

Abstracts

Henk Procee

A reflection on integrity of the public sector

Integrity does have two meanings: righteousness and wholeness. In the first, and dominant, meaning, the public sector is characterized by the absence of fraud and corruption. In the second meaning the public sector is supposed to have some kind of integral quality. This paper concentrates on the second meaning. The central question is: What is integrity of (not: within) the public sector? As a first order approach, Jane Jacobs' famous distinction between politics and commerce, based on two systems of professional ethics, is utilized. For a more detailed analysis, Alisdair MacIntyre's conceptual distinction between practice and institution is introduced. With the help of these philosophical concepts this paper reflects on the nature, dynamics and tensions of integrity of the public sector.

Inge Sievers en Linda Steg

**Environmental problems as social dilemmas:
an exploration of the utility of the social
dilemma paradigm**

The social dilemma paradigm is often used to explain why concern for the environment does not result in environmentally-friendly behaviour at an individual level. In some cases, this can help to understand behaviour patterns. Environmental problems can often be characterised as large-scale social dilemma's: various factors make people to neglect the collective interest and keep on behaving in an environmentally harmful way, i.e. lack of knowledge or problem awareness, low responsibility for the problems and their solutions, lack of self-efficacy and lack of trust in others. The second part of this article focuses on conditions needed to change individual's behaviour, measures to be taken to ensure changes in behaviour and public support for environmental policy. Furthermore, this article examines the results of a survey from a social dilemma perspective on the use of private cars. The results show, among other things, that the social dilemma in this case is hard to escape

because many factors hinder changes in behaviour. Respondents value individual benefits higher than the collective problems caused by car use and most respondents were not willing to reduce car use. They view stringent measures to reduce car use as necessary, but do not favour measures that reduce their individual freedom to move.

J. Colijn en B. Verbeek

International Political Economy: revaluation of the research on international politics?

Contemporary IPE can be considered the social sciences' response to globalization tendencies in world politics. These tendencies are of a diffuse nature: as politics and economics are increasingly interwoven, so are domestic and international politics. Besides, shifts of power between formerly well delineated spheres of public and private actors further add to the diffusion of concepts. Traditional domains merge and formerly separate spheres are interlinked. National governments search for a new role as their capacity to influence the global quest for market shares seems diminished as a

consequence of globalization. IPE builds on traditional political science research, but its research agenda is much more encompassing as it focuses on previously neglected processes, often labelled 'externalization of domestic politics' and 'domesticification of external politics'. Hard core legacy of traditional political science and International Relations, the theory of world order, the comparative politics approach, and models of foreign policy-making continue to be important topics in IPE. Nevertheless, the disappearance of disciplinary boundaries and the emergence of new actors in the international political economy have prompted new research questions. Typical for IPE is a focus on complex power concept, in which power is distributed between over many actors (private, public), who operate on various levels (domestic, external), in many different policy fields (political, economic). This implies that the strength of IPE's claim to be different from traditional political science/IR depends on the additional insight it offers into relationships *across* former separate domains and levels of analysis. The present survey shows that despite its ambitions its results have so far been rather modest.