

Reaction Paper
Student 1

The participation patterns and the repertoire of actions are the ways in which ENGOs bring their area into reality. The participation patterns are influenced less by the institutional structure but more by the mix of organizational resources and ideology. Any choice of repertoire is a result of a sense making process that is either facilitated or constrained by the organization's limitation of version.

There are generally four categories of actions used by the ENGOs: conventional action (lobbying, legislation through political process...), unconventional action (protest, mobilizing actions and networking actions.

---- The group of actions is strongly dependent on organizational resources: group with more resources has the ability to exert more effort for political action. (That's why the older org rely more on conventional patterns of action and they are less likely to be ideological and confrontational. But newly established orgs are more likely to choose unconventional actions to realize their ideas.) (On the other hand, larger groups with more staffs are more able to carry out high mix of actions comparing to the small scaled ENGO which are usually use single pattern of action-----more alliance, more powerful)

---- The mix of actions is strongly influenced by the org's ideological orientation.

----The repertoire of action can be influenced and shaped by many factors:

Cognitive filters ----provide the foundation for action but will give diversity on the perspectives of efficacy, action acceptability, constraints, and acceptable tactics.

- Personal experience, knowledge and version to a specific problem will influence the actions of an organization. I think the leader's personal experience and knowledge will play more crucial role in those early stage organizations since they usually experiences the 'charisma' management structure in the first beginning.
- Core value and beliefs, the value and beliefs play roles as explicit moral guidance. The definition for value and beliefs for an organization is broader and more general than their basic view toward the whole nature. They may include the minor or specific view toward a particular problem. This is the basic guidance for micro-actions.
- Environmental philosophy maybe is the abstract and general conclusion of an organization draws from their core value and beliefs for a long-term. It focuses on the fundamental view for the relationship between nature and the human beings. The environmental philosophy plays the role as a basic rule to decide which kind of action is worth carrying.
- Political ideology, it will shape the collective behavior and interpretations of institutional environment. Ideology is the general complexity of all the value, belief, knowledge and philosophy an organization holds towards their working and action.