



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Summaries in English

N.A.

Citation

Summaries in English. (1987). Summaries in English. *Acta Politica*, 22: 1987(3), 379-381.
Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3449613>

Version: Publisher's Version
License: [Leiden University Non-exclusive license](#)
Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3449613>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

media en industrie. Zo worden gegevens verzameld over hun werkzaamheden en de daarmee samenhangende behoefte aan (sociaal-wetenschappelijke) informatie, het gebruik van informatievoorzieningen binnen en buiten de organisatie, de problemen die men ervaart bij het zoeken naar en verkrijgen van informatie, en de visie op de toepassingen van nieuwe informatietechnologische ontwikkelingen (bij voorbeeld on-line literatuur- en databestanden). Tijdens een tweede fase van data-verzameling zal een selectie van informatieverzorgende instellingen onderzocht worden over variabelen als de producten en diensten, de doelstellingen en doelgroepen, de visie op het gebruik van de voorziening door die doelgroepen en de rol van nieuwe informatietechnologische ontwikkelingen.

Een dergelijke empirische studie naar de sociaal-wetenschappelijke informatie-verzorging in Nederland ontbreekt in Nederland. Het onderzoek is gewenst omdat maatschappelijke en informatietechnologische ontwikkelingen nieuwe vragen hebben opgeworpen over de meest gewenste structuur van het sociaal-wetenschappelijk informatiesysteem uit het oogpunt van efficiency enerzijds en gebruik anderzijds.

Voor nadere inlichtingen over dit onderzoek kunt u zich wenden tot mevrouw drs. J. Lenderink - SWIDOC, Herengracht 410-412, 1017 BX Amsterdam, 020-225061.

Erratum

In het artikel 'Intergenerationele mobiliteit en politieke verhoudingen' van N.D. de Graaf en W. Ultee, verschenen in *Acta Politica* 1987 nr. 1, is een storende fout gesloten. De tabel op het midden van p. 30, van belang voor de relatie tussen het diagonaal model en hypothese 3, dient als volgt gelezen te worden:

		Zonen					
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Vaders	I	u	v	w	x	y	z
	II	v	v	w	x	y	z
	III	w	w	w	x	y	z
	IV	x	x	x	x	y	z
	V	y	y	y	y	y	z
	VI	z	z	z	z	z	z

Summaries

Legislator specialization and budget-decisions

by Bernard Steunenber

The article deals with the impact of legislator specialization, as indicated by the number of review committees, on the size of government budgets. First, the relation between both concepts is explained. This leads to the expectation that the size of the budget approved by the legislature increases with the degree of legislator specialization. Secondly, a test of this expectation is developed for a sample of local governments (municipalities) in the Netherlands. Regression techniques are used to estimate the impact of the number of review committees on the size of the local gross-expenditures and the local police-expenditures. Special attention is given to other variables (including the median income of inhabitants and the local political party structure) also affecting the dependent variables in order to avoid potential specification error. The main result is that the indicator for specialization has a positive effect on the local gross-expenditures. The police-expenditures are not affected by this variable. However, the general conclusion seems to be that an increase of the number of review committees leads to a higher expenditure level, and therefore to a growth in the size of government.

The special position of parliament

by G. Visscher

Since the beginning of the 19th century the Dutch constitution states that the government brings all proposals for the budget to the States-General. This prescription also resulted in the peculiar situation that the government had to take up in a specific proposal the estimated expenses of parliament. Around the middle of last century both Chambers started to make their own estimation of expenses for the next year. After that the minister involved included this estimation of expenses in the budget of the so-called High Colleges the the State. In accordance with the ef-

forts to force back the large financial deficits the Secretary of State for Home Affairs just recently – in 1980 – started to cut the estimation of both Chambers. After two rather wavering performances the Second Chamber since 1983 does not anymore agree with the financial desires of the Secretary of State. The Chamber altered the proposed budget in such a way that the original amounts are now on the budget again.

In connection with this matter there has been an interesting discussion between the Secretary and the Chamber about the secretaries competence with regard to the expenses of parliament. The article ends with the thesis that the minister indeed has a formal but not a material responsibility for the work of parliament.

East-West in the perception of newspapers and readers

by J. Kleinnijenhuis

Previous research from the Netherlands points out an interrelationship between the newspapers one reads and the opinions one holds on international affairs. In this article the question is addressed whether this interrelationship is due to a causal effect of world images expressed in daily newspapers upon personal world images of readers. A rather sensible alternative explanation contains that a readers basic political attitudes account for a readers newspaper choice and a readers personal world image as well. Content analysis data with respect to world images in Dutch newspapers and survey data with respect to basic political attitudes and personal world images of readers are used to show that this alternative explanation does only hold to a certain degree. It's not to be denied that the world image expressed by a daily newspaper exerts a causal influence upon personal world images of its readers.

Value change and the potential of new social movements

by Ruud Koopmans

In the discussion on new social movements it is often stated that these movements should, in contrast to earlier movements and especially to the workers' movement, be above all analysed in terms of values and value change, and less in terms of structural characteristics of the participants in these movements. In this article the explanatory power of the three most important value types which are associated with new social movements, post-materialism, individualism and hedonism, and anti-modernism, is discussed in the context of findings from a research project on the Dutch peace movement.

It is found that individualism and hedonism are unrelated, or even negatively related to the individual potential for new social movements. Anti-modernism

shows a very weak relationship, which only holds on the level of sympathy for new social movements.

Of the three value types only post-materialism is quite strongly related to the potential for new social movements, but the relationships between post-materialism and structural characteristics of respondents show that post-materialism is only weakly or not at all related to politically 'neutral' variables like economic prosperity or the level of education of respondents. On the contrary, post-materialism is strongly related to structural variables like class position and the amount of integration into institutions which reproduce the existing social conditions, like churches and the private sector of the economy. These results lead to serious doubt about the usefulness of the heavy stress which is put on values and value change in most of the current discussion on new social movements. New social movements seem to be, just like earlier movements, rooted in social conflicts that are to a large extent shaped by the structural positions which different groups occupy.

Young political scientists speaking about their education and their work

by W.K.F. Rodenhuis

The results of a survey conducted under the auspices of the Dutch Political Science Association under political scientists who graduated from the universities in the period 1984-1986 show that the rate of unemployment under political scientists is low compared to that rate for social scientists in general.

The labour market is weakest for those who graduated in the subfield of international relations. The strongest labour market is found for graduates in the subfields of public-policy or methodology. The time that was needed between graduation and the finding of a job varied. Nearly halve found their job before graduation. About 10% has (had) been seeking for their job for more than six months.

Compared to an earlier survey conducted in 1974 the greatest growth in employment occurred in the private-business sector. In 1986 26,7% of the graduates was working in the public-sector, 21,9% in the education-sector, 13% in the private-business sector, 27,1% elsewhere and 9,4% had no job.

The correspondence between the knowledge transferred in the courses at the universities and the practical skills that are needed at the job is good for those who are employed in jobs for which specifically a political-scientist was asked for. Only 16,5% of the graduates however worked in such a job.

Although there are differences between universities most of the graduates judged their education at the university as 'rather good', 'good' or 'very good'. Most mentioned positive sides were the 'multidisciplinarity' and 'the freedom of choice between different courses'. Most mentioned negative sides were 'a lack of integration between different courses', 'shortages in the educational skills of staff-members' and 'a lack of practical knowledge'.