

Editor's Notes

The January 1981 issue of the *Philippine Journal of Public Administration* centered on the different aspects of development in the Third World with focus on the Philippines (its development model, its experience in social development, and the Bicol River Basin Development Program) Continuing this focus on development, the present issue looks further into recent trends in rural development planning.

Klitgaard provides a policy framework for integrating public services for rural development. Integration is analyzed in terms of its costs and benefits. The economic bases of integration are complementarity and superadditivity. The value of Klitgaard's article lies in its attempt to help policy makers look into the costs and benefits of integration, to sensitize them to possible dangers, and to help them in thoroughly considering particular cases.

Huang and Naanep describe the recent changes in Philippine development planning and management. Under the martial law regime, the administrative machinery for development planning was strengthened, an effective process was institutionalized, and innovative approaches to Philippine development problems were institutionalized. This massive undertaking remains to be a continuous process.

Koppel discusses the mechanism of integrated area development as the linkage between the national development plan 1978-1982 and sub-national planning/development efforts. Different assumptions and models are looked into.

Aminuzzaman tackles the coordination problem of the integrated rural development efforts in the Philippines. He offers alternatives in handling the coordination problem and presents their respective advantages and disadvantages.

This issue ends with Tapales' review of In-Joung Whang's *Management of Rural Change in Korea: The Saemaul Undong*. The lesson of a development approach being adjusted to the situation in life of beneficiaries is highlighted by Tapales.