of the NGOs, the existence of components such as specialism, the manager's personal characteristics, and the organizational order mean the existence of an institutional order in order to better

implementation of the treatment and rehabilitation process for the addicts were among the variables that have caused the creation of differences and categorization among the active institutions in this area. Specialism and the provision the up-dated services in the field of treatment as well as performing the performance evaluation measures on a regular basis are among the conditions and contexts that can enhance and improve the effectiveness of these organizations. Unfortunately, the weakness in the specialty and the estimation of the performance is one of the components that is considered among the deficiencies existing in most NGOs, especially in the area of treatment. The presence of this component in the structured nongovernmental organizations is one of the factors behind their success.

Finally, it can be stated that assigning the social affairs to the NGOs have many benefits, among which are the deep understanding and recognition of the civil institutions of the social issues, increasing the public support, both financially and voluntarily in the area of social issues, increased concern for providing the quality services, and the increased public demand for conducting the effective interventions, and demand from the public towards the civil society until achieving the results.

Finally, referring to a study titled "The Non-governmental Organizations in 2025" is fruitful; in that study, Anheier (2013) examines the role of these organizations in the future. In order to reach a precise answer, he examined the role of these organizations in the past and today in several respects: first, the non-governmental organizations have increasingly turned to an important part of the public management; some refer to it as the economy of the general welfare. Anheier considers the significant presence of the nongovernmental organizations in the domain of public health and welfare, as the producers who provide the most effective and reliable goods and services to the public, cost effective and profitable for the governments. Second, non-governmental organizations are essential for building a civil society, strengthening the social capital, and developing economies. Assuming that people, involved in the massive social networks, are not only less vulnerable to social harms, but economically are more efficient and politically show more involvement. Third, the existence of non-governmental organizations is essential for creating social legitimacy. Nongovernmental organizations are in fact a tool for creating transparency and increasing the legitimacy of the governments. Fourth, non-governmental organizations act as a source of innovation to solve the social problems. Indeed, non-governmental organizations offer better and more effective social innovations in comparison with the governmental organizations. The reason for this is the smaller scale and their closeness to local communities and people, which has made them more creative social actors in solving social problems.

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