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## Current events trivia questions and answers 2024 philippines

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Questions: 9 | Attempts: 5612 | Last updated: Mar 21, 2023 What unit are you currently assigned to? Use our website to find the answers. Just search using the Search Icon on the top right portion of the page.Here are the questions published on March 4, 2024:1. How much cash gift should a Filipino receive upon reaching 80 years old under Republic Act 11982?2. What position is Tomas Osmeña eyeing if he runs again?3. Who manages the Cebu Bus Rapid Transit project that Cebu Mayor Michael Rama wants axed?4. What songwriting competition celebrates Venerable Teofilo "Lolong" Camomot's life and values?5. How much will Australia invest in the Philippines' justice system reform?6. Who is the former spokesperson of the anti-insurgency task force guilty of indirect contempt against Regional Trial Court Judge Mario A. Magdoza-Malagar?7. How many fire incidents have been recorded in Cebu City since 2024?8. In which Cebu town were small sardines found on February 29, 2024?9. What kind of notice has the International Criminal Police issued against Arnolfo Teves Jr.?10. Which city will Carcar City be connected to under the Metro Cebu Urban Transport Master Plan? A Presidential System Described Here Are Some Types of Governments Which Have This System The Presidential System: A Form of Government where Power Lies with the Legislature A system of government where power is derived from the confidence of an elected legislature, allowing the head of government, often referred to as a prime minister, to be dismissed with a simple majority. This form of government can vary in its use of the title "president," which originated from a time when such individuals personally presided over governing bodies. Presidents may also hold this title in semi-presidential systems and heads of state in parliamentary republics are often referred to as presidents, even if their role is largely ceremonial. Additionally, dictators or one-party states leaders are frequently called presidents despite not being democratically elected. The presidential system is common in the Americas and Sub-Saharan Africa but rare in Europe, with only Cyprus and Turkey having examples of presidential republics. In Asia, countries like South Korea, the Philippines, and Indonesia use this system. The roots of the presidential system can be traced back to 17th-century British colonies in what is now the United States, where an independent executive branch was established. This led to the development of a unitary executive figure, which became the role of the president. The United States was the first country to adopt this form of government when the Constitution came into force in 1789. George Washington became the first president under this system. Spanish colonies in the Americas later adopted the presidential system after gaining independence in the 1810s and 1820s. Brazil also adopted it in 1889, but Latin American systems have experienced varying levels of stability, with periods of dictatorial rule. The Philippines established its first presidential system in Asia in 1898 but was later taken over by the United States during the Spanish-American War. The establishment of presidential systems was a significant development in the post-World War II era, with several countries adopting this form of government. The Philippines gained independence from the US in 1946, while Indonesia declared its independence in 1945 but initially operated under a dictatorship. However, it wasn't until 1998 that Indonesia adopted a true presidential system. Decolonization in the 1950s and 1960s led to the formation of new presidential republics in Africa, including Cyprus, the Maldives, and South Vietnam. Pakistan and Bangladesh also adopted the presidential system, but soon changed their governmental structures. Other countries, such as Iran and Palau, implemented modified versions of the presidential system. The adoption of presidential systems has continued into the 21st century, with South Sudan establishing its government in 2011 and Turkey adopting a presidential system in 2018 after a constitutional referendum. Syria recently followed suit in 2025. Despite some criticisms, including concerns about gridlock and the potential for dictatorship, proponents of presidential systems argue that they provide democratic elections, separation of powers, efficiency, and stability. In a presidential system, each branch scrutinizes the actions of the other, unlike in parliamentary systems where the majority party rarely checks its own power. Former British MP Woodrow Wyatt noted that a Watergate-like scandal could happen in any country, but it wouldn't be exposed if it were to occur under a parliamentary system. The impact of this separation of powers is debated, with some arguing it's less significant when the president's party holds power, while others point out that party discipline is looser in presidential systems. The separation of powers also allows the legislature to limit the executive's authority. In parliamentary systems, important legislation can be "voted down" by a majority, leading to a vote of no confidence. The president's system lacks such a mechanism, making it harder for the legislature to hold the president accountable beyond saving face. However, presidential systems can respond more quickly to emerging situations, as a single chief executive is less constrained. Proponents of presidential systems argue that this structure provides greater public accountability and protects against tyranny by clearly identifying who is responsible for actions. However, critics like Juan Linz suggest that presidential systems can lead to gridlock when the president and legislature are in opposition, which is rare in parliamentary systems. This instability can cause democracies to fail, as seen in cases such as Brazil and Chile. The lack of accountability can also lead to confusion among the public. Former Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon noted that blame-shifting between the president and Congress can leave the public confused and disillusioned with the government. In many countries with presidential systems, problems arise from a lack of accountability in governance. The executive branch is unable to effectively implement its decisions due to a separation of powers, while the legislature becomes complacent and ineffective. This leads to corruption and undermines democratic principles. A study published in 2024 found that presidential systems are more prone to corruption than parliamentary systems. One key aspect of presidential systems is the direct election of the president by popular vote or through an electoral college. While this may be seen as more democratic, it can also lead to a lack of stability and accountability. Presidential systems often feature a fixed term for the president, which can provide stability but also creates a zero-sum game where winners and losers are sharply defined for the duration of the mandate. This can exacerbate polarization and tension in presidential elections. In contrast to parliamentary systems, the legislature does not have the power to recall a president in a presidential system. While this may be seen as a check on executive power, it also limits accountability and can lead to authoritarianism. Critics argue that presidential systems are often ineffective in promoting democratic practices, with many countries implementing these systems slipping into authoritarianism. In fact, nearly all countries that have attempted to implement presidential systems have ended up with some form of authoritarian rule. Presidents can be removed under extraordinary circumstances, such as a crime or incapacitation. In some countries, presidents are subject to term limits, which has led to criticism about the ability to remove them early. Even if a president is deemed inefficient or unpopular, they must remain in office until a new election. The consistency of a presidency may provide stability during times of crisis, but rotating premierships can be more effective. Some critics argue that the presidential system is weaker because it doesn't allow for emergency power transfers. Walter Bagehot believes that an ideal ruler's qualities differ between calm and crisis situations, criticizing the presidential system's lack of mechanism to address this issue. The president's dual role as head of government and state has also drawn criticism, with some arguing that it undermines civic participation. A 2019 meta-analysis found that presidential systems tend to favor revenue cuts, while parliamentary systems rely on fiscal expansion before an election. The separation of executive and legislative branches is a key difference between the two systems, with presidents elected independently and answering directly to their legislature in parliamentary systems. A country's president can be removed through impeachment or other means if they are deemed unfit to serve, giving lawmakers significant power over the executive branch. However, not all countries have this level of legislative control. To measure how much power is concentrated in the hands of one individual, such as a president, researchers use metrics known as "presidentialism indices." These indices can be used to compare countries and see which ones have more or less presidential power. The table below shows the current score for each country on the V-Dem presidential index, with higher scores indicating that more power is concentrated in the hands of one person. The scores are based on data from 2021. United States presidential system has several variations in subnational governments. The US uses a presidential system at the state level, although not constitutionally required, with governors as the leaders. In other countries like Japan, which has a parliamentary system, they use a similar system at local levels. North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky - all of them had president and legislature elected directly by people via double simultaneous vote. Former Soviet republics had different types of government - as Armenian SSR it was semi-presidential republic, while Azerbaijan SSR had presidential republic. Some countries have parliamentary system since long time - Georgian SSR in 1972-1991, Weimar Republic in 1918-1930, and now again since 2019. South Korea had strong president power since 1963, but some provisions were removed upon transition to democracy. The concept of "Model for the World" is explored through various studies and research papers on constitutionalism, presidentialism, and governance. Scholars such as Daniel McCarthy, Paul Sondrol, Scott Mainwaring, and Arturo Valenzuela have contributed to our understanding of democratic stability, presidential power, and authority in different countries. The paper highlights case studies from Latin America, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Syria, Turkey, and others. It examines the role of presidents and their powers in shaping governance and addressing social issues. Some key topics include: \* The evolution of presidentialism in Latin America \* The impact of presidential power on democratic stability \* The relationship between presidential authority and minority rights \* The implementation of new electoral laws and constitutional reforms These studies aim to provide insights into the complexities of presidentialism, governance, and democracy, with a focus on developing viable constitutional frameworks. The article discusses veto players in different forms of government, including presidentialism, parliamentarism, multicameralism, and multipartyism. It references various studies and scholars who have written about the topic, including Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Juan Linz, James Sundquist, and Robert Dahl. The text notes that the distribution of executive power can affect corruption levels, citing a study by Dawson et al. It also discusses the presidential and parliamentary models of government, highlighting their differences in terms of representativeness and legitimacy. The article mentions several books and articles that have contributed to the field of comparative politics, including "Why England Slept" by John F. Kennedy, "Government in America" by Edwards and Warrenberg, and "Intra-Party Politics and Coalition Governments" edited by Giannetti and Benoit. Additionally, the text references a study on neopatrimonialism and democracy by Sigman and Lindberg, as well as another study on the reliability of cross-national measures of presidential power by Doyle and Elgie. Finally, the article mentions two specific examples: the constitution of Angola and the swearing in of a new transitional government in Syria. The Philippines has experienced a tumultuous year in politics, marked by high-profile splits and controversies. The split of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. and Vice President Sara Duterte's Uniteam tandem was particularly notable, with congressional inquiries focusing on various issues including illegal online gaming operations (POGOs), citizenship disputes, and the alleged misuse of public funds. Additionally, the bloody drug war waged by former president Rodrigo Duterte has left a lasting impact on the country. As 2024 comes to a close, the biggest headlines in local politics have been shaped by these events, leaving Filipinos with mixed emotions about the state of their nation's governance.