

**Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Muntinlupa**

University Road NBP Reservation, Barangay Poblacion, Muntinlupa City, Philippines

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Subject: Readings in Philippines History Assignment # 1 Finals

Elected Positions

Elected positions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Position** | **Total** |
| President | 1 |
| Vice President | 1 |
| Senators | 12 |
| House Representatives (district) | 1 |
| House of Representatives (party-list) | 1 |
| Governor | 1\* |
| Vice Governor | 1\* |
| Board Members | 1 to 7\* |
| Mayor | 1 |
| Vice Mayor | 1 |
| Councilors | 4-12 |
| **Total presidential** | **22 to 39** |
| **Total midterm** | **20 to 37** |
| Parliament (district) | 1 |
| Parliament (party-list) | 1 |
| **Total Bangsamoro** | **2** |
| Punong Barangay | 1 |
| Barangay Councilor (kagawad) | 7 |
| **Total barangay** | **8** |
| SK Chairman | 1 |
| SK Councilor (kagawad) | 7 |
| **Total SK** | **8** |

Elected Positions and their meaning

**1. President:**

The president of the Philippines ([Filipino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filipino_language): *Pangulo ng Pilipinas*, sometimes referred to as *Presidente ng Pilipinas*) is the [head of state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_state) and the [head of government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_government) of the [Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippines). The president leads the executive branch of the Philippine government and is the [commander-in-chief](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commander-in-Chief_of_the_Armed_Forces_of_the_Philippines) of the [Armed Forces of the Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_Forces_of_the_Philippines). The president is [directly elected](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direct_election) by the people, and is one of only two nationally elected executive officials, the other being the [vice president of the Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice_president_of_the_Philippines). However, four vice presidents have assumed the presidency without having been elected to the office, by virtue of a president's intra-term death or resignation.

**2. Vice President:**

The vice president of the Philippines ([Filipino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filipino_language): *Pangalawang Pangulo ng Pilipinas*, informally referred to as *Bise Presidente ng Pilipinas*, or in [Spanish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_language): *Vice Presidente de Filipinas*) is the second-highest executive official of the government of the [Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippines), after the [president](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_Philippines) and is first in the presidential line of succession. The vice president is [directly elected](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direct_election) by the people, and is one of only two nationally elected executive officials, the other being the [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_Philippines).

**3. Senators:**

The Senate of the Philippines ([Filipino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filipino_language): *Senado ng Pilipinas*, also *Mataas na Kapulungan ng Pilipinas* or "upper chamber") is the [upper house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upper_house) of [Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_of_the_Philippines), the bicameral [legislature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislature) of the [Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippines); the [House of Representatives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Representatives_of_the_Philippines) is the [lower house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_house). The Senate is composed of 24 [senators](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senator) who are [elected](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine_senatorial_elections) [at-large](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/At-large) (the country forms one district in its elections) under [plurality-at-large voting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plurality-at-large_voting).

Senators serve six-year terms with a maximum of two consecutive terms, with half of the senators elected in [staggered elections](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staggered_elections) every three years. When the Senate was restored by the [1987 Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_Philippines), the 24 senators who were elected in 1987 served until 1992. In 1992 the 12 candidates for the Senate obtaining the highest number of votes served until 1998, while the next 12 served until 1995. Thereafter, each senator elected serves the full six years. From 1945 to 1972, the Senate was a continuing body, with only eight seats up every two years.

**4. House Representatives (district):**

refers to the [electoral districts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electoral_district) or constituencies in which the country is divided for the purpose of electing 243 of the 303 members of the [House of Representatives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Representatives_of_the_Philippines) (with the other 60 being elected through a system of [party-list proportional representation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Party-list_proportional_representation)). The country is currently divided into 243 congressional districts, also known as legislative districts or representative districts, with each one representing at least 250,000 people or one entire [province](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_the_Philippines). The 1987 [Constitution of the Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_Philippines) initially provided for a maximum 200 congressional districts or 80 percent of the maximum 250 seats for the [lower house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_house), with the remaining 20 percent or 50 seats allotted for sectoral or party-list representatives.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congressional_districts_of_the_Philippines#cite_note-gazette-1) This number has since been revised with the enactment of several laws creating more districts pursuant to the 1991 Local Government Code

**5. House of Representatives (party-list)**

Party-list representation in the House of Representatives of the Philippines refers to a system in which 20% of the [House of Representatives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Representatives_of_the_Philippines) is elected. While the House is predominantly elected by a [plurality voting system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plurality_voting_system), known as a [first-past-the-post](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-past-the-post_voting) system, party-list representatives are elected by a type of [party-list proportional representation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Party-list_proportional_representation). The 1987 [Constitution of the Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_Philippines) created the party-list system. Originally, the party-list was open to underrepresented community sectors or groups, including labor, peasant, urban poor, indigenous cultural, women, youth, and other such sectors as may be defined by law (except the religious sector). However, a 2013 Supreme Court decision clarified that the party-list is a system of proportional representation open to various kinds of groups and parties, and not an exercise exclusive to marginalized sectors. National parties or organizations and regional parties or organizations do not need to organize along sectoral lines and do not need to represent any marginalized and underrepresented sector.

**6.Governor**

The Provincial Governor, as the chief executive of the provincial government, is mandated to exercise powers and perform duties and functions necessary to promote the general welfare of the province and its inhabitants.

**7.Vice Governor**

The Vice Governor shall be the presiding officer of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan who formulates policies and programs for the realization of the vision, mission, and goals of the Province; appoint all officials and employees of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan subject to civil law, rules and regulations; assumes the office

**8. Board Members:**

A Board member is **an elected participant on the board of directors of a corporation** or the supervisory committee of an organization. The board of directors of a company is defined as the governing body that is tasked with decisions pertaining to the company's heading.

**9. Mayor**

The mayor's responsibilities are primarily to preside at council meetings and to act as head of the city for ceremonial purposes and for purposes of military law. The mayor votes as a councilmember and does not have any veto power. The board of commissioners sits as a body, passes laws, and makes policy.

**10.Vice Mayor**

Many elected vice mayors are members of the city council who are given the title and serve as acting mayor in the mayor's absence. Appointive deputy mayors serve at the pleasure of the mayor and may function as chief operating officers.

**11.Councilors**

They are the elected representatives of the municipal area, each representing a specific ward. The councillors act both as a collective body and in their individual capacity. Collectively they function as the municipal council. Hence their functions are synonymous with those of the council.

**12.Parliament (district)**

An electoral district is a geographically defined area in New South Wales, and each district elects a representative to the Legislative Assembly. New South Wales is divided into 93 state electoral districts.

**13. Parliament (party-list)**

The party-list system is a mechanism of proportional representation in the election of representatives to the House of Representatives from national, regional and sectoral parties or organizations or coalitions thereof registered with the Commission on Elections

**14, Punong Barangay**

A Barangay captain, also known as a barangay chairman, is the highest elected official in a barangay, the smallest level of administrative divisions of the Philippines. Sitios and puroks are sub-divisions of barangays, but their leadership is not elected.

**15. Barangay Councilor**

A barangay kagawad, abbreviated as kgwd., known in English as a barangay councilor and in Filipino as a konsehal ng barangay, is an elected government official who is a member of the Sangguniang Barangay, or Barangay Council, of a particular barangay.

**16. SK Chairman**

The SK Chairman leads the Sangguniang Kabataan. A Local Youth Development Council (LYDC) composed of representatives of different local youth groups supports the SK and its programs. The Sangguniang Kabataan is the successor of the KB or the Kabataang Barangay

**17. SK Councilor**

Sangguniang Kabataan (abbreviated as SK; lit. 'youth council') is a council meant to represent the youth in each barangay in the Philippines. It was put "on hold", but not quite abolished, prior to the 2013 barangay elections.