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Every organization has a culture that defines them. Organizational culture is referred to the fundamental norms, beliefs and values that underwrite to the unique social and psychological environment of an organization (Rachmaliya & Efendy, 2017). The culture of the organization affects the behavior of the employees in the workplace; the behavior of the employee will eventually affect their performance. A positive culture will improve the performance of the employee and a negative perception will reduce the production of employees. An example of a “good” culture in an organization is where employees are considered an important part contributing towards growth process of a firm and their commitment in the organization is appreciated. Workers who direct their efforts towards achieving the organization's success feel good when they are part of the organization's well-being and thus improve their performance. On the other hand, an example of a “bad” culture in an organization is where the manager is not the facilitator but the taskmaster. Managers of this type make employees live with fear and distrust, thus making them underperform.

American government uses the federal government system where powers are shared among the national government, state and local government. Despite the division of powers in the federal government, some merits and demerits affect it. The merits of federalism are giving states motivations to engage in policy innovation and inspire political participation. The state is allowed to use its constitutional authority to be involved in policy innovations that might ultimately be incorporated with other countries as well as to the national level (Robertson, 2017). Another merit is to create a system of checks and balances to prevent the federal government from creating uniform policies. States and local governments have the freedom to create policies based on their specific interest and requirements of their citizens. Contrary, demerits of federalism are to impede federal efforts to address national problems because the states address

their issues at the state level and thus cannot be intertwined. Another demerit is to cause cross-state economic and social discrepancies where different countries compete economically through reducing taxes and regulations to create an attraction to investors. The difference in the economy for states has a significant impact on the citizens because the country with a good economy will have a good pay to the citizens. In contrast, the state with a weak economy will have low fee to its citizens.

The government has intruded on the privacy of individuals in the country. Technology has advanced and people have adapted to new ways of communication. Similarly, criminals have also enhanced their communication in planning for their activities. As a result, access to the internet and phone lines are closely monitored by the government to prevent threats and terrorism that may be planned. People are required to have right to privacy without government intervention but the government has the role to protect his people thus intruding on privacy (Konnoth, 2016). However, the solution for the intrusion is the government to improve on their technology and develop systems that will use keywords to monitor communication rather than following everyone's conversation.

References

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