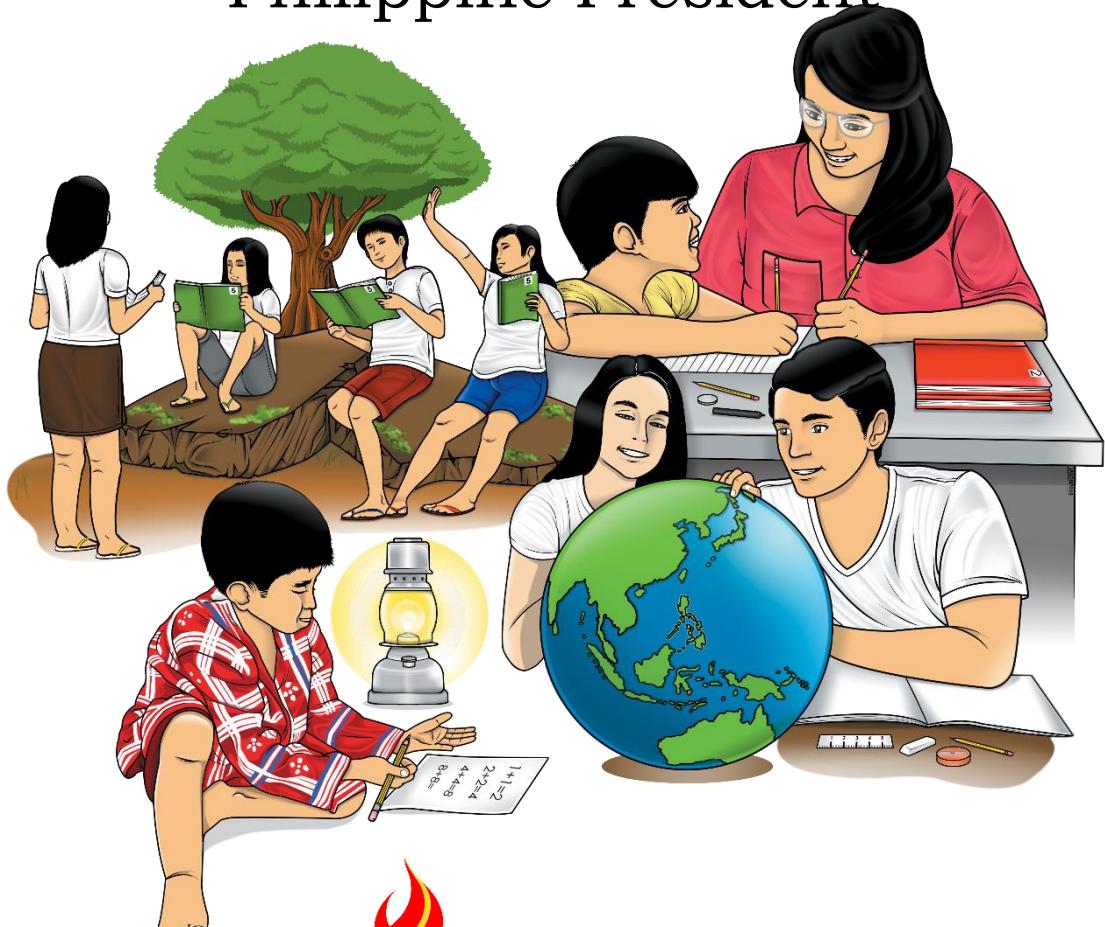


Philippine Politics and Governance

Quarter 1 – Module 6:
The Executive Branch of
Government-The Role of the
Philippine President



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Philippine Politics and Governance

Quarter 1 – Module 6:
The Executive Branch of
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Philippine President

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Philippine Politics and Governance – Senior High School Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on The Executive Branch of Government-The Role of the Philippine President!

This module was designed, developed and reviewed to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.



This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

Welcome to the Philippine Politics and Governance – Senior High School Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on The Executive Branch of Government-The Role of the Philippine President!

The hand is one of the most symbolized part of the human body. It is often used to depict skill, action and purpose. Through our hands we may learn, create and accomplish. Hence, the hand in this learning resource signifies that you as a learner is capable and empowered to successfully achieve the relevant competencies and skills at your own pace and time. Your academic success lies in your own hands!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



What I Need to Know

This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.



What I Know

This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.



What's In

This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.



What's New

In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.



What is It

This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.



What's More

This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.



What I Have Learned

This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.



What I Can Do

This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.



Assessment

This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.



Additional Activities

In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends retention of learned concepts.



Answer Key

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



What I Need to Know

This module will help you understand the basic features of the government. Specifically, it will initiate you about the basic features of Philippine government and then focus will be given on the Executive Branch of Philippine Government, particularly on the roles and powers of the President.

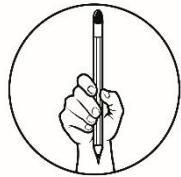
The module has one lesson, namely:

- Lesson 1 – The Executive Branch of Government-The Role of the Philippine President



After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. explain and analyze the roles and powers of the Philippine president.



What I Know

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Read the following items carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Where is the official residence and office of the Philippines chief executive?
 - a. Batasang Pambansa
 - b. Korte Suprema
 - c. Malacañang Palace
 - d. Manila City Hall
2. What is the primary role of the Executive Branch of Philippine government?
 - a. Adjudication of laws
 - b. Implementation of laws
 - c. Interpretation of laws
 - d. Making of laws
3. What branch of the Philippine Government is authorized to make laws?
 - a. Executive Branch
 - b. Judicial Branch
 - c. Legislative Branch
 - d. Supreme Court
4. The President can call out the Armed Forces of the Philippines to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion or rebellion exercised through the Department of National Defense. This is a manifestation of what presidential power?
 - a. Diplomatic Power
 - b. Executive Power
 - c. Military Power
 - d. Power of Appointment
5. The official title of our country's chief executive.
 - a. Chief Justice of the Philippines
 - b. President of the Philippines
 - c. Philippine Senate President
 - d. Speaker of the House
6. As head of the government, the president is responsible in carrying out government decisions for compliance in all executive departments, bureaus, and offices. This is under what power of the president?
 - a. Diplomatic Power
 - b. Executive Power
 - c. Power of Appointment
 - d. Power of Control

7. The branch of the Philippine Government that is authorized to interpret laws
 - a. Congress
 - b. Executive Branch
 - c. Judicial Branch
 - d. Legislative Branch
8. It is the power of the president to enforce and administer laws.
 - a. Diplomatic Power
 - b. Executive Power
 - c. Power of Appointment
 - d. Military Power
9. The President shall serve a term of _____.
 - a. 6 years
 - b. 8 years
 - c. 9 years
 - d. 12 years
10. The Philippine President is elected through _____.
 - a. Direct popular vote
 - b. Indirect popular vote
 - c. Party list system
 - d. Plebiscite
11. What is the fundamental law of the land that requires the President to take an oath prior to his/her assumption to office?
 - a. Freedom Constitution
 - b. Omnibus Election Code
 - c. United Nations Charter
 - d. 1987 Philippine Constitution
12. According to Article VII, Section 2 of the 1987 Constitution, what is the minimum age requirement (at the day of the election) to become the President of the Philippines?
 - a. 30 years of age
 - b. 40 years of age
 - c. 45 years of age
 - d. 50 years of age
13. What power of the President specifies that as Head of the State, he/she is the chief foreign relations officer of the country?
 - a. Appointment Power
 - b. Military Power
 - c. Executive Power
 - d. Diplomatic Power

14. The Philippine President can only serve for _____.

- a. 1 term
- b. 2 terms
- c. 2 terms with interval
- d. 3 terms with interval

15. One of the qualifications for election into the Office of the President is that he/she is _____.

- a. naturalized Filipino, a registered voter; must be able to read and write and must have resided in the Philippines ten years before the election is held
- b. natural born Filipino, a registered voter; must be able to read and write and must have resided in the Philippines five years before the election is held
- c. natural born Filipino, a registered professional; must be able to read and write and must have resided in the Philippines ten years before the election is held
- d. natural born Filipino, a registered voter; must be able to read and write and must have resided in the Philippines ten years before the election is held

**Lesson
1**

The Executive Branch of Government-The Role of the Philippine President



What's In

As you learned from Module 1, the concept of government refers to the formal institutions through which a group of people is ruled or governed. You must also remember the important purposes of the government namely: maintenance of peace and order, protection of persons and property, administration of justice, promotion of education, preservation of the state from external danger and the advancement of the physical, economic and social and cultural well-being of the people.



What's New

The focus of this lesson is on the Executive Branch of the Philippine Government, specifically on the chief executive also called the President. Before you proceed with the lesson, list 9 important characteristics a president should possess. Each characteristic should start with each letter in the word **PRESIDENT**. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

P = _____

R = _____

E = _____

S = _____

I = _____

D = _____

E = _____

N = _____

T = _____

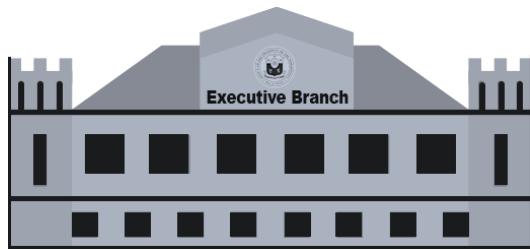


What is It

The Philippine Government

The government of a country exercises three major functions: making of rules, implementation of rules and adjudication or interpretation of rules in settling disagreements. According to Garcia (2015), in the Philippine context, the national government consists of three co-equal, interdependent and coordinated branches namely: The Executive for rule implementation; The Legislative for rule-making and; The Judiciary for rule-adjudication or interpretation.

As of July 15, 2020, the webpage of The Official Gazette of the Philippine Government mentioned the following essential features of the different branches of the Philippine Government:



The primary role of the Executive branch is to execute or implement laws. It is headed by the President who is elected by direct popular vote. The Constitution grants the President authority to appoint his Cabinet. These departments form a large portion of the country's bureaucracy.



The Legislative branch is authorized to make laws, alter, and repeal them through the power vested in the Philippine Congress. This institution is divided into the Senate and the House of Representatives.



The Judicial branch holds the power to settle controversies involving rights that are legally demandable and enforceable. It is made up of a Supreme Court and lower courts.

The Chief Executive of Government: The President



The official title of the president is the "*President of the Philippines*" with honorific "Your Excellency," or "His/Her Excellency." Garcia (2015)

Official residence and office of the President of the Philippines is at the Malacañang Palace located in the country's capital - Manila City.

According to Article VII of the 1987 Philippine Constitution as cited in the webpage of The Official Gazette of the Philippine Government as of July 15, 2020, the President of the Philippines is elected by direct vote by the people for a term of six years. He may only serve for one term, and is ineligible for re-election. The term of the President of the Philippines starts at noon of the 30th day of June after the election. The regular election for President shall be held on the second Monday of May on the last year of the present president's term. The President is required to take the following oath before his/her assumption to office:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfil my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation. So help me God.

Powers of the President

As of July 15, 2020, according to the webpage of The Official Gazette of the Philippine Government and Garcia (2015), the following are the powers of the President of the Philippines:

Executive Power. The power to enforce and administer laws.

Power of Appointment. The president has the power to appoint government officials in the following posts:

1. Heads of executive departments

2. Members of the Constitutional Commissions
3. Ambassadors, public ministers and consuls
4. Officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) from the rank of colonel or navy captain

Power of Control. As head of the government, the president is the chief executive who has the responsibility to carry out government decisions. The President has control over all executive departments, bureaus, and offices.

Military Power. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), one of the military powers of the President is that he can order the AFP to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion or rebellion exercised through the Department of National Defense.

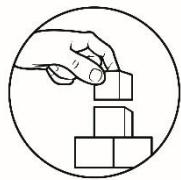
Diplomatic or Foreign Relations Power. As head of the State, the President is the chief diplomatic officer of the country.

Qualifications for Election into Office

As posted on the Official Gazette webpage of the Philippine Government as of July 17, 2020, the qualifications for an individual aspiring to become the President of the Philippines are outlined in *Article VII, Section 2 of the 1987 Constitution*. According to this reference, an individual may become President provided he meets the following criteria:

1. natural born Filipino;
2. a registered voter;
3. must be able to read and write;
4. 40 years of age at the day of the election; and
5. must have resided in the Philippines ten years before the election is held.





What's More

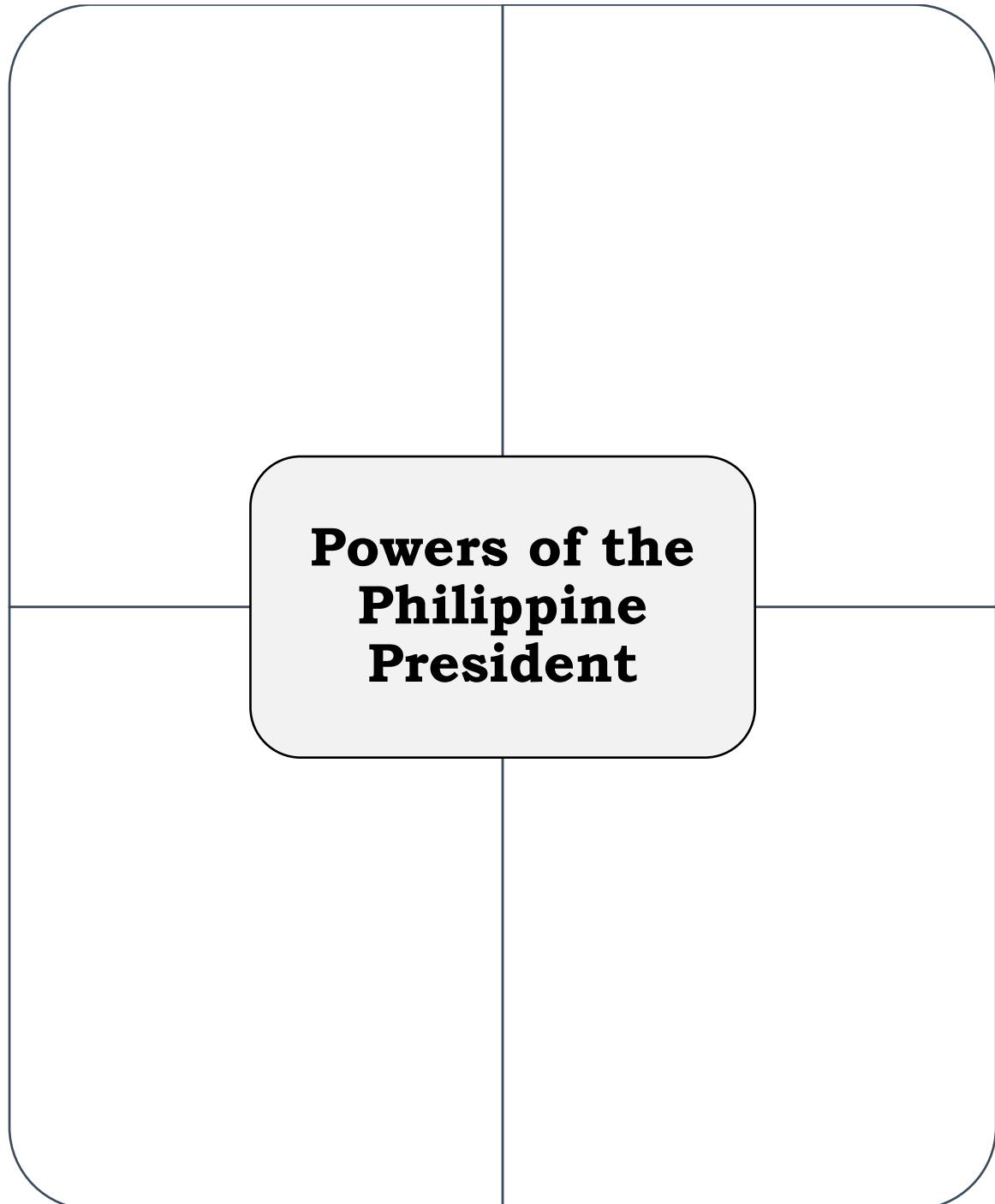
ACTIVITY 1

Write on the first column the three major functions of a country's government. On the second column, write the branch of Philippine government mandated to accomplish each function. Accomplish this on a separate sheet of paper.

Major Functions of Government	Branches of Philippine Government
1.	
2.	
3.	

ACTIVITY 2

Cite four powers of the Philippine President and briefly explain each to complete the diagram below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.





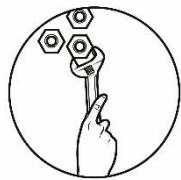
What I Have Learned



Answer the following questions. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Why is the position of the Philippine President considered important in our society?

2. What legacy would you like to create for the Philippines suppose you are given a chance to serve as its president? Explain your answer.



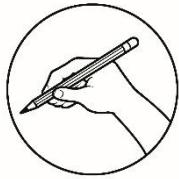
What I Can Do

Suppose you are the new President of the Philippine Government. Compose a speech that you will deliver to the Filipino people. Write it on a separate sheet of paper. Your output will be graded using the criteria below:

Content	- 25 Points
Structure	- 10 Points
Word choice	- 10 Points
Grammatical accuracy	- 5 Points
Total	- 50 Points

Title of Speech: _____

A large sheet of handwriting practice paper with horizontal ruling lines. There are 12 grey circular guides along the top edge. In the bottom right corner, there is a line drawing of a person giving a thumbs-up.



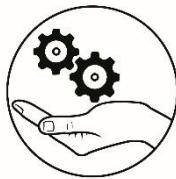
Assessment

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer. Accomplish this on a separate answer sheet.

1. The official title of our country's chief executive is _____.
2. One of the qualifications for election into the Office of the President is that he/she must have resided in the Philippines for _____ (*number of years*) before the election is held.
3. The number of years in a Philippine President's term: _____.
4. The _____ branch of the Philippine Government is authorized to make laws.
5. The official residence and office of the Philippine's chief executive is at the _____.
6. The _____ is the fundamental law of the land that requires the President to take an oath prior to his/her assumption to office.
7. _____ years of age is the minimum requirement (at the day of the election) to become the President of the Philippines.
8. One of the qualifications for election into the Office of the President is that he/she is a _____ born Filipino.
9. The _____ branch of the Philippine Government is authorized to interpret laws.
10. The Philippine President is elected through _____ vote.

IDENTIFICATION. Identify the power of the Philippine President described in each item below.

11. The president as chief executive is responsible in carrying out government decisions over all executive departments, bureaus, and offices.
12. As head of the State, the President is the chief diplomatic officer of the country.
13. The President can call out the AFP to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion or rebellion exercised through the Department of National Defense.
14. The power to enforce and administer laws.
15. The power to appoint officials in the following positions: heads of executive departments, members of the Constitutional Commissions, ambassadors, public ministers and consuls, officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) from the rank of colonel or navy captain.



Additional Activities

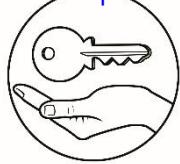
Complete the table below. Write your outputs on a separate sheet of paper.

First column: Write your most important learning about the Executive Branch of Government

Second column: Cite a political phenomenon related to your most important learning

Third column: How can you apply your most important learning in analysing the political phenomenon in second column?

What I Know	Political Phenomenon	Application



Answer Key

Assessment	
What I Know	
1. President of the Philippines	1. C
2. 10	2. B
3. 6	3. C
4. Legislative	4. C
5. Malacanang Palace	5. B
6. 1987 Philippine Constitution	6. D
7. 40	7. C
8. Natural	8. B
9. A	9. A
10. Direct Popular	10. A
11. Power of Control	11. D
12. Diplomatic or Foreign Relations Power	12. B
13. Military Power	13. D
14. Executive Power	14. A
15. Military Power	15. D

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Garica, Carlito D. 2015. *Philippine History and Government*.

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