FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF COLEGIO DE CASTILLEJOS: AN EVALUATION

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Abstract

One of the most significant and valuable elements to consider in an organization is to make sure which the financial assets of the business enterprise are well managed, specifically in terms of the industry capital. Accordingly, management of working capital is critically essential to the success of every company. In service industry, the working capital is vitally dependent to the sales of the product. It is said that which sales is different during the year because of growth, seasonality or uncertainty, then managing the working capital would be difficult. Furthermore, a firm's current liability such as inventory, receivables and short-term payables as well as the business enterprise's current assets varies in accordance to the fluctuations of sales. In this regard, the cash flow within the industry may be insufficient to sustain organization operations, even if the profitability of the industry is satisfactory over the entire year. Hence, there is a need for an effective Financial Management System. The development Financial Management Systems is to support the Ethiopian reform as an example of a successful low risk strategy of automation in a difficult environment, (Peterson, 2006). The writer will use the descriptive method of research utilizing the questionnaire as the main instrument in gathering data. This research was conducted in order to determine the Evaluation of the Financial Management System of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS. In order to answer these research goals, the researcher opted to obtain the Evaluation of the Financial Management System of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS. Specifically, a total of 50 respondents from COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales were randomly selected to make up the sample. This method is used to describe the nature of a situation, as it exists at the time of the study and to explore the causes of particular a phenomenon. Providing Automated Daily Time Record for (log-in/log-out) with biometrics technology is one of the solutions for attendance monitoring. Aside from this the said system should also capable of automated calculation of their payroll. A will documented payroll system will lead the organization to maximize its analysis needs to improve the overall process of cash flow monitoring. Automation of accounting processes using deploying accounting system software is also recommended but manual audit should be made for accuracy purposes.

Keywords : Financial Management System, Colegio de Castillejos, Evaluation

INTRODUCTION:

One of the most significant and valuable elements to consider in an organization is to make sure which the financial assets of the business enterprise are well managed, specifically in terms of the industry capital. Accordingly, management of working capital is critically essential to the success of every company. In service industry, the working capital is vitally dependent to the sales of the product. It is said that which sales is different during the year because of growth, seasonality or uncertainty, then managing the working capital would be difficult. Furthermore, a firm's current liability such as inventory, receivables and short-term payables as well as the business enterprise's current assets varies in accordance to the fluctuations of sales. In this regard, the cash flow within the industry may be insufficient to sustain organization operations, even if the profitability of the industry is satisfactory over the entire year. Hence, there is a need for an effective Financial Management System. The development Financial Management Systems is to support the Ethiopian reform as an example of a successful low risk strategy of automation in a difficult environment, (Peterson, 2006).

One of the first accredited community colleges in Zambales is the COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS. Having been able to recognize the growth and development of the academic institution, it is also essential to evaluate the Financial Management system of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS.

Having an effective Financial Management system is a principal priority for different organizations including those academic institutions. A number of studies have noted out which the financial aspect of an industry rules the game. The vast majority of academic institutions are undercapitalized, hence, most of these organization enterprise depend on different sorts of short-term financing including accounts payable, lines of credit and accruals. Nonetheless, there are other issues which arise since these financing must be liquidated periodically. With the advent of new technology, organizations are learning to continuously adapt and change to meet future challenges.

The financial management system in most institution is notionally sub-divided into virtual sub-accounts and transactions are effected between the virtual sub-accounts without affecting the operation of the real bank account, such a system allowing a customer to maintain an automatically updated model of the customer's finances within the single account, (Mullan , 2011).

In this regard, the organization must generate cash from elsewhere so as to meet their obligation. In addition, during the time when inventory, receivables and sales are in a state of fluctuation, it brings difficulty to the manager to ensure the adequacy of the organizational cash flow, Financial Management is significant and valuable. Financial Management thus has a long range impact on the firm's performance and they are critical to the firm's success or failure.Financial Management Information Systems can improve the government sector management by providing real-time financial information to managers and staff in order to enhance their decision-making capabilities, (Hendriks, 2013).

The efficiency of Financial Management is judged by the success in achieving the firm's goal. The shareholder wealth maximisation goal states which management should endeavour to maximise the net present (or current) value of the expected future cash flows to the shareholders of the firm. The findings of the study was applied in a favourable external context what would facilitate IPD adoption and use across the industry by providing a workable solution to existing financial barriers, (Elghaish, Abrishami, &Hosseini, 2020).

In order to determine whether COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS has been able to achieve its wealth maximization goal, this topic of the research study is being proposed. Too many problems are often associated with the necessity to combine individual elements of financial management into a unified, well-adjusted system and to coordinate its functioning. Therefore, there is a growing need for the development of the financial management system that would be directly

linked to the strategic goals of the company. Some studies also concludes that the financial information systems can become one of the key components of a broader anti corruption strategy, (Ameen& Ahmad, 2011)

Problems are often often with the necessity to combine individual elements of financial management into a unified, well-adjusted system and to coordinate its functioning. Therefore, there is a growing need for the development of the financial management system that would be directly linked to the strategic goals of the company. The difference between the general potential and the practical accomplishments of such a dominant government initiative, whilst at the same time serving to explore, and to develop understanding of, the forces and mechanisms giving motion to accounting-based creativities in the public sector, (Humphrey, 2002).

Hence, this research aims on assessing and evaluating the Financial Management approach implemented in COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The general problem of the study is: How may the Financial Management of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS be evaluated?

Specifically, the study will pursue answers to the following questions:

1. How may the financial management system be described in terms:
1.1. Accounting System;

  1.1.1. Chart of Accounts

    1.1.1.1. Government Accounting and Financial Reporting

      1.1.1.1.1. Core Accounting and Reporting System

      1.1.1.1.2. Payroll and Pension System

      1.1.1.1.3. Cash Flow Forecasting and Financial Analysis System

    1.1.1.2. Government Auditing

      1.1.1.2.1. Audit Standards and Techniques

      1.1.1.2.2. Administrative tool

      1.1.1.2.3. Capacity Development

      1.1.1.2.4. Use of Private Sector Firms

    1.1.1.3. Human Resource Managment

  1.1.2. Project cost ledger

    1.1.2.1. Fixed Cost

    1.1.2.2. Property Taxes

    1.1.2.3. Labor Costs

1.1.2.4. All Other Costs

1. 2. Financial Capability;

> 1.2.1. Financial Statements

>> 1.2.1.1. Balance Sheet

>> 1.2.1.2. Income Statement

>> 1.2.1.3. Credit lines

1.3. Budgeting Control;

> 1.3.1. Comparison of Budget with Actual Expenditures;

> 1.3.2. Total funds authorized on the Notice of Grant Award;

> 1.3.3. Total funds available for any cost category;

1.4. Internal Control;

> 1.4.1. Safeguards

> 1.4.2. Accounting entries supported by documents

>> 1.4.2.1. Purchase order

>> 1.4.2.2. Vouchers

>> 1.4.2.3. Receipts

>> 1.4.2.4. Payments

>> 1.4.2.5. Recording of cash

2. Is there a significant difference between the perception of the management and staff of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and the Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales on the extent of the Evaluation of the Financial Management Systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS?

3. What are the problems encountered and solutions that maybe recommended to improve the Financial Management Systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS?

Significance of the Study

The major concern of the study is the evaluation of the financial management of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS. The beneficiaries and the benefits that may be brought about as a consequence of the study are the following:

To the Administrators. The evaluated financial management will help them leverage their present financial management system.

Personnel. It will help them identify the strength and weaknesses regarding their present financial management system.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

This study was limited only in the evaluation of the financial management system of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS.
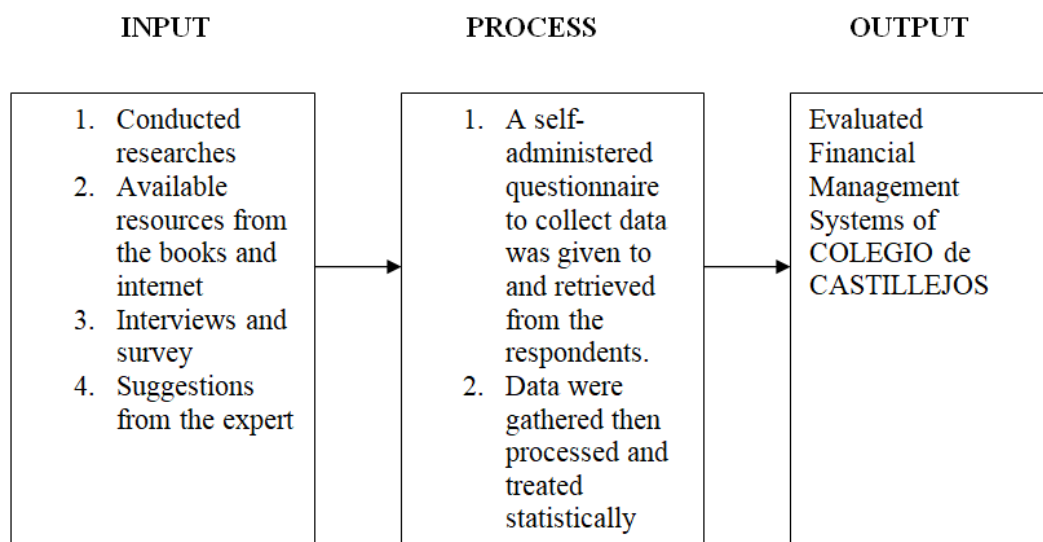
The respondents were bonafide employees of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and the Municipality of Castillejos Zambales. The participants evaluated the financial management components like the Accounting System, Financial Capability, Budgeting Control and Internal Control. Data were collected by distributing and retrieving self administered questionnaire to the resident participants to answer the questions stated above. The study utilized random sampling.

After the evaluations made by the employees, the average means of the result were tabulated and given interpretations. Also a summary of the results of evaluation of respondents was given in tabular form.

Conceptual Framework

Figure 1 illustrates the three components, the input, process, and output, of how the financial management system of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS is evaluated. The simple concept of input-process-output describes the sequence in which FMS is being evaluated effectively at four main components: Accounting Systems, Financial Capability, Budget Control, and Internal Control. It will also study the constraining or enabling influence of other resources.

The input is consists of conducted researches, available resources from the books and internet, interviews, surveys, and suggestions from the expert. While The second component is a self-administered questionnaire to collect data that was given to and retrieved from the respondents and data were gathered then processed and treated statistically. Lastly. The evaluated financial management system of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS was the output of this study.

Figure 1: Schematic Diagram of the Conceptual Framework of the Study

INPUT	PROCESS	OUTPUT
1. Conducted researches 2. Available resources from the books and internet 3. Interviews and survey 4. Suggestions from the expert	1. A self-administered questionnaire to collect data was given to and retrieved from the respondents. 2. Data were gathered then processed and treated statistically	Evaluated Financial Management Systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS

Methodology:

The writer will use the descriptive method of research utilizing the questionnaire as the main instrument in gathering data. This research was conducted in order to determine the Evaluation of the Financial Management System of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS. In order to answer these research goals, the researcher opted to obtain the Evaluation of the Financial Management System of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS. Specifically, a total of 50 respondents from COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales were randomly selected to make up the sample.

This method is used to describe the nature of a situation, as it exists at the time of the study and to explore the causes of particular a phenomenon.

Population and Sample of the Study

For evaluation of the study, the researcher requested thirty five (35) personnel from COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and fifteen (15) personnel from the Accounting / Finance Department of the Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales which facilitates all financial transactions of the said community college. The evaluators' also characterized based on their educational preparation, training, experience and positions/s they hold from their respective offices.

The respondents were asked to evaluate the financial management system of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS based on the criteria indicated in the evaluation instrument.

Research Instruments

The instrument used in this study is a research-made questionnaire which was the main instrument in gathering data.

To determine the reliability and acceptability of the modules, a modified instrument adopted from Research COMPLETE evaluation instrument for modules on chemistry and program evaluation was used. This evaluation instrument considered for the following evaluation: (1) Accounting System, (2) Financial Capability, (3) Budgetary of Controls and (4) Internal Controls. These were rated as: 5-very effective; 4-effective; 3-moderately effective; 2-less effective and 1-not effective. Based on these the researcher interpreted the responses of the evaluators.

Data Gathering

After permission was granted from the OIC of the college and to the Municipal Mayor of Castillejos, Zambales to conduct and administer questionnaires to the Personnel, the researchers personally asked the assistance of the HRMO in identifying the personnel respondents and distribution of the questionnaires. Their feedback criticisms and suggestions

were together noted and considered for the improvement of the financial management system.

Data Processing and Statistical Treatment

To answer the specific questions raised up in the statement of the problem, data gathered from the questionnaire were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted.

1. To describe the profile of the respondents, and the evaluation of the financial management system, the percentage was applied as follows:

   Percentage (%) = $\underline{\quad n \quad}$

   $\qquad$ N x 100 $\qquad$ where n = number of observation

   N= total number of Sample

2. To answer questions regarding the evaluation of the financial management systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS in each item was tallied and the weighted average was computed. The formula used was:

   WA = $\underline{\text{ TW }}$

   $\qquad$ N $\qquad$ where $\quad$ w= weighted mean

   $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ TW=total weight of item

   $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ N=total number of respondents

   The computed values were interpreted and describe using the following scales:

   Rating scale used for Questions Item A, B, C, and D:

Scale	Weighted Average	Description
5	4.51 – 5.00	Excellent
4	3.51- 4.50	Good
3	2.51- 3.50	Fair
2	1.51- 2.50	Poor
1	1.00 – 1.50	Terrible

   Rating scale used for Questions Item E and F:

Scale	Weighted Average	Description
5	4.51 – 5.00	Very Serious
4	3.51- 4.50	Serious
3	2.51- 3.50	Moderate Serious
2	1.51- 2.50	Less Serious
1	1.00 – 1.50	Not Serious

To determine the significant difference on the perception between the implementers and the beneficiaries, t-test for two independent means was employed.

Finally, the problems encountered and suggested solutions were ranked and presented for the improvement of the Financial Management Systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS.

RESULTS

Part one present the evaluation of the financial management systems in terms of Accounting Systems, Financial Capability, Budgetary Controls, and Internal Controls.

Part two is the presentation of the significant difference between the perception of the management and staff of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and the Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales on the extent of the Evaluation of the Financial Management Systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS.

The last part is the presentation of the problems encountered and solutions that maybe recommended to improve the Financial Management Systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS.

On the other hand, a descriptive statistics namely frequency count, percentage distribution and mean were used to interpret the findings of the study.

T-test for two independents means was employed to determine the significant difference between the perception of the management and staff of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and the Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales on the extent of the Evaluation of the Financial Management Systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS.

Financial Management System Description

Table 1

Frequency and Percent Distribution of the Respondents

as group According to Designation

Designation	Frequency	Percent
Administration	22	44.0
Personnel	15	30.0
Faculty	13	26.0
Total	50	100.0

Table 1 shows the Frequency and percent distribution of the respondents as group according to designation. It can be gleaned from the table that majority or 22 of 50 or 44% of the respondent

are administrators, 15 0f 50 or 30% of the respondents are personnel and 13 0f 50 or 26% are faculty.

Table 2

Descriptive Statistics of the respondents' responses on the Accounting System

Descriptive Statistics	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
a1.1.1. **Core Accounting and Reporting System**	3.26	Fair
a1.1.2 . Payroll and Pension System	3.10	Fair
a1.1.3 Cash Flow Forecasting and Financial Analysis System	3.08	Fair
a1.2.1 Audit Standards and Techniques	3.22	Fair
a1.2.2 Administrative Tools	3.24	Fair
a1.2.3 Capacity Development	3.18	Fair
a1.2.4 Use of Private Sectors Firms	3.00	Fair
a1.3 Human Resource Management	3.06	Fair
a2.1 Fixed Costs	3.10	Fair
a2.2 Property Taxes	3.14	Fair
a2.3 Labor Costs	3.16	Fair
a2.4 All Other Cost	3.04	Fair
Accounting System (Average)	**3.13**	**Fair**

Table 2: shows the average responses of the respondents on accounting system. It can be gleaned from the table that a.1.1.1 has the highest mean of 3.26 interpreted as fair. This shows that core accounting and reporting system is the most effective item among accounting system practices. This table shows that all responses on accounting system where interpreted as fair, therefore the average effectiveness level of accounting system is 3.13 or fair.

Table 3

Descriptive Statistics of the respondents' responses on the Financial Capability

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
b1.1.1 Cash	3.14	Fair
b1.1.2 Marketable securities (short-term investments)	2.94	Fair
b1.1.3 Accounts receivable	2.98	Fair
b1.1.4 Notes receivable	2.98	Fair
b1.1.5 Inventory	3.14	Fair
b1.1.6 Prepaid Expenses	2.98	Fair
b1.2.1 Investments	3.08	Fair
b1.2.2 Fixed assets	3.20	Fair
b1.2.3 Other assets	2.98	Fair
b1.2.4 Intangible assets	3.02	Fair
b2.1 Its Revenues	3.00	Fair
b2.2 Its Expenses	3.00	Fair
b2.3 Its Profits	2.94	Fair
b3.1 Equity built up	3.06	Fair
b3.2 Credit Limit and rate of interest	3.06	Fair
Financial Capability	**3.03**	**Fair**

Table 3: shows the average responses of the respondents on financial capablity. It can be gleaned from the table that b.1.2.2 has the highest mean of 3.20 interpreted as fair. This shows that Fixed assets is the most effective item among financial capability practices. This table shows that all responses on financial capability where interpreted as fair, therefore the average effectiveness level of financial capability is 3.03 or fair.

Table 4

Descriptive Statistics of the respondents' responses on the Budgetary Controls

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Verbal Interpretation

c1.1 Predict future costs accurately	3.16	Fair
c1.2 Timing of expenditure	3.04	Fair
c2.1 Direct Project Costs	3.18	Fair
c2.2 Consultants / Subcontracts	3.02	Fair
c2.3 Facilities Cost	3.20	Fair
c2.4 Indirect Costs	3.02	Fair
c3.1 Payroll costs, expenses, overtime, and consultancy	3.22	Fair
c3.2 Offices, storage, secure areas, and utilities	3.24	Fair
c3.3 Internal charges from other cost centers within the organization	3.10	Fair
Budget Controls	**3.13**	**Fair**

Table 4: shows the average responses of the respondents on budgetary control. It can be gleaned from the table that c.3.2. has the highest mean of 3.24 interpreted as fair. This shows that Offices, storage, secure areas, and utilities are the most effective item among budgetary control practices. This table shows that all responses on budgetary control where interpreted as fair, therefore the average effectiveness level of budgetary control is 3.13 or fair.

Table 5

Descriptive Statistics of the respondents' responses on the Internal Controls

Descriptive Statistics		
	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
d1.1 Cash Receipts and Disbursement Safeguards	3.10	Fair
d1.2 Receivables: Notes and Accounts Safeguards	3.18	Fair
d1.3 Inventory Safeguards	3.12	Fair

d1.4 Property, Plant, and Equipment Safeguards	3.16	Fair
d2.1 Purchase order	3.32	Fair
d2.2 Vouchers	3.30	Fair
d2.3 Receipts	3.32	Fair
d2.4 Payments	3.32	Fair
d2.5 Recording of cash	3.26	Fair
Internal Controls	**3.23**	**Fair**

Table 5: shows the average responses of the respondents on internal control. It can be gleaned from the table that d2.1., d2.3, and d2.4. has the highest mean of 3.32 interpreted as fair. This shows that Purchase order, Receipts and Payments are the most effective item among internal control practices. This table shows that all responses on internal control l where interpreted as fair, therefore the average effectiveness level of internal control is 3.26 or fair.

Significant difference between the perception of the management and staff of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and the Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales

T-test Analysis was employed in order to determine the significant difference in the perception between the staff of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and the Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales on the extent of the Evaluation of the Financial Management Systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS. It was validated by the computed t-value and t-critical value of 2.109 at 0.05 level of significance.

TABLE 6:

Descriptive statistics of the financial management system and

t –test between management and staff

	DESIGNATION	N	Mean	SD	Computed t	Critical t @ 0.05 level of Significance	Significance
Accounting	Administrator	22	3.16	.583	.299	2.109	Not Significant

System	Staff	28	3.11	.415			
Financial Capability	Administrator	22	3.01	.643	-.263	2.109	Not Significant
	Staff	28	3.05	.365			
Budget Controls	Administrator	22	3.15	.643	.225	2.109	Not Significant
	Staff	28	3.12	.504			
Internal Controls	Administrator	22	3.25	.678	.213	2.109	Not Significant
	Staff	28	3.21	.589			
AVERAGE	Administrator	22	3.14	.612	.131	2.109	Not Significant
	Staff	28	3.12	.417			

Table 6 shows the descriptive statistics of the respondents as group according to designation. It can be gleaned from the table that administrators mean of 3.16 with standard deviation of 0.583 is greater than that the mean of staff of 3.11 with standard deviation of 0.415. But based from the table above, the computed t value of 0.299 is less than the critical t value of 2.109 @ 0.05 level of significance, thus there is no significant difference in the perception of the respondents as group according to designation in terms of accounting system.

On financial capability, it can be gleaned from the table that staffs mean of 3.05 with standard deviation of 0.365 is greater than administrators mean of 3.01 with standard deviation of 0.643. The computed t value of -0.263 is less than the critical value of 2.109 thus there is no significant difference in their ratings.

On budget controls, the mean of administrator is 3.15 with standard deviation of 0.643 is greater than the mean of staff which is 3.12 with standard deviation of 0.504. The computed t value of 0.225 is less than the critical value of 2.109 therefore there is no significant difference in the ratings of the two groups of respondents.

On internal controls, administrators mean is 3.25 with standard deviation of 0.678 is greater than the mean of staff of 3.21 and standard deviation of 0.589. The computed t value of 0.213 is less than the critical value of 2.109 therefore there is no significant difference in the ratings of the two groups.

In general, the average mean of the administrator is 3.14 with standard deviation of 0.612 is greater than the average mean of the staff which is 3.12 with standard deviation of 0.417. The computed t value of 0.131 is less than the critical value of 2.109, therefore there is no significant difference in the ratings of the two groups in terms of financial management system. Because of the seemingly low standard deviation and minimal difference in mean, the ratings are equal and the group can be classified as homogeneous in terms of their rating on accounting system.

Problemsencountered and solutions that maybe recommend to improve the Financial Management Systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS.

As shown in table 7, the problems encountered in the present financial management systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS are as follows:

Table 7

Mean and Verbal Interpretation distribution of the respondents

Perceptions of Problems and Solutions

	Mean	Verbal Interpretations
e1.1 Inaccurate manual entry of Chart of Accounts, Book of Accounts (Journals and Ledgers), Accounting Records (Registers and Accountable Officer's Records), Accounting Reports, and Accounting Forms.	4.28	Very Serious
e1.2 Duplication of entry in Chart of Accounts, Book of Accounts (Journals and Ledgers), Accounting Records (Registers and Accountable Officer's Records), Accounting Reports, and Accounting Forms.	4.20	Serious
e1.3 Inconsistent inventory report in Chart of Accounts, Book of Accounts (Journals and Ledgers), Accounting Records (Registers and Accountable Officer's Records), Accounting Reports, and Accounting Forms.	4.24	Very Serious
e1.4 Manual Processing of Chart of Accounts, Book of Accounts (Journals and Ledgers), Accounting Records (Registers and Accountable Officer's Records), Accounting Reports, and Accounting Forms.	4.28	Very Serious
Problems	**4.25**	Very Serious

f1.1 Accuracy of data entry of Chart of Accounts, Book of Accounts (Journals and Ledgers), Accounting Records (Registers and Accountable Officer's Records), Accounting Reports, and Accounting Forms using Computerized Financial Management Systems.	4.46	Very Serious
f1.2 Automated tracking of duplicated data using Computerized Financial Management Systems for Chart of Accounts, Book of Accounts (Journals and Ledgers), Accounting Records (Registers and Accountable Officer's Records), Accounting Reports, and Accounting Forms.	4.54	Very Serious
f1.3 Computer generated inventory reports in Chart of Accounts, Book of Accounts (Journals and Ledgers), Accounting Records (Registers and Accountable Officer's Records), Accounting Reports, and Accounting Forms using Computerized Financial Managements Systems.	4.54	Very Serious
f1.4 Automated Processing of Chart of Accounts, Book of Accounts (Journals and Ledgers), Accounting Records (Registers and Accountable Officer's Records), Accounting Reports, and Accounting Forms using Computerized Financial Managements Systems.	4.54	Very Serious
Solutions	**4.52**	Very Serious

Table 7 shows the mean and verbal interpretation distribution of the respondents' perceptions of problems and solutions. It can be gleaned from the table that the most perceive problem is e1.1 and e1.4 with mean of 4.28 respectively interpreted as very seriously. Ei.3 is also rated as very seriously with mean of 4.24, and the least perceive problem is e1.2 with mean of 4.20 interpreted as seriously. The average rating on problem is 4.25 interpreted as very seriously.

On solution, it can be gleaned form the table that three items; f1.2, f1.3 and f f1.4 has equal mean of 4.54 interpreted as very seriously although f1.1 is also interpreted as very seriously it has the smallest mean of 4.46. The average mean of 4.52 interpreted as very seriously is the average rating in terms of solution.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The main focus of this study was to evaluate the Financial Management of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS.

Specifically, it may answer the following questions:

1. How may the financial management system be described in terms:

1.1. Accounting System;

    1.1.1. Chart of Accounts

        1.1.1.1. Government Accounting and Financial Reporting

            1.1.1.1.1. Core Accounting and Reporting System

            1.1.1.1.2. Payroll and Pension System

            1.1.1.1.3. Cash Flow Forecasting and Financial Analysis System

        1.1.1.2. Government Auditing

            1.1.1.2.1. Audit Standards and Techniques

            1.1.1.2.2. Administrative tool

            1.1.1.2.3. Capacity Development

            1.1.1.2.4. Use of Private Sector Firms

        1.1.1.3. Human Resource Management

    1.1.2. Project cost ledger

        1.1.2.1. Fixed Cost

        1.1.2.2. Property Taxes

        1.1.2.3. Labor Costs

        1.1.2.4. All Other Costs

1. 2. Financial Capability;

    1.2.1. Financial Statements

        1.2.1.1. Balance Sheet

        1.2.1.2. Income Statement

        1.2.1.3. Credit lines

    1.3. Budgeting Control;

    1.3.1. Comparison of Budget with Actual Expenditures;

1.3.2. Total funds authorized on the Notice of Grant Award;

1.3.3. Total funds available for any cost category;

1.4. Internal Control;

    1.4.1. Safeguards

    1.4.2. Accounting entries supported by documents

        1.4.2.1. Purchase order

        1.4.2.2. Vouchers

        1.4.2.3. Receipts

        1.4.2.4. Payments

        1.4.2.5. Recording of cash

2. Is there a significant difference between the perception of the management and staff of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and the Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales on the extent of the Evaluation of the Financial Management Systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS?

3. What are the problems encountered and solutions that may be recommended to improve the Financial Management Systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS?

Respondents of the study were thirty-five (35) personnel from COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and fifteen (15) personnel from the Accounting / Finance Department of the Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales.

A locally constructed questionnaire was utilized to gather all the information needed in the study. The data gathered were analyzed SPSS program. Frequency, percentage mean, and t-test analysis were employed.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

From the research problem and the answers to the questions posited in the study, the major findings revealed the following:

1. Financial Management Systems Description

1.1. **Accounting System.** It shows that all responses on the accounting system where interpreted as fair, therefore the average effectiveness level of the accounting system is 3.13 or fair.

1. 2. **Financial Capability.** It shows that all responses on financial capability were interpreted as fair, therefore the average effectiveness level of financial capability is 3.03 or fair.

1.3. **Budgeting Control.** It shows that all responses on budgetary control were interpreted as fair, therefore the average effectiveness level of budgetary control is 3.13 or fair.

1.4. **Internal Control.** It shows that all responses on internal control l were interpreted as fair, therefore the average effectiveness level of internal control is 3.26 or fair.

2. The significant difference between the perception of the management and staff of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and the Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales on the extent of the Evaluation of the Financial Management Systems of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS

2.1. **Accounting Systems.** There is no significant difference in the perception of the respondents as a group according to the designation in terms of the accounting system.

2.2. **Financial Capability.** There is no significant difference in their ratings.

2.3. **Budgeting Control.** There is no significant difference in the ratings of the two groups of respondents.

2.4. **Internal Control.** There is no significant difference in the ratings of the two groups.

3. Problems Encountered by the management and staff of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and the Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales.

The problems encountered by the management and staff of COLEGIO de CASTILLEJOS and the Municipality of Castillejos, Zambales are Inaccurate manual entry, Duplication of entry, Inconsistent inventory report, and Manual Processing of Chart of Accounts.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and findings of the study, the researcher gave the following conclusions:

1. There is no significant difference in the perception of the respondents as a group according to the designation in terms of the accounting system.

2. There is no significant difference in their ratings.

3. There is no significant difference in the ratings of the two groups of respondents.

4. There is no significant difference in the ratings of the two groups.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the significant findings and conclusions of this study, the researcher would like to recommend the following:

1. Accuracy of data entry of Chart of Accounts, Book of Accounts (Journals and Ledgers), Accounting Records (Registers and Accountable Officer's Records), Accounting Reports, and Accounting Forms using Computerized Financial Management Systems.

2. Automated tracking of duplicated data using Computerized Financial Management Systems   for Chart of Accounts, Book of Accounts (Journals and Ledgers), Accounting

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Records(Registers and Accountable Officer's Records), Accounting Reports, and Accounting Forms.

3. Computer-generated inventory reports in Chart of Accounts, Book of Accounts (Journals and Ledgers), Accounting Records (Registers and Accountable Officer's Records), Accounting Reports, and Accounting Forms using Computerized Financial Management Systems.

4. Automated Processing of Chart of Accounts, Book of Accounts (Journals and Ledgers), Accounting Records (Registers and Accountable Officer's Records), Accounting Reports, and Accounting Forms using Computerized Financial Management Systems.

5. Providing Automated Daily Time Record for (log-in/log-out) with biometrics technology is one of the solutions for attendance monitoring. Aside from this the said system should also capable of automated calculation of their payroll. A will documented payroll system will lead the organization to maximize its analysis needs to improve the overall process of cash flow monitoring.

    Automation of accounting processes using deploying accounting system software is also recommended but manual audit should be made for accuracy purposes.

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