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SCRUTINIZING LANDBANK OF THE PHILIPPINES AS A DEPOSITORY BANK OF THE BARANGAYS IN MAKATI CITY: INPUT TOWARDS PUBLIC SERVICE

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ABSTRACT

This study deals primarily with the effectiveness of the Land Bank of Philippines as a Depository Bank of Makati Branch in specific organization and bank operations management. This paper provides baseline data in aid of policy formulation to enhance the bank operations management that offers new motivation towards a policy that effectively addresses and solves the bank operations management. This study used the quantitative descriptive method. Thirteen (13) bank personnel and 64 barangays elected chairman, including the appointed treasurer with direct access to the bank transaction regarding the funds of the barangays in Makati City, were purposely taken as research respondents. It was found that no significant difference exists in the assessment of the respondents in organization and bank operations management when grouped according to age, gender, and educational attainment. The mean evaluation of the respondents in the organization and bank operations management with the variables mentioned revealed effectiveness, and the grand mean and the composite mean are within the mean range of 3.50-4.49, interpreted as effective. This implies that the variables mentioned are directly performed to the standard of the bank. It is recommended that the bank look into the deposits of the barangay funds as it is mandated by law to secure the funds of the barangay in the form of deposits and withdrawals.

Keywords: Landbank of the Philippines, Makati City, depository bank, operation management

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INTRODUCTION

The Landbank of the Philippines, or LandBank, is a government financial institution owned and controlled corporation. Land Bank of the Philippines is a government depository bank and its various instrumentalities units and government-owned and controlled corporations. As of December 31, 2012, 71% of the deposit portfolio came from the government, with the remainder from private depositors. By 2023, LandBank aims to become the Philippines' leading global bank, driving inclusive growth and improving quality of life, especially in rural areas, by providing innovative financial solutions. Services will also continue to be designed with a focus on financial inclusion, expanding to all provinces, cities, and municipalities in the Philippines.



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Moreover, a prevailing situation about the transfer of depository banks shall be limited to authorized government servicing banks. The request to transfer IRA depository accounts to the Philippine National Bank shall no longer be considered. However, LGUs shall be allowed to transfer local funds from LBP on their own as the case may be.

The Department of Finance issued a circular no. 1001-2015 revised guidelines on authorized government depository banks. The legal basis is promulgated as approved by the Department of Finance under the Administrative Code of 1987 and Executive Order No. 127, series of 1987 on the sound and efficient management of government financial resources, its sectors, agencies, and instruments of government. Authorized Government Depository Banks are banks in which Government agencies are authorized by law to deposit Government deposits and maintain deposit accounts, or in exceptional cases, banks approved by the Department of Finance and The Monetary Board charge or appoint to hold Government deposits in accordance with rules and regulations.

According to Haq et al. (2023), implementing a land bank, which serves as a land collector and a safeguard for land to ensure the supply, allocation, and utilization of land under the approved spatial plan, is one of the challenges in resolving the issue of land acquisition for development purposes. The Land Bank also serves as a land controller, an appraiser who can prevent the appearance of land speculators, and a land distributor through spatial plans and development programs for specific areas.

Moreover, Hidayanti et al. (2023), in controlling land use, the division of task areas between the Land Bank Agency and the National Land Agency is on the Management Rights granted to the Land Bank Agency. In controlling land use, especially abandoned land, the Land Bank Agency obtains Management Rights on abandoned land. The task of the National Land Agency is to make reports or information on the results of monitoring and evaluation of land rights and the basis of land tenure. Hence, it must prioritize the interests of a just society, and it is hoped that this institution will be used as something other than a very detrimental business to the community.

This study was conducted to ensure that barangay funds are strictly deposited to authorized government financial institutions and to know if the bank operations management of government-authorized banks are effective in terms of deposits and withdrawal of funds. This assessed the effectiveness of the Land Bank of the Philippines as a depository bank of Makati City Government as an input towards effective public service regarding particular organizations and bank operations management variables, together with the challenges encountered and suggestions to solve the problems.

Moreover, this provides baseline data to aid policy formulation and enhance the bank's operations management. It may provide new motivation towards a policy that effectively addresses and solves the bank operations management. This will also serve as an evaluation system and, or basis for creating the new policy toward improved operations of the Lan Bank of the Philippines.

The study tests the null hypothesis to wit; there is no significant difference between the assessment of the two groups of respondents, namely the LBP personnel and Barangays Chairman and Treasurers, in assessing the organization and bank operations management when grouped according to their profile of the respondents.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study used the quantitative descriptive method by Manuel and Medel (2000). Thirteen(13) bank personnel and 64 barangays elected chairman, including the appointed treasurer, who has direct access to bank transactions regarding the funds of the barangays, were purposely taken as research respondents. This deals primarily with the effectiveness of the Land Bank of Philippines as a Depository Bank of Makati Branch in terms of particular organization and bank operations management as assessed by respondents of the study.

Research Instrument

A survey questionnaire was utilized in the study. The questionnaire obtained vital information about the research respondents. This includes the respondent's profile and an item describing and assessing the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), Makati Branch in of Mandates, Vision, and Mission objectives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the data gathered from the questionnaires distributed to the respondents. The presentation is made using tables. Analysis and interpretation of data were done through the tabular presentation.

Table1. Significant Difference Between the Assessment of the Respondents when Assessing the Organizational and Bank Operations Management when Grouped According to Age

Variable	Age	n	Mean	Significant Level	F-Value	P-value	Description	Decision
As to Mandates	Below 25	8	4.33	.05	4.39684	0.00309	Significant	Reject the Null Hypothesis
	26-35	2	4.27					
	36-45	2	4.35					
	46-55	1	4.31					
	56 above	9	4.52					
As to Mission	Below 25	8	4.42	.05	2.34940	0.06227	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	26-35	2	4.52					
	36-45	2	4.52					
	46-55	1	4.41					
	56	9	4.3					



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	above		7					
	Below 25	8	4.3 3					
As to Vision	26-35	2 5	4.2 4	.05	0.854 62	0.49 547	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	36-45	2 2	4.2 7					
	46-55	1 3	4.2 6					
	56 above	9	4.3 7					
	Below 25	8	4.5 0					
As to Objectives	26-35	2 5	4.5 2	.05	2.894 44	0.02 792	Significant	Reject the Null Hypothesis
	36-45	2 2	4.4 8					
	46-55	1 3	4.3 8					
	56 above	9	4.1 9					
	Below 25	8	4.3 8					
As to Personal Compliments/Qualifications	26-35	2 5	4.3 2	.05	0.185 13	0.94 543	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	36-45	2 2	4.3 3					
	46-55	1 3	4.3 3					
	56 above	9	4.3 3					
As to Quality Policy	Below 25	8	4.3 8	.05	1.677 08	0.16 468	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	26-35	2 5	2.7 5					
	36-45	2 2	2.9 9					
	46-55	1 3	2.8 5					
	56 above	9	2.8 5					

Table 1 shows the significant difference between the perceptual assessment of the respondents in assessing the organizational and bank operations management when grouped according to age. Regarding the mandate, the considerable level of .05 is greater than the P-value of 0.0030; the description is substantial. Thus, the decision is to reject the null hypothesis. Regarding mission, the significant level of 0.05 is less than the p-value of 0.06227. The description needs to be more critical. Thus, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis. Regarding vision, the considerable value of 0.05 is less than the p-value of 0.49547. The description needs to be more substantial. Thus, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis. As to objectives, the significance value of 0.05 is greater than the p-value of 0.02792; the description is significant. Thus, the decision is to reject the null hypothesis. Regarding personal qualification, the significance level of 0.05 is lesser than the p-value of 0.94543; the description is insignificant. Thus, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis. Regarding quality policy, the significance level of 0.05 is less than the p-value of 0.16468; the description is insignificant.



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Thus, the null was rejected.

Table 2. Significant Difference Between the Perception of the Respondents when Assessing the Organizational and Bank Operations Management when Grouped According to Gender

Variable	Gender	n	Mean	Significant Level	F-Value	P - Value	Description	Decision
As to Mandates	Male	33	4.32	.05	-	0.67793	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	Female	44	4.33					
As to Mission	Male	33	4.45	.05	-	0.44882	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	Female	44	4.33					
As to Vision	Male	33	4.28	.05	-	0.83295	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	Female	44	4.57					
As to Objectives	Male	33	4.44	.05	-	0.97634	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	Female	44	4.48					
As to Personal Compliments/Qualifications	Male	33	4.32	.05	-	0.64086	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	Female	44	4.48					
As to Quality Policy	Male	33	4.29	.05	1.03	0.30424	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	Female	44	4.29					

Table 2 shows the significant difference between the perceptual assessment of the respondents in assessing the organizational and bank operations management when grouped according to gender. Regarding mandate, the considerable level of .05 is lesser than the P-value of 0.67793; the description is insignificant. Thus, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis. Regarding mission, the significance level of 0.05 is higher than the p-value of 0.06227; the description is insignificant. Thus, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis. Regarding vision, the significance 0.05 is less than the p-value of 0.49547; the description is not substantial. Thus, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis. As to objectives, the significant value of 0.05 is lesser than the p-value of 0.97634; the description needs to be more substantial. Thus, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis. Regarding personal qualification, the significance level of 0.05 is less than the p-value of 0.64086; the description is insignificant. Thus, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis. Regarding quality policy, the significance level of 0.05 is less than the p-value of 0.16468; the description is insignificant. Thus, the null was rejected. The table implies no significant difference between organizational and bank operations management on the variables in terms of the mandates, mission, vision, objectives, personal qualification, and policy quality grouped according to gender.



Table 3. Significant Difference Between the Perception of the Respondents when Assessing the Organizational and Bank Operations Management when Grouped According to Educational Attainment

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Significant Level	F-Value	P-Value	Description	Decision
As to Mandates	HS Graduates	16	4.33	.05	-	0.10899	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	College Level	13	4.33					
	College Graduate	30	4.32					
	Master's w/units	12	4.36					
	Master's Graduate	6	4.33					
As to Mission	HS Graduates	16	4.52	.05	1.18646	0.32410	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	College Level	13	4.44					
	College Graduate	30	4.46					
	Master's w/units	12	4.53					
	Master's Graduate	6	4.39					
As to Vision	HS Graduates	16	4.21	.05	4.09046	0.00482	Significant	Reject the Null Hypothesis
	College Level	13	4.26					
	College Graduate	30	4.32					
	Master's w/units	12	4.17					
	Master's Graduate	6	4.50					
As to Objectives	HS Graduates	16	4.48	.05	0.29000	0.88356	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	College Level	13	4.38					
	College Graduate	30	4.43					
	Master's w/units	12	4.47					
	Master's Graduate	6	4.50					
As to Personal	HS Graduates	16	4.29					



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Compliments/ Qualifications	College Level	13	4.33	.05	2.798 62	0.03 216	Significant	Reject the Null Hypothesis
	College Graduate	30	4.34					
	Master's w/units	12	4.28					
	Master's Graduate	6	4.50					
As to Quality Policy	HS Graduates	16	4.27	.05	0.7781 4	0.54 304	Not Significant	Accept the Null Hypothesis
	College Level	13	4.21					
	College Graduate	30	4.23					
	Master's w/units	12	4.31					
	Master's Graduate	6	4.39					

It is evident in Table 3 that there is a significant difference between the perceptual assessment of the respondents in assessing the organizational and bank operations management when grouped according to educational attainment. Regarding the mandate, the considerable level of .05 is lesser than the p-value of 0.97902; the description is insignificant. Thus, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis. In terms of mission, the significance level of 0.05 exceeds the p-value of 0.32410; the description is insignificant. Thus, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis. Regarding vision, the significant value of 0.05 is less than the p-value of 0.00482; the description is substantial. Thus, the decision is to reject the null hypothesis. As to objectives, the considerable value of 0.05 is lesser than the p-value of 0.88356; the description needs to be more substantial. Thus, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis. Regarding personal qualification, the significance level of 0.05 is less than the p-value of 0.03216; the description is significant. Thus, the decision is to reject the null hypothesis. Regarding quality policy, the significance level of 0.05 is less than the p-value of 0.54304; the description is insignificant. Thus, the null was rejected.

Table 4. Significant Difference Between the LBP Personnel and Barangay Chairman & Treasurer in Assessing the Organization and Bank Operations Management

Respondents	n	Mean	Significant Level	t-Value	P - Value	Decision
LBP Personnel	13	14.44	0.05	3.75959	0.000335	Significant Reject the Null Hypothesis
Barangay Chairman and Treasurer	64	14.34				



The table shows that the significance level of 0.05 is greater than the p-value of 0.000335. It revealed that the decision is significant, and the interpretation is to reject the null hypothesis. In other words, there is a substantial difference between the assessment of the two groups of respondents, namely the LBP personnel and Barangays Chairman and Treasurers, in assessing the organization and bank operations management when grouped according to profile. This is supported by the study of Ikoyi, I. A., & Awolusi, O.D. (2014) on the Nigerian Banking Industry using Simple Linear Regression. The analysis showed no significant relationship between the mission statement and bank performance.

Table 5. Challenges encountered in the management and bank operations management as a depository bank in Makati City government assessed by the respondents of the study

5.1 Challenges encountered by LBP employees

No.	Challenges Encountered	Frequencies	Percentage	Rank
1.	If there are more bank clients to extend the time to accommodate them.	13	36%	1
2.	Other bank clients don't want to use other transaction application online application.	11	31%	3
3.	One depositor with a bulky Transactions take more time to attend them.	12	33%	2
	Total	36	100%	

Based on the data gathered above, the challenges encountered by the LANDBANK employees at Makati Branch, no.1 if there are more bank clients, bank employees have to extend the time to accommodate them with the frequency of 13 or 36% as rank 1, followed by no. 3, that one depositor with bulky transactions to attend and takes more time and bank clients were getting more time to wait. Last, no.2 other bank clients do not want to use other online transaction applications with a 12 or 33% frequency as rank 3. In the case study conducted by Gacoki, R. W. (2014), it was found that communication technology, legal challenges, and organizational changes include market risk in challenges of internationalization of banking operations by Kenya Commercial.

5.2 Challenges Encountered by Barangay Chairman and Treasurer

No.	Problems Encountered	Frequencies	Percentage	Rank
1.	Lack of cooperation and Coordination among barangay officials.	4 5	15.36%	5
2.	Barangay officials do not have sufficient knowledge to safeguard the funds of the barangay.	6 0	20.48%	3
3.	The budget is not properly Prepaid to meet the requirements of projects	6 2	21.16%	2



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4.	Barangay officials have no little knowledge of the proper documentation.	5 4	18.43%	4
5.	Lack of training and seminar workshop on safeguarding funds for the barangay	7 2	24.57%	1
	Total	293	100%	

Based on the data gathered above, the challenges encountered by the Barangay Chairman and Treasurer from the Barangay of Makati City. No.5, with a frequency of 72 or 24.57%, ranks as one (1). Challenges encountered no.3: Budget needs to be prepaid correctly to meet the requirements of projects with frequencies of 62 or 21.16% as rank 2. Challenges encountered no 2 with a frequency of 60 or 20.28%. Indicator 4: Barangay officials need to gain more knowledge of proper documentation, with a frequency of 54 or 18.43%, ranking as no.4 For indicator No. 1, with a frequency of 45 or 15.36%, ranks as no. 5. The challenges encountered by both the LBP personnel and Barangay Chairman and Treasurer will focus more on attention to adhere to the problems encountered in an organization and bank operations management and LANDBANK. In support of the study of Gacoki, R. W. (2014), market challenges and geographical challenges, internal and cultural, were the challenges encountered by Kenya Commercial Bank; hence, thorough experience should be evaluated for a more favorable market condition.

CONCLUSION

The respondents were dominated by the age bracket of 35- 45. Regarding gender, more females work in banks, and some are treasurers and barangay chairwomen. For educational attainment, respondents are more college graduates working in the bank, and some are barangay chairpersons and treasurers working there.

No significant difference exists in the respondents' assessment of organization and bank operations management when grouped according to age, gender, and educational attainment. The mean evaluation of the respondents in the organization and bank operations management with the variables mentioned revealed effective, and the grand mean and the composite mean are within the mean range of 3.50-4.49, interpreted as effective. This implies that the variables mentioned are directly performed to the bank's standard.

The challenges encountered by the bank employees are more on the task responsibility assigned to the employees with the services given by the bank personnel. For those in the barangay, the chairman and treasurer are more part of the problem encountered by themselves.

In the light of the findings of the study, the researcher recommended the provision of seminars/orientation for the barangay's chairman and treasurer regarding the handling of funds of the barangay to the extent of bank transactions, LANDBANK, Makati Branch management extend help for proper using of the online transaction's application so that bank clients also aware the bank banks services offer to the public for convenient, top Management of Land Bank of the Philippines to re-examined the role of Land Bank of the Philippines, as government-owned bank the recent reforms and development in the financial markets and the bank should revisit its organizational and bank operations variable which the respondents respond to a moderately effective.



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