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Title	Quality Globalization: an Example of Computational Sociality
Abstract	A social movement among businesses, that was propagated within individual firms by social movement tactics, that established a social movement among the customers and suppliers of companies, and on-going movement dynamics as a permanent part of corporation structure, became a world-wide movement expanding outside the business community to government and non-profits. It was the total quality movement. It died after conquering nearly all the businesses in the world. No other recent example of a major change in value and method affecting more than a billion people world-wide within a period of less than 30 years exists. The total quality movement has recently begun to be replaced by something new—quality globalization. This article reports the categorization of myriad innovations within recent quality practice, showing a coherent set of dimensions by which quality “totalization” gets transformed into quality “globalization” This work occupies the first half of this article. The second half presents a larger idea of which quality globalization is a part—computational sociality. It examines a number of examples of social phenomena that could be called “computational sociality” and extracts from them defining characteristics of the idea. Machine computation regimes are giving rise to a new imagination that changes how humans get organized at work, how individuals organize their work, and how parts of minds inside individuals interact at work. At the end of the article, an extension from social array processes to personal array processes inside individual minds is made. The article starts concrete and by steps becomes more abstract. The article is a survey and categorization on two levels—of quality innovations in a quality globalization model and of quality globalization and other trends in a computational sociality model.

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Title	ITインフラとオフィスの生産性 IT Infrastructure and Productivity in Office
Abstract	In this article, first of all, I make a survey of the relationship between the corporate invest for IT and corporate productivity. And, I show the kind of IT infrastructure, the actual situation and cost, when we use internet. Second, I study the relationship between the productivity in office, which will become more important in the near future, and the use of network. Finally, I advocate the ideal situation in the new era, when many office workers demonstrate their creativity. Now, as Japanese IT infrastructure is behind the global level, large scale improvements of that is needed.

Author	イト・ペンゲ Ito Peng 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 助教授(2000年9月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2000)
Title	Gender and Generation: Japanese Child Care and the Demographic Crisis
Abstract	This paper examines the family and child care policies in Japan from the context of gender and welfare state restructuring by providing an overview of the developmental trajectory of family and child care policies in postwar Japan, and also highlighting the role of women's movement in shaping the state's family and child care policies. The first part of the paper sets Japan within the comparative framework. The second part will discuss the development of family and child care policies in Japan since 1945. Finally, the third will consider the current child care policies and assess their effectiveness in dealing with the problem of fertility decline.

● Commentary

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Title	Elective Participation in English-Medium Policy Study Seminars: Some Implications for Reengineering KGU's Educational Innovation
Abstract	Patterns of undergraduate self-elective participation are examined in a retrospective analysis of administrative records. Rosters of all students eligible to elect English-medium policy studies seminars (1996-1999) are subsequently updated against language program achievement and proficiency records (n=1629). Utilization percentages are compared with seminar availability in three types of undergraduate seminars, revealing a pattern of under-enrollment in English-medium seminars. Discriminate analyses indicate that achievement and language proficiency gain are the main antecedents of self-elective participation. The potential for decreasing student participation in English-medium seminars is outlined in light of current SPS plans to initiate the Systems Analysis program. Simulations using odds ratios derived from logistic regression are also used in cost-utility analyses to project the consequences of two alternative educational policy strategies for increasing undergraduate participation. Suggestions for an internal reengineering of the curriculum through needs analysis, improved student incentives, and seminar workshops are made in light of the likelihood of widening utilization gaps.