

by Dr. Loretta Makasiar-Sicat's scheme that was used in her study, "Housing as Instrument of National Policy."

2. As to the approaches used in the implementation of the housing program, the following appear to be fast becoming popular: on-site and community welfare approaches.

## COMMENTS

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I am not going to dispute the findings of Professor Palongpalong. In fact, I think he came out with a lot of data that many other people could use. What I would like to do is to help him come out with a revision.

1. What lessons could we possibly learn for purposes of planning at the regional and municipal levels? For example, I was hoping that Professor Palongpalong would show us how to delineate the interrelationships or linkages among or between the various components or forces which he discussed. It might be well for him to show how the corporate forces are meshed with the socio-political forces and how these linkages in themselves could be the basis of policy decisions.

2. I was also hoping that he would come out with a statement, no matter how difficult, on how these forces or linkages could hinder or accelerate the solution of our housing problem. And corollary to that, what is the economics of housing and how does it impinge on the cultural aspects of housing?

3. Perhaps he should also include a discussion on the role of the citizens in the solution of housing problem. It seems to me that if the government were to tackle the problem alone, we might be reinforcing what is now the trend of the people under the dependency institution. The housing program might make the people more dependent on the government and destroy the concept of self-reliance.

4. The question then, is: what is the proper mix between citizen participation and government support in approaching the housing problem?

5. Perhaps, by way of updating the data, it might be well to discuss the effects or implications of the creation of the Ministry of Human Settlements on the total philosophy of housing in the country. One of the principles being followed by the Ministry is "living space." Living space has two components: the physical, which is in terms of geographic area, and the psychological, in terms of the proximity of people to one another and how this proximity develops into certain norms of conduct which may not altogether be beneficial to society.