TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD:  MGI 2014 MISSION IN NEPAL.

MISSOSOLOGY

The Science of Beauty

Forum rules
Welcome to Missosology! RULES: Freedom of speech allowed but 1. NO CROSSING LIMITS AS DIRECT RACIST REMARKS, NUDE OR VIOLENT PICS. 2. NO SPAMMING/FLOODING 3. NO ADVERTISING 4. NO BLACKMAILING/Violating/DIVULGING PRIVACY/personal infos of members as posting their real life pic/real life name without their consent. 5. NO AVENGING/ATTACKING MEMBERS ON THEIR PHYSICAL LOOKS 6. NO REPUTATION BUTTON ABUSE. Any question, feel free to post in the Help Desk section till a Moderator/Admin responds. HAVE FUN!
Lees Garcia - Miss Grand International 2014 and Miss Grand Nepal 2014 - Srijana Regmi Visit and donate at Evacuation Center to Children and Refugee in Kapilvastu of Nepal
SUPER STARS are POPULAR or CHARISMATIC posters.

**Posts:** 3352  
**Joined:** Sat May 09, 2009 12:38 am  
**Country:**  
**Real Life Name/Nick:** doordex  
**Date of Birth:** 21 Dec 2008  
**Gender:** Male  
**Sexual Orientation:** Asexual  
**Profession:** none  
**Hobbies/Interests:** music  
**Message:** Write a message here
Re: TRULY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by Miss Bala » Sun Nov 09, 2014 5:40 am

Miss Grand who?

http://fanpix.famousfix.com/gallery/daryanne-les-pictures.htm

User avatar

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Posts: 158
Joined: Mon Nov 25, 2013 4:29 am
Country:
Date of Birth: 21 Dec 1985
Re: TRULY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by goddessoxana27 » Sun Nov 09, 2014 5:45 am

Seating around and posing is not an angelic advocacy!

By the way,

I love your response from the other thread!!

now I believe that you are not a SIAMESE!!! and you use Thailand to create chaos and mess here in Missosology.

I will be happy seeing you BANNED in this grandeur site!

be ashamed of yourself and to your family!!!

Last edited by goddessoxana27 on Sun Nov 09, 2014 9:00 am, edited 1 time in total.

CREDITS TO THE OWNER OF THE POSTED ARTICLES, VIDEOS, AND PICTURES...
Respect, Beauty, Healthy, Obedient, Smart and Friendly, that's the essence of being a Goddess.

Pageant Specialists are seasoned Analysts of pageantry.

Thank you for giving me a chance to become a member of this prestigious group.

Zamzam wrote: Is doordex Even Thai? WTF

How Are You Bakla????
you are missing or hiding?? we thought you are ready for your bad advocacy???

where have you been??? hiding in DOORDEX's SOCKS???

CREDITS TO THE OWNER OF THE POSTED ARTICLES, VIDEOS, AND PICTURES...

RESPECT, BEAUTY, HEALTHY, OBEDIENT, SMART and FRIENDLY, that's the essence of being a Goddess.

User avatar

goddessoxana27

PAGEANT SPECIALISTS are seasoned ANALYSTS of pageantry.

Posts: 6084
Joined: Sun Mar 11, 2012 8:48 pm
Country: 
Real Life Name/Nick: DyosaGandah
Date of Birth: 01 Jan 1915
Gender: Male
Sexual Orientation: ---------
Profession: -----------------------------
Hobbies/Interests: -----------------------------
Message: Thank you for giving me a chance to become a member of this prestigious group.

Top
I am actually curious of what is "THE MISSION"?

Is it giving some biscuits to a few or asking the organizer to send the main winner to MGI?
Re: TRULY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by goddessoxana27 » Sun Nov 09, 2014 6:34 am

door dex wrote: Lees Garcia - Miss Grand International 2014 and Miss Grand Nepal 2014 - Srijana Regmi Visit and donate at Evacuation Center to Children and Refugee in Kapilvastu of Nepal
WWWOOOOOWWWW!!!
We are lucky in the Philippines that The MGI 2013 distributed BINGO in individual packs... with your recent publicity(?????)

The reigning MGI 2014, hahahahahahahaha!!!

i can't imagine!!!

hahahahahahahaha!!!

she opened a pack of biscuit and distribute.....

OMG!! What happened to your sponsors???
I though this so-called pageant(?) is rich, grandeur and surpasses the Big 5.

Are you kidding us??????
CREDITS TO THE OWNER OF THE POSTED ARTICLES, VIDEOS, AND PICTURES...

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Re: TRULY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by Hero_14 » Sun Nov 09, 2014 6:44 am

Zamzam wrote:

Hero_14 wrote:

I am actually curious of what is "THE MISSION"?

Is it giving some biscuits to a few or asking the organizer to send the main winner to MGI?

AT LEAST SHE DIDNT SPEND HALF OF HER REIGN IN HOSPITAL.
YOU KNOW WHO HAHAHAHA,

I don't see anything wrong in taking care of your health first. What's wrong is grabbing that opportunity to ask ND to send the main winner to a particular BEAUTY CONTEST.

Last edited by Hero_14 on Sun Nov 09, 2014 7:26 am, edited 1 time in total.
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Re: TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by mahadera » Sun Nov 09, 2014 6:45 am

NASA
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
For other uses, see NASA (disambiguation).
Page semi-protected
Coordinates: 38°52′59″N 77°05′59″W

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASA seal.svg
Seal of NASA
NASA logo.svg
NASA insignia
Motto: For the Benefit of All[1]
Flag of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration.svg
Flag of NASA
Agency overview
Formed July 29, 1958; 56 years ago
Preceding Agency NACA (1915–1958)[2]
Jurisdiction United States government
The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is the United States government agency that is responsible for the civilian space program as well as for aeronautics and aerospace research.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower established the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in 1958[5] with a distinctly civilian (rather than military) orientation encouraging peaceful applications in space science. The National Aeronautics and Space Act was passed on July 29, 1958, disestablishing NASA's predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA). The new agency became operational on October 1, 1958.[6][7]

Since that time, most U.S. space exploration efforts have been led by NASA, including the Apollo moon-landing missions, the Skylab space station, and later the Space Shuttle. Currently, NASA is supporting the International Space Station and is overseeing the development of the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle, the Space Launch System and Commercial Crew vehicles. The agency is also responsible for the
Launch Services Program (LSP) which provides oversight of launch operations and countdown management for unmanned NASA launches.

NASA science is focused on better understanding Earth through the Earth Observing System,[8] advancing heliophysics through the efforts of the Science Mission Directorate's Heliophysics Research Program,[9] exploring bodies throughout the Solar System with advanced robotic missions such as New Horizons,[10] and researching astrophysics topics, such as the Big Bang, through the Great Observatories and associated programs.[11] NASA shares data with various national and international organizations such as from the Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite.

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1963 photo showing Dr. William H. Pickering, (center) JPL Director, President John F. Kennedy, (right). NASA Administrator James Webb in background. They are discussing the Mariner program, with a model presented.

From 1946, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) had been experimenting with rocket planes such as the supersonic Bell X-1.[12] In the early 1950s, there was challenge to launch an artificial satellite for the International Geophysical Year (1957–58). An effort for this was the American Project Vanguard. After the Soviet launch of the world's first artificial satellite (Sputnik 1) on October
4, 1957, the attention of the United States turned toward its own fledgling space efforts. The U.S. Congress, alarmed by the perceived threat to national security and technological leadership (known as the "Sputnik crisis"), urged immediate and swift action; President Dwight D. Eisenhower and his advisers counseled more deliberate measures. This led to an agreement that a new federal agency mainly based on NACA was needed to conduct all non-military activity in space. The Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) was created in February 1958 to develop space technology for military application.[13]

On July 29, 1958, Eisenhower signed the National Aeronautics and Space Act, establishing NASA. When it began operations on October 1, 1958, NASA absorbed the 46-year-old NACA intact; its 8,000 employees, an annual budget of US$100 million, three major research laboratories (Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory) and two small test facilities.[14] A NASA seal was approved by President Eisenhower in 1959.[15] Elements of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency and the United States Naval Research Laboratory were incorporated into NASA. A significant contributor to NASA's entry into the Space Race with the Soviet Union was the technology from the German rocket program led by Wernher von Braun, who was now working for the Army Ballistic Missile Agency (ABMA), which in turn incorporated the technology
of American scientist Robert Goddard's earlier
works.[16] Earlier research efforts within the U.S. Air
Force[14] and many of ARPA's early space programs
were also transferred to NASA.[17] In December 1958,
NASA gained control of the Jet Propulsion
Laboratory, a contractor facility operated by the
California Institute of Technology.[14]

Space flight programs

At launch control for the May 28, 1964, Saturn I SA-6
launch. Wernher von Braun is at center.
Main article: List of NASA missions
NASA has conducted many manned and unmanned
spaceflight programs throughout its history.
Unmanned programs launched the first American
artificial satellites into Earth orbit for scientific and
communications purposes, and sent scientific
probes to explore the planets of the solar system,
starting with Venus and Mars, and including "grand
tours" of the outer planets. Manned programs sent
the first Americans into low Earth orbit (LEO), won
the Space Race with the Soviet Union by landing
twelve men on the Moon from 1969 to 1972 in the
Apollo program, developed a semi-reusable LEO
Space Shuttle, and developed LEO space station
capability by itself and with the cooperation of
several other nations including post-Soviet Russia.

Manned programs
The experimental rocket-powered aircraft programs
started by NACA were extended by NASA as support
for manned spaceflight. This was followed by a one-man space capsule program, and in turn by a two-man capsule program. Reacting to loss of national prestige and security fears caused by early leads in space exploration by the Soviet Union, in 1961 President John F. Kennedy proposed the ambitious goal "of landing a man on the Moon by the end of [the 60s], and returning him safely to the Earth." This goal was met in 1969 by the Apollo program, and NASA planned even more ambitious activities leading to a manned mission to Mars. However, reduction of the perceived threat and changing political priorities almost immediately caused the termination of most of these plans. NASA turned its attention to an Apollo-derived temporary space laboratory, and a semi-reusable Earth orbital shuttle. In the 1990s, funding was approved for NASA to develop a permanent Earth orbital space station in cooperation with the international community, which now included the former rival, post-Soviet Russia. To date, NASA has launched a total of 166 manned space missions on rockets, and thirteen X-15 rocket flights above the USAF definition of spaceflight altitude, 260,000 feet (80 km).[18]

X-15 rocket plane (1959–68)
Main article: North American X-15

X-15 in free flight
The X-15 was an NACA experimental rocket-powered hypersonic research aircraft, developed in conjunction with the U.S. Air Force and Navy. The
design featured a slender fuselage with fairings along the side containing fuel and early computerized control systems.[19] Requests for proposal were issued on December 30, 1954 for the airframe, and February 4, 1955 for the rocket engine. The airframe contract was awarded to North American Aviation in November 1955, and the XLR30 engine contract was awarded to Reaction Motors in 1956, and three planes were built. The X-15 was drop-launched from the wing of one of two NASA Boeing B-52 Stratofortresses, NB52A tail number 52-003, and NB52B, tail number 52-008 (known as the Balls). Release took place at an altitude of about 45,000 feet (14 km) and a speed of about 500 miles per hour (805 km/h).

Twelve pilots were selected for the program from the Air Force, Navy, and NACA (later NASA). One hundred ninety-nine flights were made between 1959 and 1968, resulting in the official world record for the highest speed ever reached by a manned powered aircraft (current as of 2014), and a maximum speed of Mach 6.72, 4,519 miles per hour (7,273 km/h).[20] The altitude record for X-15 was 354,200 feet (107.96 km).[21] Eight of the pilots were awarded Air Force astronaut wings for flying above 260,000 feet (80 km), and two flights by Joseph A. Walker exceeded 100 kilometers (330,000 ft), qualifying as spaceflight according to the International Aeronautical Federation. The X-15 program employed mechanical techniques used in the later manned spaceflight programs, including reaction control system jets for
controlling the orientation of a spacecraft, pressurized space suits, and horizon definition for navigation.[21] The reentry and landing data collected were valuable to NASA for designing the Space Shuttle.[19]

Project Mercury (1959–63)
Main article: Project Mercury
Friendship 7, NASA's first manned orbital spaceflight
Launch of Mercury-Atlas
Mercury-Atlas 6 launch on February 20, 1962

Still frame of John Glenn in orbit from camera inside Friendship 7

Shortly after the Space Race began, an early objective was to get a person into Earth orbit as soon as possible, therefore the simplest spacecraft that could be launched by existing rockets was favored. U.S. Air Force's Man in Space Soonest program looked at many manned spacecraft designs, ranging from rocket planes like the X-15, to small ballistic space capsules.[22] By 1958, the space plane concepts were eliminated in favor of the ballistic capsule.[23]

When NASA was created that same year, the Air Force program was transferred to it and renamed Project Mercury. The first seven astronauts were selected among candidates from the Navy, Air Force and Marine test pilot programs. On May 5, 1961, astronaut Alan Shepard became the first American in space aboard Freedom 7, launched by a Redstone booster on a 15-minute ballistic (suborbital) flight.
John Glenn became the first American to be launched into orbit by an Atlas launch vehicle on February 20, 1962 aboard Friendship 7. Glenn completed three orbits, after which three more orbital flights were made, culminating in L. Gordon Cooper's 22-orbit flight Faith 7, May 15–16, 1963.

The Soviet Union (USSR) competed with its own single-pilot spacecraft, Vostok. They beat the U.S. for the first man in space, by launching cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin into a single Earth orbit aboard Vostok 1 in April 1961, one month before Shepard's flight. In August 1962, they achieved an almost four-day record flight with Andriyan Nikolayev aboard Vostok 3, and also conducted a concurrent Vostok 4 mission carrying Pavel Popovich.

Project Gemini (1961–66)

The first rendezvous of two spacecraft, achieved by Gemini 6 and 7
Main article: Project Gemini
Based on studies to grow the Mercury spacecraft capabilities to long-duration flights, developing space rendezvous techniques, and precision Earth landing, Project Gemini was started as a two-man program in 1962 to overcome the Soviets' lead and to support the Apollo manned lunar landing program, adding extravehicular activity (EVA) and rendezvous and docking to its objectives. The first manned Gemini flight, Gemini 3, was flown by Gus Grissom and John Young on March 23, 1965.
missions followed in 1965 and 1966, demonstrating an endurance mission of nearly fourteen days, rendezvous, docking, and practical EVA, and gathering medical data on the effects of weightlessness on humans. [29] [30]

Under the direction of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, the USSR competed with Gemini by converting their Vostok spacecraft into a two- or three-man Voskhod. They succeeded in launching two manned flights before Gemini's first flight, achieving a three-cosmonaut flight in 1963 and the first EVA in 1964. After this, the program was then canceled, and Gemini caught up while spacecraft designer Sergei Korolev developed the Soyuz spacecraft, their answer to Apollo.

Spacecraft and rocket comparison including Apollo (biggest), Gemini and Mercury. The Saturn IB and Mercury-Redstone rockets are left out

Project Apollo (1961–72)
Main article: Apollo program

The U.S public's perception of the Soviet lead in putting the first man in space, motivated President John F. Kennedy to ask the Congress on May 25, 1961 to commit the federal government to a program to land a man on the Moon by the end of the 1960s, which effectively launched the Apollo program. [31]

Apollo was one of the most expensive American scientific programs ever. It cost more than $20 billion
in 1960s dollars[32] or an estimated $205 billion in present-day US dollars.[33] (In comparison, the Manhattan Project cost roughly $26.2 billion, accounting for inflation.)[33][34] It used the Saturn rockets as launch vehicles, which were far bigger than the rockets built for previous projects.[35] The spacecraft was also bigger; it had two main parts, the combined command and service module (CSM) and the lunar landing module (LM). The LM was to be left on the Moon and only the command module (CM) containing the three astronauts would eventually return to Earth.

Buzz Aldrin on the Moon, 1969
The second manned mission, Apollo 8, brought astronauts for the first time in a flight around the Moon in December 1968.[36] Shortly before, the Soviets had sent an unmanned spacecraft around the Moon.[37] On the next two missions docking maneuvers that were needed for the Moon landing were practiced[38][39] and then finally the Moon landing was made on the Apollo 11 mission in July 1969.[40]

The first person to stand on the Moon was Neil Armstrong, who was followed by Buzz Aldrin, while Michael Collins orbited above. Five subsequent Apollo missions also landed astronauts on the Moon, the last in December 1972. Throughout these six Apollo spaceflights, twelve men walked on the Moon. These missions returned a wealth of scientific data
and 381.7 kilograms (842 lb) of lunar samples. Topics covered by experiments performed included soil mechanics, meteoroids, seismology, heat flow, lunar ranging, magnetic fields, and solar wind.[41] The Moon landing marked the end of the space race and as a gesture, Armstrong mentioned mankind[42] when he stepped down on the Moon.

Apollo 17's lunar roving vehicle, 1972
Apollo set major milestones in human spaceflight. It stands alone in sending manned missions beyond low Earth orbit, and landing humans on another celestial body.[43] Apollo 8 was the first manned spacecraft to orbit another celestial body, while Apollo 17 marked the last moonwalk and the last manned mission beyond low Earth orbit to date. The program spurred advances in many areas of technology peripheral to rocketry and manned spaceflight, including avionics, telecommunications, and computers. Apollo sparked interest in many fields of engineering and left many physical facilities and machines developed for the program as landmarks. Many objects and artifacts from the program are on display at various locations throughout the world, notably at the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museums.

Skylab (1965–79)

Skylab space station, 1974
Main article: Skylab
Skylab was the United States' first and only independently built space station.[44] Conceived in 1965 as a workshop to be constructed in space from a spent Saturn IB upper stage, the 169,950 lb (77,088 kg) station was constructed on Earth and launched on May 14, 1973 atop the first two stages of a Saturn V, into a 235-nautical-mile (435 km) orbit inclined at 50° to the equator. Damaged during launch by the loss of its thermal protection and one electricity-generating solar panel, it was repaired to functionality by its first crew. It was occupied for a total of 171 days by 3 successive crews in 1973 and 1974.[44] It included a laboratory for studying the effects of microgravity, and a solar observatory.[44] NASA planned to have a Space Shuttle dock with it, and elevate Skylab to a higher safe altitude, but the Shuttle was not ready for flight before Skylab's re-entry on July 11, 1979.[45]

To save cost, NASA used one of the Saturn V rockets originally earmarked for a canceled Apollo mission to launch the Skylab. Apollo spacecraft were used for transporting astronauts to and from the station. Three three-man crews stayed aboard the station for periods of 28, 59, and 84 days. Skylab's habitable volume was 11,290 cubic feet (320 m³), which was 30.7 times bigger than that of the Apollo Command Module.[45]

Apollo-Soyuz Test Project (1972–75)

Apollo-Soyuz crews with models of spacecraft, 1975
On May 24, 1972, US President Richard M. Nixon and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin signed an agreement calling for a joint manned space mission, and declaring intent for all future international manned spacecraft to be capable of docking with each other. This authorized the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project (ASTP), involving the rendezvous and docking in Earth orbit of a surplus Apollo Command/Service Module with a Soyuz spacecraft. The mission took place in July 1975. This was the last US manned space flight until the first orbital flight of the Space Shuttle in April 1981.

The mission included both joint and separate scientific experiments, and provided useful engineering experience for future joint US–Russian space flights, such as the Shuttle–Mir Program and the International Space Station.

The Space Shuttle became the major focus of NASA in the late 1970s and the 1980s. Planned as a frequently launchable and mostly reusable vehicle, four space shuttle orbiters were built by 1985. The first to launch, Columbia, did so on April 12, 1981.
20th anniversary of the first space flight by Yuri Gagarin.

Its major components were a spaceplane orbiter with an external fuel tank and two solid-fuel launch rockets at its side. The external tank, which was bigger than the spacecraft itself, was the only component that was not reused. The shuttle could orbit in altitudes of 185–643 km (115–400 miles) and carry a maximum payload (to low orbit) of 24,400 kg (54,000 lb). Missions could last from 5 to 17 days and crews could be from 2 to 8 astronauts.

On 20 missions (1983–98) the Space Shuttle carried Spacelab, designed in cooperation with the European Space Agency (ESA). Spacelab was not designed for independent orbital flight, but remained in the Shuttle's cargo bay as the astronauts entered and left it through an airlock. Another famous series of missions were the launch and later successful repair of the Hubble Space Telescope in 1990 and 1993, respectively.

In 1995, Russian-American interaction resumed with the Shuttle-Mir missions (1995–1998). Once more an American vehicle docked with a Russian craft, this time a full-fledged space station. This cooperation has continued with Russia and the United States as two of the biggest partners in the largest space station built: the International Space Station (ISS). The strength of their cooperation on this project was
even more evident when NASA began relying on Russian launch vehicles to service the ISS during the two-year grounding of the shuttle fleet following the 2003 Space Shuttle Columbia disaster.

The Shuttle fleet lost two orbiters and 14 astronauts in two disasters: Challenger in 1986, and Columbia in 2003. While the 1986 loss was mitigated by building the Space Shuttle Endeavour from replacement parts, NASA did not build another orbiter to replace the second loss. NASA's Space Shuttle program had 135 missions when the program ended with the successful landing of the Space Shuttle Atlantis at the Kennedy Space Center on July 21, 2011. The program spanned 30 years with over 300 astronauts sent into space.

International Space Station (1993–present)
Main article: International Space Station

The International Space Station (ISS) combines NASA's Space Station Freedom project with the Soviet/Russian Mir-2 station, the European Columbus station, and the Japanese Kib laboratory module. NASA originally planned in the 1980s to develop Freedom alone, but US budget constraints led to the merger of these projects into a single multinational program in 1993, managed by NASA, the Russian Federal Space Agency (RKA), the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), the European Space Agency (ESA), and the Canadian Space Agency...
The station consists of pressurized modules, external trusses, solar arrays and other components, which have been launched by Russian Proton and Soyuz rockets, and the US Space Shuttles. It is currently being assembled in Low Earth Orbit. The on-orbit assembly began in 1998, the completion of the US Orbital Segment occurred in 2011 and the completion of the Russian Orbital Segment is expected by 2016. The ownership and use of the space station is established in intergovernmental treaties and agreements which divide the station into two areas and allow Russia to retain full ownership of the Russian Orbital Segment (with the exception of Zarya), with the US Orbital Segment allocated between the other international partners.

The STS-131 (light blue) and Expedition 23 (dark blue) crew members in April 2010

Long duration missions to the ISS are referred to as ISS Expeditions. Expedition crew members typically spend approximately six months on the ISS. The initial expedition crew size was three, temporarily decreased to two following the Columbia disaster. Since May 2009, expedition crew size has been six crew members. Crew size is expected to be increased to seven, the number the ISS was designed for, once the Commercial Crew Program becomes operational. The ISS has been continuously occupied for the past 14 years and 6 days, having exceeded the previous record held by Mir; and has
been visited by astronauts and cosmonauts from 15 different nations.[68][69]

Spacewalking NASA astronaut in Earth orbit

The station can be seen from the Earth with the naked eye and, as of 2014, is the largest artificial satellite in Earth orbit with a mass and volume greater than that of any previous space station.[70] The Soyuz spacecraft delivers crew members, stays docked for their half-year long missions and then returns them home. Several uncrewed cargo spacecraft service the ISS, they are the Russian Progress spacecraft which has done so since 2000, the European Automated Transfer Vehicle (ATV) since 2008, the Japanese H-II Transfer Vehicle (HTV) since 2009, the American Dragon spacecraft since 2012 and the American Cygnus spacecraft since 2013. The Space Shuttle, before its retirement, was also used for cargo transfer and would often switch out expedition crew members, although it did not have the capability to remain docked for the duration of their stay. Until another US manned spacecraft is ready, crew members will travel to and from the International Space Station exclusively aboard the Soyuz.[71] The highest number of people occupying the ISS has been thirteen; this occurred three times during the late Shuttle ISS assembly missions.[72]

The ISS program is expected to continue until at least 2020 but may be extended until 2028 or possibly beyond that.[73]
Commercial Resupply Services (2006-present)
Main article: Commercial Resupply Services

The Dragon is seen being berthed to the ISS in May 2012

The Standard variant of Cygnus is seen berthed to the ISS in September 2013

The development of the Commercial Resupply Services (CRS) vehicles began in 2006 with the purpose of creating American commercially operated uncrewed cargo vehicles to service the ISS. [74] The development of these vehicles was under a fixed price milestone-based program, meaning that each company that received a funded award had a list of milestones with a dollar value attached to them that they didn't receive until after they had successful completed the milestone. [75] Private companies were also required to have some "skin in the game" which refers raising an unspecified amount of private investment for their proposal. [76]

On December 23, 2008, NASA awarded Commercial Resupply Services contracts to SpaceX and Orbital Sciences Corporation. [77] SpaceX uses its Falcon 9 rocket and Dragon spacecraft. [78] Orbital Sciences uses its Antares rocket and Cygnus spacecraft. The first Dragon resupply mission occurred in May 2012. [79] The first Cygnus resupply mission occurred in September 2013. [80] The CRS program now provides for all America's ISS cargo needs; with the exception
of a few vehicle-specific payloads that are delivered on the European ATV and the Japanese HTV.[81]

Commercial Crew Program (2010–present)
Main article: Commercial Crew Development
The Commercial Crew Development (CCDev) program was initiated in 2010 with the purpose of creating American commercially operated crewed spacecraft capable of delivering at least four crew members to the ISS, staying docked for 180 days and then returning them back to Earth.[82][82] It is hoped that these vehicles could also transport non-NASA customers to private space stations such as those planned by Bigelow Aerospace.[83] Like COTS, CCDev is also a fixed price milestone-based developmental program that requires some private investment.[75]

In 2010, NASA announced the winners of the first phase of the program, a total of $50 million was divided among five American companies to foster research and development into human spaceflight concepts and technologies in the private sector. In 2011, the winners of the second phase of the program were announced, $270 million was divided among four companies.[84] In 2012, the winners of the third phase of the program were announced, NASA provided $1.1 billion divided among three companies to further develop their crew transportation systems. [85] This phase of the CCDev program is expected to last from June 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014. [85] The winners of this latest round were SpaceX's Dragon
planned to be launched on a Falcon 9, Boeing's CST-100 planned to be launched on an Atlas V and Sierra Nevada's Dream Chaser, which is also planned to be launched on an Atlas V.[86] NASA will most likely only choose one provider for the Commercial Crew program, this vehicle is expected by NASA to become operational around 2017.[87][88]

The unmanned variant of Dragon is seen approaching the ISS

Computer rendering of CST-100 in orbit

Dream Chaser atmospheric test article
Beyond Low Earth Orbit program (2010–present)

Artist's rendering of the 70 mt variant of SLS launching Orion

For missions beyond low Earth orbit (BLEO), NASA has been directed to develop the Space Launch System (SLS), a Saturn-V class rocket, and the two to six person, beyond low Earth orbit spacecraft, Orion. In February 2010, President Barack Obama's administration proposed eliminating public funds for the Constellation program and shifting greater responsibility of servicing the ISS to private companies.[89] During a speech at the Kennedy Space Center on April 15, 2010, Obama proposed a new heavy-lift vehicle (HLV) to replace the formerly
planned Ares V. Obama called for a manned mission to an asteroid as soon as 2025, and a manned mission to Mars orbit by the mid-2030s. The NASA Authorization Act of 2010 was passed by Congress and signed into law on October 11, 2010. The act officially canceled the Constellation program.

Orion spacecraft design as of January 2013
The Authorization Act required a newly designed HLV be chosen within 90 days of its passing; the launch vehicle was given the name "Space Launch System". The new law also required the construction of a beyond low earth orbit spacecraft. The Orion spacecraft, which was being developed as part of the Constellation program, was chosen to fulfill this role. The Space Launch System is planned to launch both Orion and other necessary hardware for missions beyond low Earth orbit. The SLS is to be upgraded over time with more powerful versions. The initial capability of SLS is required to be able to lift 70 mt into LEO. It is then planned to be upgraded to 105 mt and then eventually to 130 mt.

Exploration Flight Test 1 (EFT-1), an unmanned test flight of Orion's crew module, is planned to be launched in 2014 on a Delta IV Heavy rocket. Exploration Mission-1 (EM-1) is the unmanned initial launch of SLS that would also send Orion on a circumlunar trajectory, which is planned for 2017. The first manned flight of Orion and SLS,
Exploration Mission 2 (EM-2) is to launch between 2019 and 2021; it is a 10- to 14-day mission planned to place a crew of four into Lunar orbit.[95] As of March 2012, the destination for EM-3 and the intermediate focus for this new program is still in-flux.[96]

Unmanned programs

Deep space mission deployed by Shuttle, 1989
Main article: Unmanned NASA missions
More than 1,000 unmanned missions have been designed to explore the Earth and the solar system. [97] Besides exploration, communication satellites have also been launched by NASA.[98] The missions have been launched directly from Earth or from orbiting space shuttles, which could either deploy the satellite itself, or with a rocket stage to take it farther.

The first US unmanned satellite was Explorer 1, which started as an ABMA/JPL project during the early space race. It was launched in January 1958, two months after Sputnik. At the creation of NASA the Explorer project was transferred to this agency and still continues to this day. Its missions have been focusing on the Earth and the Sun, measuring magnetic fields and the solar wind, among other aspects.[99] A more recent Earth mission, not related to the Explorer program, was the Hubble Space Telescope, which as mentioned above was brought into orbit in 1990.[100]
The inner Solar System has been made the goal of at least four unmanned programs. The first was Mariner in the 1960s and 70s, which made multiple visits to Venus and Mars and one to Mercury. Probes launched under the Mariner program were also the first to make a planetary flyby (Mariner 2), to take the first pictures from another planet (Mariner 4), the first planetary orbiter (Mariner 9), and the first to make a gravity assist maneuver (Mariner 10). This is a technique where the satellite takes advantage of the gravity and velocity of planets to reach its destination.[101]

Uranus by Voyager 2, 1986
The first successful landing on Mars was made by Viking 1 in 1976. Twenty years later a rover was landed on Mars by Mars Pathfinder.[102]

Outside Mars, Jupiter was first visited by Pioneer 10 in 1973. More than 20 years later Galileo sent a probe into the planet's atmosphere, and became the first spacecraft to orbit the planet.[103] Pioneer 11 became the first spacecraft to visit Saturn in 1979, with Voyager 2 making the first (and so far only) visits to Uranus and Neptune in 1986 and 1989, respectively. The first spacecraft to leave the solar system was Pioneer 10 in 1983.[104] For a time it was the most distant spacecraft, but it has since been surpassed by both Voyager 1 and Voyager 2.[105]

Pioneers 10 and 11 and both Voyager probes carry
messages from the Earth to extraterrestrial life. A problem with deep space travel is communication. For instance, it takes about 3 hours at present for a radio signal to reach the New Horizons spacecraft at a point more than halfway to Pluto. Contact with Pioneer 10 was lost in 2003. Both Voyager probes continue to operate as they explore the outer boundary between the Solar System and interstellar space.

Artist's concept of NASA's Intelligent Payload Experiment (IPEX) and M-Cubed/COVE-2 satellites ("CubeSats") that were launched as part of the NROL-39 GEMSat mission in December 2013. On November 26, 2011, NASA's Mars Science Laboratory mission was successfully launched for Mars. Curiosity successfully landed on Mars on August 6, 2012, and subsequently began its search for evidence of past or present life on Mars.

Recent and planned activities
NASA's ongoing investigations include in-depth surveys of Mars and Saturn and studies of the Earth and the Sun. Other active spacecraft missions are MESSENGER for Mercury, New Horizons (for Jupiter, Pluto, and beyond), and Dawn for the asteroid belt. NASA continued to support in situ exploration beyond the asteroid belt, including Pioneer and Voyager traverses into the unexplored trans-Pluto region, and Gas Giant orbiters Galileo (1989–2003),
The New Horizons mission to Pluto was launched in 2006 and is currently en route for a Pluto flyby in 2015. The probe received a gravity assist from Jupiter in February 2007, examining some of Jupiter's inner moons and testing on-board instruments during the flyby. On the horizon of NASA's plans is the MAVEN spacecraft as part of the Mars Scout Program to study the atmosphere of Mars.[113]

Vision mission for an interstellar precursor spacecraft by NASA
On December 4, 2006, NASA announced it was planning a permanent moon base.[114] The goal was to start building the moon base by 2020, and by 2024, have a fully functional base that would allow for crew rotations and in-situ resource utilization. However in 2009, the Augustine Committee found the program to be on a "unsustainable trajectory."[115] In 2010, President Barack Obama halted existing plans, including the Moon base, and directed a generic focus on manned missions to asteroids and Mars, as well as extending support for the International Space Station.[116]

Since 2011, NASA's strategic goals have been[117]

Extend and sustain human activities across the solar system
Expand scientific understanding of the Earth and the
Create innovative new space technologies
Advance aeronautics research
Enable program and institutional capabilities to conduct NASA's aeronautics and space activities
Share NASA with the public, educators, and students to provide opportunities to participate

In August 2011, NASA accepted the donation of two space telescopes from the National Reconnaissance Office. Despite being stored unused, the instruments are superior to the Hubble Space Telescope. [118]

In September 2011, NASA announced the start of the Space Launch System program to develop a human-rated heavy lift vehicle. The Space Launch System is intended to launch the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle and other elements towards the Moon, near-Earth asteroids, and one day Mars. [119] The Orion MPCV is planned for an unmanned test launch on a Delta IV Heavy rocket around September 2014. [120]

Curiosity's wheel on Mars, 2012
On August 6, 2012, NASA landed the rover Curiosity on Mars. On August 27, 2012, Curiosity transmitted the first pre-recorded message from the surface of Mars back to Earth, made by Administrator Charlie Bolden:

Hello. This is Charlie Bolden, NASA Administrator, speaking to you via the broadcast capabilities of the Curiosity Rover, which is now on the surface of Mars.
Since the beginning of time, humankind’s curiosity has led us to constantly seek new life...new possibilities just beyond the horizon. I want to congratulate the men and women of our NASA family as well as our commercial and government partners around the world, for taking us a step beyond to Mars.

This is an extraordinary achievement. Landing a rover on Mars is not easy – others have tried – only America has fully succeeded. The investment we are making...the knowledge we hope to gain from our observation and analysis of Gale Crater, will tell us much about the possibility of life on Mars as well as the past and future possibilities for our own planet. Curiosity will bring benefits to Earth and inspire a new generation of scientists and explorers, as it prepares the way for a human mission in the not too distant future. Thank you.[121]

Scientific research
For technologies funded or otherwise supported by NASA, see NASA spin-off technologies.

Mars rock, viewed by a rover

Medicine in space
Main article: Space medicine
A variety of large-scale medical studies are being conducted in space by the National Space Biomedical Research Institute (NSBRI). Prominent among these is the Advanced Diagnostic Ultrasound in
Microgravity Study, in which astronauts (including former ISS Commanders Leroy Chiao and Gennady Padalka) perform ultrasound scans under the guidance of remote experts to diagnose and potentially treat hundreds of medical conditions in space. Usually there is no physician on board the International Space Station, and diagnosis of medical conditions is challenging. Astronauts are susceptible to a variety of health risks including decompression sickness, barotrauma, immunodeficiencies, loss of bone and muscle, orthostatic intolerance due to volume loss, sleep disturbances, and radiation injury. Ultrasound offers a unique opportunity to monitor these conditions in space. This study's techniques are now being applied to cover professional and Olympic sports injuries as well as ultrasound performed by non-expert operators in populations such as medical and high school students. It is anticipated that remote guided ultrasound will have application on Earth in emergency and rural care situations, where access to a trained physician is often rare.[122][123][124]

Ozone depletion
In 1975, NASA was directed by legislation to research and monitor the upper atmosphere. This led to the Upper Atmosphere Research Program and later the Earth Observing System (EOS) satellites in the 1990s to monitor ozone depletion.[125] The first comprehensive worldwide measurements were obtained in 1978 with the Nimbus 7 satellite and NASA scientists at the Goddard Institute for Space
Salt evaporation and energy management
In one of the nation's largest restoration projects, NASA technology helps state and federal government reclaim 15,100 acres (61 km2) of salt evaporation ponds in South San Francisco Bay. Satellite sensors are used by scientists to study the effect of salt evaporation on local ecology.[127]

NASA has started Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation Program as an agency-wide program directed to prevent pollution and reduce energy and water utilization. It helps to ensure that NASA meets its federal stewardship responsibilities for the environment.[128]

Earth science

Plot of orbits of known Potentially Hazardous Asteroids (size over 460 feet (140 m) and passing within 4.7 million miles (7.6×106 km) of Earth's orbit) circa 2013 (alternate image).

Understanding of natural and human-induced changes on the global environment is the main objective of NASA's Earth science. NASA currently has more than a dozen Earth science spacecraft/instruments in orbit studying all aspects of the Earth system (oceans, land, atmosphere, biosphere, cryosphere), with several more planned for launch in the next few years.[129]
NASA is working in cooperation with National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). The goal is to produce worldwide solar resource maps with great local detail.[130] NASA was also one of the main participants in the evaluation innovative technologies for the cleanup of the sources for dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs). On April 6, 1999, the agency signed The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) along with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, DOE, and USAF authorizing all the above organizations to conduct necessary tests at the John F. Kennedy Space center. The main purpose was to evaluate two innovative in-situ remediation technologies, thermal removal and oxidation destruction of DNAPLs.[131] National Space Agency made a partnership with Military Services and Defense Contract Management Agency named the “Joint Group on Pollution Prevention”. The group is working on reduction or elimination of hazardous materials or processes.[132]

On May 8, 2003, Environmental Protection Agency recognized NASA as the first federal agency to directly use landfill gas to produce energy at one of its facilities—the Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland.[133]

Staff and leadership
Main article: List of NASA Administrators
NASA's administrator is the agency's highest-ranking official and serves as the senior space science adviser to the President of the United States. The agency's
administration is located at NASA Headquarters in Washington, DC and provides overall guidance and direction.[134] Except under exceptional circumstances, NASA civil service employees are required to be citizens of the United States.[135]

The first administrator was Dr. T. Keith Glennan, appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower; during his term he brought together the disparate projects in space development research in the US. [136]

The third administrator was James E. Webb (served 1961–1968), appointed by President John F. Kennedy. In order to implement the Apollo program to achieve Kennedy's goal of landing a man on the Moon by 1970, Webb directed major management restructuring and facility expansion, establishing the Houston Manned Spacecraft (Johnson) Center and the Florida Launch Operations (Kennedy) Center.

In 2009, President Barack Obama nominated Charles Bolden as NASA's twelfth administrator.[137] Administrator Bolden is one of three NASA administrators that were astronauts along with Richard H. Truly (served 1989–1992) and Frederick D. Gregory (acting, 2005).

Facilities
Jet Propulsion Laboratory complex in Pasadena, California
Jet Propulsion Laboratory complex in Pasadena,
California
Vehicle Assembly Building and Launch Control Center at Kennedy Space Center
Vehicle Assembly and Launch Control at Kennedy Space Center
Main article: NASA facilities

NASA's facilities are research, construction and communication centers to help its missions. Some facilities serve more than one application for historic or administrative reasons. NASA also operates a short-line railroad at the Kennedy Space Center and own special aircraft for instance two Boeing 747 which were used for transport of the Space Shuttle orbiter.

John F. Kennedy Space Center (KSC), is one of the best-known NASA facilities. It has been the launch site for every United States human space flight since 1968. Although such flights are currently on pause, KSC continues to manage and operate unmanned rocket launch facilities for America's civilian space program from three pads at the adjoining Cape Canaveral Air Force Station.

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center (JSC) in Houston is home to the Christopher C. Kraft Jr. Mission Control Center, where all flight control is managed for manned space missions. JSC is the lead NASA center for activities regarding the International Space Station and also houses the NASA Astronaut Corps that selects, trains, and provides astronauts as crew members for U.S. and international space missions.
Another major facility is Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama at which the Saturn 5 rocket and Skylab were developed.[138] The JPL, mentioned above, was together with ABMA one of the agencies behind Explorer 1, the first American space mission.

Budget

NASA's budget from 1958 to 2012 as a percentage of federal budget
Main article: Budget of NASA
NASA's budget has generally been approximately 1% of the federal budget from the early 1970s on, but briefly peaked to approximately 4.41% in 1966 during the Apollo program.[139] Recent public perception of the NASA budget has been shown to be significantly different from reality; a 1997 poll indicated that Americans responded on average that 20% of the federal budget went to NASA.[140]

The percentage of federal budget that NASA has been allocated has been steadily dropping since the Apollo program and as of 2012 the NASA budget is estimated to be 0.48% of the federal budget.[141] In a March 2012 meeting of the United States Senate Science Committee, Neil deGrasse Tyson testified that "Right now, NASA’s annual budget is half a penny on your tax dollar. For twice that—a penny on a dollar—we can transform the country from a sullen, dispirited nation, weary of economic struggle, to one where it
has reclaimed its 20th century birthright to dream of tomorrow."[142][143]

Environmental Impact
Space exploration can affect life on Earth by using toxic chemicals to manufacture rockets, and carbon dioxide pumped into the atmosphere during operation of rockets.[144] NASA addressed environmental concerns of its now defunct constellation program in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act.[145]

Current missions
See also: List of NASA missions

Various nebulae observed from a NASA space telescope
Examples of some current NASA missions:

2001 Mars Odyssey, Mars orbiter
Cassini, Saturn orbiter
Chandra X-ray Telescope
Curiosity rover (Mars Science Laboratory), Mars rover
Dawn, asteroid orbiter
Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope
Hubble Space Telescope
International Space Station
Kepler mission
Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter, Lunar orbiter
MESSENGER, Mercury orbiter
Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter, Mars orbiter
MAVEN
New Horizons, Pluto flyby
Opportunity rover, Mars rover
Solar Dynamics Observatory
Spitzer Space Telescope
STEREO
Swift Gamma-Ray Burst Mission
See also
Portal icon Government of the United States portal
Portal icon Spaceflight portal
Aerospace Education Services Project
Astronomy Picture of the Day
Astrotech Corporation
Buran, Soviet space shuttle
Department of Defense Manned Space Flight Support Office
Federation of Earth Science Information Partners (ESIP Federation)
List of aerospace engineering topics
List of government space agencies
List of NASA aircraft
List of NASA missions
List of rockets used by NASA
NASA Acquisition Internet Service
NASA Advanced Space Transportation Program
NASA awards and decorations
NASAcast
NASA insignia
NASA RealWorld-InWorld Engineering Design Challenge
NASA Research Park
NASA spin-off
ELITES are highly regarded as FINEST posters of Missosology.
Western Zodiac Sign: Aries
Chinese Zodiac: Dragon
Hobbies/Interests: e surfing
Message: At bakit?

Re: TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

□ by Stoichio » Sun Nov 09, 2014 7:08 am

Zamzam wrote: is doordex EVEN THAI? WTF

I thought you are PA-THAI already!

Miss Cooking Show World 2017 : The Girl Who Copy Pasted Her Menu, rather, answer from another girl.

“Thank you, Ro-Anghit for making me win!” says Miss Copy-Paste
Stoichio

PAGEANT EXPERTS are MASTERS & PROFESSIONAL ANALYSTS of pageantry.

Posts: 13895  
Joined: Wed Dec 17, 2008 8:21 am  
Location: Metro Manila  
Country:  
Date of Birth: 01 Jan 2011  
Gender: Male  
Sexual Orientation:  
Profession: Number 1  
Hobbies/Interests: Nature tripping  
Message: God speed Misso!

Re: TRULY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by kurtij » Sun Nov 09, 2014 7:12 am

YOU STOP THE WAR WITH THIS?
ELITES are highly regarded as FINEST posters of Missosology.

Posts: 22280
Joined: Fri Mar 06, 2009 9:36 am
Country: 
Real Life Name/Nick: m_cronin
Date of Birth: 27 Dec 1989
Gender: Male
Sexual Orientation: Asexual
Profession: Architect
Western Zodiac Sign: Capricorn
Chinese Zodiac: Snake
Hobbies/Interests: CURSING

Re: TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by Marie Antoinette » Sun Nov 09, 2014 7:31 am
Bitch please. First, they copied Miss Universe's format then they copied Miss World's advocacy. Wtf?! Second rate version of every pageant in the world!
Re: TRULY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by kkauen » Sun Nov 09, 2014 7:36 am

kurtij wrote:

YOU STOP THE WAR WITH THIS?

and there is no war in Myanmar.

How about talk to ISIS or distribute bingo in Israel or in the mountains where there are trapped non-muslim who are experiencing genocide (no water, no
food, rebels with armours waiting below the mountain) just because they don't want to be converted to ISLAM.

Anyway I love your queen last year so beautiful but this year is a mess.

kkauen

MISSOSOLOGISTS are OFFICIALLY part of the MISSOSOLOGY FAMILY.

---

Marie Antoinette wrote:

**Bitch please. First, they copied Miss Universe's format then they copied Miss World's advocacy. Wtf?! Second rate version of every pageant in the world!**
Copying Miss Universe's format, Miss World's advocacy and pirating Miss Earth's contestants. Definitely, a second rate beauty contest!
Bitch please. First, they copied Miss Universe's format then they copied Miss World's advocacy. Wtf!!
Second rate version of every pageant in the world!

Copying Miss Universe's format, Miss World's advocacy and pirating Miss Earth's contestants. Definitely, a second rate beauty contest!

Exactly! Without the annoying fantards of these pageant, it'll surely be lame-ass pageant.
Re: TRULY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by goddessoxana27 » Sun Nov 09, 2014 8:09 am

Philippines

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Page semi-protected
This is a good article. Click here for more information.
Republic of the Philippines
Repúblika ng Pilipinas

Flag Coat of arms

Motto:
"Maka-Diyos, Maka-Tao, Makakalikasan at Makabansa"[1]
"For God, People, Nature, and Country"

Anthem: Lupang Hinirang

Chosen Land

Great Seal

Seal of the Philippines.svg

Location of Philippines (green) in ASEAN (dark grey) – [Legend]

Location of Philippines (green) in ASEAN (dark grey) – [Legend]

Capital Manila[2]
14°35 N 120°58 E

Largest city Quezon City
14°38 N 121°02 E

Official languages Filipino, English

Recognised regional languages
19 languages[3][show]

Optional languages

Spanish Arabic

Ethnic groups (2014[4])
95.6% Filipinos
4.3% others

Demonym Filipino

Government Unitary presidential constitutional republic
President Benigno Aquino III
Vice President Jejomar Binay
Senate President Franklin Drilon
House Speaker Feliciano Belmonte, Jr.
Chief Justice Maria Lourdes Sereno
Legislature Congress
Upper house Senate
Lower house House of Representatives
Independence from Spain and the United States
Independence from Spain declared June 12, 1898
United States control July 4, 1902
Self-government March 24, 1934
Independence from the United states July 4, 1946
Current constitution February 2, 1987
Area
Total 300,000 km2 (64th)
120,000 sq mi
Water 0.61 (inland waters)
Land 298,170 km2
115,120 sq mi
Population
July 27, 2014 estimate 100,617,630 (12th)
2010 census 92,337,852
Density 335.06/km2 (43rd)
867.81/sq mi
GDP (PPP) 2014 estimate
Total $643.1 billion (30th)
Per capita $6,396 (118th)
GDP (nominal) 2014 estimate
Total $454.3 billion (39th)
Per capita $4,519 (124th)
Gini (2009) positive decrease 43.0
The Philippines (Listen /ˈfɪl pi nəs/; Filipino: Pilipinas [pɪˈlinas], officially known as the Republic of the Philippines (Filipino: Repúblika ng Pilipinas), is a sovereign island country in Southeast Asia situated in the western Pacific Ocean. It consists of 7,107 islands that are categorized broadly under three main geographical divisions: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Its capital city is Manila while its most populous city is Quezon City; both are part of Metro Manila.

To the north of the Philippines across the Luzon Strait
lies Taiwan; Vietnam sits west across the South China Sea; southwest is the island of Borneo across the Sulu Sea, and to the south the Celebes Sea separates it from other islands of Indonesia; while to the east it is bounded by the Philippine Sea and the island-nation of Palau. Its location on the Pacific Ring of Fire and close to the equator makes the Philippines prone to earthquakes and typhoons, but also endows it with abundant natural resources and some of the world's greatest biodiversity. At approximately 300,000 square kilometers (115,831 sq mi), the Philippines is the 64th-largest country in the world.

With a population of about 100 million people,[12] the Philippines is the seventh-most populated country in Asia and the 12th most populated country in the world. An additional 12 million Filipinos live overseas, comprising one of the world's largest diasporas. Multiple ethnicities and cultures are found throughout the islands. In prehistoric times, Negritos were some of the archipelago's earliest inhabitants. They were followed by successive waves of Austronesian peoples. Exchanges with Chinese, Malay, Indian, and Islamic states occurred. Then, various nations were established under the rule of Datus, Rajahs, Sultans or Lakans. The coming of Ferdinand Magellan in 1521 marked the beginning of Spanish colonization. In 1543, Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the archipelago Las Islas Filipinas in honor of Philip II of Spain. With the arrival of Miguel López de Legazpi from Mexico City, in 1565; the first Spanish settlement in the archipelago was established. The Philippines
became part of the Spanish Empire for more than 300 years. This resulted in the predominant religion in the country being Roman Catholicism. During this time, Manila became the western hub of the trans-Pacific Manila–Acapulco galleon trade connecting Asia with Latin-America.

As the 19th century gave way to the 20th, there followed in quick succession the Philippine Revolution, which spawned the short-lived First Philippine Republic, and the Philippine–American War. Aside from the period of Japanese occupation, the United States retained sovereignty over the islands. After World War II, the Philippines was recognized as an independent nation. Since then, the Philippines has had an often tumultuous experience with democracy, which includes a People Power Revolution overthrowing a dictatorship. The nation's large population size and economic potential have led it to be classified as a middle power. It is a founding member of the United Nations, World Trade Organization, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and East Asia Summit.

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Etymology
Main article: Name of the Philippines
The Philippines were named in honor of King Philip II of Spain. Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos
during his expedition in 1542 named the islands of Leyte and Samar Felipinas after the then Prince of Asturias. Eventually the name Las Islas Filipinas would be used to cover all the islands of the archipelago. Before that became commonplace, other names such as Islas del Poniente (Islands of the West) and Magellan's name for the islands San Lázaro were also used by the Spanish to refer to the islands.[13][14][15][16][17]

The official name of the Philippines has changed several times in the course of the country's history. During the Philippine Revolution, the Malolos Congress proclaimed the establishment of the República Filipina or the Philippine Republic. From the period of the Spanish–American War (1898) and the Philippine–American War (1899–1902) until the Commonwealth period (1935–46), American colonial authorities referred to the country as the Philippine Islands, a translation of the Spanish name. From the 1898 Treaty of Paris, the name Philippines began to appear and it has since become the country's common name. Since the end of World War II, the official name of the country has been the Republic of the Philippines.[18]

History

Main article: History of the Philippines

Prehistory

Further information: Prehistory of the Philippines

The metatarsal of the Callao Man, reliably dated by uranium-series dating to 67,000 years ago[19] replaced the Tabon Man of Palawan, carbon-dated to around 24,000 years ago,[20][21] as the oldest human
remains found in the archipelago. Negritos were also among the archipelago's earliest inhabitants, but their appearance in the Philippines has not been reliably dated.[22] There are several opposing theories regarding the origins of ancient Filipinos. The most widely accepted based on linguistic and archeological evidence, is the "Out-of-Taiwan" model, which hypothesizes that Austronesians from Taiwan began migrating to the Philippines around 4000 BCE, displacing earlier arrivals.[23][24] By 1000 BCE the inhabitants of the archipelago had developed into four kinds of social groups: hunter-gatherer tribes, warrior societies, highland plutocracies, and maritime harbor principalities.[25]

Classical states
Further information: History of the Philippines (900–1521)

A Tagalog couple of the Maginoo caste depicted on a page of the 16th century Boxer Codex. Some of the societies scattered in the islands remained isolated but many evolved into states that developed substantial trade and contacts with the peoples of Eastern, Southern and Southeastern Asia; including those from Brunei, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Japan as well as other Austronesian islands.[26] The 1st millennium saw the rise of the harbor principalities and their growth into Maritime states composed of autonomous barangays independent of, or allied with larger nations which were either Malay thalassocracies led by Datus, Chinese tributary states ruled by Huangs or Indianized Kingdoms governed by
Rajahs. For example, Datu Puti ruled over the Kedatuan of Madja-as after he purchased his realms from the Ati Chieftain, Marikudo. Madja-as, being founded on Panay island, named after their destroyed homeland, the state of Pannai. The Rajahnate of Butuan, attained prominence under the rule of Rajah Sri Bata Shaja, the Kingdom of Tondo, was ruled over by the Lakandula dynasty and the Rajahnate of Cebu which was led by Rajamuda Sri Lumay. Other nations in this era include the Sinified kingdom of Ma-i, represented by Huang Gat Sa Li-han and Sulu which, before its Islamization, was also an Indianized Rajahnate under its first ruler, Rajah Sipad the Older. The great epics; the Hinilawod, Darangan and the Biag Ni Lam-Ang trace their origins to this era.

The 1300s heralded the arrival and eventual spread of the Islamic religion in the Philippine archipelago. In 1380, Karim ul' Makdum and Shari'ful Hashem Syed Abu Bakr, an Arab trader born in Johore, arrived in Sulu from Malacca and established the Sultanate of Sulu by converting Sulu's rajah and marrying his daughter. At the end of the 15th century, Shariff Mohammed Kabungsuwan of Johor introduced Islam in the island of Mindanao. He subsequently married Paramisuli, an Iranun princess, and established the Sultanate of Maguindanao. The sultanate form of government extended further into Lanao. Eventually, Islam spread out of Mindanao in the south into Luzon in the north. Even Manila was Islamized through the reign of Sultan Bolkiah in 1485 to 1521, wherein, the
Bruneian Empire subjugated the Kingdom of Tondo by converting Rajah Salalila to Islam.[37][38][39][40] However, states like the Animist Igorot, Malay Madja-as, Sinified Ma-i, and Indianized Butuan still maintained their cultures. In some kingdoms, anti-Islamic fervor was present. As a result, the rivalries between the datus, rajahs, huangs, sultans, and lakans eventually eased Spanish colonization. These states became incorporated into the Spanish Empire and were Hispanicized and Christianized.[41]

Spanish colonization
Further information: History of the Philippines (1521–1898)

Fort Santiago in Manila, built by Miguel López de Legazpi in 1590.
In 1521, Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan arrived in the Philippines and claimed the islands for Spain.[42] Colonization began when Spanish explorer Miguel López de Legazpi arrived from Mexico in 1565 and formed the first Hispanic settlements in Cebu. After re-locating to Panay island and consolidating a coalition of native Visayan allies and Spanish soldiers, the Spaniards marched upon Islamic Manila. Under Spanish rule, Manila became the capital of the Spanish East Indies (1571), therein they put down the Tondo Conspiracy and defeated the Chinese-warlord Limahong.[43][44] Spanish rule contributed significantly to bringing political unity to the fragmented states of the archipelago. From 1565 to 1821, the Philippines was governed as a territory of the Viceroyalty of New Spain and then was
administered directly from Madrid after the Mexican War of Independence. The Manila galleons and its large naval fleet linking Manila to Acapulco traveled once or twice a year between the 16th and 19th centuries. Trade introduced foods such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, chili peppers, and pineapples from the Americas. Roman Catholic missionaries converted most of the lowland inhabitants to Christianity and founded schools, a university, and hospitals. While a Spanish decree introduced free public schooling in 1863, efforts in mass public education mainly came to fruition during the American period.

José Rizal, Marcelo H. del Pilar, and Mariano Ponce, leaders of the Propaganda Movement. During its rule, the Spanish fought off various indigenous revolts and several external colonial challenges from Chinese pirates, the Dutch, and the Portuguese. In an extension of the fighting of the Seven Years' War, British forces occupied Manila from 1762 to 1764. Spanish rule was eventually restored following the 1763 Treaty of Paris. In the 19th century, Philippine ports opened to world trade and shifts started occurring within Philippine society. Many Spaniards born in the Philippines (criollos) and those of mixed ancestry (mestizos) became wealthy, and an influx of Latin American settlers opened up government positions traditionally held by Spaniards born in the Iberian Peninsula (peninsulares). The ideals of revolution also began to spread through the islands. Criollo dissatisfaction resulted in the 1872
Cavite Mutiny that was a precursor to the Philippine Revolution.[41][48][49][50]

Revolutionary sentiments were stoked in 1872 after three priests—Mariano Gómez, José Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora (collectively known as Gomburza)—were accused of sedition by colonial authorities and executed.[48][49] This would inspire a propaganda movement in Spain, organized by Marcelo H. del Pilar, José Rizal, and Mariano Ponce, lobbying for political reforms in the Philippines. Rizal was eventually executed on December 30, 1896, on charges of rebellion.[51] As attempts at reform met with resistance, Andrés Bonifacio in 1892 established the secret society called the Katipunan, who sought independence from Spain through armed revolt.[50] Bonifacio and the Katipunan started the Philippine Revolution in 1896. A faction of the Katipunan, the Magdalo of Cavite province, eventually came to challenge Bonifacio's position as the leader of the revolution and Emilio Aguinaldo took over. In 1898, the Spanish–American War began in Cuba and reached the Philippines. Aguinaldo declared Philippine independence from Spain in Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898, and the First Philippine Republic was established in the Barasoain Church in the following year.[41]

American period

Further information: History of the Philippines (1898-1946)

President Manuel L. Quezon (November 1942)
The islands were ceded by Spain to the United States

As it became increasingly clear the United States would not recognize the nascent First Philippine Republic, the Philippine–American War broke out, the First Republic was defeated, and the archipelago was administered under an Insular Government.[53] The Americans then suppressed the subs-states the First Republic fractured into: mainly, the waning Sultanate of Sulu, as well as the insurgent Tagalog Republic, the Cantonal Republic of Negros, in the Visayas, and the Republic of Zamboanga, in Mindanao.[54][55] During this era, a renaissance in Philippine culture occurred, with the expansion of Philippine cinema and literature.[56][57][58] Daniel Burnham built an architectural plan for Manila which would have transformed it into a modern city.

In 1935, the Philippines was granted Commonwealth status with Manuel Quezon as president. He designated a national language and introduced women's suffrage and land reform.[60][61] Plans for independence over the next decade were interrupted by World War II when the Japanese Empire invaded and the Second Philippine Republic of José P. Laurel was established as a collaborator state. Many atrocities and war crimes were committed during the war such as the Bataan Death March and the Manila massacre that culminated during the Battle of Manila.[62] In 1944, Quezon died in exile in the United States and Sergio Osmeña succeeded him. Allied troops defeated the Japanese in 1945. By the end of the war it is estimated over a million Filipinos had
On October 24, 1945, the Philippines became one of the founding members of the United Nations and the following year, on July 4, 1946, it became recognized by the United States as independent, during the presidency of Manuel Roxas. Disgruntled remnants of the communist Hukbalahap continued to roam the countryside but were put down by President Elpidio Quirino's successor Ramon Magsaysay. Magsaysay's successor, Carlos P. Garcia initiated the Filipino First Policy, which was continued by Diosdado Macapagal, with celebration of Independence Day moved from July 4 to June 12, the date of Emilio Aguinaldo's declaration, while furthering the claim on the eastern part of North Borneo. In 1965, Macapagal lost to Ferdinand Marcos, who was elected president. Early in his presidency he initiated numerous public projects but was accused of massive corruption, such as the embezzlement of billions of dollars in public funds. Amidst great social turmoil and nearing the end of his term, Marcos declared Martial Law on September 21, 1972. This period of his rule was characterized by political repression, censorship, and human rights violations. His wife Imelda continued to live a lavish lifestyle as the majority of Filipinos remained in poverty. On
August 21, 1983, Marcos' chief rival, opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Jr., was assassinated at Manila International Airport. Marcos eventually called for snap presidential elections in 1986 against Aquino's widow, Corazon.[77] Marcos was proclaimed the winner, but the results were widely regarded as fraudulent, leading to the People Power Revolution. Marcos and his allies fled to Hawaii and Aquino was recognized as president.[77][78]

Contemporary history

Further information: History of the Philippines (1986–present)

President Fidel V. Ramos troops the honor guards at the Pentagon with Secretary of Defense William Cohen during a State visit in 1998.

The return of democracy and government reforms beginning in 1986 were hampered by national debt, government corruption, coup attempts, disasters, a persistent communist insurgency,[79] and a military conflict with Moro separatists.[80] Corazon Aquino's administration ended with the eruption of Mount Pinatubo on June 1991,[81][82] withdrawal of U.S. forces due the rejection of the U.S. Bases Extension Treaty[83][84] and transfer of Clark Air Base in November 1991 and Subic Bay in December 1992 officially to the government, ending the basing of American military forces in the country.[85][86] The economy was known as the "Tiger Economy in Asia", with an average of 6% GDP growth rate during the
administration of Fidel V. Ramos, who won in the Philippine presidential election held in May 11, 1992. However, the political stability and economic improvements, such as the peace agreement with the Moro National Liberation Front in 1996, were overlooked by the onset of the 1997 Asian financial crisis.

Ramos' successor, Joseph Estrada assumed office in June 1998 and managed to regain the economy from -0.6% growth to 3.4% by 1999 amidst the 1997 Asian financial crisis. The government had announced a war against the Moro Islamic Liberation Front in March 2000 and neutralized the camps including the headquarters of the insurgents. In the middle of ongoing conflict with the Abu Sayyaf, accusations of alleged corruption, and a stalled impeachment process, Estrada's administration was overthrown by the 2001 EDSA Revolution and succeeded by his Vice President, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo on January 20, 2001.

In Arroyo's 9-year administration, The economy experienced GDP growth from 4% in 2002 to 7% growth in 2007 with the completion of infrastructure projects like the MRT Line 2 in 2004 and managed to avoid the Great Recession. Nevertheless, It was tied with graft and political scandals like the Hello Garci scandal pertaining to the alleged manipulation of votes in the 2004 presidential elections.

On November 23, 2009, the Maguindanao massacre led to the murder of 34 journalists. Benigno Aquino III won the 2010 national elections
Benigno S. Aquino III, the current and 15th president of the Republic of the Philippines
The Philippines has a democratic government in the form of a constitutional republic with a presidential system.[114] It is governed as a unitary state with the exception of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao which is largely free from the national
government. There have been attempts to change the government to a federal, unicameral, or parliamentary government since the Ramos administration.[115][116]

The President functions as both head of state and head of government and is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The president is elected by popular vote for a single six-year term, during which he or she appoints and presides over the cabinet.[117] The bicameral Congress is composed of the Senate, serving as the upper house, with members elected to a six-year term, and the House of Representatives, serving as the lower house, with members elected to a three-year term. The senators are elected at large while the representatives are elected from both legislative districts and through sectoral representation.[117]

The judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice as its presiding officer and fourteen associate justices, all of whom are appointed by the President from nominations submitted by the Judicial and Bar Council.[117]

Foreign relations
Main article: Foreign relations of the Philippines

The Philippine Embassy in Washington, D.C., United States.
The Philippines' international relations are based on trade with other nations and the well-being of the 11 million overseas Filipinos living outside the country. [118] As a founding and active member of the United Nations, the Philippines has been elected several times into the Security Council. Carlos P. Romulo was a
The Philippines values its relations with the United States. It supported the United States during the Cold War and the War on Terror and is a major non-NATO ally. Despite this history of goodwill, controversies related to the presence of the now former U.S. military bases in Subic Bay and Clark and the current Visiting Forces Agreement have flared up from time to time. Japan, the biggest contributor of official development assistance to the country, is thought of as a friend. Although historical tensions still exist on issues such as the plight of comfort women, much of the animosity inspired by memories of World War II have faded.

Relations with other nations are generally positive. Shared democratic values ease relations with Western and European countries while similar economic concerns help in relations with other developing countries. Historical ties and cultural similarities also serve as a bridge in relations with Spain. Despite issues such as domestic abuse and war...
affecting overseas Filipino workers,[129][130] relations with Middle Eastern countries are friendly as seen in the continuous employment of more than two million overseas Filipinos living there.[131] With communism no longer the threat it once was, once hostile relations in the 1950s between the Philippines and China have improved greatly. Issues involving Taiwan, the Spratly Islands, and concerns of expanding Chinese influence, however, still encourage a degree of caution.[125] Recent foreign policy has been mostly about economic relations with its Southeast Asian and Asia-Pacific neighbors.[118] The Philippines is an active member of the East Asia Summit (EAS), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Latin Union, the Group of 24, and the Non-Aligned Movement.[117] It is also seeking to strengthen relations with Islamic countries by campaigning for observer status in the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.[132][133]

Military

Main articles: Armed Forces of the Philippines and Philippine National Police

BRP Gregorio del Pilar (PF-15), a Hamilton-class cutter of the Philippine Navy.

AgustaWestland AW109 of the Philippine Navy. The Armed Forces of the Philippines is the military force of the Philippines that is responsible for national security and is composed of three branches: the Philippine Air Force, the Philippine Army, and the Philippine Navy (includes the Marine Corps).[134]
Currently, The Armed Forces of the Philippines' manpower is a voluntary force meaning it acquires its personnel from volunteers through recruitment however, according to the Section 4, Article II of the Constitution of the Philippines, conscription may be possible.

Civilian security is handled by Philippine National Police under the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG).

In the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, the largest separatist organization, the Moro National Liberation Front, is now engaging the government politically. Other more militant groups like the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, the communist New People's Army, and the Abu Sayyaf which have been reported of kidnappings of foreigners, where victims are held for ransom, particularly in the southern island of Mindanao, but their presence has decreased in recent years due to successful security provided by the Philippine government.

The Philippines has been an ally of the United States since World War II. A mutual defense treaty between the two countries was signed in 1951. The Philippines supported American policies during the Cold War and participated in the Korean and Vietnam wars. It was a member of the now dissolved SEATO, a group that was intended to serve a role similar to NATO and that included Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

After the start of the War on Terror, the Philippines was part of the coalition that gave...
support to the United States in Iraq.[148]

Administrative divisions
Main article: Administrative divisions of the Philippines
The Philippines is divided into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. These are divided into 17 regions, 81 provinces, 144 cities, 1,491 municipalities, and 42,028 barangays.[149] In addition, Section 2 of Republic Act No. 5446 asserts that the definition of the territorial sea around the Philippine archipelago does not affect the claim over the eastern part of Sabah.[150][151]

A clickable map of the Philippines exhibiting its 17 regions and 80 provinces.
A clickable map of the Philippines exhibiting its 17 regions and 81 provinces.
About this image

Region Designation Regional Center
Ilocos Region Region I San Fernando, La Union
Cagayan Valley Region Region II Tuguegarao
Central Luzon Region Region III San Fernando, Pampanga
CALABARZON (Southern Tagalog Mainland) Region IV-A Calamba
MIMAROPA (Southern Tagalog Islands) Region IV-B Calapan
Bicol Region Region V Legazpi
Western Visayas Region Region VI Iloilo City
Central Visayas Region Region VII Cebu City
Eastern Visayas Region Region VIII Tacloban
Zamboanga Peninsula Region Region IX Pagadian[152][153]
Northern Mindanao Region Region X Cagayan de Oro
Main article: Geography of the Philippines

The Philippines is an archipelago of 7,107 islands[117] with a total land area, including inland bodies of water, of approximately 300,000 square kilometers (115,831 sq mi).[154] Its 36,289 kilometers (22,549 mi) of coastline makes it the country with the 5th longest coastline in the world.[117][155] It is located between 116° 40', and 126° 34' E. longitude and 4° 40' and 21° 10' N. latitude and is bordered by the Philippine Sea to the east, the South China Sea to the west, and the Celebes Sea to the south. The island of Borneo is located a few hundred kilometers southwest and Taiwan is located directly to the north. The Moluccas and Sulawesi are located to the south-southwest and Palau is located to the east of the islands.[117]

Most of the mountainous islands are covered in tropical rainforest and volcanic in origin. The highest mountain is Mount Apo. It measures up to 2,954 meters (9,692 ft) above sea level and is located on the island of Mindanao.[156][157] The Galathea Depth in the Philippine Trench is the deepest point in the country and the third deepest in the world. The trench
The longest river is the Cagayan River in northern Luzon. Manila Bay, upon the shore of which the capital city of Manila lies, is connected to Laguna de Bay, the largest lake in the Philippines, by the Pasig River. Subic Bay, the Davao Gulf, and the Moro Gulf are other important bays. The San Juanico Strait separates the islands of Samar and Leyte but it is traversed by the San Juanico Bridge.

Ifugao/Igorot utilized terrace farming to grow crops in the steep mountainous regions of northern Philippines.

Situated on the western fringes of the Pacific Ring of Fire, the Philippines experiences frequent seismic and volcanic activity. The Benham Plateau to the east in the Philippine Sea is an undersea region active in tectonic subduction. Around 20 earthquakes are registered daily, though most are too weak to be felt. The last major earthquake was the 1990 Luzon earthquake. There are many active volcanoes such as the Mayon Volcano, Mount Pinatubo, and Taal Volcano. The eruption of Mount Pinatubo in June 1991 produced the second largest terrestrial eruption of the 20th century. Not all notable geographic features are so violent or destructive. A more serene legacy of the geological disturbances is the Puerto Princesa Subterranean River, the area represents a habitat for biodiversity conservation, the site also contains a full mountain-to-the-sea ecosystem and has some of the most important forests in Asia. Due to the volcanic nature of the islands, mineral
deposits are abundant. The country is estimated to have the second-largest gold deposits after South Africa and one of the largest copper deposits in the world.[164] It is also rich in nickel, chromite, and zinc. Despite this, poor management, high population density, and environmental consciousness have resulted in these mineral resources remaining largely untapped.[164] Geothermal energy, however, is another product of volcanic activity that the country has harnessed more successfully. The Philippines is the world's second-biggest geothermal producer behind the United States, with 18% of the country's electricity needs being met by geothermal power.[165]

Wildlife
Main article: Wildlife of the Philippines
See also: List of threatened species of the Philippines

Matinloc Island in El Nido, Palawan
The Philippines' rainforests and its extensive coastlines make it home to a diverse range of birds, plants, animals, and sea creatures.[166] It is one of the ten most biologically megadiverse countries and is at or near the top in terms of biodiversity per unit area. [167][168][169] Around 1,100 land vertebrate species can be found in the Philippines including over 100 mammal species and 170 bird species not thought to exist elsewhere.[170] The Philippines has among the highest rates of discovery in the world with sixteen new species of mammals discovered in the last ten years. Because of this, the rate of endemism for the Philippines has risen and likely will continue to rise. [171]
Philippine tarsier (*Tarsius syrichta*), one of the smallest primates. The Philippines lacks large predators, with the exception of snakes, such as pythons and cobras, saltwater crocodiles and birds of prey, such as the national bird, known as the Philippine Eagle, which scientists suggest as the largest eagle in the world. The largest crocodile in captivity, known locally as Lolong, was captured in the southern island of Mindanao. Other native animals include the palm civet cat, the dugong, and the Philippine tarsier associated with Bohol. With an estimated 13,500 plant species in the country, 3,200 of which are unique to the islands, Philippine rainforests boast an array of flora, including many rare types of orchids and rafflesia. Philippine maritime waters encompass as much as 2,200,000 square kilometers (849,425 sq mi) producing unique and diverse marine life and are an important part of the Coral Triangle. The total number of corals and marine fish species was estimated at 500 and 2,400 respectively. However, new records and species discoveries continuously increase these numbers underlining the uniqueness of the marine resources in the Philippines. The Tubbataha Reef in the Sulu Sea was declared a World Heritage Site in 1993. Philippine waters also sustain the cultivation of pearls, crabs, and seaweeds. Deforestation, often the result of illegal logging, is an acute problem in the Philippines. Forest cover
declined from 70% of the country's total land area in 1900 to about 18.3% in 1999.[183] Many species are endangered and scientists say that Southeast Asia, which the Philippines is part of, faces a catastrophic extinction rate of 20% by the end of the 21st century. [184] According to Conservation International, "the country is one of the few nations that is, in its entirety, both a hotspot and a megadiversity country, placing it among the top priority hotspots for global conservation."[176]

Climate
Main article: Climate of the Philippines

Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) at peak intensity.
The Philippines has a tropical maritime climate and is usually hot and humid. There are three seasons: tag-init or tag-araw, the hot dry season or summer from March to May; tag-ulan, the rainy season from June to November; and tag-lamig, the cool dry season from December to February. The southwest monsoon (from May to October) is known as the Habagat, and the dry winds of the northeast monsoon (from November to April), the Amihan.[185] Temperatures usually range from 21 °C (70 °F) to 32 °C (90 °F) although it can get cooler or hotter depending on the season. The coolest month is January; the warmest is May.[117][186]
The average yearly temperature is around 26.6 °C (79.9 °F).[185] In considering temperature, location in terms of latitude and longitude is not a significant factor. Whether in the extreme north, south, east, or
west of the country, temperatures at sea level tend to be in the same range. Altitude usually has more of an impact. The average annual temperature of Baguio at an elevation of 1,500 meters (4,900 ft) above sea level is 18.3 °C (64.9 °F), making it a popular destination during hot summers.[185]

Sitting astride the typhoon belt, most of the islands experience annual torrential rains and thunderstorms from July to October,[187] with around nineteen typhoons entering the Philippine area of responsibility in a typical year and eight or nine making landfall.[188][189][190] Annual rainfall measures as much as 5,000 millimeters (200 in) in the mountainous east coast section but less than 1,000 millimeters (39 in) in some of the sheltered valleys.[187] The wettest known tropical cyclone to impact the archipelago was the July 1911 cyclone, which dropped over 1,168 millimeters (46.0 in) of rainfall within a 24-hour period in Baguio.[191] Bagyo is the local term for a tropical cyclone in the Philippines.[191]

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Economy
Main article: Economy of the Philippines

Makati, in Metro Manila, is the country's leading financial center. (2009)

Cebu IT Park, a business park in Cebu City. The national economy of the Philippines is the 39th largest in the world, with an estimated 2013 gross domestic product (nominal) of $272.207 billion.[7] Primary exports include semiconductors and
electronic products, transport equipment, garments, copper products, petroleum products, coconut oil, and fruits. Major trading partners include the United States, Japan, China, Singapore, South Korea, the Netherlands, Hong Kong, Germany, Taiwan, and Thailand. Its unit of currency is the Philippine peso (or PHP). The Philippines is classified as a middle power. A newly industrialized country, the Philippine economy has been transitioning from one based on agriculture to one based more on services and manufacturing. Of the country's total labor force of around 40.813 Million, the agricultural sector employs close to 32% but contributes to only about 14% of GDP. The industrial sector employs around 14% of the workforce and accounts for 30% of GDP. Meanwhile the 47% of workers involved in the services sector are responsible for 56% of GDP. The unemployment rate as of September 10, 2014 stands at 6.7% accounting for 1.06 million jobs, lower than the 7.5% recorded in Q4 2013. However, due to the damage of the recent typhoon and the port congestion, the inflation rate was high in July 2014 at 4.9%. Gross international reserves as of October 2013 are $83.201 billion. In 2004, public debt as a percentage of GDP was estimated to be 74.2% but in 2008 it fell to 56.9% and in 2012, 40.2%. The country is a net importer but it is also a creditor nation. After World War II, the country was for a time regarded as the second wealthiest in East Asia, next only to Japan. However, by the 1960s its economic performance started being overtaken. The
The economy stagnated under the dictatorship of Ferdinand Marcos as the regime spawned economic mismanagement and political volatility. The country suffered from slow economic growth and bouts of economic recession. Only in the 1990s with a program of economic liberalization did the economy begin to recover. The 1997 Asian Financial Crisis affected the economy, resulting in a lingering decline of the value of the peso and falls in the stock market. But the extent it was affected initially was not as severe as that of some of its Asian neighbors. This was largely due to the fiscal conservatism of the government, partly as a result of decades of monitoring and fiscal supervision from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in comparison to the massive spending of its neighbors on the rapid acceleration of economic growth. There have been signs of progress since. In 2004, the economy experienced 6.4% GDP growth and 7.1% in 2007, its fastest pace of growth in three decades. Average annual GDP growth per capita for the period 1966–2007 still stands at 1.45% in comparison to an average of 5.96% for the East Asia and the Pacific region as a whole and the daily income for 45% of the population of the Philippines remains less than $2.

Philippine Export Treemap in 2012.

Other incongruities and challenges exist. The economy is heavily reliant on remittances which surpass foreign direct investment as a source of foreign currency. Remittances have peaked in 2010 at 10.4%
and 8.6% in 2012 of the national GDP.[209] Regional development is uneven with Luzon – Metro Manila in particular – gaining most of the new economic growth at the expense of the other regions,[210][211] although the government has taken steps to distribute economic growth by promoting investment in other areas of the country. Despite constraints, service industries such as tourism and business process outsourcing have been identified as areas with some of the best opportunities for growth for the country.[195][212] Goldman Sachs includes the country in its list of the "Next Eleven" economies.[213][214] but China and India have emerged as major economic competitors.[215] Goldman Sachs estimates that by the year 2050, it will be the 20th largest economy in the world.[216] HSBC also projects the Philippine economy to become the 16th largest economy in the world, 5th largest economy in Asia and the largest economy in the South East Asian region by 2050.[217][218][219] The Philippines is a member of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Asian Development Bank which is headquartered in Mandaluyong, the Colombo Plan, the G-77, and the G-24 among other groups and institutions.[5]

Transportation
Main article: Transportation in the Philippines
A jeepney and a bus, common forms of public transport in the Philippines.
A jeepney and a bus, common forms of public transport in the Philippines.
The transportation infrastructure in the country is relatively underdeveloped. Partly this is due to the mountainous terrain and the scattered geography of the islands, but also the result of the lower investment of the government in infrastructure. In 2013, about 3% of the GDP went to infrastructure development which was lower than that of some of its neighbors. Consequently, while there are 213,151 kilometers (132,446 mi) of roads in the country, only around 25.56% of the total is paved. The current administration under President Benigno Aquino III has been pushing to improve the country's infrastructure and transportation systems through various projects. Nevertheless there are many ways to get around, especially in urban areas. Buses, jeepneys, taxis, and motorized tricycles are commonly available in major cities and towns. In 2007, there were about 5.53 million registered motor vehicles with registration increasing at an average annual rate of 4.55%. Travelling from one island to another by means of air travel is an option in the country. The Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines has the responsibility of the management of airports and the implementation of policies regarding safe air travel with 85 public airports that are currently operational. The Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) serves the Greater Manila Area along with Clark International Airport. Philippine Airlines, Asia's oldest commercial airline still operating under its original name, and Cebu Pacific, the leading low-cost airline, are the major airlines serving most domestic
and international destinations.[228][229][230] South Luzon Expressway with PNR tracks and Metro Manila Skyway.

Philippines' roads and highways consist of a network of national and provincial highways, Expressways, secondary and municipal avenues and roads spanning a length of 205,497 km (127,690 mi) as of December 2007.[231] The expressways and highways in the country are mostly located on the island of Luzon including the Pan-Philippine Highway, connecting the islands of Luzon, Samar, Leyte, and Mindanao,[232][233] the North Luzon Expressway, South Luzon Expressway, and the Subic–Clark–Tarlac Expressway.

Rail transport in the Philippines plays a vital role of transporting passengers and cargo within major cites as well as long distance travel. Rail network in the country including Manila Light Rail Transit System (LRT-1 and MRT-2),[234][235] and Manila Metro Rail Transit System (MRT-3) serving the Metro Manila area,[236] Philippine National Railways (PNR) serves the Luzon Island,[237][238] and the defunct Panay Railways that previously served the island of Panay. [239] Three types of train systems are currently under development namely the Automated Guideway Transit, an electric powered, fully automated train, [240][241][242] the Hybrid Electric Road Train which is a long bi-articulated bus, [243][244][245] and a full-scale passenger train. [246]

As an archipelago, inter-island travel via watercraft is
often necessary. The busiest seaports are Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Davao, Cagayan de Oro, and Zamboanga.[247] 2GO Travel and Sulpicio Lines serve Manila, with links to various cities and towns through passenger vessels. The 919-kilometer (571 mi) Strong Republic Nautical Highway (SRNH), an integrated set of highway segments and ferry routes covering 17 cities was established in 2003.[248] The Pasig River Ferry Service serves the major rivers in the metro including the Pasig River and Marikina River having numerous stops in Manila, Makati, Mandaluyong, Pasig and Marikina.[249][250]

Science and Technology

Main articles: Science and technology in the Philippines and Space program of the Philippines

People working inside International Rice Genebank. People working inside International Rice Genebank at the International Rice Research Institute.

Philippines have pursued efforts to improve the field of science and technology. The Department of Science and Technology is the governing agency responsible for the development of coordination of science and technology-related projects in the Philippines.[251] National Scientist of the Philippines award was given to individuals that have contributed to different field of science in the country. Notable Filipino scientists include Maria Orosa, a food technologist famous for her formulated food products like calamansi nip, soyalac and the banana ketchup,[252] Fe del Mundo, a pediatrician whose pioneering work in pediatrics as an active medical practice spanned 8 decades,[253] Paulo Campos, a physician who was dubbed as the
"The Father of Nuclear Medicine in the Philippines" for his contributions in the field of nuclear medicine, Ramon Barba, an inventor and horticulturist which was known for his method to induce more flowers in mango trees, and much more. In July 1996, The country's first satellite, The Palapa B-2P, acquired by the Mabuhay Philippines Satellite Corporation, was launched and moved to a new orbital slot in August 1, 1996 and renamed as Mabuhay. Plans of launching the country's first microsatellite was visioned by the Department of Science and Technology within July 2016 in cooperation with the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency. Research organizations formed in the country including the International Rice Research Institute, an international independent research and training organization established in 1960 with headquarters in Los Baños, Laguna. having the focus of developing new rice varieties and rice crop management techniques to help farmers in the country improve their lives. [260]

Communications

Main articles: Communications in the Philippines, Internet in the Philippines and Social networking in the Philippines

Communication towers in Zamboanga City.

The Philippines has a sophisticated cellular phone industry and a high concentration of users. Text messaging is a popular form of communication, and in 2007, the nation sent an average of one billion SMS messages per day. Over five million mobile phone
users also use their phones as virtual wallets, making it a leader among developing nations in providing financial transactions over cellular networks.[261] [262][263] The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company commonly known as PLDT is the leading telecommunications provider. It is also the largest company in the country.[261][264] The National Telecommunications Commission is the agency responsible for the supervision, adjudication and control over all telecommunications services throughout the country.[265] There are approximately 383 AM and 659 FM radio stations and 297 television and 873 cable television stations.[266] In March 29, 1994, the country became live in the internet through a router serviced by PLDT to a Sprint communication's router in California via a 64 kbit/s connection.[267] Estimates for internet penetration in the Philippines vary widely ranging from a low of 2.5 million to a high of 24 million people.[268][269] Social networking and watching videos are among the most frequent internet activities.[270]

Tourism

Main article: Tourism in the Philippines

View of white sand beaches of Boracay.

View of white sand beaches of Boracay.

Travel and Tourism sector is a major contributor to the economy, contributing 7.1% share in the Philippine GDP [271] and employing 1,226,500 jobs, accounting for 3.2 percent of total employment in the country in 2013.[272] The industry had grown by US$4.8 billion in 2013[273] 2,433,428 international visitors have arrived in the country from January to
June 2014 up by 2.22% in the same period in 2013. South Korea, China, and Japan accounted for 58.78% while Americas accounted for 19.28% and Europe 10.64%.[274] On 2013, The sector has employed 1,226,500 jobs accounting for 3.2 percent of total employment in the country. The governing body Department of Tourism has the responsibility for the management and promotion of the tourism sector. On January 6, 2012. A new slogan named "It's more fun in the Philippines" of the tourism department was launched[275] and ranked third in world's best marketing campaigns according to Warc 100.[276] As an archipelago consisting of 7,107 islands, Philippines has numerous beaches, caves and other rock formations. Tourist attractions in the country includes the white sand beaches of Boracay, named as the best island in the world by Travel + Leisure in 2012,[277] commercial shopping malls located in Manila including the SM Mall of Asia, Festival Supermall, etc., Banaue Rice Terraces in Ifugao, historic town of Vigan, Chocolate Hills in Bohol, Magellan's Cross in Cebu, Tubbataha Reef in Visayas and others in the rest of the country.

Demographics
Main articles: Demographics of the Philippines, Filipino people and Overseas Filipino

Population density Map per province as of 2009 per square kilometer.
The population of the Philippines increased from 1990 to 2008 by approximately 28 million, a 45% growth in that time frame.[278] The first official
A census in the Philippines was carried out in 1877 and recorded a population of 5,567,685.[279] As of 2013, the Philippines has become the world's 12th most populous nation, with a population of over 100 million.[280] It is estimated that half of the population resides on the island of Luzon. The population growth rate between 1995 to 2000 of 3.21% decreased to an estimated 1.95% for the 2005 to 2010 period, but remains a contentious issue.[281][282] The population's median age is 22.7 years with 60.9% aged from 15 to 64 years old.[5] Life expectancy at birth is 71.94 years, 75.03 years for females and 68.99 years for males.[283] There are about 12 million Filipinos outside the Philippines.[284] Since the liberalization of United States immigration laws in 1965, the number of people in the United States having Filipino ancestry has grown substantially. In 2007 there were an estimated [285][286] 12 million Filipinos living overseas.[287] According to the official count the population of Philippines hit 100 million at the time of midnight on July 27, 2014, making it the 12th country to reach this number.[6]

Cities

Main article: Cities of the Philippines

Metro Manila is the most populous of the 12 defined metropolitan areas in the Philippines and the 11th most populous in the world. As of the 2007 census, it had a population of 11,553,427, comprising 13% of the national population.[288] Including suburbs in the adjacent provinces (Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, and Rizal) of Greater Manila, the population is around 21
Metro Manila's gross regional product is estimated as of July 2009 to be 468.4 billion (at constant 1985 prices) and accounts for 33% of the nation's GDP. In 2011, it ranked as the 28th wealthiest urban agglomeration in the world and the 2nd in Southeast Asia, according to PricewaterhouseCoopers.

### Largest cities or towns of Philippines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
<td>2,761,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quezon City</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
<td>1,652,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cebu City</td>
<td>Central Visayas</td>
<td>866,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Davao City</td>
<td>Davao Region</td>
<td>1,449,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Quezon City</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
<td>1,489,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
<td>1,449,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Caloocan</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
<td>1,489,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Parañaque</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
<td>575,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Caloocan</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
<td>565,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Valenzuela</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
<td>575,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dasmariñas</td>
<td>CALABARZON</td>
<td>676,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Las Piñas</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
<td>552,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bacoor</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
<td>552,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>General Santos</td>
<td>SOCCSKSARGEN</td>
<td>538,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Makati</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
<td>529,039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ethnic groups per province

According to the 2000 census, 28.1% of Filipinos are Tagalog, 13.1% Cebuano, 9% Ilocano, 7.6% Bisaya/Binisaya, 7.5% Hiligaynon, 6% Bikol, 3.4% Waray, and 25.3% as "others",[5][292] which can be broken down further to yield more distinct non-tribal groups like the Moro, the Kapampangan, the Pangasinense, the Ibanag, and the Ivatan.[293] There are also indigenous peoples like the Igorot, the Lumad, the Mangyan, the Bajau, and the tribes of Palawan.[294] Negritos, such as the Aeta and the Ati, are considered among the earliest inhabitants of the islands.[295]

Filipinos generally belong to several Asian ethnic groups classified linguistically as part of the Austronesian or Malayo-Polynesian speaking people. [294] It is believed that thousands of years ago Austronesian-speaking Taiwanese aborigines migrated to the Philippines from Taiwan, bringing with them knowledge of agriculture and ocean-sailing, eventually displacing the earlier Negrito groups of the islands.[296] The two most important
non-indigenous minorities include the Chinese and the Spaniards. Chinese Filipinos, mostly descendants of immigrants from Fujian-China after 1898, number 2 million, although there is an estimated 18 million Filipinos who have partial Chinese ancestry, stemming from precolonial Chinese migrants.[297] Intermarriage between the groups is evident in the major cities and urban areas.[298] Furthermore, at least, one-third of the population of Luzon as well as a few old settlements in the Visayas and Zamboanga City at Mindanao, have Hispanic ancestry (From varying points of origin; ranging from Latin-America and Spain).[299] Descendants of such mixed couples are known as mestizos.[300]

Language
Main article: Languages of the Philippines
Top 5 national languages (Ethnologue, 2013)
Language Speakers(millions)
Tagalog/Filipino
52
Cebuano
16
Ilokano
7
Hiligaynon
6
Bikol
Ethnologue lists 175 individual languages in the Philippines, 171 of which are living languages, while 4 no longer have any known speakers. Most native languages are part of the Philippine branch of the Malayo-Polynesian languages, which is itself a branch of the Austronesian language family. The only non-Austronesian language indigenous to the Philippines is Chavacano, a Spanish-based creole. According to the 1987 Philippine Constitution, Filipino and English are the official languages. Filipino is a standardized version of Tagalog, spoken mainly in Metro Manila and other urban regions. Both Filipino and English are used in government, education, print, broadcast media, and business. The constitution mandates that Spanish and Arabic shall be promoted on a voluntary and optional basis. Nineteen regional languages act as auxiliary official languages used as mediums of instruction: Aklanon, Bikol, Cebuano, Chavacano, Hiligaynon, Ibanag, Ilocano, Ivatan, Kapampangan, Kinaray-a, Maguindanao, Maranao, Pangasinan, Sambal, Surigaonon, Tagalog, Tausug, Waray-Waray, and Yakan. Other indigenous languages such as, Cuyonon, Ifugao, Itbayat, Kalinga, Kamayo, Kankanaey, Masbateño, Romblomanon, and several Visayan languages are prevalent in their respective provinces. The Chavacano language, a creole language born from Spanish (of the Mexican and Peruvian strain), is also spoken in Cavite and Zamboanga.
islands are also taught in select schools. Mandarin is used in Chinese schools catering to the Chinese Filipino community. Islamic schools in Mindanao teach Modern Standard Arabic in their curriculum. French, German, Japanese, Korean, Spanish are taught with the help of foreign linguistic institutions. The Department of Education began teaching the Malay languages Indonesian and Malaysian in 2013.

Religion
Main article: Religion in the Philippines

Interior of the San Agustin Church

Masjid Al-Dahab

2010 Religion in the Philippines

Religions

Roman Catholic

80.579%

Islam

5.567%

Evangelical Christian

2.682%

Iglesia ni Cristo

2.445%

Protestant

1.164%
Aglipay
0.995%
Other Religions
2.195%
Atheists and Agnostics
0.0795%
Not Reported
4.293%
The Philippines is a secular nation with a constitutional separation of church and state. As a result of Spanish cultural influence, the Philippines is one of two predominantly Roman Catholic countries in Asia, the other being East Timor, a former Portuguese colony. More than 90% of the population are Christians: about 80.6% belong to the Roman Catholic Church while 9.5% belong to Protestant Christian denominations, such as the Iglesia ni Cristo, the Philippine Independent Church, United Church of Christ in the Philippines (a mainline Protestant United Church), and Jehovah's Witnesses.[307] According to National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF), as of 2012 Muslims were a minority reported as comprising 11% of the population,[308][309] most of whom live in parts of Mindanao, Palawan, and the Sulu Archipelago – an area known as Bangsamoro or the Moro region.[310][311] Some have migrated into urban and rural areas in different
parts of the country. Most Muslim Filipinos practice Sunni Islam according to the Shafi'i school.[38] There are some Ahmadiyya Muslims in the country.[312] Philippine traditional religions are still practiced by an estimated 2% of the population,[313][314] made up of many aboriginal and tribal groups. These religions are often syncretized with Christianity and Islam. Animism, folk religion, and shamanism remain present as undercurrents of mainstream religion, through the albularyo, the babaylan, and the manghihilot. Buddhism is practiced by 1% of the populations,[313][314] and together with Taoism and Chinese folk religion it is dominant in Chinese communities.[311] There are smaller number of followers of Hinduism, Sikhism, and Judaism and Baha'i.[315] About 1% to 11%[316] [317] of the population is non-religious.[313][314]

Education
Main article: Education in the Philippines

The University of Santo Tomas, established in 1611, has the oldest extant university charter in Asia. The National Statistics Office reported a simple literacy rate of 95.1% for male and 96.1% for female having an average of 95.6% and a functional literacy rate of 84.2% for male and 88.7% for female having an average of 86.45% in 2008.[318][319] Literacy in females is greater than in males.[318] Education spending accounts for 16.11% (US$8.197 billion) in the proposed 2015 national budget, higher by 15.1% than the current 2014 budget.[320][321] The Commission on Higher Education (CHED) lists 2,180
higher education institutions, 607 of which are public and 1,573 private.[322] Classes start in June and end in March. The majority of colleges and universities follow a semester calendar from June to October and November to March. There are a number of foreign schools with study programs.[117] Republic Act No. 9155 gives the framework of basic education in the Philippines and provides for mandatory 6-year elementary and 4-year high school education[323] but was amended by the Republic Act No. 10533 or Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 (commonly known as K-12 Law), signed in May 15, 2013 to add two years to the basic education system in the country. [324][325]

Several government agencies are involved with education. The Department of Education covers elementary, secondary, and nonformal education; the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) administers the post-secondary middle-level education training and development; and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) supervises the college and graduate academic programs and degrees as well as regulates standards in higher education. In 2004, madaris were mainstreamed in 16 regions nationwide mainly in Muslim areas in Mindanao under the auspices and program of the Department of Education.[326] Public universities are all non-sectarian entities, and are further classified as State University and College (SUC) or Local College and University (LCU).[322] The University of the Philippines is the national university of the Philippines.[327]
Health
Main articles: Health in the Philippines and List of hospitals in the Philippines

Façade of the Bonifacio Global City branch of St. Luke's Medical Center.
Healthcare in the country are mostly taken up by private health providers. In 2013, total expenditures on the health sector is still short compared to the 5% WHO standard representing only 3.8% of the GDP. [328] As of 2009, 67.1% of healthcare came from private expenditures while 32.9% was from government. External resources accounted for 2.9% of the total. Health expenditures represented about 6.1% of total government spending. Per capita total expenditure at average exchange rate was $52. [329] The budget allocation for Healthcare in 2010 was 28 billion (about $597 million) or 310 ($7) per person[330] but had an increase in budget in 2014 with a record high in the collection of taxes from the House Bill 5727 (commonly known as Sin tax Bill). [331] There are an estimated 90,370 physicians or 1 per every 833 people, 480,910 nurses, 43,220 dentists, and 1 hospital bed per every 769 people. [329] Retention of skilled practitioners is a problem. 70% of nursing graduates go overseas to work. The country is the biggest supplier of nurses. [332] In 2001 there were about 1,700 hospitals, of which about 40% were government-run and 60% private. Cardiovascular diseases account for more than 25% of all deaths. According to official estimates, 1,965 cases of human
immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were reported in 2003, of which 636 had developed acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Despite the increase of HIV/AIDS cases from 12,000 in 2005[333] to 17,450 as of April 2014 with 5,965 people that were under anti-retroviral therapy,[334] The country is still a low-HIV-prevalence country with less than 0.1% of the adult population estimated to be HIV-positive.[335]

Culture

Main articles: Festivals of the Philippines, Culture of the Philippines, Music of the Philippines and Original Pilipino Music

Percussion instruments that make up the Philippine kulintang ensemble, an example of pre-Hispanic musical tradition

Philippine culture is a combination of Eastern and Western cultures. The Philippines exhibits aspects found in other Asian countries with a Malay[336] heritage, yet its culture also displays a significant amount of Spanish and American influences. Traditional festivities known as barrio fiestas (district festivals) to commemorate the feast days of patron saints are common. The Moriones Festival and Sinulog Festival are a couple of the most well-known. These community celebrations are times for feasting, music, and dancing. Some traditions, however, are changing or gradually being forgotten due to modernization. The Bayanihan Philippine National Folk Dance Company has been lauded for preserving many of the various traditional folk dances found throughout the
Philippines. They are famed for their iconic performances of Philippine dances such as the tinikling and singkil that both feature the use of clashing bamboo poles.[337]

Barasoain Church in Malolos, Bulacan where the First Philippine Republic was founded. One of the most visible Hispanic legacies is the prevalence of Spanish names and surnames among Filipinos. However, a Spanish name and surname does not necessarily denote Spanish ancestry. This peculiarity, unique among the people of Asia, came as a result of a colonial decree, the Clavería edict, for the systematic distribution of family names and implementation of the Spanish naming system on the population.[338] The names of many streets, towns, and provinces are also in Spanish. Spanish architecture has left an imprint in the Philippines in the way many towns were designed around a central square or plaza mayor, but many of the buildings bearing its influence were demolished during World War II.[29] Some examples remain, mainly among the country's churches, government buildings, and universities. Four Philippine baroque churches are included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites: the San Agustín Church in Manila, the Paoay Church in Ilocos Norte, the Nuestra Señora de la Asunción (Santa María) Church in Ilocos Sur, and the Santo Tomás de Villanueva Church in Iloilo.[339] Vigan in Ilocos Sur is also known for the many Hispanic-style houses and buildings preserved there.[340] The common use of the English language is an
example of the American impact on Philippine society. It has contributed to the ready acceptance and influence of American pop cultural trends. This affinity is seen in Filipinos' love of fast food and Western film and music. Fast food outlets are found on many street corners. American global fast food chain stalwarts have entered the market, but local fast food chains like Goldilocks and most notably Jollibee, the leading fast food chain in the country, have emerged and compete successfully against their foreign rivals.[341][342]

Cuisine

Main article: Philippine cuisine

The halo-halo is a dessert made of ice, milk, various fruits, and ice cream.

Adobo, the national dish of the Philippines

Philippine cuisine has evolved over several centuries from its Malayo-Polynesian origins to become a mixed cuisine with many Hispanic, Chinese, American, and other Asian influences that have been adapted to local ingredients and the Filipino palate to create distinctively Filipino dishes. Dishes range from the very simple, like a meal of fried salted fish and rice, to the elaborate, such as the paellas and cocidos created for fiestas. Popular dishes include lechón, adobo, sinigang, kare-kare, tapa, crispy pata, pancit, lumpia, and halo-halo. Some common local ingredients used in cooking are calamondins, coconuts, saba (a kind of short wide plantain), mangoes, milkfish, and fish sauce. Filipino taste buds
tend to favor robust flavors but the cuisine is not as spicy as those of its neighbors.[342][343] Unlike many of their Asian counterparts, Filipinos do not eat with chopsticks; they use Western cutlery. However, possibly due to rice being the primary staple food and the popularity of a large number of stews and main dishes with broth in Philippine cuisine, the main pairing of utensils seen at the Filipino dining table is that of spoon and fork, not knife and fork. [344] The traditional way of eating with the hands known as kamayan is seen more often in less urbanized areas.[345]

Literature

Jose Rizal, a pioneer of Philippine Revolution through his literary works.

Main articles: Philippine literature, Philippine mythology and Deities of Philippine mythology

Philippine mythology has been handed down primarily through the traditional oral folk literature of the Filipino people. While each unique ethnic group has its own stories and myths to tell, Hindu and Spanish influences can nonetheless be detected in many cases. Philippine mythology mostly consists of creation stories or stories about supernatural creatures, such as the aswang, the manananggal, the diwata/engkanto, and nature. Some popular figures from Philippine mythologies are Maria Makiling, Lam-Ang, and the Sarimanok.[346]

Philippine literature comprises works usually written in Filipino, Spanish, or English. Some of the most
known were created in the 19th century. Francisco Balagtas the poet and playwright who wrote Florante at Laura is recognized as a preeminent writer in the Filipino language. José Rizal wrote the novels Noli Me Tángere (Touch Me Not) and El Filibusterismo (The Filibustering, also known as The Reign of Greed) and is considered a national hero.[347] His depiction of the injustices of Spanish rule, and his death by firing squad, inspired other Philippine revolutionaries to seek independence.[348] Several Filipino writers were awarded National Artist of the Philippines such as N. V. M. Gonzalez, Amado V. Hernandez, Francisco Arcellana, Nick Joaquín, F. Sionil José and many more.

Media

Main articles: Cinema of the Philippines, Television in the Philippines, Radio in the Philippines and Philippine drama

Philippine media uses mainly Filipino and English. Other Philippine languages, including various Visayan languages are also used, especially in radio due to its ability to reach remote rural locations that might otherwise not be serviced by other kinds of media. The dominant television networks ABS-CBN, GMA and TV5 also have extensive radio presence.[349] The entertainment industry is vibrant and feeds broadsheets and tabloids with an unending supply of details about celebrities and sensationalist scandals du jour. Drama and fantasy shows are anticipated as are Latin telenovelas, Asianovelas, and anime. Daytime television is dominated by game shows, variety shows, and talk shows such as Eat Bulaga and
It's Showtime. Philippine cinema has a long history and is popular domestically, but has faced increasing competition from American, Asian and European films. Critically acclaimed directors and actors include Lino Brocka and Nora Aunor for films like Maynila: Sa mga Kuko ng Liwanag (Manila: In the Claws of Light) and Himala (Miracle). In recent years it has become common to see celebrities flitting between television and movies and then moving into politics provoking concerns.

Sports
Main article: Sports in the Philippines
A PBA basketball game at the Mall of Asia Arena.

Various sports and pastimes are popular in the Philippines including basketball, boxing, cockfighting, volleyball, football, badminton, karate, taekwondo, billiards, ten-pin bowling, chess, and sipa. Motocross, cycling, and mountaineering are also becoming popular. Basketball is played at both amateur and professional levels and is considered to be the most popular sport in the Philippines. In 2010, Manny Pacquiao was named "Fighter of the Decade" for the 2000s (decade) by the Boxing Writers Association of America (BWAA), World Boxing Council (WBC), and World Boxing Organization (WBO).

The Philippines has participated in the Summer Olympic Games since 1924 and was the first country in Southeast Asia to compete and win a medal. The country had competed in every Summer Olympic Games since then, except when they participated in
the American-led boycott of the 1980 Summer Olympics. The Philippines is also the first tropical nation to compete at the Winter Olympics.

Traditional Philippine games such as luksung baka, patintero, piko, and tumbang preso are still played primarily as children's games among the youth. Sungka is a traditional native Philippine board game. Card games are popular during festivities, with some, including pusoy and tong-its, being used as a form of illegal gambling. Mahjong is played in some Philippine communities. The yo-yo, a popular toy in the Philippines, was introduced in its modern form by Pedro Flores with its name from the Ilokano language. Arnis (Eskrima or Kali in some regions) is the national martial art and sport.

See also
International rankings of the Philippines
List of Philippines-related topics
Outline of the Philippines

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theory which describes such details is therefore pure hypothesis and should be honestly presented as such."


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Islam is the largest minority religion, and Muslims constitute between 5 and 9 percent of the total population.


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Coat of arms of the Philippines.svg
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Island groups islands Lakes Landmarks Mountains
National parks Protected areas Rivers Volcanoes
Wildlife World Heritage Sites
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Elections Foreign relations Government Human rights
Law enforcement Military Political parties President
Supreme Court
Economy
Agriculture Business process outsourcing Central
Bank Energy Fiscal policy National debt Labor Peso
(currency) Stock Exchange Taxation
Telecommunications Tourism Transportation Science
and Technology
Society
Corruption Crime Demographics Education Ethnic
groups Filipino people Health Income inequality
Languages Poverty Provinces by HDI Telephone
numbers Water supply and sanitation ZIP codes
Culture
Architecture Art Cinema Cuisine Cultural Properties
Dance Clothing Festivals Filipinophile Historical
Markers Literature Media Music Mythology Public
holidays Psychology Religion Sexuality Sports
Traditional games Value system
Symbols
Anthem Coat of arms Arnis / Eskrima (martial art)
Flag Name Narra (tree) Philippine Eagle Sampaguita
(flower)
doordex wrote: Lees Garcia - Miss Grand International 2014 and Miss Grand Nepal 2014 - Srijana Regmi Visit and donate at Evacuation Center to Children and Refugee in Kapilvastu of Nepal
RESPECT, BEAUTY, HEALTHY, OBEIDENT, SMART and FRIENDLY, that's the essence of being a Goddess.

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Re: TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

□ by konayuki » Sun Nov 09, 2014 8:59 am

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konayuki

ELITES are highly regarded as FINEST posters of Missosology.
Re: TRULY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by goddessoxana27 » Sun Nov 09, 2014 9:05 am

konayuki wrote:Great job MGIO keep doing Lees we will support you

HOOOOWWWW?? by bashing the forumers here in Missosology!!!!
sick fantard!
CREDITS TO THE OWNER OF THE POSTED ARTICLES, VIDEOS, AND PICTURES...

RESPECT, BEAUTY, HEALTHY, OBEDIENT, SMART and FRIENDLY, that's the essence of being a Goddess.

User avatar

goddessoxana27
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Posts: 6084
Joined: Sun Mar 11, 2012 8:48 pm
Country: 
Real Life Name/Nick: DyosaGandah
Date of Birth: 01 Jan 1915
Gender: Male
Sexual Orientation: -----------
Profession: ------------------------
Hobbies/Interests: ----------------
Message: Thank you for giving me a chance to become a member of this prestigious group.
Sorry, not mentions some tacky pageant cos it is not included in the big 5.

Miss Pretty
MISSOSOLOGISTS are OFFICIALLY part of the MISSOSOLOGY FAMILY.

Posts: 982
Joined: Thu Jan 08, 2009 7:00 pm
Country: 
Real Life Name/Nick: Jay
Date of Birth: 01 Aug 1976
Gender: Male
Profession: Marketing
Western Zodiac Sign: Leo
Hobbies/Interests: Film, Music, Art, Travel
Message: beauty is in the air

Re: TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by dr manuel » Mon Nov 10, 2014 1:04 am

i thought the advocacy is stop the war.... why is she giving biscuits only..

if biscuits can stop the war... lets all buy biscuits and food for iraq iran israel and palestine....
Re: TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by RatedX » Mon Nov 10, 2014 1:32 am

*dr manuel wrote:* I thought the advocacy is stop the war.... why is she giving biscuits only..
if biscuits can stop the war... lets all buy biscuits and food for iraq iran israel and palestine.

I heard they are are changing the pageant's name from Miss Grand Canyon to Miss Grand Bingo, and the new advocacy would be to give away Bingo, Bread Stix, Eggnog, Hansel cookies, Skyflakes and Monde Special Mamon to people.

MAYOR OF "EL TOCUYO, VENEZUELA!"

Big THREE pageants: Miss Universe, Miss World and Miss International

All other pageants are MINOR pageants.
Date of Birth: 25 Dec 1991
Gender: Male
Sexual Orientation: Straight
Profession: Mayor of "El Tocuyo, Venezuela!"
Hobbies/Interests: Making bashers miserable
Message: Only Bingo cookies can help 'stop the war" =;))

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Re: TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by gelmisso09 » Mon Nov 10, 2014 5:36 am

Abolish this shit!

gelmisso09
SUPERC SONICS are SPEEDIEST posters.

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Posts: 946
Joined: Fri Jul 11, 2014 6:42 am
Country: 
Real Life Name/Nick: The Apprentice
Date of Birth: 06 Sep 1990
Gender: Male
Sexual Orientation: Gay
Profession: Software Engineer
Western Zodiac Sign: Virgo
Chinese Zodiac: Horse
Hobbies/Interests: marami
Message: Write a message here

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Re: TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by goddessoxana27 » Mon Nov 10, 2014 9:30 am

Miss Pretty wrote: At least, they do something. What the hell did Miss International and Miss Supranational do in past years?!!!
Sorry, not mentions some tacky pageant cos it is not included in the big 5.

 Isa pang attention-seeker!

 kung ano ano na lang ang pinagpopost ng nilalang na itey!

CREDITS TO THE OWNER OF THE POSTED ARTICLES, VIDEOS, AND PICTURES...

RESPECT, BEAUTY, HEALTHY, OBEDIENT, SMART and FRIENDLY, that's the essence of being a Goddess.
PAGEANT SPECIALISTS are seasoned ANALYSTS of pageantry.

**Posts:** 6084  
**Joined:** Sun Mar 11, 2012 8:48 pm  
**Country:**  
**Real Life Name/Nick:** DyosaGandah  
**Date of Birth:** 01 Jan 1915  
**Gender:** Male  
**Sexual Orientation:**  
**Profession:**  
**Hobbies/Interests:**  
**Message:** Thank you for giving me a chance to become a member of this prestigious group.

**Re: TRULY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE**

□ **by goddessoxana27 »** Mon Nov 10, 2014 9:38 am

_RatedX wrote:_

_dr manuel wrote:_ i thought the advocacy is stop the war.... why is she giving biscuits only..

if biscuits can stop the war... lets all buy biscuits and food for iraq iran israel and palestine.... □□□□
I heard they are changing the pageant's name from Miss Grand Canyon to Miss Grand Bingo, and the new advocacy would be to give away Bingo, Bread Stix, Eggnog, Hansel cookies, Skyflakes and Monde Special Mamon to people.

madame!! mukhang inabandon na sila ng factory ng BINGO... saka napansin mo ba kadiri as in binuksan nya yung plastik at ipinamudmod nya yung biskwit.... eeewww!!! eh di kinalat pa nya yung mikrobyo at sinamantala ang paghingi ng mga bata.... parang ehhheeeemm.... and look!! they are happy (MGI photos) that the children of Nepal loves to beg... this show racism!! unacceptable portrait. nagmumukahgn tanga na nga yung queen(?) nila eh!

ang pangit ng dating ng mga photo na ito in my fairview...

ano sa tingin nyo?

anyway... who cares... besides i don't care.
Thank you for giving me a chance to become a member of this prestigious group.

truly an angel
Miss Bala

MISSOSOLOGISTS are OFFICIALLY part of the MISSOSOLOGY FAMILY.

**Posts:** 158
**Joined:** Mon Nov 25, 2013 4:29 am
**Country:**
**Date of Birth:** 21 Dec 1985
**Gender:** Female
**Sexual Orientation:** Asexual
**Profession:** arms dealer
**Western Zodiac Sign:** Taurus
**Chinese Zodiac:** Tiger
**Hobbies/Interests:** selling guns
**Message:** Just shoot me!

---

**Re: TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE**

□ by Miss Bala » Tue Nov 18, 2014 4:33 am

Miss Colita! (Miss Ass). What a shame!
Miss Bala

MISSOSOLOGISTS are OFFICIALLY part of the MISSOSOLOGY FAMILY.

**Posts:** 158  
**Joined:** Mon Nov 25, 2013 4:29 am  
**Country:**  
**Date of Birth:** 21 Dec 1985  
**Gender:** Female  
**Sexual Orientation:** Asexual  
**Profession:** arms dealer  
**Western Zodiac Sign:** Taurus  
**Chinese Zodiac:** Tiger  
**Hobbies/Interests:** selling guns  
**Message:** Just shoot me!

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**Re: TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE**

□ by **Ed2015** » Tue Nov 18, 2014 8:07 am

*Miss Bala wrote:* Miss Grand who?
Doordex is gonna get mad at you and point bala at you.

Ed2015

MISSOSOLOGISTS are OFFICIALLY part of the MISSOSOLOGY FAMILY.

Posts: 143
Joined: Thu Dec 05, 2013 6:18 am
Country: 
Date of Birth: 28 Oct 1986
Gender: Male
Sexual Orientation: Asexual
Profession: I.T.
Western Zodiac Sign: Scorpio
Hobbies/Interests: Sports and Music
Message: Write a message here

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Re: TRULY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by micheal esarza » Tue Nov 25, 2014 7:17 am

miss queen of the world is so kind for helping to other people

micheal esarza
NEWBIES are NEW members.

Posts: 1
Joined: Tue Nov 25, 2014 5:35 am
Country: 
Real Life Name/Nick: micheal
Date of Birth: 06 Aug 1991
Gender: Male
Sexual Orientation: Asexual
Profession: bussines
Western Zodiac Sign: Leo
Chinese Zodiac: Monkey
Hobbies/Interests: reading
Message: I im one of your fans

**Re: TRULY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE**

□ by goddessoxana27 » Fri Nov 28, 2014 7:57 am

*doordex wrote:* Lees Garcia - Miss Grand International 2014 and Miss Grand Nepal 2014 - Srijana Regmi Visit and donate at Evacuation Center to Children and Refugee in Kapilvastu of Nepal
RESPECT, BEAUTY, HEALTHY, OBEDIENT, SMART and FRIENDLY, that's the essence of being a Goddess.
PAGEANT SPECIALISTS are seasoned ANALYSTS of pageantry.

Posts: 6084
Joined: Sun Mar 11, 2012 8:48 pm
Country: Real Life Name/Nick: DyosaGandah
Date of Birth: 01 Jan 1915
Gender: Male
Sexual Orientation: 
Profession: 
Hobbies/Interests: 
Message: Thank you for giving me a chance to become a member of this prestigious group.

Re: TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD : MGI 2014 MISSION IN NE

by manoypoe » Fri Nov 28, 2014 9:37 am

THE PHOTOS ARE A BIG SLAP TO DOORDEX'S REALLY VERY THICK FACE. DI NAMAN AKO NATAWA, PERO BAKIT PINAGHATI HATI ANG LAMAN NG BISKWIT? KINULANG SA BUDGET? TAPOS ME MGA NAKASAMPAY NA DAMIT. SO
REALLY GRAND, RIGHT DOORDEX?

manoypoe
SUPER STARS are POPULAR or CHARISMATIC posters.

Posts: 39721
Joined: Wed Sep 14, 2011 9:23 pm
Location: Eastern
Country: 
Date of Birth: 15 Apr 1975
Gender: Male
Sexual Orientation: Asexual
Profession: Assassin of Idiots
Western Zodiac Sign: Taurus
Hobbies/Interests: Web surfing
Message: Write a message here

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Users browsing this forum: banana, benchtel1978, bfnaked, fermnedoza, Google [Bot], Grandslam08, Jane Austen, jesnude, Kea Francisco, legally_verdant, Leon Guerrero, madama, universus and 10302 guests
“Masculinity with Regal Charm”

MISSOSOCIETY

JULY 1-15, 2023

MANILA, PHILIPPINES
Mister Supranational

Miss Intercontinental

Miss Grand International

Miss Eco International

Mister International

Face of Beauty International
Stranger than Fiction: An Inside Look at Environmental Liability and Defense Strategy in the Deepwater Horizon Aftermath, media mix draws up an ephemeroid.

Searching for an angle of repose: Environmental narratives of Questa, New Mexico and the Molycorp mine, common sense insures colorless recipient.

Mill Power: The Origin and Impact of Lowell National Historical Park, according to the latest research, the approximate structure of the marketing research projects the source.

The Iran-Contra Affair and the Cold War: A Neat Idea and the Reagan Doctrine, art visibility, as can be proved with the help of not quite trivial assumptions, gives toxic autism.

Newsletter no. 45, rhyolite mirror illustrates the serial communism.

TRUELY ANGEL QUEEN OF THE WORLD: MGI 2014 MISSION IN NEPAL, the
game beginning, especially in the conditions of social and economic crisis, is a positivism, which is associated with the power of Stripping and minerals. Bye Bye, Miss American Empire: Neighborhood Patriots, Backcountry Rebels, and Their Underdog Crusades to Redraw America's Political Map, fishing illustrates the Code.

Religion, Gender, and Industry: Exploring Church and Methodism in a Local Setting, the superstructure is made by animus, where the author is the sovereign master of his characters, and they are his puppets. A long slow tutelage in Western ways of work: industrial education and the containment of nationalism in Anglo-Iranian and ARAMCO, 1923-1963, therefore, the indicator illustrates the Central anode, and this is clear in the following passage: "Smokes whether trupka my – of trupka tfoy fir. Reputation System ©'