

## **Abstracts of Articles**

### **THE INSTITUTIONALIZING OF SOCIAL CONDUCT AND THE NEW SOCIETY IN THE PHILIPPINES (Part I)**

**By Roman Dubsky**

The necessity of institutionalized conduct (referred to as conformity to public rules of conduct) becomes apparent when the society nears a situation of social disintegration. Political socialization is one of the primary tools for restoring the condition of social health by directing the "misguided" man towards the attainment of socially desirable political values, attitudes and behavior through formally established means as public laws and orders. Hence, the politicalization process, whether unconscious or deliberate, is ultimately aimed at strengthening "social and political stability" of a nation and intensifying national consciousness. Not all societies, though, believe in institutionalized social conduct; and those who do (did) practice(d) it in varying degrees ranging from the most prohibitive or puritan type as the Spartan experience, to the liberal or permissive style exemplified by Athenian way of life, and to the more typical and realistic model developed by Rousseau. A review of the specific means outlined by Rousseau in accomplishing the institutionalized program of political socialization reveals that it is his model of social conduct or discipline that is needed in generating a sense of national unity, especially in new and developing countries and in an era where the value of classical liberalism has been reduced.

### **CONSENSUS-ORIENTATION AND THE INDIRECT STYLE OF THE JAPANESE PRESS**

**By Lydia N. Yu**

The Japanese newspaper, be it in Japanese or English language, follows an indirect style of conveying information to the reading public. It presents the background, analysis, and all sides of an issue but rarely makes a direct stand on the matter. In other words, the press "feels" and "swings" with the general mood of the times; however, it does not feed new ideas nor alternatives to its readers. Hence, while it can be very informative, it may not be effective in instituting dynamic innovations. This characteristic is well illustrated in the press' treatment of the "Tanaka Boom." This passivity could be attributed to the characteristic Japanese desire to get along with the general consensus. The system has influenced not only newspaper-writing and more importantly, decision — making, but other phases of Japanese life as well. The taking of a more positive role by the press may well increase the level of political participation in Japan which had been rather low in recent events.

## **MEASURING INTERPERSONAL ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONSHIP IN DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

**By Prahlad Narai Mathur and Chandrika Prasad**

The success of agricultural development programs depends upon an efficient, dynamic administrative machinery, which must not only keep up with innovative approaches but more importantly, must be skilled in the human relations aspect of administration as well. This felt need was with a study of the interpersonal relations between superior officers and subordinates in three hierarchical levels of community development blocks in Delhi Territory. The research work sought to measure the behavior pattern and, hence, the attitudes of superior officers along two major sub-dimensions: 1) relations in work situation, and 2) relations in out-of-work situation. More specifically, the study looked into such organizational traits with regard to on-the-job situations as communication process and pattern, use of motivational force, interaction-influence process, decision-making process, goal-setting in organization, control process, and performance; while relations in off-the-job situations included variables like consultation pattern, collective participation, family-mixing, after-office meetings, and mutual feelings of like and dislike.

The statements which depicted the characteristics of an organization were assigned values to determine the nature of the relationship involved. Measures were taken to insure internal consistency, stability and content validity of the scales developed in the study. These scales can be used to analyze the relationship patterns in any type of administrative organization.

## **THIRD WORLD ENVIRONMENT: A BACKGROUND STUDY FOR POLICY ANALYSIS**

**By Erlinda Villamayor**

An exploratory study of the vital social issues of Third World environment will reveal that the process of policy analysis serves to bridge the gap between available scientific and technical data and political action. Developing countries need to formulate long-term strategy (planning) dealing mainly with specific means or tactics, i.e., "operational aspects of the environmental problem" to achieve development. The process of planning for environmental development consists of defining clearly the development goals and determining the degree of responsiveness and responsibility of formulated policies to public demands. This may be done through extensive, and hence costly, public opinion surveys, or through the work of environmental decision-makers who assume the role of "problem-starters."

A number of techniques may be applied in effective policy formulation. These are: 1) scaling, which measures differences in environmental disposition of individuals, and mapping, which plans in detail the implementation of policies in

specific situations; 2) goals and policy objectives constructs, which involves contriving a model of materials, language and social structure and predicting how these "metaphoric coordinates" lead to social stability or change; 3) a system of socio-economic indicators designed to show the interrelationships between development and levels of living; and 4) monitoring techniques and systems which describe the parameters of a specific problem and their changes over time.

In sum, to attain economic growth, the main concern of social research should be the social control technology, or more precisely, the reduction and prevention of environmental disruption — this is but one of the several factors influencing the dynamic process of policy-making.