

CHAPTER I BRIEF PROFILE

This chapter will focus on Historical Development of Tupi and Demographic Studies. A historical background of a certain area gives us a glimpse of what it was like in the past. It helps us in understanding its present condition thus giving us ideas in planning for its future.

Demography is a description of the people. It is a scientific study of the size, the movements, and the development of the people. It serves as a backgrounder for anybody who wants to get general information on the population distribution of the planning area. Economic policies and recommendations are most often dependent on these studies. The projected population of the area is also an important tool in the planning process.

1.1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

During the Pre-Hispanic era, the municipality of Tupi was believed to be solely inhabited by B'laans and Moslems. The B'laan, who dominates the greater population, occupies most of the lowlands and plains, while the Moslems populate the areas along the rivers traversing the community.

Tupi was then blest with an enormous area of tropical virgin forests with only a few patches of clearing where the inhabitants used to settle. Food was solely derived from the forests and pristine rivers teeming with fishes. Roads and human settlement are inexistent. The inhabitants led a nomadic way of life because food crops need not be grown and clean water is abundant everywhere.

During the Commonwealth Period, sometime in 1939, the late Commonwealth President, Manuel Luis Quezon conceived the idea of developing the potential and gargantuan fertile lands of Koronadal Valley and Allah Valley. The concept of development paves the way for the enactment of Commonwealth Act No. 141 creating the National Land Settlement Administration (NLSA). The late Major General Paulino Santos, the foremost initiator or prime mover of development in South Cotabato and Sarangani Provinces, was commissioned as General Manager of the Settlement project which includes the Municipality of Tupi.

On February 27, 1939, General Paulino Santos led the first and largest batch of settlers organized under the National Land Settlement Administration to the shores of Sarangani Bay. The 62 pioneers, who mostly came from Luzon, industriously tilled Cotabato's fertile expanse of land. After this first influx of pioneers, thousands more from Luzon and Visayas migrated into the area.

Settlement areas were then set up, large tracts of forested lands with huge trees were cleared to give way for the residential areas and roads were built to connect neighboring areas. Each settler was given a sizeable home lot and lands for cultivation.

Basic services were initially provided. Schools were likewise erected. Based on the historical account or interview with Brgy. Capt. Manuel Sunga (whose family was among the pioneer Pre-War Settlers), the first Elementary School was situated at the lot of a certain Mr. Roces located somewhere in Upper Tupi at the left side of the present National Highway going to Gen. Santos, the principal was a certain Mr. Posadas. As the country was embroiled during the Second World War, an elementary school likewise exists at the present lot being occupied by the Alliance Church, with the late Agustin

Ferrariz, as its principal. During the period of liberation, the Elementary School situated the lower portion of the present Santos Hill Elementary School was run by missionaries of the Alliance Church; the principal of the school was Mr. Madrea. The curiosity for knowledge heightened as the years go by, this attributed to the creation of a secondary technical school in the Municipality, the Koronadal Valley Institute (KVI) which was later replaced to Matutum View Institute (MVI). The principal of said school was Mr. Fernandez. Said secondary technical school commenced its operation in 1946. However with the inundation of secondary schools, MVI ceased its operation in 1951. The first private secondary school in the Municipality of Tupi, the Gen. Paulino Santos Memorial Institute (GPSMI) was opened in 1952.

The resoluteness of Gen. Paulino Santos coupled with his strict imposition of discipline among the settlers attributed to the expeditious development in the settlement area. In 1941, when the Second Global War broke out, the ascending pace of development was hampered. In spite of the presence of the Japanese Imperial Army in the locality, no major battle was recorded.

The predicament brought about by the War did not necessarily impede the pursuance of the development of the Settlement districts. Years after the Liberation of the Philippine by the American Forces led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the settlers returned to the Settlement areas and revived the area for development.

Upon return to normalcy, the National Land Settlement Administration (NLSA) continued its usual function although its name was replaced to Land Settlement and Development Corporation (LASEDECO), then to the National Resettlement Rehabilitation Administration (NARRA) and later to the Board of Liquidators.

The Settlement Administration intensified its drive for the development of all settlement districts. Koronadal district, which manifested a leading pace in development, lead to its creation as a municipality by virtue of Executive Order No. 82 dated August 12, 1947. Tupi which used to be a barangay of the Municipality of Koronadal likewise gained momentum thus six year after the creation of Koronadal, **Tupi became an independent municipality by virtue of Executive Order No. 612 by the late President Elpidio Quirino dated September 11, 1953.** On October 2 of the same year, the first set of appointed Municipal officials was sworn into office. As a matter of historical significance, September 11 had been commemorated as the foundation day of the municipality. The municipality started to function as a fifth class municipality.

Five Years after the declaration of Tupi as an independent municipality, Malacanang issued Proclamation No 532, Series 1958 (*Annex ___*), reserving thereto certain portions of the public domain for specific public purposes. With this proclamation issued by His Excellency Carlos P. Garcia, President of the Republic of the Philippines on September 17, 1958, the following Lots had been set aside for specific public purposes specifically for: Municipal Building Site, Market Site and School site and particularly described as follows:

1. Lot No. 1, Mr-1123, Sheet 1. Said lot was reserved for the Municipal Building site under the administration of the Municipality of Tupi containing an area of twenty five thousand (25,000) square meters;
2. Lot No. 2, Mr-1123, Sheet 2. Said lot is intended for the Market Site under the administration of the Municipality of Tupi containing an area of eighteen thousand and five (18,005) square meters;

3. Lot No. 3, Mr-1123, Sheet 2. Said lot is intended for the **School Site** under the Administration of the Director of Public Schools (*now the Department of Education*) containing an area of One Hundred Four Thousand Five Hundred Thirty Two (104,532) square meters

Although said lots are covered by a Presidential Proclamation, there is still a need to apply for its titling with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to legalize the ownership of said lots. Future plans had been laid down by the Municipal government for the development of these sites to be responsive with the demands for an improved public facility particularly in the infrastructure component. The Municipal Government is presently in the midst of perfecting the titling of said public lands to ensure its legality as a requirement for future partnership with other public and private entities.

As decades passed by, spirited efforts were exerted by the first and succeeding municipal officials to effectuate the growth and advancement of the municipality. Through the dexterity and unified efforts of the past stewards of this municipality and with the additional sources of income paralleled by program and projects in social, cultural, educational and economic aspects, Tupi was reclassified as a second class municipality on July 1, 1982. To date, however with the revision of local government unit income classification, the Municipality was classified as a First Class Municipality (as of July 29, 2008).

Tupi, since its creation experienced a generally peaceful situation except for some minor clashes or skirmishes brought about by ethnic differences in the late fifties and early sixties. Only one major disturbance was experienced by the municipality in late 1974 which involves the armed Moslem separatists and the Armed Forces of the Philippines. However, the situation is insignificant to affect the developmental thrusts of the LGU. In the same decade, the Communist-inspired groups manifested their existence in the municipality but the same did not prosper a position which typify the personality of the general populace of the municipality as contented and naturally peace-loving people, a situation which the insurgency or left-leaning movements cannot manipulate.

The Municipality of Tupi used to include: Tampakan in the northeast, Barangay Palkan of Polomolok in the South, a part of Marbel 8 of Koronadal in the north and Barangay Lambangan of T'boli in the Southwest. However, with the creation of the Municipality of Tampakan in June 21, 1969 under R.A. 5661, and the definition of political boundaries among adjacent municipalities aforesaid areas were separated from Tupi.

According to a famous legend which was handed down from generation to generation, Tupi got its name from a beetle leaf which the natives used to chew. They call the leaf "tufi". Said leaf can be found near cool springs which abound in the terrain. According to the legend, a stranger happened to pass by the spring where the natives happened to be chewing "tufi". The stranger asked the natives what is the name of the place and the latter thinking about the notion that they were being asked what they were chewing answered "tufi". The stranger fulfilled about the answer left and became the forerunner of spreading the name of the place "tufi", which later on, with unknown reason became TUPI. According to the first batch of settlers of the late 1930s, "before we came as settlers, Tupi already existed."

**THE FOLLOWING WERE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS OF TUPI
FROM 1954 UP TO PRESENT.**

1954

Hon. Leoncio Zarate	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Mario Bagtasos	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Bonifacio Sanico	Mun. Councilor
Hon. Primo Sese	-do-
Hon. Datu Badong Nilong	-do-
Hon. Anastacio Nabato	-do-

1955

Hon. Ramon Cantiller	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Jesus Pinera	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Servillano Langub	Mun. Councilor
Hon. Felipe Flores	-do-
Hon. Olimpio Sira	-do-
Hon. Datu Calug Buguis	-do-

1958

Hon. Antonio Balisi	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Anastacio V. Navato	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Dionisio Cagas	Mun. Councilor
Hon. Benjamin Claudio	-do-
Hon. Ludovico Senador	-do-
Hon. Sixto Garcia	-do-
Hon. Eustaquio Valera	-do-
Hon. Alejandra B. Ponce	-do-

1960-1963

Hon. Antonio Balisi	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Anito Salada	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Ludovico Senador	Mun. Councilor
Hon. Pacifico Salamanca	-do-
Hon. Benito Cornejo Sr.	-do-
Hon. Alejandra Ponce	-do-
Hon. Servillano Langub	-do-
Hon. Juanito Manila	-do-
Hon. Milagros Santos	-do-
Hon. Ireneo Barroso	-do-

1964-1967

Hon. Emilio Escobillo	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Milagros Santos	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Alfredo Cagas	Mun. Councilor
Hon. Fernando Villanueva	-do-
Hon. Ireneo Barroso	-do-
Hon. Basilio Salazar	-do-
Hon. Abelardo Gonzales	-do-
Hon. Rufino Josol	-do-
Hon. Lope Tutor	-do-
Hon. Santiago O. Adre	-do-

1968

Hon. Honorio O. Cornejo	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Fernando Villanueva	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Alejandro Rarang	Mun. Councilor
Hon. Jesus Esteva	-do-
Hon. Ireneo Barroso	-do-
Hon. Pedro Cortes	-do-
Hon. Lamberto Polo	-do-
Hon. Ludovico Vargas	-do-
Hon. Abelardo Gonzales, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Anastacia Navato, Jr.	-do-

1969

Hon. Honorio Cornejo	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Fernando Villanueva	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Alejandro Rarang	Mun. Councilor
Hon. Jesus Esteva	-do-
Hon. Ireneo Barroso	-do-
Hon. Magdalena Cortes	-do-
Hon. Lamberto Polo	-do-
Hon. Ludovico Vargas	-do-
Hon. Abelardo Gonzales, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Anastacio Navato	-do-

1970-1971

Hon. Honorio Cornejo	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Alejandro Rarang	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Ludovico Vargas	Mun. Councilor
Hon. Abelardo Gonzales, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Magdalena Cortes	-do-
Hon. Basilio Salazar	-do-
Hon. Romulo Orencio, Sr.	-do-
Hon. Ignacio Abella	-do-
Hon. Ismael Solilapsi, Sr.	-do-
Hon. Gregorio Evangelista	-do-

1972-1975

Hon. Honorio O. Cornejo	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Alajandro Rarang	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Juanito V. Rebucan	Mun. Councilor
Hon. Alimudin G. Hassan	-do-
Hon. Ludovico Vargas	-do-
Hon. Romulo Orencio, Sr.	-do-
Hon. Cipriano S. Danganan, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Ismael Solilapsi, Sr.	-do-
Hon. Abelardo Gonzales, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Alfredo G. Sales	-do-

1976-1979

Hon. Honorio O. Cornejo	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Juanito V. Rebucan	Mun. Councilor
Hon. Alimudin G. Hassan	-do-
Hon. Ludovico Vargas	-do-
Hon. Romulo Orencio, Sr.	-do-
Hon. Cipriano S. Danganan, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Ismael S. Solilapsi, Sr.	-do-
Hon. Abelardo Gonzales, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Elfredo G. Sales	-do-
Hon. Luciano Conanan	-do-
Hon. Myrna S. Rebucan	-do-
Hon. Eliodoro Balanon, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Aurelio Culling, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Efren M. Sarto	-do-
Hon. Ildefonso S. Ortiz	-do-
Hon. Yalan C. Pandian	-do-
Hon. Justo Eleazar	-do-
Hon. Francisco Gerona	-do-

1980

Hon. Honorio O. Cornejo	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Leonilon B. Escobillo, Sr.	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Cipriano S. Danganan, Jr.	SB Member
Hon. Elfredo G. Sales	-do-
Hon. Romulo Orencio	-do-
Hon. Eliodoro Balanon, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Alimudin G. Hassan	-do-
Hon. Ludovico Vargas	-do-
Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD	-do-
Hon. Ismael Solilapsi, Sr.	-do-
Hon. Yalan C. Pandian	-do- ABC Pres.

1981-1983

Hon. Honorio O. Cornejo	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Leonilon B. Escobillo, Sr.	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Cipriano S. Danganan, Jr.	SB Member
Hon. Elfredo G. Sales	-do-
Hon. Romulo Orencio	-do-
Hon. Eliodoro Balanon, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Alimudin G. Hassan	-do-
Hon. Ludovico Vargas	-do-
Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD	-do-
Hon. Ismael Solilapsi, Sr.	-do-
Hon. Yalan C. Pandian	-do- ABC Pres.
Hon. Ma. Corazon Escobillo	-do- SK Fed. Pres.

1984

Hon. Honorio O. Cornejo	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Leonilon B. Escobillo, Sr.	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Cipriano S. Danganan, Jr.	Municipal Councilor
Hon. Alfredo G. Sales	-do-
Hon. Eliodoro Balanon, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Alimudin G. Hassan	-do-
Hon. Ludovico M. Vargas	-do-
Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD	-do-
Hon. Ismael S. Solilapsi, SR.	-do-
Hon. Sofia Orencio	-do-
Hon. Yalan C. Pandian	-do- ABC Pres.
Hon. Ma. Corazon J. Escobillo	-do- SK Fed. Pres.

1985

Hon. Honorio O. Cornejo	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Leonilon B. Escobillo	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Cipriano S. Danganan, Jr.	SB Member
Hon. Alfredo G. Sales	-do-
Hon. Eliodoro G. Balanon	-do-
Hon. Alimudin G. Hassan	-do-
Hon. Ludovico M. Vargas	-do-
Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD	-do-
Hon. Sofia S. Orencio	-do-
Hon. Yalan C. Pandian	-do- ABC Pres.
Hon. Ma. Janet S. Tamayo	-do- SK Fed. Pres.

Jan. to March 1986

Hon. Honorio O. Cornejo	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Leonilon B. Escobillo	Mun. Vice Mayor
Hon. Cipriano S. Danganan, Jr.	SB Member
Hon. Alfredo G. Sales	-do-
Hon. Eliodoro G. Balanon, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Alimudin G. Hassan	-do-
Hon. Ludovico M. Vargas	-do-
Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD	-do-
Hon. Sofia S. Orencio	-do-
Hon. Yalan C. Pandian	-do-

April to June 1, 1986

Hon. Alfredo G. Sales	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Leonilon B. Escobillo, Sr.	Mun. Vice Mayor
	(6/1/86 last day as Vice Mayor)
Hon. Cipriano S. Danganan, Jr.	SB Member
Hon. Eliodoro G. Balanon, Jr.	-do-
Hon. Alimudin G. Hassan	-do-
Hon. Ludovico M. Vargas	-do-
Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD	-do-
Hon. Sofia S. Orencio	-do-
Hon. Yalan C. Pandian	-do-

June 2, 1986 to August 17, 1986

Hon. Alfredo G. Sales
Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD
Hon. Cipriano S. Danganan, Jr.
Hon. Eliodoro G. Balanon, Jr.
Hon. Alimudin G. Hassan
Hon. Ludovico M. Vargas
Hon. Sofia S. Orencio
Hon. Yalan C. Pandian

Municipal Mayor – OIC
Mun. Vice Mayor – OIC
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-

August 18, 1986 to October 20, 1986

Hon. Alfredo G. Sales
Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD
Hon. Fernancio L. Cruz
Hon. Gavino P. Nalda
Hon. Roman S. Surriga
Hon. Teodulfo Prudente
Hon. Antonio S. Ortiz
Hon. Bacal Pagutaran
Hon. Efren P. Buca
Hon. Eleazer Duarte
Hon. Yalan C. Pandian

Municipal Mayor - Appointive
Mun. Vice Mayor
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC Pres.
10/20/86- last day as ABC Pres.

October 21, 1986 to February 28, 1987

Hon. Alfredo G. Sales
Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD
Hon. Fernancio L. Cruz
Hon. Gavino Nalda
Hon. Roman S. Surriga
Hon. Teodulfo Prudente
Hon. Antonio S. Ortiz
Hon. Bacal Pagutaran
Hon. Efren P. Buca
Hon. Eleazer C. Duarte

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-

March 1, 1987 to November 30, 1987

Hon. Alfredo G. Sales
Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD
Hon. Fernancio L. Cruz
Hon. Gavino Nalda
Hon. Roman S. Surriga
Hon. Teodulfo Prudente
Hon. Antonio S. Ortiz
Hon. Bacal Pagutaran
Hon. Efren P. Buca
Hon. Eleazer Duarte
Hon. Ildefonso S. Ortiz

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor – OIC
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC Pres.-1st day of service

December 1987 to January 31, 1988

Hon. Apolinar B. Hatulan
Hon. Angel Capareda
Hon. Manuel Tabion
Hon. Evelio Sumagaysay
Hon. Pedro M. Tampe
Hon. Teresita Alburo
Hon. Alexander A. Robleza
Hon. Tommy Dawang
Hon. Benjamin Pagayo
Hon. Romulo S. Orencio, Jr.
Hon. Ildefonso S. Ortiz

Municipal Mayor - OIC
Mun. Vice Mayor
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-

February 2, 1988 to March 30, 1992

Hon. Alfredo G. Sales
Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD
Hon. Efren P. Buca
Hon. Loreto S. Tamayo
Hon. Gavino P. Nalda
Hon. Antonio S. Ortiz
Hon. Nicolas M. Torre, Jr.
Hon. Fernancio L. Cruz
Hon. Roman S. Surriga
Hon. Edwin R. Sim
Hon. Ildefonso S. Ortiz

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor *(resigned to run as mayor)*
SB Member
-do- *(resigned 3/24/92 to run as vice mayor)*
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC President

April 1, 1992 to June 30, 1992

Hon. Alfredo G. Sales
Hon. Efren P. Buca
Hon. Gavino P. Nalda
Hon. Antonio S. Ortiz
Hon. Nicolas M. Torre, Jr.
Hon. Fernancio L. Cruz
Hon. Roman S. Surriga
Hon. Edwin R. Sim
Hon. Ildefonso S. Ortiz

Municipal Mayor
Vice Mayor *(4/1/92 law of succession)*
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC President

June 30, 1992 – January 4, 1993

Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD
Hon. Loreto S. Tamayo
Hon. Teresito M. Zabala
Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.
Hon. Efren P. Buca
Hon. Benito C. Cornejo, Jr.
Hon. Antonio S. Ortiz
Hon. Peregrino C. Antonano
Hon. Nicolas M. Torre Jr.
Hon. Gavino P. Nalda
Hon. Ildefonso S. Ortiz

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC President

January 5, 1993 to July 18, 1994

Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD
Hon. Loreto S. Tamayo
Hon. Teresito Zabala
Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.
Hon. Efren P. Buca
Hon. Benito C. Cornejo, Jr.
Hon. Nema B. Cornejo
Hon. Antonio Ortiz
Hon. Peregrino C. Antonano
Hon. Nicolas M. Torre, Jr.
Hon. Gavino P. Nalda
Hon. Ildefonso S. Ortiz

Hon. Edgar G. Sambog

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do- (*died 5/11/94*)
-do- (*7/1/94 1st day-office (appointed)*)
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC Pres
(7/18/94 last day as ABC Pres.)
-do- SK Fed Pres.
1/5/93 – 1st day of service

July 19, 1994 to June 30, 1995

Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD
Hon. Loreto S. Tamayo
Hon. Teresito Zabala
Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.
Hon. Efren P. Buca
Hon. Nema B. Cornejo
Hon. Antonio Ortiz
Hon. Peregrino C. Antonano
Hon. Nicolas M. Torre, Jr.
Hon. Gavino P. Nalda
Hon. Edwin R. Sim

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC Pres
(7/19/94 1st day as ABC Pres.)
-do- SK Fed Pres.

Hon. Edgar G. Sambog

July 1, 1995 to May 31, 1996

Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD
Hon. Loreto S. Tamayo
Hon. Teresito Zabala
Hon. Nema B. Cornejo
Hon. Nicolas M. Torre, Jr.
Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.
Hon. Antonio Ortiz
Hon. Noel J. Escobillo
Hon. Efren P. Buca
Hon. Carlos S. Soguilon
Hon. Edwin R. Sim
Hon. Edgar G. Sambog

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC Pres
-do- SK Fed Pres. (*last day 5/31/96*)

June 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997

Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD

Hon. Loreto S. Tamayo

Hon. Teresito Zabala

Hon. Nema B. Cornejo

Hon. Nicolas M. Torre, Jr.

Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.

Hon. Antonio S. Ortiz

Hon. Noel J. Escobillo

Hon. Efren P. Buca

Hon. Carlos S. Soguilon

Hon. Edwin R. Sim

Hon. Ray Z. Lorenzo

Municipal Mayor

Mun. Vice Mayor

SB Member

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do- ABC Pres. (6/30/97-last day)

-do- SK Fed. Pres.

July 1, 1997 to April 30, 1998

Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD

Hon. Loreto S. Tamayo

Hon. Teresito M. Zabala

Hon. Nema B. Cornejo

Hon. Nicolas M. Torre, Jr.

Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.

Hon. Antonio S. Ortiz

Hon. Noel J. Escobillo

Hon. Efren P. Buca

Hon. Carlos S. Soguilon

Hon. Alexander A. Robleza

Hon. Ray Z. Lorenzo

Municipal Mayor

Mun. Vice Mayor

SB Member

(resigned to run for Mayor 3-28-98)

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do- ABC Pres. 7/1/97

-do- SK Fed. Pres.

May 1, 1998 to June 30, 1998

Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD

Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.

Hon. Nema B. Cornejo

Hon. Roseller S. Tamayo

Hon. Laurence P. Hatulan

Hon. Romulo S. Orencio, Jr.

Hon. Edwin R. Sim

Hon. Noel J. Escobillo

Hon. Jaimje D. Jangcan

Hon. Carlos S. Soguilon

Hon. Alexander A. Robleza

Hon. Ray Z. Lorenzo

Hon. Antonio S. Leoncio, Sr.*

Hon. Honorio M. Cornejo, Jr.*

Hon. Tuwa S. Guinandingan*

Municipal Mayor

Mun. Vice Mayor

SB Member

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do- ABC Pres.

-do- SK Fed. Pres.

SB Member – appointive

SB Member – appointive

SB Member - appointive

July 1, 1998 to March 20, 2000

Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD
Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.
Hon. Nema B. Cornejo
Hon. Roseller S. Tamayo
Hon. Laurence P. Hatulan
Hon. Romulo S. Orencio, Jr.
Hon. Edwin R. Sim
Hon. Noel J. Escobillo
Hon. Jaimje D. Jangcan
Hon. Carlos S. Soguilon
Hon. Alexander A. Robleza
Hon. Ray Z. Lorenzo

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC Pres.
-do- SK Fed. Pres.

3/20/2000- last day of service

March 20, 2000 to May 29, 2001

Hon. Roel I. Senador, MD
Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.
Hon. Nema B. Cornejo
Hon. Roseller S. Tamayo
Hon. Laurence P. Hatulan
Hon. Romulo S. Orencio, Jr.
Hon. Edwin R. Sim
Hon. Noel J. Escobillo
Hon. Jaimje D. Jangcan
Hon. Carlos S. Soguilon
Hon. Alexander A. Robleza
Hon. Arvin L. Malones

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC Pres.
-do- SK Fed. Pres.

3/20/2000-1st day of service

May 29, 2001 to June 30, 2001

Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.
Hon. Nema B. Cornejo
Hon. Roseller S. Tamayo
Hon. Laurence P. Hatulan
Hon. Romulo S. Orencio, Jr.
Hon. Edwin R. Sim
Hon. Noel J. Escobillo
Hon. Jaimje D. Jangcan
Hon. Carlos S. Soguilon
Hon. Alexander A. Robleza
Hon. Arvin L. Malones

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC Pres.
-do- SK Fed. Pres.

June 30, 2001 to August 18, 2002

Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.
Hon. Nema B. Cornejo
Hon. Roseller S. Tamayo
Hon. Laurence P. Hatulan
Hon. Teresito M. Zabala
Hon. Remigio P. Rojas
Hon. Edwin R. Sim
Hon. Romulo S. Orencio, Jr.
Hon. Honorio M. Cornejo, Jr.
Hon. Noel J. Escobillo
Hon. Alexander A. Robleza
Hon. Arvin L. Malones

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor
SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC Pres.
-do- SK Fed. Pres.

August 19, 2002 to September 15, 2002

Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.

Hon. Nema B. Cornejo

Hon. Roseller S. Tamayo

Hon. Laurence P. Hatulan

Hon. Teresito M. Zabala

Hon. Remigio P. Rojas

Hon. Edwin R. Sim

Hon. Romulo S. Orencio, Jr.

Hon. Honorio M. Cornejo, Jr.

Hon. Noel J. Escobillo

Hon. Alexander A. Robleza

Hon. Wendy V. Aguinaldo

Municipal Mayor

Mun. Vice Mayor

SB Member

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do- ABC Pres.

(9/15/2002-last day)

-do- SK Fed. Pres.

(8/19/2002-1st day)

September 16, 2002 to June 30, 2004

Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.

Hon. Nema B. Cornejo

Hon. Roseller S. Tamayo

Hon. Laurence P. Hatulan

Hon. Teresito M. Zabala

Hon. Remigio P. Rojas

Hon. Edwin R. Sim

Hon. Romulo S. Orencio, Jr.

Hon. Honorio M. Cornejo, Jr.

Hon. Noel J. Escobillo

Avelino G. Recinto

Hon. Wendy V. Aguinaldo

Municipal Mayor

Mun. Vice Mayor

SB Member

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do- ABC Pres.

(9/16/02 1st day of service)

-do- SK Fed. Pres.

July 1, 2004

Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.

Hon. Nema B. Cornejo

Hon. Roseller S. Tamayo

Hon. Laurence P. Hatulan

Hon. Teresito M. Zabala

Hon. Remigio P. Rojas

Hon. Honorio M. Cornejo, Jr.

Hon. Romulo S. Orencio, Jr.

Hon. Edwin R. Sim

Hon. Hugolino V. Balayon, Jr.

Avelino G. Recinto

Hon. Wendy V. Aguinaldo

Municipal Mayor

Mun. Vice Mayor

SB Member

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do- (ABC Pres.)

-do- (SK Fed. Pres)

July 1, 2007

Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.
Hon. Reynaldo S. Tamayo, Jr.

Hon. Teresito M. Zabala
Hon. Efren P. Buca
Hon. Honorio M. Cornejo, Jr.
Hon. Noel J. Escobillo
Hon. Rodner F. Torre
Hon. Alexander A. Robleza
Hon. Armando M. Kasan
Hon. Weynard John B. Cornejo, Sr.
Hon. Rogelio T. Laco
Hon. Reynan Glenn B. Repaso

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor

SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- ABC President
-do- SK Fed. Pres.

Hon. Reynaldo S. Tamayo, Jr.
Hon. Valentin G. Mariano, Jr.

Hon. Efren P. Buca
Hon. Glenn C. Hatulan
Hon. Weynard John B. Cornejo, Sr.
Hon. Noel J. Escobillo
Hon. Honorio M. Cornejo, iii
Hon. Armando M. Kasan
Hon. Alexander A. Robleza
Hon. Richard D. Hatulan
Hon. Rubi H. Navarro
Hon. Celso James E. Pacetes, II
Hon. Michelle R. Yson

Municipal Mayor
Mun. Vice Mayor

SB Member
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do-
-do- (Died 07/20/13)
-do- (Appointed (07/30/13))
-do- ABC President
-do- SK Fed. Pres.

** Sangguniang Bayan Secretariat File

1.2. DEMOGRAPHY

Demography came from the Greek word “demos” which means people and “graphos” which means to write. Literally therefore it means to write about the people.

Demography is a very broad concept. Our study will be limited on the following characteristics, these are:

- Population Size and Composition
- Municipal Population by Urban and Rural Barangay
- Municipal Member of Households
- Municipal Population by Age Group
- Municipal Population by Density
- Municipal Population by Mother Tongue
- Municipal population by Religious Affiliation
- Municipal Labor Force, Literacy Rate
- Projected Population.

1.2.1. POPULATION SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Our basis will be the National Statistics Office Census of Population. The total population of Tupi is 57,779 based on the 2007 NSO Census of Population. Table 1 reflects the various age group of the municipality.

Out of the total population, 33,851 comprises the working age; while, 23,561 are dependents. This translates to an Age Dependency Ratio of 70 dependents for every 100 working population.”

Table 1: Population Composition by School-Age, Working-Age, Dependent-Age Group and Sex, Year 2007

Age group	Both Sexes	MALE		FEMALE		Sex ratio
		No.	%	No.	%	
School going population						
Preschool (3-6)	5,719	2,931	51.25	2,788	48.75	105
Elementary (7-12)	8,534	4,394	51.49	4,140	48.51	106
Secondary (13-16)	5,530	2,900	52.44	2,630	47.56	110
Tertiary (17-21)	6,051	3,247	53.66	2,804	46.34	116
Working Age (15-64)	33,851	17,924	52.95	15,927	47.05	113
Labor Force (15 and over)	35,884	18,884	52.63	17,000	47.37	111
Dependent Population						
Young (0-14)	21,528	11,045	51.31	10,483	48.69	105
Old (65 - over)	2,033	960	47.22	1,073	52.78	89

Source: NSO 2007 Census of Population

Note: A ratio higher than 100 indicates that there is a predominance of male population in the area while less than 100 indicates a predominance of female population.

1.2.2. MUNICIPAL POPULATION BY RURAL AND URBAN BARANGAY

The household population of Tupi is 57,412 (based on the NSO 2007 Census of Population).

The locality's total number of households is 12,332 with an average household size of 4.66. There are six (6) urban barangays and nine (9) rural barangays. The most populated urban barangay is Barangay Poblacion and the least populated is Barangay Palian. (Almost) 60% are residing on urban barangays and 22% are concentrated in Barangay Poblacion.

40% of the total population resides on rural barangays. The rural barangays of the locality are Acmonan, Bololmala, Bunao, Kalkam, Linan, Lunen, Miasong, Simbo, and Tubeng. The most populated rural barangay was Acmonan; and, the least populated area was Barangay Kalkam.

In summation, the Municipality of Tupi is still predominantly rural in terms of the number of rural barangays.

Table 2: Municipal Population by Urban and Rural Barangay, 2007

BARANGAY	TOTAL POPULATION	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD
a. Urban			
Cebuano	5,072	5,040	1,083
Cr. Rubber	3,077	3,057	657
Kablon	4,880	4,849	1,042
Palian	2,509	2,493	535
Poblacion	12,709	12,629	2,713
Polonuling	6,217	6,177	1,327
Sub Total	34,464		7,396
b. Rural			
Acmonan	4,132	4,106	882
Bololmala	3,052	3,033	651
Bunao	3,423	3,401	730
Kalkam	1,356	1,347	289
Linan	2,561	2,545	547
Lunen	2,095	2,082	447
Miasong	3,368	3,346	719
Simbo	1,394	1,385	297
Tubeng	1,934	1,922	413
Sub Total	23,315		5,005
TOTAL	57,779	57,412	12,332

Source: NSO 2007 Census of Population

In terms of total population, Barangay Poblacion has the highest population representing 22% of the total population of Tupi. The economic activity, availability of job opportunities, accessibility to public and private establishment and transport amenities makes the locality center of economic activities. The proximity of barangay's Cebuano, Cr. Rubber, and Polonuling (to Poblacion) is gradually becoming the next populated urban areas of the municipality.

1.2.3. URBANIZATION LEVELS

For the past 30 years, the municipality's 1970 urbanization level of 22.92% had grown to 46.86% by the end of 2007.

The growth and concentration of the populace could be seen in the urban barangays. The prevailing economic condition, livelihood opportunities and accessibility to transport amenities are some of the inviting aspects considered by migrants and settlers.

Based on the Provincial Physical Framework Plan 2014-2019, the municipality's role in terms of proposed hierarchy of settlements, the locality is considered as minor urban center.

The level of urbanization of the locality is clearly depicted on Table 3 from 1970 to 2007.

Table 3: Urbanization Levels for the past 20 years (1970-2007)

YEAR	BARANGAY POPULATION			URBANIZATION LEVEL
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
1970	4,785	18,089	22,874	20.92%
1975	5,989	22,434	28,423	21.07%
1980	6,903	24,688	31,591	21.85%
1990	9,090	34,142	43,232	21.03%
1995	9,759	36,897	46,656	20.92%
2000	25,564	27,876	53,440	47.84%
2007	34,464	23,315	57,779	46.86%

Source: NSO Census of (1970 - 2007)

1.2.4. POPULATION DENSITY

Population Density is the average number of inhabitants/persons per square kilometer of land area. It aims to describe to a certain extent the congestion within a given land area.

Tupi has a total land area of 31,150 hectares with only an average population density of 2 persons per hectare. Poblacion, with only 890 hectares of lands, was the most populated area with 14 persons occupying per hectare of limited land. This was followed by (urban areas) Crossing Rubber and Palian. The population density of Kalkam, Linan, Lunen and Miasong indicated a single person per hectare.

Table 4: Population density, 2011

BARANGAY	POPULATION DENSITY (Persons/ha.)
URBAN BARANGAY	
Cebuano	2
Cr. Rubber	4
Kablon	1
Palian	2
Poblacion	14
Polonuling	2
RURAL BARANGAY	
Acmonan	2
Bololmala	3
Bunao	2
Kalkam	1
Linan	1
Lunen	1
Miasong	1
Simbo	2
Tubeng	2
TOTAL	2 persons/ha.

Source: Computed based on NSO 2007 Census of Population

Tupi will be occupying or accommodating finite lands. Demands for additional land conversions, especially residential areas, will definitely imbalance physical resources to attend to a growing population. Basic services will increase to adjust to the needs of the locality.

1.2.5. HISTORICAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

The total population of Tupi as of August 2007 was 57,779 persons. The population grew more than double from 1970 to 2007. Basing on Table 5, the highest growth rate of 4.40% was posted during 1975 and 1990 at 3.2%. By 2007, a 1.08% growth rate was posted. This is due to effective national policy on reproductive health and population control programs by the Department of Health.

Growth rate (GR) was posted at 1.46% by provincial records; while on the regional level, a 2.41 % GR was posted.

Table 5: Historical Growth of Population

YEAR	POPULATION	INCREASE OR DECREASE	GROWTH RATE FOR THE LOCALITY	GROWTH RATE		
				PROVINCIAL	REGIONAL	NATIONAL
1970	22,874		1.40%			3.03%
1975	28,423	5,549	4.40%			2.75%
1980	31,591	3,168	2.10%			2.66%
1990	43,232	11,641	3.20%			2.33%
1995	46,656	3,424	1.40%	2.68%		2.32%
2000	53,440	6,784	2.95%	2.30%	2.69%	2.36%
2007	57,779	4,339	1.08%	1.46%	2.41%	

Source: NSO Census of Population and Housing

The 2007 Census of Population shows that Tupi comprises around 7.5% of the total population of the province of South Cotabato.

The population accelerated at an average rate of 2.2% from 1960- 2000. The highest rate was incurred from 1970-1975 at 4.4%. The population significantly diminished during the periods of 1990-1995 probably due to the intensification of the family planning program by the government but rose again in the years of 1995-2000. Incidentally, Koronadal became a city in later years and may be attributed to why Tupi increased in population from (1970) 22,874 to 57,779 by the end of 2007. Presumptively, influx of population from neighboring regions preferred the proximity of our locality to other developing areas. Foremost is the expansion of the operation of Dole Philippines in the municipality of Polomolok (South Cotabato) as one of the causes of the surge in population.

1.2.6. CRUDE BIRTH RATE AND CRUDE DEATH RATE

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the annual average number of births per thousand of the whole population.

The crude death rate is the number of deaths occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year.

The death rate, while only a rough indicator of the mortality situation, accurately indicates the current mortality impact on population growth. This indicator is significantly affected by age distribution. In spite of continued decline in mortality at all ages, the declining fertility results in an aging population.

Table 6: Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the Last 5 Years

PERIOD	CBR	% INCREASE/ DECREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	CDR	% INCREASE/ DECREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
2006	26.2		3.0	
2007	39.1	12.90	3.3	0.27
2008	38.7	-0.37	3.3	0.03
2009	33.9	-4.75	3.6	0.30
2010	37.3	3.34	3.8	0.15

Source: Municipal Civil Registrar

From the years 2007 to 2009, the downward trend (for CBR) is very positive. The lesser CBR creates better projections for the provisions of socio-economic services in our locality. Primarily, it is always a national concern and policy to reduce the birth rate in general. The notable decrease in the locality's CBR projects effective implementation of national policies towards reduced birth rates.

The women are in the forefront of reproductive health and development initiatives that will lead to decline in birth rates. Government policies have been focused on reducing birth rates through improving women's sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this last condition are *the rights of men and women to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice*, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant.

Typically, high birth rate has been associated with health impairments and low life expectancy, low living standards, low status of women, and low levels of education. There are claims that as countries go through economic development and social change, population growth such as birth rate declines.

However, there are problems associated with both an extremely high birth rate and an extremely low birth rate. High birth rates causes stress on local governments welfare and family programs to support a youthful population. Aggravating problems of a high birth rate includes educating a growing number of children, creating jobs for these children when they enter the workforce, and dealing with the environmental effects that a large population can produce. Low birth rates can put stress on the government to provide adequate senior welfare systems and also the stress on families to support the elders themselves. There will be less children or working age population to support the constantly growing aging population.

1.2.7. LITERACY OF POPULATION

Filipinos have a deep regard for education and view schooling as a primary avenue for upward social and economic mobility. From the inception of United States colonial rule, with its heavy emphasis on mass public education, Filipinos internalized the American ideal of a democratic society in which individuals could get ahead through attainment of a good education. Parents make remarkable sacrifices in order to provide secondary and higher education for their children. The completion of tertiary level, however, remains a primary problem. Poverty is always a hindrance in sustaining college education.

Table 7 reflects the high literacy rate placed at 85.6%; while about 14.4% were considered illiterates.

The high literacy rate was attributed to the numerous 24 public elementary schools; and seven (7) secondary schools in the municipality. There are four (4) private elementary institutions and two (2) tertiary levels. There are also 48 day care center that caters to the educational needs of children ranging 3 to 6 years olds.

Secondary schools were present only to seven areas of the locality, namely: Barangay's Poblacion, Cebuano, Crossing Rubber, Palian, Kablon Polonuling and Simbo. Importantly, the secondary stage of learning is considered to be the most critical phase of the educational process. Constantly, educational process is beset by various problems: Meager financial capacity, poverty and early marriages. These are some of the factors of the declining literacy and school attendance.

To address the declining attendance, free tuition in the elementary and secondary level was initiated. In this way, this will reduce the level of drop-outs and minimized out-of-school youths.

Table 7: Literacy Rate of Population, 2007

	MALE		FEMALE		BOTH SEXES	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Literate	21,931	84.28%	20,962	87.04%	42,894	85.60%
Illiterate	4,091	15.72%	3,123	12.96%	7,213	14.40%
TOTAL (5 years old and over)	26,022	100.00%	24,085	100.00%	50,107	100%

Source: Computed based on 2000 NSO Census of Population

1.2.8. OVERSEAS WORKERS

In general, most of the professionals and skilled workers are inclined to work abroad because of many job opportunities and enticed by higher wages. The numbers of Filipino workers abroad, considered Bagong Bayani (New Heroes), migrate to other nations to find better compensating employment to support their families in the Philippines. As a result of this migration, many countries have substantial Filipino communities.

Table 8: Overseas Workers for the Past 5 Years (2007-2011)

YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF OFWs	INCREASE/DECREASE	PERCENTAGE
2007	781		
2008	789	8	1.01%
2009	798	9	1.13%
2010	806	8	0.99%
2011	815	9	1.10%

Source: Computed based on 2000 NSO Census of Population

Often, these Filipinos are referred to as Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs). Although considered very minimal or insignificant, the municipality's 1.10% OFWs fuels our local economy thru their remittances.

1.2.9. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 9 shows the statistics of the highest educational level attained from incomplete schooling to post-secondary level of education.