DETERMINANTS INFLUENCING STUDENT'S SATISFACTION WITH THE NEW UNIVERSITY FUNDING MODEL: A CASE OF JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITYOF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY, KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA

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A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, HUMAITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ARTS) OF GRETSA UNIVERSITY

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Student Declaration.

This Project is my original work and has not been presented for the award of a degree or any similar purpose in any other institution.

Signature: _Sarah_   Date: _5|12|2024._

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

SPSS- Statistical package for social science

KUCCS- Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement System

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Operational Definition of Terms.

Satisfaction- fulfillment of an individual's wishes, expectations, needs or pleasure. It is a state of being content.

The new funding model-This is a new model of funding institutions of higher education which was implemented in May 2023 and funds students based on their level of need.

ABSTRACT

The new funding model for higher institutions of education was introduced by the Kenyan government in May 2023. It was mainly initiated to address financial challenges of students in public universities .The new funding model constitutes government scholarships, loans and household contributions making it more student-centered. This study investigated whether the new university funding model satisfies students. The study focused on one university (Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology) in Kiambu county. The study employed quantitative research design. The theories used here were expectancy value theory and the customer satisfaction theory. Questionnaires were the instruments used to collect data. The main objectives that the study opted to achieve were: to determine users perception of the new university funding model using the SERVQUAL MODEL, to assess awareness and availability of funding for students admitted under the new university funding model , to identify the challenges and the shortcomings of the new funding model. The objectives helped the researcher conduct the study and come up with conclusions .This study used a total of 151 students who were government sponsored in the institution. The research was successfully conducted , discussions and findings discussed. Later on a conclusion was made. The second chapter captures the introduction part of it and proceeds to give a literature review which is what other researchers came up with regarding university funding. The researcher used a research methodology in the third chapter which includes research design, target population, sampling techniques and sample size. Chapter four consists of introductory part ,demographic information of students , data analyzed by SPSS , its interpretations and presentation. The last chapter has the introductory part , summary of findings, conclusions and finally recommendations.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The chapter provides the background to the study, the research problem, the purpose of the study, the conceptual framework, research objectives, research questions, hypothesis of the study, significance of the study, delimitations of the study, limitations of the study and assumptions of the study.

1.2 Background to The Study

In the 21st century, students' satisfaction with the funds they receive while at universities is an issue to consider bearing in mind that higher education is competitive and costly. The goal of this study it to discover the various wants of students in terms of the new university funding model. My research will have to bring in the history of university funding by looking at how university funding has evolved in years and its implications on students' satisfaction

This study investigated how the new funding model in Kenya is satisfies students. No issue in higher education is as controversial as finance. As demand for higher education around the world grows, so do the costs associated with it. Even with financial aid and scholarships defraying some of the costs, students are responsible for a greater share of the cost of higher education. While cost-sharing is politically and ideologically debated, for almost all countries it is imperative for the financial health of colleges and universities, bringing better efficiency, equity and responsiveness. Financing higher education worldwide combines sophisticated economic explanations with sensitive political and cultural analysis of the financial pressures facing higher education, (Johnstone & Marcucci 2010)

Higher education is a service that depends on educated labor. A university education has become less reachable to the American public at the same time that the market demand for higher educated individuals has increased. The main problem here becomes affordability. The key issue explored is how the complexity of financial aid policy contribute to reduce access of higher education below what we need in the 21st century labor market, (Archibald & Feldman2011)

At a global perspective, the rise of international rankings has imposed on top universities an increasing need to achieve the best they can if they have to maintain their position. This has promoted uniformity of purpose in higher education throughout the world. However, only realistic public investment or complete deregulation are options if the university have to prosper, James A McWha. If a university has to maintain its top rank, it has to do what other universities are not doing and among them is an increase in fees and introduction of some new courses. This will burden some of the people seeking education and may lead to reduction of learners instead and employing more lecturers to teach new units introduced.

In South Africa, a discussion on the funding opportunities and challenges at the South African institutions of higher learning was carried out in order to address the funding opportunities and challenges confronting these institutions. The findings tell that funding has been deteriorating on

a high scale and that graduates who do not pay loans have contributed to the fall in funding. New ways to yield funds should therefore be developed, S. J, Yende .(2021).

In Kenya , a new funding model was implemented in May 2023 to replace the Differentiated Unit Cost which was implemented since 2016. Public universities were encouraged to introduce a unit-cost financing model charging their course at market rate and nudging that to students thus an increase in fees. The main reason Kenya changed the funding regime is to address the uniform and quite an inequitable capitation witnessed under the differentiated unit cost where the rich and the poor receive the same amount. Before differentiated unit cost each academic program was allocated a flat rate of 120000 shillings per year per student. Differentiated unit cost then came in where the government could provide 80% of the unit cost while the remaining 20% was borne by the students till May 2023 when the new funding model was introduced, Lynet Idagwa(2023).

The new framework worked on certain principles which include: every needy student should get access to full tuition, allocation of funds to students is graduated based on needs, courses should be charged at the market rate to enable universities offer quality education and ensure universities operate under financial stability. The new model categorizes students as vulnerable, extremely needy, needy and less needy where the vulnerable and extremely needy will be fully funded whereas the needy will receive 97% of the unit cost. In practice, this cannot be guaranteed because accessing the university funding portal and complying with the requirements has proved problematic and the government has not provided sufficient allocation to meet the needs of qualifiers yet ordering public universities to admit even those who have no fees (Winnie Atieno).State -sponsored students opting to join private universities will have to foot their full tuition cost.

The problem with the new funding model is that it has led to reduction in the number of learners admitted in universities . It is a problem because a huge reduction in students admitted occurred once the model came to effect. The problem should be solved now so as to allow learners who have been left out of school to pursue their dreams and also increase the competency of the university.

1.3 Statement of Research Problem
While there are many advantages that come with the new university funding model in Kenya,the level at which this method has been embraced by different individuals remains unclear. Questions such as the accessibility of funds, adequacy of funding among others still arise.Finding the responses to these questions will help to determine whether the new university funding model brings satisfaction to students.

1.4 Purpose of The Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate whether the new university funding model meets students' satisfaction.

1.5 Conceptual Framework   **DEPENDENT**

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
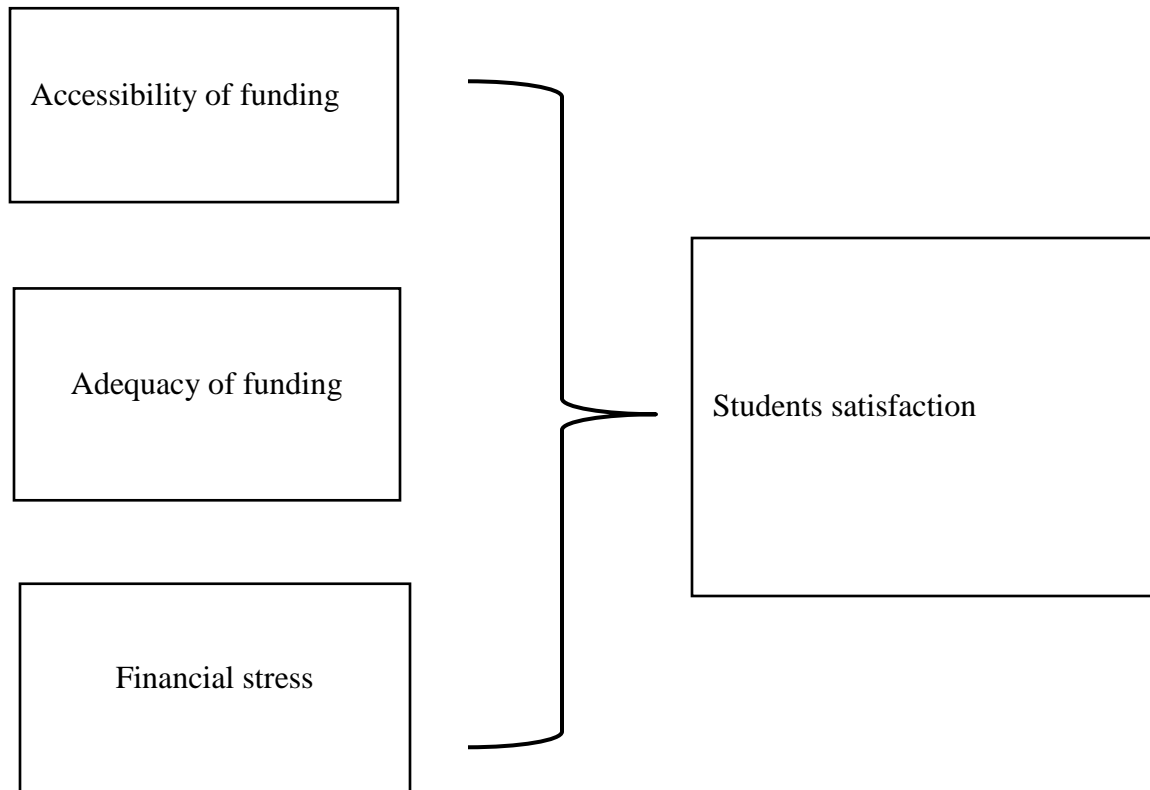
Figure 1conceptual framework

1.6 Research Objectives

1.6.1 General Objectives

To assess the overall student's satisfaction with the new funding model

1.6.2 Specific Objectives

1.To determine users perception of the new university finding model using the SERVQUAL MODEL

2.To assess awareness and availability of funding for students admitted under the new university funding model

3.To identify challenges and shortcomings of the new university funding model.

1.7 Research Questions

1. How was financial stress brought about by the new funding model?

2. Did the new funding model adequately avail funds to students?

3. How were the funds from the new funding model accessed by students?

1.8 Hypotheses of The Study

Ho1: The new funding model is not reliable for students financial wellbeing.

Ho2: The new funding model does not provide adequate funds to students.

H03:The new funding model is not easily accessible to students.

1.9 Significance of The Study

This study is significant to policy makers, the government, ministry of education and Higher Education Loans Board . The study will enable individuals in the various sectors to make informed decisions about the future of students in this nation .It will help to show whether the new model goes in hand with improvement in education quality or is it just a model to benefit the few .Future researchers may also benefit from the research and use it as a source of reference.

1.10 Delimitations

These are what fix the boundary or limits

The research was carried out at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology because it is a public institution with the needed population and students who are directly affected by the new funding model.

1.11 Limitations of The Study
These are the restrictions to my study. From the review the researcher encountered difficulties since she was not able to get enough review from the topic as few researchers have researched on it. The study may not be relevant in the near future since the government might decide to change the funding model and adapt a new one.

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a literature review of the topic student's satisfaction with the new funding model , theoretical framework and the gaps identified in the literature review . The review will be on accessibility of funding , adequacy of funding and financial stress.

2.2 Accessibility of Funding

This refers to how easy it is for students to obtain the financial support from the government. It includes availability of funds , the requirements needed to obtain the funds , the criteria of obtaining the funds , how easy the funds can be applied for and the terms and conditions associated with the obtaining the funds.

Yagus Triana , Aceng Ulumudin, Gugun Akbar 2021 argued that even after the implementation of Direct Cash Village Fund Program , there are still many challenges related to the effectiveness of the program. In measuring effectiveness, three factors were used including the accuracy of timing, whether the results the analysis show that it is effective and the accuracy in selecting the beneficiary families . The results showed that the program has been running in accordance with the procedures set by the government but there were still discrepancies in the information so that some people who should have received the assistance did not receive it. Obstacles to the distribution of funds are access to some villages, some are difficult to reach thus delaying distribution.

According to Laura W. Perna, she highlights the significance of financial aid and has also advocated for policies that ensure financial aid is distributed equally . Her researches also address the impact of socioeconomic inequality on university funding and access . She also emphasizes on the need to address the differences in educational opportunities for students from different backgrounds. She has also looked at policy recommendations and identified pathways for the less represented groups to access higher education.

2.3 Adequacy of Funding

This is whether the allocated funds to a particular student are sufficient to meet the requirements of the learner. It is a measure of whether the funds issued are enough to meet the intended objective

. Assessing the adequacy of funding is done through evaluating if the available financial resources are proportional to the demands of the learner.

According to Luisa Sotomayor and others , much of the current debate on universities and urban change often ignores the voices of students. They examine university students' housing experiences in Toronto . Using the data they obtained from their focus group , they examine the housing of students from their perspective one the main issues being access of affordable accomodation.Their findings indicated that lack of adequate , affordable and accessible housing for students has forced them to learn to be resourceful and creative. Variations in student housing experiences normalizes socioeconomic burdens which has forced students to hustle so as to survive simply because the funds allocated to the learners is not sufficient to cater for their needs. They recommend on improving the student housing situation in cities with expensive housing markets.

Hellen F Ladd 2008 argues that within the context of school finance literature, the concepts of equity and adequacy raise a number of issues. The purpose of the article was to clarify those issues and to use those concepts to evaluate the policy proposal at that time called Weighted Student Funding. The policy has its shortcomings because of imperfect weights. The approach can be faulted for paying no attention to adequacy, potentially stigmatizing individual students.

2.4 Financial Stress

Financial stress is a state of emotional , psychological strain caused by financial difficulties. It occurs when individuals have challenges in managing their finances such as managing debts , managing the funds they have , dealing with expenses together with bills. Financial stress can lead to adverse health effects if not addressed. In students' satisfaction with the new funding model, financial stress can be as a result of inability to manage the funds given or debt management.

Md Karmul, Tajmarry Mahfuz ,Subheur Latif , Mohamed Emra Hossain 2023 had a purpose to identify financial stress and associate factors of students. They developed a questionnaire to collect the relevant data from students of different universities .They found out that gender , living status, borrowing loans have association with financial stress. A student with fee dues has more stress compared to a student who has cleared the tuition fee. Females are less financially stressed compared to the male students and with a borrowed loans are likely to have financial stress the

ones with no borrowed loans. Results indicated that financial stress has a strong impact on participation in different academic and personal activities of a student.

According to Mohamed Usman and Ameena Banu 2019, over the past few years the cost of attending college in India has been rising and students forced rely on some form of financial aid . The main forms of financial aid are grants and loans that are sourced through the government and financial institutions. It is more important to complete college the same year otherwise it will increase the financial burden. The students who were vulnerable to financial stress were found to earn lower grades and few credit hours. Students who experienced such interruption in academics have to consider reducing their course loads or dropping for a semester due to financial issues and reported higher stress from their personal finances. The data was collected from samples by a set of research tools resulted in research findings and interpretations.

Alebel Adis & Temesgen Tadesse 2018 did a study whose purpose was to assess financial stress among students among students and the coping strategies employed to manage the negative effects of being stressed due to their financial situation. Students from accounting department were included using probability sampling strategy. About half of the participants applied praying to God as a major strategy to cope financial stress. Participants also identified effective and less effective coping strategies which can be used by young adult students to manage the negative consequences of financial stress.

2.5 Theoretical Framework.

2.5.1 The Expectancy Value Theory

This theory focuses on factors that influence students' motivation in various situations . It suggests that motivation is influenced by two factors which are expectancy and value. Expectancy is the belief that one is going to achieve something . Similar way to students as they tend to believe that the new funding model was going to meet their needs. Value is the worth of something and in this context, it can be the funds from the government. We can now proceed to say that the theory describes students' satisfaction in relation to the new funding model

2.5.2 The Customer Satisfaction Theory

This is a theory that tries to understand and measure how satisfied customers are with a product or service. The theory holds that the satisfaction or dissatisfaction is as a result of comparison of

performance. For instance, the new funding model will satisfy or dissatisfy students as a result of comparison from the previous differentiated unit cost

2.6 Summary of Identified Gaps

From the reviews, researchers tend to base their research in more developed nations leaving behind the less developed and the developing nations like Kenya and also the samples from where the research was carried are few .

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology is simply the study of research methods. Research methodology entails research design ,study area , target population , sampling techniques , sampling size , measurement of variables, research instruments, validity of measurement , reliability of measurement and ethical and logistical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

This is a way of answering your research questions using information acquired through experimentation and observation. The research design used in my research was quantitative research design .Quantitative was the most preferred method because of its efficiency in data analysis ,clear variables and it can also be used to explore subjects that have been poorly addressed in the qualitative research design. It is the best when dealing with a specific group.

3.3 Study Area

The area of study was Kiambu county , Juja. . This was the preferred area of study as it comprised the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and technology which had the target population. The researcher considered this area because of the interest to know whether the new funding model satisfies students and what determined the satisfaction in universities. The researcher used students from the Jomo Kenyatta University Agriculture and technology because it is a public institution whose students are directly affected by the new university funding model.

3.4 Target Population

Target population is the group of people that the researcher intends to conduct research in and come up with conclusions. The study sample is one university from Juja town. The targeted population was one thousand five hundred and ten students.

3.5 Sampling Techniques

This is the process of getting to know about the population through collecting information and interpreting data. The samples were taken from students in Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture And Technology. The research used simple random sampling technique. This was the most preferred method because it gave every member an equal opportunity of being chosen reducing biasness . The methods picked participants randomly without basing on a particular ground.

3.6 Sample Size

This is the smaller group taken from the whole population in which the research was carried. A sample size of 151 was used. This was achieved using the Yamene(1967) formula where the total population was 1510 and the margin error was 0.077 coming up with a sample size of 151.

n=N/(1+N(e)2) where n is the sample size, N is the population size and e is the margin of error

Description	Total population(N)	Sample size (n)
JKUAT	1510	151

Table 1sample size

3.7 Measurement of Variables

VARIABLE	INDICATORS	MEASUREMENT SCALE	QUESTION NUMBER
Accessibility of funding	Accessible/ inaccessible	Interval	Question one
Adequacy of funding	adequate/inadequate	Interval	Question two
Financial stress	increased debt/ no debt	Interval	Question three

Table 2measurement of variables

3.8 Research Instruments.

Paul D.Leedy (1980) discusses research instruments as tools used to collect data in research . The preferred research instruments in this research were questionnaires . Questionnaires are a set of questions that allow for the collection of data . They provide room for one to express themselves without being limited , they are cost effective and also and can easily be distributed. The research instruments were used when collecting data from the field.

3.9 Validity of Measurements.

This is the level to which an instrument or a test measure what it is intended to measure in the accurate way. Validity ensures that data collected and the conclusions and findings made are accurate . The researcher prepared the questionnaires and gave the supervisor so as to assess whether the right format was followed and make the necessary corrections. The researcher also asked the peers to help in formulating the right correct questions for an interview.

3.10 Reliability of Measurement

This is the reliability and the steadiness of results when the same measurement is used again under same circumstances. For the measurement method to be as good as perfect, it should be consistent in that it provides similar outcomes over time. The researcher also employed several measures to

assess the same thing.

3.11 Data Collection Technique

This is the method used to collect data for research . This involved issuing a formal letter to the relevant school informing the administration that research will be carried out in the university This research included answering some questions in a questionnaire .

3.12 Data Analysis.

Data analysis emphasizes a practical and engaging approach to understanding statistical methods (Andy Field 2022).The information obtained from this research was analyzed by cleaning the data from any errors, summarizing the data, carrying out a test to validate or invalidate the hypothesis and finally present the findings so as to draw a conclusion. Software's like Excel and SPSS was used to further analyze the data.

3.13 Logistical and Ethical Considerations

Bruce .L. Berg 2001defines ethical considerations as the moral principles and guidelines that researchers should adhere to when conducting studies involving human subjects. The researcher ensured that there was transparency and accountability where the researcher is accountable for any information given to them and also honest on what information they were taking, informed consent where the participants were aware that a researcher is coming to get information and be comfortable with it , confidentiality , respect .The researcher also ensured that the information they needed is given to them voluntarily without any form of force used.

CHAPTER FOUR: DISSCUSSION AND FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents data analysis, interpretations as well as discussions of the findings. It comprises of the response rate, their demographic information and the results on the level of satisfaction with the new university funding model basing on the major objectives.

4.2 Response Rate

The sample consisted of 151 students .A total of 151 questionnaires were issued in Google forms giving a 100% response rate which is creditable. The 100% was attained because there was no paperwork which could have led to lose of some questionnaires.

4.3 Demographic Information

From the data collected, the university's gender of students shows that there was close an equal number of male and female respondents. The male students who responded to the questions were 66 which are 43, 7% while the female students were 54 which are 35.8%. Male and female respondents add up to a total of 79.5%. On the other hand, 31 students chose not to disclose their gender representing 20.5% of the total population. The total number of responses was 151 posting a 100% of the sample size .There was gender balance since the difference between the male and the female did not exceed 10%.

4.3.1 Gender Table

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Gender of Respondents</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>Frequency</th><th>Percent</th><th>Valid Percent</th><th>Cumulative Percent</th></tr>
<tr><td>Valid</td><td>Male</td><td>66</td><td>43.7</td><td>43.7</td><td>43.7</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Female</td><td>54</td><td>35.8</td><td>35.8</td><td>79.5</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Prefer not to say</td><td>31</td><td>20.5</td><td>20.5</td><td>100.0</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>151</td><td>100.0</td><td>100.0</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Table 3gender table

FIG 4.3.1
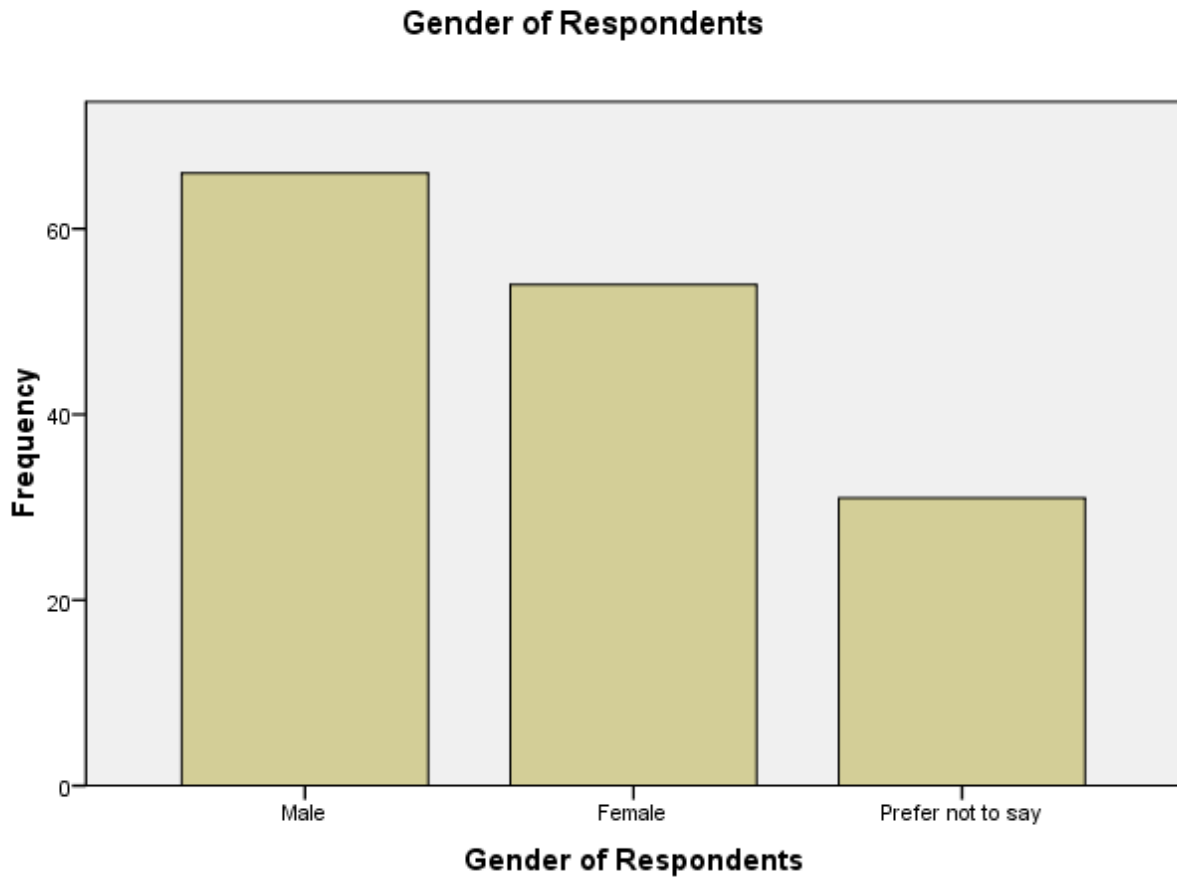
Figure 2gender of respondents

4.3.2 Age

4.3.2.1 Age table

				Valid	Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Below 18 years	9	6.0	6.0	6.0
	18-22 years	128	84.8	84.8	90.7
	23-26 years	12	7.9	7.9	98.7
	27-30 years	2	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	151	100.0	100.0	

Table 4age table

The study disclosed a slight variation in the age of respondents bearing in mind that majority of the respondents were the first year students .The largest group were the students between the age of 18-22 years which was 128 students forming a total of 84.8% of the total sample. This showed that the average age of joining university is 18-22 years. This was followed by 12 students representing those between 23-26 years forming 7.9% of the total respondents and quite a huge difference from the largest group. The third slot was the students below the age 18 years who were only 9 students representing 6%.The age with the least number of respondents was 27-30 years which formed a percentage of 1.3% and most likely those who joined school late.

Fig 4.3.2
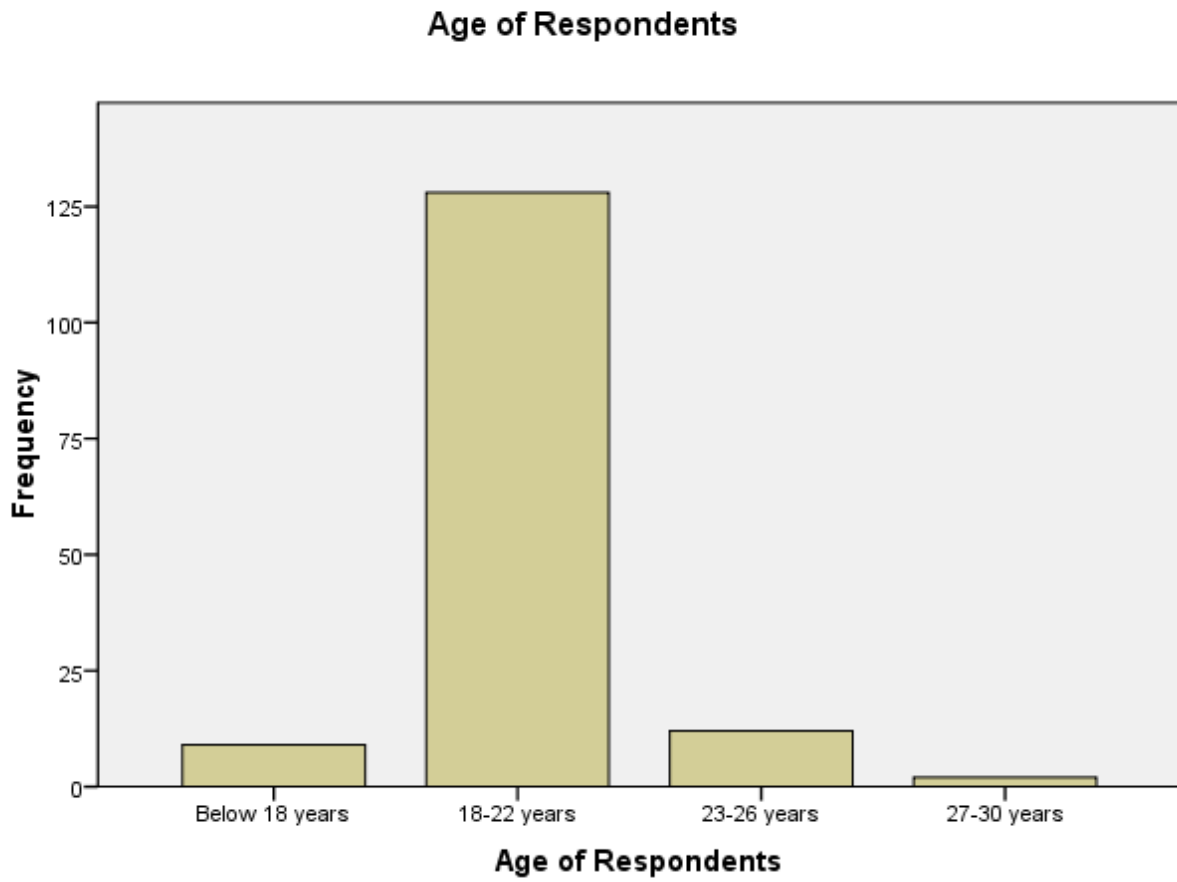
Age of Respondents

Figure 3age of respondents

4.4 Accessibility of The Funds

Table 4.4.1

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
I easily accessed the funds	151	1.00	5.00	2.6159	.92995
I was well informed about the requirements needed to access my funds	151	1.00	5.00	2.4901	1.10071
I had met all that was needed to access the funds	151	1.00	5.00	2.6159	1.09460
I encountered no difficulties in applying for the funds	151	1.00	5.00	2.2119	.98393
The accessibility of loans and grants to eligible students was fair	151	1.00	5.00	2.2252	1.08426
Valid N (list wise)	151				

Table 5descriptive statistics1

This study aimed at knowing at what ease the students accessed the funds from the government as a measure of their satisfaction. From the findings, it is evident that an average number of students were able to access the university funds with ease. This comes a mean of 2.6159 and a standard deviation of .92995 indicating some level of satisfaction.

With a mean of 2.4901 and a standard deviation of 1.10071, an average number of students were not well informed about all the requirements needed to access the university funds posting a lower level of satisfaction with the accessibility of the university funds.

A good number of students agreed that they had met all the requirements needed by the Higher Education Loans Board in order to apply for the loans. This is as a result of a 2.6159 mean and a standard deviation of 1.09460 clearly showing satisfaction.

An average number of students encountered difficulties while applying for the student's loans .A mean of 2.2119 and a standard deviation of .98393 which was posted indicate that it is a small number of students who did not encounter any difficulties while applying for the university funds.

The study also found out that the issuing of funds to eligible students was unfair. From the different levels of neediness of the students, the research hereby confirms that some students were placed in the levels they were not supposed to be in hence less satisfaction .The mean obtained on fairness of eligible was 2.2119 and a standard deviation of .98393 indicating that the mean did not reach the average mean.

4.5 Adequacy of The Funds

Table 4.5.1

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Standard deviation
The funds received are sufficient to meet all my needs	151	1.00	5.00	3.0596	.94680
I am fully satisfied with the amount of funds I receive from the loans board	151	1.00	5.00	2.9205	.97655
The financial aid has impacted my personal and academic well being	151	1.00	5.00	3.2384	.89225
Valid N (list wise)	151				

Table 6descriptive statistics 2

The findings here indicate that students moderately agreed that the funds they receive from the government are enough to meet their academic needs. This shows that the students are satisfied with the amount the government gives them with a mean of 3.0596 and a standard deviation of .94680.

Additionally, students agreed that the government funds they received are of the right amount with a mean of 2.9205 and a standard deviation of...97655

The study also found out that the finances received from the government play a big role on the student's academic wellbeing as they really do not have to stress about where to get money from. This comes with a mean of 3.2384 and a standard deviation of .89225.

4.6 Willingness and Reliability
Table 4.6.1

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
I am willing to apply for the loan again	151	1.00	2.00	1.7550	.43154
Can one rely upon the government funds	151	1.00	2.00	1.5166	.50139
Valid N (list wise)	151				

Table 7descriptive statistics 3

This research shows that more than the average number of students who participated in answering the questions is willing to apply for the university funds again. This is as a result of majority of them choosing to agree that they ready to take the loans with a mean of 1.7550 and a standard deviation of .43154.

The study also focused on the reliability of the government funds and the students moderately agreed that the finds are reliable with a mean of 1.5166 and a standard deviation of .50139.

4.7 Financial Stress
Table 4.7.1

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Loan repayment has an impact on my overall financial wellbeing	151	1.00	5.00	3.7682	1.03566
I prefer to have scholarships and grants rather than loans	151	1.00	5.00	3.7550	1.05177
Student loans greatly contribute to financial stress	151	1.00	5.00	3.8079	1.11783
Valid N (list wise)	151				

Table 8descriptive statistics 4

The study investigated whether the idea of loan repayment has an impact on the financial wellbeing of the students. The findings indicated that the students agreed on loan repayment having an impact on their overall financial wellbeing. This had a mean of 3.7682 and a standard deviation of 1.03566.

Many students will love to have scholarships and grants which are not paid back rather than students loans that will catch up with them later on in life. This had an overall mean of 3.7550 and a standard deviation of 1.05177.

Students also agreed that the loans received by the government play a big role in financial stress this is as

a result of the 3.8079 mean that was obtained and a standard deviation of 1.11783.

4.8 Correlation Analysis

The analysis is conducted so that the researcher can quantify the relationship between variables provided from the data given by the respondents. The table below represents the correlation of the three variables discussed:

Table 4.8.1

Correlations		I easily accessed the funds	The funds received are sufficient to meet all my needs	Loan repayment has an impact on my overall financial wellbeing
I easily accessed the funds	Pearson Correlation	1	.170*	.128
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.037	.116
	N	151	151	151
The funds received are sufficient to meet all my needs	Pearson Correlation	.170*	1	.422**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.037		.000
	N	151	151	151
Loan repayment has an impact on my overall financial wellbeing	Pearson Correlation	.128	.422**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.116	.000	
	N	151 1		151
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).				
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).				

Table 9correlation table

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There is a weak correlation coefficient of (r=.170, p=.037) between the ease of accessing funds and the sufficiency of the funds received. This indicates that, to a small degree, easier funds are linked with receiving enough funds to meet needs.

The correlation coefficient (r=.128, p=.116) suggests that there is a small relationship between ease of accessing funds and the impact of loan repayment on financial wellbeing.

There is a moderate strong correlation of (r=.422, p=0.01) between the sufficiency of funds received and the impact of loan repayment on financial wellbeing. This suggests that receiving funds is closely related to the impact of financial wellbeing due to loan repayment.

4.9 Analysis on Findings

For this particular analysis, the researcher issued questionnaires to 151 students with no biasness. The female students were 54 while the male were 66 whereas 31 students failed to disclose their gender for reasons best known to them. The main aim of this researcher was to identify whether this new university funding model satisfies learners in the higher institutions.

There was no major expectations of the results based on gender since the researcher could not identify if specific responses came from which gender. There was not a huge difference between the response with the highest number of respondents and the second highest. Basing my argument on accessibility of funding as shown on table 4.4.1, the mean obtained from each of the questions has no big difference with the other despite the fact that they pose different answers. The expectation on this question was that the students should have encountered difficulties in accessing the funds as it is a new model being put into trial where nobody knows about it. However, the respondents seemed to be well exposed and quite educated about this new model apart from some who experienced challenges .

On adequacy of funding, the expectation was that the funds do not meet the learner's needs keeping in mind that the funds are given based on the neediness of each student. Basically it is difficult to know whether a student falls in the less needy or the needy category. Many learners were however

granted loans based on the category they fall . On measuring the level of satisfaction, the adequacy of the funds was the most satisfying.

As the researcher , financial stress is to be brought about by the idea of receiving too much funds then misusing it only to end up bankrupt and the money is in form of a loan which will later on be repaid. A good number of students agree that the loans they receive from the government to fund their education actually brings them financial stress.

A number of students are also willing to apply for the students loan for a second time probably because the have no option and the university fee is large. Some also agreed that the funds they

get from the government are reliable. To sum it up, this new university funding model has both advantages and disadvantages . From the results obtained, the disadvantages outweigh the advantages thus dissatisfaction.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter comprises of an overview of the findings of the study together with its discussions. It also gives ideas on what areas need to be studies based on the what was encountered during the findings.

5.2 Summary of The Findings

The study on the determinants of students satisfaction with the new university funding model was carried out and the results were supposed to determine whether the students are content with the new university funding model or not.

According to the results ,a good number of students were able to access the university funds without experiencing much difficulties. However , on matters such as fairness of the funds on eligible students, meeting requirements needed for one to get the funds and ease of applying for the funds brought major challenges to the students.

On adequacy of the funds , the students confirmed from the the questionnaires issued that the amount of money they received was enough to meet their scholarly needs. This came in as result of the students receiving the funds based on the level of their neediness.

Students also agreed that the financial aid they receive from the government has an impact on their mental wellbeing. Many students preferred to receive scholarships or grants which need not to be paid back rather than receiving the students loans which is like a debt that will have to be paid back later.

Despite the shortcomings of the new university funding model on the satisfaction of students , they still agreed to apply for the students loan probably because they have no other source of getting money to sustain them from. They also agreed that the model is quite reliable .

5.3 Conclusion

The study had the primary goal of determining whether the new university funding model satisfies students. The study concludes that the new funding model is not satisfactory to all the students.The government is required to provide full financial support to the students who are willing to study

not necessarily basing on the background of the student since it is more difficult to determine whether the learner comes from a humble background or not.

5.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations were made by the researcher based on the findings and the conclusions.

Examine the wider impact of the new funding model on institutional practices, including enrollment trend and retention rates..

The government should also consider giving students loans to the students getting enrolled in private universities . This will not only give room to many students to pursue their carriers but also reduce congestion in the public universities.

Public universities should allow their students to sit for examinations once they have the confirmation that their Higher Education Loan has been approved as the government may fail to disburse the funds on time.

5.5 Suggestions for further research

Since this research was carried out in a public institution, the researcher suggests that a research be carried out in a private institution to see how the learners in those institutions are able to pay their school fees and also their personal needs.

Another research can also be carried out on the impact of the new university funding model on private institutions. This can be an area of interest since we might need to know what's the take on the various institutions about the move that the government just took.

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Appendix 1:

WORK PLAN

Activity	September	October	November	April	May	June	July
Introduction	■						
Literature review		■					
Research methodology			■				
Data collection				■			
Findings					■		
Conclusion and summary						■	
Project presentation							■

Appendix 2: BUDGET

Item	Amount
Food and accommodation	4000
Printing and photocopying	1000
Internet	500
Communication	500
Total	6000

Appendix 3:QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondents,

These questions seek to gather information that will be used to know whether the new university funding model satisfies students. You are kindly requested to fill these questionnaires and the responses will be used for the purpose of this study only .Kindly do not write your name anywhere on the questionnaire.

Please tick where appropriate or fill the required information to your own level of satisfaction with the new university funding model.

Section A

Personal data

Gender

Male ( ).   Female( )

Age 16-19(   ).   20-23 (   ).   Above 23(   )

Section B

These questions will use strongly disagree, disagree, neutral , agree and strongly agree as their responses.

ACCESSIBILITY OF FUNDING

I easily accessed the funds (   ) (   ) (   ) (   ) (   )

I was well informed about the requirements needed to access the funds (   ) (   ) (   ) (   ) (   )

I had met all that was needed to access the funds (   ) (   ) (   ) (   ) (   )

I encountered no difficulties in applying for the funds (   ) (   ) (   ) (   ) (   )

The accessibility of loans to eligible students was fair (   ) (   ) (   ) (   ) (   )

ADEQUACY OF FUNDING

The funds received are sufficient to meet all my needs ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

I am fully satisfied with the amount of funds I received from the loans board ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

The financial aid has impacted my personal and academic wellbeing ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

WILLINGNESS AND RELIABILITY

I am willing to apply for the loan again

YES ( )

NO ( )

Can one rely upon the government funds?

YES ( )

NO ( )

FINANCIAL STRESS

Loan repayment has an impact on my overall financial wellbeing ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

I prefer to have scholarships and grants rather than loans ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

Students loans greatly contribute to financial stress ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ).