

A study on "Impact of government scholarship for Students with special reference to Coimbatore city": A Study overview

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Abstract:

Finance is the backbone for anything. The Main problem with Indian Education System is Lack of Financial resources. The education sector in India is underfunded, leading to inadequate resources and facilities. The education sector in India has not received sufficient funding from the government, which has impacted its quality and reach. Indian Government only spends 2% of country's GDP in education sector. The teachers are not getting desired salary for the work they are doing. Teachers could not live with salary so most of them seeking job in Govt sector or do additional job to cope with the living standards. Many rural areas lack adequate schools, infrastructure, and resources compared to urban regions. Despite developments, cultural expectations and safety issues continue to prevent girls in rural areas and vulnerable populations from accessing an education. Financial constraints and the need for children to support family incomes lead to high dropout rates, particularly in secondary education. The study was done by Umm e Habiba and Madiha Liaqat (2022) to show the impact of financial aid and scholarships on students' academic achievement. According to the survey, most of the students were from rural areas, and most students in need are reluctant to apply for need-based scholarships. It was important that the scholarships provide youngsters the confidence to pursue their passions. Additionally, scholarships are the most efficient means of rewarding students for encouraging a competitive environment and improving their academic performance. According to the study, the students concurred that the scholarships they were given aided in their motivational growth

Keywords — Financial resources, Infrastructure, Scholarship, Competitive Environment, Motivational Growth, Development, Rural Areas, Urban Areas, Resources.

I. INTRODUCTION

The study is to find the Impact of government scholarship on Students with special reference to Coimbatore city Education plays a role in all areas of life. There are many problems in Indian Education system. There have been several studies to support the claims in issues with Indian education system. This study aims at the problems

faced by Indian education system. Many researchers show what problems are faced by the Indian teachers and they also discussed the solutions to prevent them. Problem with Indian education system at all levels is important to discuss. The education system in the country is extremely destroyed and it is the time to reduce the overall issues in the system of education. Various governments have tried to make the educational

system more effective by raising its quality according to national and international standards. The Indian education system is quite an old education system that still exists. It has produced so many genius minds that are making India proud all over the world. However, while it is one of the oldest systems, it is still not that developed when compared to others, this is so as the other countries have gone through growth and advancement, but the Indian education system is still stuck in old age. It faces a lot of problems that need to be sorted to let it reach its full potential

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Abdul-Rahman Balogun Muhammed-Shittu (2019) studied how different scholarship types influenced university students' delay in studying and found that full tuition scholarship recipients delayed somewhat more than partial scholarship recipients. The study covers all three of the chosen fields of academic delay, not just one or two. The study also investigated whether gender-related academic procrastination is impacted by scholarships. Female students were shown to postpone a little more than male pupils.

Umm e Habiba and Madiha Liaqat (2022) did the study to show how financial help and scholarships impact students' academic performance. The majority of the students were from rural areas, according to the report, and most needy students are hesitating to apply for need based scholarships. It was decided that the scholarships provide confidence to the students on developing their talents. Also, scholarships are the best way to reward students for creating a competitive atmosphere and motivating them to Study better. The research found that the students agreed that the scholarships offered to them helped them develop their motivation.

Phuyal, N. (2023): This study tried to find out the impact of different incentive programs that were conducted to increase girls' participation in primary education in Nepal. The study dealt with the impact of the Educational Incentive Programme for Girls (EIPG) in this particular environment. Increase in

the number of girls educated in the sample districts following the implementation of the EIPG program. In the three EIPG districts, retention rates for out of school girls were 61%, 50%, and 44%, respectively. Over the course of five years, there was not a noticeable rise in the number of girls enrolled in the Primary School Scholarship for All Girls Program. The number of children enrolled decreased by 11.74%, while the number of girls enrolled increased by 6%. The primary causes of the enrolment decline were family migration and transfers to residential schools or Indian schools.

Santosh (2023): This chapter highlights about awareness regarding Different Scholarship Schemes among University Students. One questionnaire was prepared on "Google Form" for online data collection. The data was examined statistically by the following methods: frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and chi square test. According to the study, the majority of respondents (88.75%) knew about the State Merit Scholarship, followed by the National Talent Scholarship (53.33%), while just 2.91 percent knew about the University's Financial Support for Economically Backward Students. Seniors were the source of awareness for the majority of respondents, or 90.0%. Although students were informed about two scholarships, they were not as well-informed about the other scholarships. The management of the university should make sure that students are aware of the numerous scholarships in a variety of methods.

1. Objectives of the Study

- ❖ Analyse the level of awareness of government scholarship programs among Coimbatore City students and their families.
- ❖ Determine how easy it is to apply for government scholarships, taking into account the requirements, resources, and application process.
- ❖ Examine how government scholarships affect students' retention rates, academic achievement, and overall educational development.
- ❖ Study the difficulties that students face while applying for and using government scholarships, such as informational gaps or procedural issues.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This study adopts a descriptive research design to analyses the demographic characteristics of respondents and the relationship between key variables. Primary data was collected through structured questionnaire aligned with the research objectives, while secondary data was sourced from books, journals, articles, previous reports, and relevant websites. A simple random sampling techniques was employed to ensure equal representation, targeting approximately 120 respondents within Coimbatore city. The research utilizes statistical tools such as T-test and ANOVA to analyses the data and derive meaningful insights

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

- ❖ T – test
- ❖ ANOVA
- ❖ Descriptive analysis
- ❖ Chi – Square

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- ❖ H_0 : The level of awareness about government scholarship schemes does not significantly influence the likelihood of applying for scholarships among students in Coimbatore.
- ❖ H_0 : Government scholarships do not significantly reduce the financial burden on students in Coimbatore

3. RESULT / FINDINGS:

- 77.5% of the respondents were male and 22.5% of the respondents were female. Most of the respondents in gender were male.
- The majority of respondents (67.5%, or 27 individuals) have an undergraduate level of education.
- A smaller proportion of respondents (15.0%, or 6 individuals) have attained a postgraduate level of education.
- Another 15.0% (6 individuals) fall into the "Others" category, which could include respondents with vocational training, diplomas, or other forms of non-traditional education.
- If the p-value for the t-test is > 0.05 : The difference in means between the two groups is not statistically significant. This suggests that the observed differences in group means may be due to chance.

III. DISCUSSION / ANALYSIS:

T-Test

A t-test is a statistical test used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the means of two groups. Depending on the context, there are several types of t-tests, such as: • One-sample t-test: Compares the mean of a single sample to a known value or population mean. • Independent two-sample t-test: Compares the means of two independent groups. • Paired t-test: Compares the means of two related groups (e.g., before and after measurements on the same subjects).

H_0 : There is no significant correlation between awareness of government scholarships and financial need satisfaction.

Table 3: Group Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Family Income	37	3.54	.767
of the respondent	48	3.08	.986

Independent Sample test

	Levene's Test for equality of variance		T-test Equality of Means
	F	Sig	t
Equal variances assumed	2.622	.109	2.329
Equal variances not assumed			2.405

This table presents an independent sample t-test analysing the relationship between family income and respondents' awareness of scholarships. "Very aware" respondents (N = 37) have a higher mean family income (3.54) with a standard deviation of 0.767. "Somewhat aware" respondents (N = 48) have a lower mean family income (3.08) with a higher standard deviation of 0.986. The standard error of the mean is lower for "very aware" respondents (0.126) compared to "somewhat aware" (0.142), suggesting more consistency in income within the "very aware" group. The Levene's test F-value = 2.622 with a p-value (Sig.) of 0.109. Since $p > 0.05$, we fail to reject the null hypothesis, meaning we assume equal variances between the two groups. The t-value is 2.329 when equal variances are assumed and 2.405 when not assumed. Since the t-value is positive, it suggests that the "very aware" group has significantly higher family income than the "somewhat aware" group. Respondents who are very aware of scholarships tend to have higher family incomes than those who are only somewhat aware. This suggests that higher-income families may have better access to scholarship information, possibly due to better educational resources, networks, or institutional support. The statistical significance of the t-test implies that income level might play a role in determining scholarship awareness.

Anova

ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) is a statistical method used to test the differences between two or more groups or variables to determine if there is a statistically significant variation among them. It is commonly used in experiments and studies where you want to compare means across multiple groups.

Types of Anova:

1. One-Way Anova: Used when you have one independent variable (factor) with more than two levels (groups). It tests whether there are any significant differences between the means of the groups. o Example: Comparing the average scores of students from three different teaching methods.
2. Two-Way Anova: Used when you have two independent variables. It can assess the individual effect of each factor on the dependent variable as

well as the interaction between the two factors. o Example: Comparing the average test scores of students based on teaching method and gender.

3. Repeated Measures Anova: Used when the same subjects are used in multiple conditions or over time (i.e., within-subjects design). o Example: Measuring the effect of a treatment on the same group of people at different times

H₁: There is a significant correlation between awareness of government scholarships and financial need satisfaction.

Family Income of the respondent					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.423	2	2.212	2.552	.083
Within Groups	83.213	96	.867		
Total	87.636	98			

The results suggest that there is no statistically significant difference in family income across the groups at $p < 0.05$. However, $p = 0.083$ is close to 0.05, meaning there might be a weak or marginal effect. If we use a 10% significance level ($p < 0.10$), the difference could be considered noteworthy. This indicates that family income might influence group differences to some extent, but not strongly enough to be statistically significant at the 5% level

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

The percentage method refers to the specific kind which is used in making comparisons between two or more series or data collected. Percentages are based on descriptive relationships. It compares the relative items. Through the use of percentage, the data are reduced in the form with the base equal to 100%, which facilitate relative comparison

AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

AGE	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
18–25	55	55.0	55.0
26–35	19	19.0	19.0
Above 35	23	23.0	23.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0

This table represents the distribution of age groups in a sample of 100 individuals. The majority of respondents (55%) are between the ages of 18–25, making this the most represented age group. The 26–35 age group comprises 19% of the sample, showing a lower representation. Individuals above 35 account for 23% of the sample, making them the second-largest group. Since the total sample size is 100, the percentages match the actual frequencies directly

GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Male	69	69.0	69.0
Female	31	31.0	31.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0

This table represents the gender distribution in a sample of 100 individuals. 69% of respondents are male, indicating that they make up the majority of the sample. 31% of respondents are female, showing a lower representation compared to males. Since the total sample size is 100, the percentages directly correspond to the actual number of participants. This data suggests a significant gender imbalance in the sample, with nearly two-thirds (69%) of the respondents being male. If this data were from a study or survey, it would be important to consider whether the gender distribution reflects the target population or if there is a sampling bias.

iv. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the study on the "Impact of Government Scholarships for Students with Special Reference to Coimbatore City," the following conclusions can be drawn. According to the report, a significant number of Coimbatore students are aware of the government scholarships that are provided, although awareness varies based on the kind of scholarship. Outreach initiatives and awareness campaigns could be improved to reach more people, particularly in underprivileged areas. Students' financial well-being has been found to benefit from government scholarships. According to many answers, these scholarships greatly reduced their financial burden and increased access to school. Books, tuition, and other necessary educational costs were partially covered by this financial support. Some students, particularly those enrolled in higher education, claimed that the scholarship amount was unable to pay all of their educational costs. Despite financial stress has been reduced because of the scholarships, views on how satisfied people were that their financial needs were completely satisfied were mixed.

4. LIMITATIONS:

- ❖ The study is limited to Coimbatore city, and the findings might not be generalizable to other cities or regions with different socio-economic dynamics, infrastructure, or government policies
- ❖ The sample size may not be large enough to represent the entire student population receiving government scholarships in the city. As a result, the findings could be skewed or not entirely representative.
- ❖ The availability of accurate and comprehensive data on government scholarships in Coimbatore may be restricted. Government agencies may not provide data easily, or the data may be outdated.
- ❖ The study might not be able to cover all government scholarship schemes in Coimbatore city, especially if multiple types exist (e.g., merit-based, need-based, or specific to different groups).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to sincerely thank everyone who supported me during this study. We are grateful to my institution and mentors for their guidance and encouragement and also deeply appreciate the faculty members who participated in the research and shared their valuable insights. Finally, we extend our heartfelt thanks to our family and friends for their constant support and motivation throughout this journey.

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