

# Tanauan city essay



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

The City of Tanauan (Filipino: Lungsod ng Tanauan) is a second class city in the province of Batangas, Philippines. According to the latest census, it has a population of 142, 537 inhabitants in 21, 912 households. It was incorporated as a city under Republic Act No. 9005, signed on February 2, 2001 and ratified on March 10, 2001. Revolutionary thinker and former Prime Minister Apolinario Mabini and former President Jose P. Laurel were born in Tanauan. Recent events include the assassination of its former mayor, Cesar V. Platon, by NPA rebels, as he was running for the governorship of Batangas.

This happened days shy of the election. The city share its borders with Calamba City, Laguna to the north, Tagaytay City, Cavite to the northwest, Talisay, Batangas to the west, Santo Tomas, Batangas to the east, and the towns of Balete and Malvar to the south. \* City Government

The Town of Tanauan was founded on its present location in 1754, having been transferred from the fringe of Taal Lake where it was originally situated. It is generally believed that Tanauan, together with Sala was originally founded in 1572 by the Augustinian missionaries who built mission at the shore of the Lake known as Bonbon (now Taal).

The town, however, was totally destroyed during the most impressive and catastrophic historically recorded eruption of Taal Volcano in 1754. Tanauan City is politically subdivided into 48 barangays. City of Tanauan Lungsod ng Tanauan — Component City —| Nickname(s): Cradle of the Noble Heroes| | Coordinates: 14°4? 58? N 121°9? 2? E| Coordinates: 14°4? 58? N 121°9? 2? E| Country| Philippines| Region| Region IV-ACALABARZON| Province| Batangas| Congressional District| 3rd| Barangays| 48| Cityhood| March 10, 2001|

Government| – Mayor| Sonia Torres Aquino| Vice Mayor| Julius Caesar G. Platon II| – Councilors| Jhoanna D. Corona Gileen V. Canobas Elmer L. Perez Marcelo Eric O. Manglo Marissa M. Tabin Eleuterio B. Borja Epimaco R. Magpantay Gavino A. Gonzales Wilfredo N. Luna Marcial V. Goguanco, Jr. | – ABC President| Simeon N. Platon| – SK Federation President| Kevelyn S. Rodriguez| Area| – Total| 107. 16 km<sup>2</sup> (41. 4 sq mi)| Elevation| 149 m (489 ft)| Population (2007)| – Total| 142, 537| – Density| 968/km<sup>2</sup> (2, 507. 1/sq mi)| Time zone| PST (UTC+8)| ZIP code| 4232| Area code(s)| 43|

Income Class| Second Class| Classification| Component City; Partially Urban| DEPARTMENT| DEPARTMENT HEAD| Office of the City Administrator| Atty. Herminigildo G. Trinidad, Jr. | Office of the Legal Officer| Atty. Dario Gurvarra| Office of the Chief of Staff| Mr. Romeo M. Villadolid| Office of the City Accountant| Ms. Gina S. Juntilla| Office of the City Agriculturist| Ms. Engracia G. Platon| Office of the City Assessor| Ms. Nerissa Castillo| Office of the Budget Officer| Ms. Taciana S. Songco| Office of the City Community| Ms. Angelina L.

Amat| Office of the City Civil Registrar| Ms. Lorna O. Cabrera| Office of the City Engineer| Engr. Francisco Carandang| Office of the City Health Officer| Dr. Adel Bautista| Office of the Human Resource Management Officer| Ms. Juanita Marfa| Office of the City Planning and Development Coordinator| Ms. Nieves Borja| Office of the City Social Welfare and Development Officer| Ms. Lorna Cabrera| Office of the City Treasurer| Mr. Wilfrido Apolonio| Office of the City Veterinarian| Dr. Aries Garcia| Business Permits and Licensing Office| Mr.

Fernan Manzanero| Market Administrator| Ms. Rebecca Javier| Traffic Management Office| Mr. Gavino Landicho| Civil Security Unit| Mr. Cesar de Leon| Slaughterhouse| Mr. Daniel Marfa| Library Section| Ms. Lita Magsino| AT

A GLANCE The Town of Tanauan was founded on its present location in 1754, having been transferred from the fringe of Taal Lake where it was originally situated. It is generally believed that Tanauan, together with Sala was originally founded in 1572 by the Augustinian missionaries who built mission at the shore of the Lake known as Bonbon (now Taal).

The town, however, was totally destroyed during the most impressive and catastrophic historically recorded eruption of Taal Volcano in 1754. together with the Community of Sala, the residents of Tanauan were relocated to safer places. Tanauan moved to Banadero, then to its present location. Sala, on the other hand, transferred from its original site to where it is located. Sala subsequently became the barangay of Tanauan. Tanauenos have displayed characteristics of personal independence of personal independence and nationalism since early history.

The town is called the cradle of noble heroes due to its contribution to the revolutionary movement of its sons Apolinario Mabini, the brains of Katipunan, and later by the great statesman Pres. Jose P. Laurel. Also, three Tanauenos served as governors of Batangas, namely: Jose P. Laurel V, Modesto Castillo, and Nicolas Gonzales. The seats of the city government of Tanauan was established in the present site in March 1960. Prior to this time, the municipal offices occupied a concrete building in the eastern end of Mabini Avenue at the Poblacion, fronted by the present Catholic Church and the Modesto Castillo Cultural Center.

The old municipal building which destroyed during the world War II was reconstructed and no housed the city library, social hall, and city museum. What's in a name? there are two versions of how Tanauan got its name. In the first version, some people believe that Tanauan derived its name from the Tagalog term " tanaw" meaning to look after through the window. This is based on a fortress which had a watchtower built by the Augustian friars and natives. The watchtower allowed them to monitor incoming " champans" or boats entering through the Pansipit river, which were either traders or pirates.

From this tower, one can have a clear view (tanaw) of the lake and of the vast plains and rolling hills. The other version, supported by a research study of the National Historical Commission, says that the town was named after a shrub called " tanawa" which grew abundantly in the area and on the sides of " Lake Bonbon" during the towns early history. The City of Tanauan has a total land area of 10, 716 square kilometers. The soil types are: loam, lipa loam, lipa loam deep phase, tagaytay sandy loam and taal loam which will make the place conducive to agricultural production.

As per comprehensive land use plan, zones are classified as built-up industrial, tourism, forest, agricultural, cemeteries, dumping site and roads. The urban areas account to 18. 5 hectares while rural areas are close to 2, 373 hectares. Major crops such as vegetables, coconuts, sugarcanes, fruits, corns, rice and root crops abundantly grow and produced in the agricultural areas. Tanauan is located on the northeastern part of Batangas province. It is bounded on the north of Laguna, northwest by the municipality of Malvar,

southwest by the shores of Taal Lake, and in the east by the municipality of Sto.

Tomas. The city is composed of 48 barangays, 7 of which are in the Poblacion, with a total land area of 10, 716 hectares. The Poblacion is located on the southeastern border of the city and is traversed by the Pres. J. P. Laurel Highway linking Tanauan to Manila on the north for about 68 kilometers and to Batangas City on the south for 45 kilometers. As of 2000, the population of Tanauan was 117, 539 with an annual growth rate of 2.68%. Total number of households was 21, 912. Population density was 1,096 persons per square kilometer. By the year 2005, population is estimated to reach 134, 156.

The people are dominantly Tagalog with Malay as its native root, while English language is used as medium of communication in business and education. With the passage of time, a mixture of various folks and mores migrated to the city. Roman Catholic constitute the dominant sect in the city with Protestants, Iglesia ni Cristo, Born again Christians and other Evangelical Churches forming the minority denominations. Tanauan City lies in the northeastern part of Batangas, one of the provinces comprising the south Luzon, CALABARZON region of the Philippines.

The city is bounded by the province of Laguna to the north, the municipality of Malvar to the northwest, the Taal Lake to the southwest, and the municipality of Santo Tomas to the east. It is politically subdivided into 48 barangays. Linking the city to Metro Manila and other areas in Batangas is the President Jose P Laurel Highway. Tanauan is about 90 minutes drive to,

or from, Metro Manila. Tanauan was declared a first-class municipality in 1996, and 5 years later, in 2001, it was ratified into a third class city.

It has a population of 117, 540 people in 21, 910 households, according to the 2000 census. Tanauan has a land area of 10, 716 square kilometers, mostly agricultural. Its major products are coconut, sugarcane, vegetables, fruits, rice, corn, and root crops. The city has great potential for industrial, commercial, and tourism developments which had earned its title as the “ Star of CALABARZON Region. ” Tanauan was originally settled on the shores of Taal Lake, then known as Lake Bonbon, in 1572 by Augustinian missionaries.

The town was devastated after Taal Volcano’s greatest recorded eruption on May 15, 1754. It was relocated to Banadero before moving to its present location. The city is also known as the “ Cradle of Noble Heroes” because of its two most celebrated sons that have contributed in the history of the Philippines. They are Apolinario Mabini, known as the brain of Katipunan, the Philippine revolutionary movement against Spain, and Jose P. Laurel who was the Philippine president during World War II. Health care in Tanauan is provided by both private and public hospitals.

Among them are: C. P. Reyes Hospital, at A. Mabini Avenue Daniel O. Mercado General Hospital, at President J. P. Laurel Highway J. P. Laurel Memorial Hospital, at Santor Road, Kumintang Ibaba Tanauan Medical Center, at A. Mabini Avenue Tanauan City has educational institutions that provide instruction and training for baccalaureate, and vocational courses. Among its notable institutions are the First Asia Institute of Technology and

Humanities (FAITH), the Tanauan Maritime Foundation, Tanauan Institute, La Consolacion College-Tanauan, and the Christian College of Tanauan.

As a lake shore town, Tanauan has a booming tourist industry. The city abound with fresh water beaches and lush farmlands that several notable hotels and resorts have been established in the city, among which are Vieux Chalet, Darasa Fiesta Resort, and las haciendas resort farms.

Telecommunication companies servicing Tanauan are the Philippine Long distance Telephone Company (PLDT), Digitel Telecommunications, Globe Telecom, Smart Communications, and Philippine Telegraph & Telephone Company (PTT). Electric power is provided by Batangas II Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Batelec II. The Tanauan City Police Station is part of the Philippine National Police Region IV- A (CALABARZON) District. The City of Tanauan (Filipino: Lungsod ng Tanauan) is a third class city in the province of Batangas, Philippines. According to the 2000 census, it has a population of 117, 539 people in 21, 912 households. Revolutionary thinker Apolinario Mabini and former President Jose P. Laurel were born in Tanauan. Recent events include the assassination of its former mayor, Cesar V. Platon, by NPA rebels, as he was running for the governorship of Batangas. This happened days shy of the election.

Tanauan is a third-class partially urban city found on the northeastern part of the province of Batangas, a Metro Manila suburb located in the south Luzon (CALABARZON) region of the Philippines. The city lies ninety minutes away from Manila and bounded by the province of Laguna to the north, the municipality of Malvar to the northwest, the Taal Lake to the southwest, and the municipality of Santo Tomas to the east. It is composed of 48 barangays,



7 of which are located in the poblacion or the city center. Linking the poblacion to Metro Manila and other areas in Batangas is the Pres.

JP Laurel Highway. Tanauan has a total land area of 10, 716 km<sup>2</sup> which is largely made up of loam. This soil type makes the city's area suitable for agriculture. Tanauan's major agricultural products are coconut, sugarcane, vegetables, fruits, rice, corn, and root crops. Aside from a strong agricultural sector, the city has a great potential for industrial, commercial, and tourism developments which had earned its title as the " Rising Star of the CALABAARZON Region". Tanauan was originally settled on the shores of Taal Lake, then known as Lake Bonbon, in 1572 by Augustinian missionaries.

The town was devastated after the Taal Volcano's greatest recorded eruption on May 15, 1754. It was relocated to Banadero before moving to its present location. The city is also known as the " Cradle of Noble Heroes" because of its two most celebrated sons that have contributed in the history of the Philippines. They are Apolinario Mabini, the dubbed " brains of the Katipunan" or the Philippine revolutionary movement against Spain, and Jose P. Laurel who had served as one of the country's most illustrious supreme court justices and Philippine president during the Second World War.

The following years after the war for Tanauan lay quiet as the town built itself a sustainable economy and government. In 1996, Tanauan was declared a first-class municipality,. Five years later, on March 10, 2001, the law ratifying Tanauan as a city was approved. Residential Places in Tanauan All of Tanauan City's 48 barangays have residential neighborhoods, some of which may be clustered into gated communities locally referred to as

subdivisions or villages. These gated communities are the preferred residence of most middle and upper class families.

They often feature a walled perimeter with guarded gates to afford better security, or merely a demarcation of the area of the commercial residential development. Most gated communities feature basic amenities, such as lighted streets, water supply, and garbage management. Tanauan has quite a few affluent gated communities in its locality. Some of its most notable subdivisions and villages are St. Joseph Village, Brentwood Village, and Cambridge Place. Hospitals and Universities of Tanauan Tanauan is serviced by both private and public hospitals that can efficiently handle any medical emergency and most medical procedures.

Both are considered to provide the same standard in healthcare, differing only with the available diagnostic and medical facilities and accommodations. They are staffed with qualified health practitioners that are well-versed in English. Filipino doctors are graduates of the Philippines numerous reputable medical schools and most would have pursued further studies and training in the United States. Likewise, nurses are also the products of the many creditable Philippine nursing schools, the same that had produced the Filipino nurses working in the United States, Europe, Middle East, and other parts of the world.

The Responsibilities of City Government \* In the United States, a central government oversees items that concern all citizens such as trade and national defense. States have their own governments, as well. However, while these larger government institutions tend to receive the majority of the

attention, many tend to overlook their own local government. Many cities have their own governmental systems, and city governments often provide many services to the citizens on very low budgets. Consider all of the things that your local government provides.

**Representation of Citizens and Businesses** \* Local governments are comprised, for the most part, of elected officials. The first duty of any city government is to represent the citizens who live there. Representatives of local government have an obligation to listen to and act on the concerns of citizens and local business owners. **Taxation and Budgeting** \* Every local government has a budget from which the funds for all municipal services are drawn, and deciding how to allocate the funds available is often a lengthy process.

Local governments must collect revenue to pay for these services. Much of the revenue comes from taxation, but city governments also explore other possible sources of revenue such as implementing parking meters or allowing a large business to build within the city limits. **Water and Sewers** \* People expect their water to be clean, plentiful and readily available. City governments maintain sewers and water reclamation facilities to make this happen. Water reclamation takes used water from households, removes the pollutants and returns the water to the municipal water supply.

This process is costly, and city governments sometimes outsource water services to private companies that bill customers based on their water usage. Even if water is provided by an outside company, the city is still generally responsible for maintaining the sewer system. **Waste Management**

\* All of the trash that your household produces has to go somewhere, and this is a task that city governments generally play a role in. If the city picks up trash at your home or business, your tax dollars contribute to this service. Police and Fire Departments Organization and funding of emergency services is one of the most vital roles that city government plays. It is up to your city government to ensure that your tax dollars maintain well-funded and highly available police and fire departments so that assistance is never far away when you are in trouble. Road Maintenance \* Roads have limited lifespans. After years of abuse from vehicles and environmental factors such as ice and road salt, roads begin to deteriorate and form potholes. It is up to your local government to arrange timely repairs where they are needed most. Public Transportation Many cities have public bus systems that transport citizens to local destinations free or for a nominal fee. If your city has a public transportation system, your tax money funds or subsidizes it. City government tends to attract less attention than state or federal government but it is local, city government that has the most direct impact on the daily lives of citizens. Local government is what keeps the lights on and the water running, and is the first place people call in an emergency. 1. Planning and Building \* City government is responsible for the basic layout of the city. The city government sets the zoning for the city.

This means that city officials decide where retail businesses, factories, power plants and other industry can be located and which areas are reserved exclusively for homes. The city also builds the roads, tunnels and bridges that connect all the streets and neighborhoods together and lays the water and sewer lines that run underneath. If a city has public transit system, such

as buses or subways, it is usually city government that operates this as well.

**Basic Services** \* City governments are created by state governments and it is generally the city's responsibility to provide basic utilities to citizens.

These utilities may be publicly owned by the city, owned by the state, owned by a group of cities or privately owned and regulated by government, but it is city government that insures that power and water flow to the businesses and homes of the city and that trash and sewage flow away. **Health and Safety** \* If the residents of a city have a problem, just about any problem, it is a division of city hall that they call first. City government is responsible for animal control, the fire department, the police department and ambulance services. In addition to responding to emergencies, city government works to try to prevent emergencies.

City building inspectors ensure that buildings are safe and up to code. The city health department monitors public health and potential threats to that health. City courts also handle the bulk of small crimes and disputes between citizens. **Schools and Recreation** \* Local school boards are typically separate from city government. The 10th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution states that “ The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. This has been determined by the courts and lawmakers to include education and school boards, which typically report to the state government. The school board is elected locally and typically works with the city government. City governments run services that are particularly helpful and useful to schools and to the public at large, including parks and libraries. Many cities also run extracurricular programs, including everything

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from swimming lessons to children’s sports and summer reading programs, under a parks and recreation department.