

Master-
Table 4 Natural groups and organizations.
Natural social groups are the way people share and develop values, while work groups (quintessentially organizations) are the way that activities are pursued. The diagram shows the role of social values and principal objects in linking natural and work groups. Similar clustering of levels occurs in both cases, driven either by the value and social group, or purpose and responsible body. For further explanation and details on the clustering, see text Tables 3.5 and 5.1.

NATURAL GROUPS

INDIVIDUALS		TYPE OF VALUE		SOCIAL GROUP		
Relations	Formation					
Values/groups controlling differences	L7	Values/groups controlling identity	L7	Ultimate values	define	Humanity
	L6		L6	Value systems	define	Tribes living in
	L5		L5	Social values	define	Communities requiring
Values/groups reflecting differences	L4	Values/groups reflecting identity	L4	Principal objects	define	Associations which need
	L3		L3	Internal priorities	define	Factions

WORK GROUPS

RESPONSIBLE BODY	TYPE OF PURPOSE	ORGANIZATIONS				
		Formation Relations				
Wider society	sets	Social values	L5	Goals/bodies providing	L5	Goals/bodies providing
Constituting bodies	set	Principal objects	L4	stability	L4	orientation
Governing bodies who appoint	set	Internal priorities	L3		L3	
Top officers who appoint other	set	Strategic objectives	L2	Goals/bodies generating	L2	Goals/bodies generating
Executants	set	Tactical objectives	L1	change	L1	impact