

SELECTION OF FUNCTIONAL AND DYSFUNCTIONAL ROLES OF ORGANIZATIONS
AT DIFFERENT LEVELS WITHIN THE WORLD SYSTEM

EXHIBIT 8

A. GENERAL (i.e. roles at the international, national, and local levels)

<p>Government: maintain stability, law, order; channel the representation and coordination of general and minority interests; promotion of security, economic welfare, development of natural and human resources;</p>	<p>responsive to major groups of power only, no response to minority groups; concentration of power and control into the hands of minority groups, non representative of will of people; excessive uniformity, centralization, standardization; bureaucratic inefficiency, red-tape and difficulties in decision-making; hostility towards other organizations;</p>
<p>Business: economic activity in response to concentration and scarcity of natural, human resources, goods, and services innovation and technological development; improve integration of communication and transport systems; provide economic security to popula- tion; stimulate the desire for education and improved standard of living;</p>	<p>action on basis of short-term programs which ignore long-term effects and lead to exploitation of markets and individuals; artificial depression of wages and working conditions; wastage of natural and human resources; hostility towards other organizations;</p>
<p>expression and protection of minority interests; marshal opinion and support on topics not covered by the more rigid programs of government and business;</p>	<p>emphasis on minority interest to the exclusion of the general interest; hostility towards other organizations;</p>
<p>Local: dynamic, creative pool of opinion; sensitivity to change and its consequence for existing organizations; stimulus and support for existing organizations;</p>	<p>sensitivity restricted to particular currents of opinion; confusion of purpose;</p>

B. INTERNATIONAL ROLES (i.e. roles applicable to international, and regional organizations)

<p>Government: overcome the difficulties and inequalities created by contact between differing national legislations; forum for reconciliation of international political differences and aspirations; regulation of international trade and the stabilization of currencies maintenance of international peace and security; rechannel national funds and technical assistance to stimulate problem areas;</p>	<p>duplication of effort and wastage of resources as a result of concentration of nations into power blocs; inability to obtain support from individual nations and to ensure the implementation and enforcement of international agreements;</p>
<p>Business: economic organization and coordination of distribution of national resources in response to international scarcities; stimulation, planning and preparation for long-term development of economically inactive regions; development of international transport and communication systems;</p>	<p>exploitation of particular countries without just return; formation of international cartels leading to economic exploitation of markets and individuals;</p>
<p>NGO: represent and reconcile minority interests of different nationalities facilitate educational, scientific, and cultural contacts; non-political channel for communication of new techniques and concepts;</p>	<p>inability to inspire allocation of national funds and support leading to weak organization and ineffectiveness; hostility to other NGOs and resentment of business organizations;</p>
<p>Informal: sensitivity to problems arising from the activities, or lack of activity of other organizations; stimulus to change;</p>	<p>insensitivity to basic problems and response to sensational, isolated events; inability to arrive at a consensus leading to the lack of adequate organization to initiate social change;</p>

C. NATIONAL ROLES (i.e. roles applicable at national and state levels)

<p>Government: promotion of national security and economic welfare; creation and maintenance of stable, legal, political and administrative framework for economic development; protection of minorities and rights of individual; act as agent of international society in the implementation of international agreements; administration of justice;</p>	<p>excessive emphasis on national security leading to problem of "who controls the controller?" political infighting, interdepartmental disputes and bureaucratic inefficiency; discriminatory taxation and tariffs; ad hoc planning and lack of a consistent pattern of economic goals;</p>
<p>Business: increase national economic strength to permit exchange and trade with other countries; stimulus to the integration of the national communication and transportation system;</p>	<p>channelling funds to influence susceptible consumer rather than educate him; use of best brains for limited business purposes counter to the real needs of society; ethnocentrism in business activity;</p>
<p>Interpret international programs within each national context; articulation of government activity; check on power of government and business;</p>	<p>lack of recognition of problems in common with national organizations of other countries; lack of recognition of particular local problems within the country; lack of effective coordination with other NGOs to further programs of general interest;</p>
<p>Final: link people who can get best out of the country's resources; stimulus to national change and development;</p>	<p>maintenance of opinion hostile to other countries or views;</p>

D. LOCAL ROLES (i.e. roles applicable to county, city, borough, or community levels)

Government: promotion of economic welfare of community;
protection of local interests;

parochialism;
inability to subordinate local interest to national interest;

Business: development of local resources;
make available needed resources from other areas;
improve local standard of living;
provide employment;

destruction of community life;
depletion of local resources;

NGO: provide framework for social life and opportunity for interaction;
mechanism for the location of problems and the marshalling of support to combat them;

emphasis on local interests to the exclusion of others;
apathy leading to ineffectiveness;
lack of recognition of necessity or value of support for national or international programs;

Informal: maintain channels of communication essential to the effective functioning of local society;

hostility to change;

E. INDIVIDUAL ROLES (i.e. roles the individual may adopt during his daily life)

Government oriented (as a citizen):

sanction government control over
some of his activities;
performance of duties to the nation;

resentment of restrictions and control;
inability to see relevance of participating
in local political activity;
inability to get representation of
particular views;

Business (as a producer and consumer):

economic motor;
means of raising standard of living;

exploitation as a producer;
dependence on welfare as a consumer;

Expression of other interests:

participation in the life of the
community;
development of non-work interests;

inability to formulate and follow up
personal interests;
lack of sense of participation in the
community life;

Personal (subjective outlook):

processes leading to maturity and a
sense of personal identity, role
and fulfillment in society;
formulation of integrative attitudes
and concepts;
perception of inequalities leading to
pressure for change;

frustration, isolation;
psychological difficulties;
lack of sense of purpose and direction;