

## Research Paper

# Muntinlupenos' Views on the Adoption of Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines: Reference for its Implementation

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**Abstract**— Muntinlupenos refer to the people living in Muntinlupa, one of the cities in the National Capital Region (NCR) of the Philippines. The study has three (3) general inquiries: 1) the preferred system of the respondents in terms of the form of government, 2) the respondents' views on Federal-Presidential System, and 3) the impact of the medium of information about Federal-Presidential System to the respondents. This study used a descriptive-qualitative approach to gather and analyze the data and the respondents' views on the proposal of adopting the Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines in which they were free to give comments for each area in the questionnaire. The study shows that the Muntinlupa residents have an overall positive view on the Federal-Presidential System though there are factors on some areas that they disagreed on. They approved on the distribution of responsibilities within the nation and state or the region as well as with the division of powers and authorities like the collection and creation of taxes, making laws about marriage, and supervision of trade and commerce. In terms of leadership, the respondents have uncertainties on some parts of the set up and arrangement of the head and leaders. They disagreed on the terms that the president will serve both as the head of the state and head of the government, and that the president will share the executive power with the prime minister. On the other note, the respondents agreed on the terms of keeping the current set-up of the government having three branches namely the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary. They also approved of the national concerns like the security or monetary policy being addressed by the federal government under the president, and of the domestic or state issues like the marital laws and criminal justice system will be handled by the state government.

**Keywords**—Federal, Federalism, Federal-Presidential System

## 1. Introduction

Concurring to **Duron (1992)** who considered an elective framework of government for the Philippines, the government of any nation within the world ought to be able to bargain with different and unconventional issues of diverse bunches beneath shifting plan. In managing with these issues, the government recognizes that techniques which depend on culture, assets, and capabilities must be connected. It is additionally anticipated to tackle the parochial issues of tribal bunches and within the handle convince or win upon them to create themselves into unified group that eventually constitute one country or state. The government is in this manner empowered to seek after its goals and accomplish its objective more viably and efficaciously as imagined by astute people [1].

In expansion, concurring to **Miral Jr. (2017)** the suspicion to control of President Duterte signaled wide-ranging and

noteworthy political and financial changes, which outstandingly incorporate a proposed move from a unitary to a federal form of government. President Duterte has straightforwardly supported and called for back from policymakers towards this move, essentially to maximize territorial development possibilities and to resolve decades of turmoil in Mindanao [2].

This study focuses on the adoption of Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines thru the *bona fide* residents of Muntinlupa City. It covers the two main areas of the study: Respondents' Views and the Respondents' Medium of Information, respectively. There are two (2) specific inquiries under the first area, namely, Division of Powers and Head or Leader. On the other hand, there are two (2) specific inquiries under second area, namely, Source of Information and Impact to the Respondents. These aspects determine the perception and approval of the respondents with regard to the implementation of Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines. Using Slovin's formula, there are Four Hundred

(400) residents of Muntinlupa City as respondents of the study. It delimits that the study may not be generalizable to the views of the people outside Muntinlupa City. A compact survey questionnaire (closed and open-ended questions) is used as the Process to gather data. The Output which is the primary purpose of this study is to come up with a concrete reference of the National Government for the adoption of Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines.

## 2. Related Work

Agreeing **Brillantes and Moscare (2015)**, the Philippine politico-administrative framework is packed with illustrations of pressures between a profoundly centralized legislative structure and the requests for independence among the different component local units: at one level, there's a basic for an overwhelming and confident authority vital for the combination and indeed the exceptionally survival of a frail state; at another level, there's a request among component local institutions teach for independence from the central government in arrange to empower them to end up more responsive to local situations and, paradoxically, fortify a powerless state. There's too the patterned Moro rebellion that exasperates the peace in Mindanao and destabilizes the economy of the nation. A debilitated economy, political flimsiness, and fast populace development are concerning that challenge Philippine administration. Different changes and techniques have been attempted to progress administration. [24].

The focal points as trumpeted by its defenders are as follows:

1. Energizes local activities. Federal-Presidential Framework grants differing qualities. Local governments may bargain specifically with local issues. The whole country isn't straitjacketed with a uniform approach to which each state and community must acclimate. State and local governments may be superior suited to bargain with particular state and local issues.
2. Interest of local goals. Federal-Presidential Framework makes a difference oversee strife. Allowing states and communities to seek after their claim approaches and diminishes the weights. It licenses citizens to choose numerous things at the state and local levels of government and dodge fighting over single national arrangements to be connected consistently all through the land.
3. Permits for control redistribution. Federal-Presidential Framework scatters control. The far-reaching dissemination of control is by and large respected as an assurance against oppression. State and local governments moreover give a political base for the survival of the resistance party when it loses national elections.
4. Increments political members. Federal-Presidential Framework increments political interest. It permits more individuals to run for and hold political office. Open supposition surveys appear that individuals accept that local governments are more reasonable and responsive than the national government.
5. Cuts ruddy tape. Federal-Presidential Framework moves forward proficiency. Besides, it energizes experimentation and development in open arrangement within the states.

Adversaries of Federalism have cited the taking after disadvantages:

1. Secures extraordinary, intrigued bunches. Federal-Presidential Framework permits uncommon interface to secure their benefits. Without a doubt, the states' rights contention has been utilized so frequently in defense of racial separation that it has gotten to be a code word for racism.
2. Uneven conveyance of benefits. Federal-Presidential Framework permits the benefits and costs of government to be spread unevenly. A few states spend more than twice as much per capita as other states on instruction. The charges in a few states are much higher than in other states.
3. Makes impediments in poorer states and communities. Poorer states for the most part give lower levels of instruction, wellbeing, and welfare administrations; police security; and natural assurance than wealthier states and communities.
4. Hinders activity on national issues. Minorities can as a rule anticipate way better treatment by national offices than by state or neighborhood specialists [31].

## 3. Methodology

This study used a descriptive-qualitative approach to gather and analyze the data and the respondents' views on the proposal of adopting the Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines.

The researcher used also a standardized quantitative instrument to collect data. A modified questionnaire was utilized to obtain the demographic profile, and the views of the respondents towards the Federal-Presidential System.

The researcher provided the respondents the chance to give comment(s) freely about Federal-Presidential System at the last part of each area in the questionnaire.

The researcher used Slovin's formula to determine the sample size. Out of 504, 509 residents of Muntinlupa City for the year 2018, the researcher randomly selected four hundred (400) as respondents of the study. The barangays where the participants resided are Tunasan, Poblacion, Putatan, Bayanan, Alabang, Ayala Alabang, Cupang, Buli, and Sucat.

Profile of Respondents According to Address

ADDRESS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Brgy. Tunasan	45	11.25
Brgy. Poblacion	45	11.25
Brgy. Putatan	45	11.25
Brgy. Bayanan	45	11.25
Brgy. Alabang	44	11
Brgy. Ayala Alabang	44	11
Brgy. Cupang	44	11
Brgy. Buli	44	11
Brgy. Sucat	44	11
TOTAL	400	100

Simple random sampling, a method where a group of subjects is selected from a larger group for the study was used to obtain the adequate information for the study.

Simple random sampling is a sampling technique where every item in the population has an even chance and likelihood of being selected in the sample. Here, the selection of items completely depends on chance or by probability and therefore this sampling technique is also sometimes known as a method of chances.

Before the conduct of the study, the researcher sought first the approval of the City Mayor of Muntinlupa. After which, he personally coordinated with the Brgy. Captain of each barangay for the list of registered residents. Thereupon, the researcher randomly selected forty-four (44) or forty-five (45) residents/samples in each barangay for equal distribution and representation with a total number of four hundred (400) respondents. Muntinlupa City has nine (9) barangays as reflected in the profile of respondents in terms of address.

The researcher used a survey questionnaire to collect information needed for the study. This method was designed for the statistical analysis of the data gathered.

In this study, a modified questionnaire was produced by the researcher with a set of options to be answered easily by putting a check mark on the box whilst leaving a room for the respondents' comment or out of the choices answer.

The questionnaire was divided into two parts. The first part was about the demographic profile of the respondents. The second part was about the respondents' views towards Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines.

Questionnaire is one of the most widely used tools to collect data especially in quantitative type of research. The main objective of questionnaire in research is to obtain relevant information in most reliable and valid manner. Thus, the accuracy and consistency of survey questionnaire forms a significant aspect of research methodology which are known as validity and reliability.

The instrument used in this study is survey questionnaire which undergone several validation tests by the college statisticians of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Muntinlupa to check whether the formulated questions are aligned to the SOP. Thereon, the survey questionnaire was submitted for review to a political analyst for further validation of the instrument to avoid error on the technicalities of the questions and to achieve accurate results.

Subsequently, the modified questionnaire was validated, and the researcher distributed the material to the subject to conduct the survey. Four Hundred (400) survey materials were distributed to the qualified subjects to obtain the necessary information for analysis. Researcher discussed the instruction on the questionnaire for the respondents to completely understand the mechanics.

The result was tallied and tabulated according to the answers made by the participants on the questionnaire. Comments of

the respondents were collated, considering both positive and negative. Once completed, tallies and tables were interpreted and analyzed using the statistical tools.

To interpret the data effectively, researcher utilized the following statistical tools: the Percentage, Weighted Mean, and Pearson Correlation Coefficient often referred to as Pearson R.

1. Slovin's formula. This tool was used to calculate the sample size (n) given the population size (N) and a margin of error (e). It's a random sampling technique formula to estimate sample size.

It is computed as  $n = N / (1 + Ne^2)$ .

Where:

n - no. of samples

N - no. of population

e - error margin / margin of error

2. Percentage. In mathematics, a percentage is a number or ratio that represents a fraction of 100. It is often denoted by the symbol "%" or simply as "percent" or "pct."

This tool was used for the statistical approach on the demographic profile of the respondents.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Where:

F - frequency

N - total population of the respondents

100 - constant number

3. Weighted Mean. A mean where some values contribute more than others. This statistical tool was used to analyze and interpret the data collected on the views of the respondents towards Federal-Presidential System.

$$X = \frac{FX}{N}$$

Where:

X - weighted mean

F - frequency

X - weight of each item

N - total number of respondents

4. Pearson Correlation Coefficient / Pearson R. A statistical formula that measures the strength between variables and relationships. This formula was used to find the relationship between the medium of information and the respondents' views on Federal-Presidential System, and the relationship between education and respondents' views on Federal-Presidential System.

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{\{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\} \{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

where:  $r_{xy}$  = product moment coefficient of correlation between X and Y variables

$\sum XY$  = Sum of the product of X and Y

$\sum X$  = Sum of the scores of X variable

$\sum Y$  = Sum of the scores of Y variable

$$\Sigma X^2 = \text{Sum of square of } X_2$$

$$\Sigma Y^2 = \text{Sum of square of } Y_2$$

5. Likert Scale. A type of frequency scale that uses fixed choice response formats and are designed to measure views or opinions. In this study, the scale is 1 – 5 and 5 is the highest.

Where:

- 5 – Strongly Agree
- 4 – Agree
- 3 – Undecided
- 2 – Disagree
- 1 – Strongly Disagree

### 4. Results and Discussions

**Table 1.1** Frequency and Percentage of the Respondents According to Age

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
18-27	117	29.25
28-37	88	22
38-47	71	17.25
48-57	59	14.75
58-67	35	8.75
68-77	19	4.75
78 and above	11	2.75
TOTAL	400	100

Table 1.1 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of age wherein 117 or 29.25% of the respondents were of ages 18-27 years old, 88 or 22% were ages 28-37 years old, 71 or 17.75% were ages 38-47 years old, 59 or 14.75% were ages 48-57 years old, 35 or 8.75% were ages 58-67 years old, 19 or 4.75% were ages 68-77 years old and 11 of them which is 2.75% were of ages 78 years old and above. Majority of the respondents were of ages 18- 27 years old, followed by 28-37 years old. These respondents who belonged to the lower age brackets or the youngest among the age brackets were the most active and the most interested in the subject of this study.

Majority of the respondents who participated in this study were in the age bracket of 18-27, 28-37, 38-47, and 48-57.

**Table 1.2** Frequency and Percentage of the Respondents According to Gender

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	258	64.5
Female	142	35.5
TOTAL	400	100

Table 1.2 shows the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of gender wherein 258 or 64.5% of the respondents were male, and 142 or 35.5% were female with total respondents of 400 or 100%. Most of the respondents who participated in this study were male.

**Table 1.3** Frequency and Percentage of the Respondents According to Address

ADDRESS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Brgy. Tunasan	45	11.25
Brgy. Poblacion	45	11.25
Brgy. Putatan	45	11.25

Brgy. Bayanan	45	11.25
Brgy. Alabang	44	11
Brgy. Ayala Alabang	44	11
Brgy. Cupang	44	11
Brgy. Buli	44	11
Brgy. Sucat	44	11
TOTAL	400	100

Table 1.3 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of address in which 45 or 11.25% of the respondents were situated in Brgy. Tunasan, another 45 or 11.25% were situated in Brgy. Poblacion, another 45 or 11.25% were situated in Brgy. Putatan, and the other 45 or 11.25% were situated in Brgy. Bayanan, while 44 or 11% were situated in Brgy. Ayala Alabang, another 44 or 11% were situated in Brgy. Cupang, another 44 or 11% were situated in Brgy. Buli, and the remaining 44 or 11% were situated in Brgy. Sucat.

Upon gathering data thru survey, survey forms were distributed to balance the number of respondents from each barangay in Muntinlupa City in order to achieve a fair number of responses.

**Table 1.4** Frequency and Percentage of the Respondents According to Marital Status

MARITAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Married/Domestic Partnership	128	32
Widowed	31	7.75
Single	188	47
Separated	53	13.25
TOTAL	400	100

Table 1.4 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of marital status where majority of the respondents which is 188 or 47% were single, 128 or 32% were married or engaged in a domestic partnership, 53 or 13.25 were separated, and 31 or 7.75% were widowed.

This shows that respondents who are single in terms of marital status were most likely to participate in the survey. They were the ones who were most interested in the subject of the study.

**Table 1.5.** Frequency and Percentage of the Respondents According to Religion

RELIGION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Catholic	224	56
Protestant	56	14
Iglesia ni Cristo	77	19.25
Seventh Day Adventist	21	5.25
United Church of Christ	4	1
Iglesia Filipina independiente	2	0.5
Mormons	9	2.25
Jehovah's Witnesses	7	1.75
TOTAL	400	100

Table 1.5 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of religion wherein majority of the respondents were Catholic which is 224 or 56%, followed by Iglesia ni Cristo at 77 or 19.25%, while 56 or 14% were Protestant, 21 or 5.25% were

Seventh Day Adventist, 9 or 2.25% were Mormons, 7 or 1.75% were Jehovah’s Witnesses, 4 or 1% were United Church of Christ, and the remaining 2 or 0.5% were Iglesia Filipino Independiente.

This study does not encompass only one religion but all religions in Muntinlupa City. Religion may or may not influence the views of people on political aspect specifically in Federal-Presidential System. Most of the respondents who participated in the study were Catholic.

**Table 1.6** The Frequency and Percentage of the Respondents According to Education

EDUCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
No Schooling Completed	49	12.25
Grade School Graduate	41	10.25
Trade/Technical/Vocational Training	25	6.25
Associate Degree	46	11.5
Bachelor’s Degree	194	48.5
Master’s Degree	33	8.25
Doctorate Degree	12	3
TOTAL	400	100

Table 1.6 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of their educational attainment where 194 or 48.5% of the respondents were Bachelor’s Degree holder, 49 or 12.25% were not able to complete schooling, 46 or 11.5% were Associate Degree holder, 41 or 10.25% were grade school graduates, 33 or 8.35% Master’s Degree holder, 25 or 6.25%

attended Trade/Technical/Vocational Training, and the remaining 12 or 3% completed Doctorate Degree. This study is extended from no schooling completed to Doctorate Degree, as part of the profile of respondents in terms of educational attainment. Majority of the respondents’ educational attainment is Bachelor’s Degree.

**Table 1.7** Frequency and Percentage of the Respondents According to Employment Status

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Student	59	14.75
Employed	124	31
Self-Employed	81	20.25
Unable to Work	16	4
Homemaker	48	12
Out of Work/Looking for Work	72	18
TOTAL	400	100

Table 1.7 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of employment status in which 124 or 31% of the respondents were employed, 81 or 20.25% were self-employed, 72 or 18% were out of work or looking for one, 59 or 14.75% were students, 48 or 12% were homemakers, and 16 or 4% were unable to work.

In terms of employment status, respondents who were employed got the highest percentage among the others.

**Table 2.1** Respondents’ Views on Federal-Presidential in terms of Division of Powers

	STRONGLY AGREE (SA) 5		AGREE (S) 4		UNDECIDED (U) 3		DISAGREE (D) 2		STRONGLY DISAGREE (SD) 1		AWM AND INTERPRETATION	
	F	Fx	F	Fx	F	Fx	F	Fx	F	Fx		
By Federal-Presidential System, power, and responsibilities between the national government and state/regional will be divided.	107	535	152	608	125	375	14	28	2	2	3.87	A
By Federal-Presidential System, the regional/state government will supervise trade or commerce within the region.	158	790	110	440	100	300	10	20	22	22	3.93	A
By Federal-Presidential System, state/regional government has the right to create and collect taxes.	53	265	132	528	192	576	20	40	3	3	3.53	A
By Federal-Presidential System, regional/ state government will be able to make regulations for marriage.	137	685	122	488	105	315	36	72	0	0	3.90	A
By Federal-Presidential System, the regional/state government will have its own laws	163	815	87	348	61	183	64	128	25	25	3.73	A
OVERALL WEIGHTED MEAN											3.79	A

Table 2.1 shows the respondents’ views on Federal-Presidential towards division of power. Based on the results of the survey as shown above, the respondents agreed with an overall weighted mean of 3.79 to the division of power under Federal-Presidential System.

The respondents agreed that by Federal-Presidential System, power and responsibilities between the national government and state or regional will be divided with a weighted mean of 3.87; they agreed that the regional or state government will supervise trade or commerce within the region with a weighted mean of 3.93; they also agreed that the state or regional government has the right to create and collect taxes with a weighted mean of 3.53, will be able to make regulations for marriage with 3.90, and will have its own laws with 3.73 respectively.

Below are some of the comments of the respondents:

1. Majority of the respondents believed that Federalism is a good thing. The fact that splitting the government up so one doesn't take all the power.

2. Majority of the respondents believed that in Federal-Presidential System the taxes collected will help improve every region of the Philippines.
3. Majority of the respondents agreed to the division of power because there would be an equal authority or power that will be given to the leaders and the responsibilities will be divided between national and regional government which can make it easy for the leaders to work on their respective areas.
4. When it comes to division of power, majority of the respondents believed that Federal-Presidential System can improve and change leaders to be more competitive and responsible. They hope that this form of government will have a positive impact to the leaders and the whole nation.
5. Majority of the respondents agreed to change the present system because some parts of the country need to create new laws for those people who are undisciplined.

**Table 2.2** Respondents’ Views on Federal-Presidential on Head/Leader

	STRONGLY AGREE (SA) 5		AGREE (S) 4		UNDECIDED (U) 3		DISAGREE (D) 2		STRONGLY DISAGREE (SD) 1		AWM and INTERPRETATION	
	F	Fx	F	Fx	F	Fx	F	Fx	F	Fx		
In Federal-Presidential System, the president will serve as both the overall head of state (prime minister) and head of government.	14	70	37	148	124	372	21	42	204	204	2.09	D
In Federal-Presidential System, the executive power is shared by the president and the prime minister.	24	120	45	180	110	330	25	25	196	196	2.19	D
In Federal-Presidential System, the country will keep the current set-up of the national government, where there are three main branches: the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary.	100	500	210	840	70	210	14	28	6	6	3.96	A
In Federal-Presidential System, national concerns would be addressed by the federal government under the president which includes security, monetary policy, and foreign relations, among others.	120	600	200	800	45	135	26	52	9	9	3.99	A
In Federal-Presidential System, domestic or state issues will be handled by state governments which include concerns about marital laws and the criminal justice system.	200	1000	100	400	20	60	48	96	32	32	3.97	A
OVERALL WEIGHTED MEAN											3.24	U

Table 2.2 shows the respondents’ view on Federal-Presidential towards the head/leader. Based on the results of the survey, the respondents agreed on some conditions towards the head or leader under Federal-Presidential System while disagreed on some other areas or cases. Hence, the result is undecided with an overall weighted mean of 3.24.

The respondents agreed that in Federal-Presidential System, the country will keep the current set-up of the national government, where there are three main branches: the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary with a weighted mean of 3.96. National concerns would be addressed by the federal government under the president which includes security,

monetary policy, and foreign relations, among others with a weighted mean of 3.99, and the domestic or state issues will be handled by state governments which include concerns about marital laws and the criminal justice system with 3.97. While the respondents agreed on some, respondents disagreed on the terms that the president will serve as both the head of state and head of government with a weighted mean of 2.09, and the executive power is shared by the president and the prime minister with a weighted mean of 2.19 because they believed that it would be impossible, and they are not yet ready for the change of headship in the country.

Below are some of the comments of the respondents:

1. Majority of the respondents disagreed on the concept that the president can serve both the head of state and head of government. It would be a tough job, and nobody can serve two positions at the same time.
2. Majority of the respondents were in favor of Federal-Presidential System as long the head will address national concerns and issues which include security, monetary policy, and foreign relations.
3. Majority of the respondents agreed that state governments should take part on concerns such as criminal and marital laws. They believe that issues will be solved easily.

4. Majority of the respondents said that Federal-Presidential System is fair because there is a distribution of power from the top to the bottom.
5. Some of the respondents preferred not to change the present system because people are not yet ready for any changes in the country.

**Table 3.** Overall View on the Adoption of Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines

	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
Division of Powers	3.792	Agree
Head / Leader	3.24	Undecided
Overall Average Weighted Mean	3.516	Agree

Table 3 shows that the overall view of the respondents on the adoption of Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines is agree with an overall average weighted mean of 3.516. The respondents were agreed on the concept of Federal-Presidential System in terms of division of powers with an average weighted mean of 3.792. On the other hand, they were undecided on the role of head/leader with an average weighted mean of 3.24. In general, majority of the respondents agreed on the adoption of Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines.

**Table 4.** Medium of Information on Federal-Presidential System

	STRONGLY AGREE (SA) 5		AGREE (S) 4		UNDECIDED (U) 3		DISAGREE (D) 2		STRONGLY DISAGREE (SD) 1		AWM and INTERPRETATION	
	F	Fx	F	Fx	F	Fx	F	Fx	F	Fx		
Social Media	125	625	84	336	121	363	70	140	0	0	3.66	A
School	153	765	123	492	103	309	9	18	12	12	3.99	A
Television/ Radio	164	820	132	528	53	159	18	36	33	33	3.94	A
Articles/ Newspapers	104	520	157	628	109	327	19	38	11	11	3.81	A
Friends	183	915	137	548	50	150	21	42	9	9	4.16	A
OVERALL WEIGHTED MEAN											3.91	A

Table 4 shows that the respondents agreed that the following mediums of information helped them to have a better understanding about the context of Federal-Presidential System with an overall weighted mean of 3.91. Friends, among other mediums of information got the highest weighted mean of 4.16. Other than that, the respondents also obtained knowledge of the Federal-Presidential System from school with a weighted mean of 3.99, television/radio with 3.94, articles/newspapers with 3.81 and social media with 3.66, respectively.

Respondents agreed that social media helped shed a positive light towards the campaign on shifting from the current form of government to Federal-Presidential System. Attending classes at school also gave a better understanding of the effects on adopting Federal-Presidential System; and radio and television showcased the context and significance of the proposed system. At the same time, articles and newspapers enabled the respondents to weigh the pros and cons of the system, as well as, discussing and sharing ideas with friends were effective.

Below are some of the comments of the respondents:

1. At school, teachers discuss about federalism, its advantages and disadvantages. That's why, respondents have background information on Federal-Presidential System.
2. Respondents spend too much time browsing their Facebook and other social media accounts. These are the platforms where the respondents get to know a lot about Federal-Presidential System.
3. Reading newspapers or articles help the respondents gain more information about federalism. Questions regarding its effects on the economy and education were answered by reading newspapers.
4. Federal-Presidential System has always been in daily news on television as well as on radio. Thus, people are getting more knowledgeable on the matter.
5. People talked about the proposed Federal-Presidential System. They shared what they have read or heard on the news. They are interested on the topic since it has a huge impact to them.

**Table 5.** Significant Relationship between Education and Respondents' Views on the Adoption of Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines

PEARSON R VALUE	DECISION
0.67	THERE IS A RELATIONSHIP

Based on the result of Pearson R, with the value of 0.67, there is a significant relationship between education and the views of the respondents on Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected.

### 5. Conclusion and Future Scope

Based on the summary of findings, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. Majority of the respondents who participated in this study were in the age bracket of 18-27, 28-37, 38-47, and 48-57. Most of them were male. The study shows that respondents who are single in terms of marital status were most likely to participate in the survey. They were the ones who were most interested in the subject of the study. The study does not encompass only one religion but all religions in Muntinlupa City. Religion may or may not influence the views of people on political aspect specifically in Federal-Presidential System. Most of the respondents who participated in the study were Catholic. The study is extended from no schooling completed to Doctorate Degree, as part of the profile of respondents in terms of educational attainment. Majority of the respondents' educational attainment is Bachelor's Degree. In terms of employment status, respondents who were employed got the highest percentage among the others.
2. The respondents were aware that by Federal-Presidential System, power and responsibilities between the national government and state or regional will be divided. They preferred to retain the three branches of government for the purpose of check and balance. They disagreed on the role of the president to serve as both the overall head of state and head of government, wherein the executive power is shared by the president and the prime minister. In effect, there will be a monopoly of power and it might be used for personal interest.

3. Respondents were agreed on the concept of Federal-Presidential System in terms of division of powers, economy, and education. On the other hand, they were undecided on the role of head/leader and in changing the constitution. In general, majority of the respondents agreed on the adoption of Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines.
4. Respondents got to know about Federal-Presidential System through the discussion of their teachers at school, listening to news on radio and television, reading articles and newspapers, and discussion among their peers.
5. Based on the result of Pearson R, with the value of 0.67, there is a significant relationship between education and the views of the respondents on Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Based on the conclusions, the following recommendations were presented:

1. It is recommended that information about Federal-Presidential System be made more available and accessible to every Filipino to raise awareness not just to a certain group of people. The knowledge of this proposed form of government will not be limited to the older generation instead be extended to the younger generation as well since they are part of the community and will experience the effects of this proposal.
2. It is recommended to adopt the Federal-Presidential System in the Philippines to evenly distribute the country's wealth among the state governments. The sharing of powers in a federal system will ensure that the federal states will have ample powers to develop their own social, economic, and political potentials. With adequate powers, the federal states will be able to modernize themselves. As they modernize, the political stability of the whole country will be strengthened.
3. It is recommended to maintain the status quo on the three branches of the government; the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary branches. Regions or states are encouraged to create solutions to their own problems, implement policies for their improvement, and make decisions for their own good without having to ask the National Government for their decision. It is further recommended not to have reduction on Local Government Units' (LGUs) taxing and administrative powers and functions to ensure that there will be no decrease in its locally-generated and external revenues. The existing funds currently being received by the LGUs from the National Government, including funds managed and implemented by National Governors Associations (NGAs) for LGUs will not decrease even with the creation of the Regional States to have a guaranteed increase in revenue share under the proposed new Federal Constitution.
4. Schools are urged to support the government by conducting extension programs on the discussion relative to federalism. It is also recommended to use social media as one of the mediums for federalism campaign for wide dissemination. Professors are recommended to create orientation module, conduct seminars, meetings, and activities to discuss the different forms of government the



pros and cons of each and relate it with the current events in the Philippines. Prepare the students and initiate attention catching way of learning about government system.

Radio announcers, telecasters and writers are encouraged to present the scope of federalism in the simplest way and to emphasize in their orientations among the various sectors of society that adopting such system will not disintegrate the entire republic. Advocacy groups will also look further whether federalization scheme is truly reflective of the desires and aspirations of the Filipino people.

Researchers and practitioners of public administration are encouraged to conduct more researches about the perceptions of the people on the federalization of the Philippines.

5. All Filipinos educated and non-educated are encouraged to actively involve themselves one way or another with the relevant happenings in the society. They are urged to pay attention to the details that the mass and media are presenting relative to the proposal of changing the present system of government in the Philippines and decide for themselves which one is more beneficial. They are advised to be more concerned and participative when it comes to the government decision-making and exercise their inalienable rights as citizens of the country since they are the primary ones who will be affected by its implementation.

Further research not included in this study is encouraged.

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Dr. R A Samson is a law student and a former professor at Southern Leyte State University Main Campus (SLSU) from 2011-2014 and Lyceum of Alabang (LOA) from 2014-2022, respectively as his training ground. He was a consistent honor student both in his elementary grade (Valedictorian) and secondary degree (Honorable Mention). He obtained his Bachelor of Arts Degree major in Political Science at Leyte Colleges School of Law – UP Visayas Tacloban College as an academic scholar and graduated *cum laude* in 2010. Through a scholarship grant from ACT Teachers Party-list, he finished his Master's Degree in Management at SLSU in 2013. He earned units for his doctoral degree in Doctor in Management Technology major in Public Resource Management at Eastern Visayas State University (EVSU) in Tacloban City. He got his Professional Teaching Certificate Program at LOA. Later, he enrolled in one of the ladderized programs of the University of Manila (UM), a degree in Master of Public Administration leading to Doctor of Public Administration and graduated in 2019.



As one of the core faculty members of LOA, he was a dynamic adviser of various organizations and a Director for Research, Development, Extension and Publication and awarded as Outstanding Adviser and Faculty, respectively. For that, he performed multitasking exposed in teaching and administrative work. He is a critic/consultant of various researches of both faculty and students, a writer and speaker inside and outside the school. His tactical plan and research study were nominated as one of the best presentations, and best paper for his dissertation. He is the principal author of Research, Development, Extension and Publication (RDEP) Manual, Research Guide for Faculty and Students, and Simplified Logic with Exemptions to the General Rule and Concrete Examples which are all published in LOA. He is also a Senior Member of Royal Institute of Management (SMRIM). Presently, he is an Assistant Professor II and Research Head at Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Muntinlupa (PLMun).

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