

Political Science 14
(Philippine Government and Politics)
Section F
Review Sheet

A. CONCEPTS

POLITICS AND POWER

politics (classic behavioral, institutional and postmodern definitions)
power (elite and Foucaultian definitions)
the state as “the political”

DEMOCRACY

citizenship as a democratic office
accountability
representation
cooperation
competition

POLITICAL CULTURE

democratic political culture
authoritarian political culture
subject political culture
parochial political culture
participant political culture

EXECUTIVES

liberal democracy
illiberal democracy
autogolpes
presidentialism
parliamentarism
semipresidentialism
proactive legislative power
reactive legislative power
package veto
partial veto
partisan power
unilateral power
integrative power
cohabitation
plurality election
single-member district

LEGISLATIVES

transformative legislature
arena legislature
strong policy-making power
modest policy-making power
little or no policy-making power
active legislature
vulnerable legislature
reactive legislature
marginal legislature
minimal legislature

JUSTICE

judicial power
power of adjudication
power of judicial review
civil action
criminal action
general jurisdiction
special or limited jurisdiction
original jurisdiction
appellate jurisdiction
original-extraordinary jurisdiction
writ of amparo
writ of habeas data
judicial independence
doctrine of political questions

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

governance
political decentralization
administrative decentralization
deconcentration
delegation
devolution
privatization
subnational government
intermediate government

unitary form of government
federal system
rule of ultra vires

B. THEMES

1. Why is the mainstream definition of democracy inadequate?
2. What is a “citizen” beyond the “ruled” or “governed”?
3. What are the limitations of a state-centric view of politics?
4. The presidency is central to both presidential and semipresidential systems. Identify and discuss the powers and relative power position of the president relative to other institutional players under the two systems.
5. Discuss the problematics concerning the representative functions of the Philippine congress.
6. What factors contribute to the declining efficiency of congress?
7. How does General Supervision enable the judiciary to uphold constitutional liberalism rather than democracy?
8. How have local autonomy and decentralization transformed local governments into political units of governance?

C. CRITICAL ESSAY

(SAMPLE QUESTIONS FROM PREVIOUS EXAMS)

1. **Political Epidemiology.** Government produces obedient subjects whereas governance produces metropolitan citizens. Some scholars have noted that in situations that involve massive diffusion of infectious diseases, the level of people's inclination to engage in political or civic processes fluctuates between the umbra and penumbra, and even the antumbra of political participation. In the presence of a pandemic, how can the dichotomy between the residuals of government and governance be juxtaposed as a unified political value, thereby giving rise to an ideal political being?
2. **Election as a Negotiation of Political Meaning.** It is said that the governing spirit of a certain political age is in a constant struggle to make itself relevant. Therefore change is inevitable. Many argue that how change is effected is largely determined by the political elites. Thus, elections being instrumental for transition are seen as opportunities for the political elites to foist upon the electorate the meaning of change. In other words elections are simply metaphors of the political subordination of the ordinary people. Despite this, elections are still important in that they signify political dynamism due to their ability to introduce a new political spirit. How does election involve itself in the process of the negotiation of meaning?