

A Comparative Study on Quality of Life among Tribal Sarna and Tribal Christian College Students of Ranchi District

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to examine the quality of life of tribal sarna and tribal christian college students of Ranchi district. For that, 320 students were selected randomly from Ranchi district and P.G.I. Quality of Life Scale and Personal Data Questionnaire (PDQ) was used to examine quality of life. The **objectives** were (i) To measure the levels of quality of life among tribal college students of Ranchi district, and (ii) To evaluate the impact of gender (male and female) and community (tribal Sarna and tribal Christian) on quality of life of tribal college students of Ranchi district. The **findings** are (i) Most of the tribal college students of Ranchi district had average level of quality of life, (ii) Tribal male college students had significantly better quality of life than tribal female college students of Ranchi district., and (iii) Tribal christian college students had significantly better quality of life than tribal sarna college students of Ranchi district.

Keywords: *Quality of Life, tribal sarna and tribal christian, Ranchi district.*

Introduction

Quality of life is a broad concept and can be defined in many different ways. Quality of life is a popular modern subject. The contexts where the term "Quality of Life" occurs are frequent today's. Quality of Life as a concept consisting of a number of social, environmental, psychological and physical values etc.

Quality of life is an individual's perception of his/her position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which he/she lives, in relation to his/her goals, expectations, standards and concerns. It is a broad-ranging concept, incorporating in a complex way the person's physical health, psychological state, level of independence, social relationships and their relationship to salient features of their environment. This sensitivity to the specific life situations of individual people also presents a limitation, namely that people may be highly satisfied with the important possibilities of their lives within an environment that is of poor quality. This may result from people being unaware that better quality is possible, or from people being consciously aware that they have to suppress the importance of some possibilities because of their present circumstances. For example, people living in institutions may consider their quality of life to be good because they have had no opportunities to know other possibilities and have no power to effect change in any case. Thus quality of life needs to include the quality of the environment in which the person lives. A quality environment may be defined as one that: provides for basic needs to be met (i.e. food, shelter, safety, social contact), provides for a range of opportunities within the individual's potential and which provides for control and choice within one's environment.

Review of Literature

Prause, et al., (2005) evaluated the effect of socio-demographic variables on the health related QOL. The procedure that was used for collection of data from 493 Austrian men and 556 Austrian women over 14 years of age was random-quota procedure, and by this procedure QOL index was assessed. Differences in QOL

between the gender i.e. male and female were observed in 'physical wellbeing', 'psychological wellbeing' and 'occupational functioning' with males scoring higher in QOL index. The gender i.e. male and female was shown to have major influence on the health related QOL.

Gallicchio, Hoffman, and Helzlsouer (2007) explored the levels of social support and gender variances. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was done on data that was obtained from 4,498 men and 6,948 women participating in an ongoing community-based cohort study in Washington County, Maryland (CLUE-II). The male reported having higher social support and significantly better health related QOL than female.

METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study were:

- To measure the levels of quality of life among tribal college students of Ranchi district.
- To evaluate the impact of gender (male and female) and community (tribal Sarna and tribal Christian) on quality of life of tribal college students of Ranchi district.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

On the basis of above mentioned objectives following Research Questions were formulated:

- What are the levels of the quality of life among tribal college students of Ranchi district?
- What are the impact of gender (male and female) and community (tribal Sarna and tribal Christian) on Quality of Life of tribal college students of Ranchi district?

SAMPLE

The sample of the present study consisted of 320 tribal college students to be selected from different colleges of Ranchi district. They were selected by Stratified Random Technique. The stratification was based on gender (male and female) and community (tribal sarna and tribal christian). Therefore, the research design was based on 2x2 factorial design and factors of stratification were:

- **Gender -2** : Male and Female
- **Community -2** : Tribal sarna and Tribal christian

Thus, in the present study there were four strata. From each stratum eighty (80) students were selected randomly, making a total of three hundred twenty (320) tribal college students of Ranchi district.

Sample Design

S.NO.	Sample sub-groups		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
1.	Community	Tribal Sarna	80	80	160
		Tribal Christian	80	80	160
Total			160	160	320

TEST MATERIALS

The following tools were used for the data collection:

- Personal Data Questionnaire (PDQ)
- P.G.I. Quality of Life Scale

Brief descriptions of the above tools are as follows:

• Personal Data Questionnaire (PDQ)

This questionnaire was prepared by research scholar to obtain information on respondent's name, age, gender, community, religion, level of education, place of residence, location of college, family income etc.

➤ P.G.I. Quality of Life Scale

The Quality of Life of the post graduate college students was measured by P.G.I. Quality of Life scale, developed by Dr. A.C. Moudgil, Dr. S.K. Verma and Mr. Kuldeep Kaur of Department of Psychiatry, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India in 1986. This scale was designed for use with Hindi and English knowing adults in age range of 20-60 years of age.

The reliability of this scale by Inter-rater reliability was 0.89, Inter-scorer reliability was 0.99, Test-retest reliability (a week's interval) was 0.79, Split-half reliability (Corrected for length) was 0.72 and Self-other rating is 0.81. Validity was concerned, with adjustment inventory for college students and emotional maturity scale the validity coefficients were found to be -0.662 and -0.613 respectively.

RESULTS

The results are presented under:

• Quality of life among tribal college students of Ranchi district

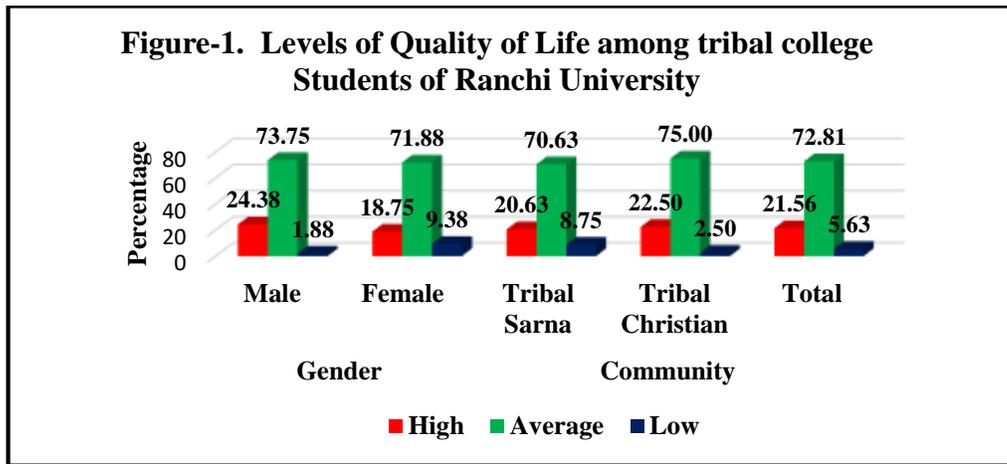
The quality of life was measured by P.G.I. Quality of Life scale. This scale consisted of 26 items and the range of score was 26-130. High, average and low quality of life was assessed by the following obtained score:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Range of scores</u>
High	87-130
Average	44-86
Low	26-43

The number of high, average and low level of quality of life of tribal college students were computed and converted into percentage. These are shown in table 1 and figure 1. The main trends are as follows:

Table 1: Percentage of Quality of Life among tribal college students of Ranchi district

Description	Gender		Community		Total
	Male	Female	Tribal Sarna	Tribal Christian	
High	24.38	18.75	20.63	22.50	21.56
Average	73.75	71.88	70.63	75.00	72.81
Low	1.88	9.38	8.75	2.50	5.63



The following main trends were observed out of this analysis:

- 21.56 % tribal college students of Ranchi district had high level of quality of life.
- 72.81 % tribal college students of Ranchi district had average level of quality of life.
- 5.63 % tribal college students of Ranchi district had low level of quality of life.
- 24.38 % male had high quality of life, whereas 18.75% female had high quality of life.
- 73.75 % male had average quality of life, whereas 71.88% female had average quality of life.
- It was observed that 1.88 % male had low quality of life, where as 9.38 % female had low quality of life.
- 20.63 % sarna had high quality of life, whereas 22.50 % tribal christian had high quality of life.
- 70.63 % sarna had average quality of life, whereas 75.00 % tribal christian had average quality of life.
- It was observed that 8.75 % sarna had low quality of life, where as 2.50 % tribal christian had low quality of life.

Main findings:

- Most of the tribal college students of Ranchi district had average level of quality of life.

Impacts of gender and community on Quality of Life of tribal college students of Ranchi district

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was computed to find out the main and interaction impacts of gender and community on quality of life of tribal college students of Ranchi district. The F-Values presented in Table-2: The F-value revealed that the impacts of gender and community had statistically significant impact on quality of life.

Table 2: F-value showing the impacts of Gender and Community on Quality of Life.

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Gender	365.51	1	365.51	4.52**
Community	708.05	1	708.05	8.75**
Gender X community	270.11	1	270.11	3.34 ^{NS}
Error	24611.80	304	80.96	
Total	2385112	320		

** - significant at 0.01 level

NS-Not significant

The main observations are:

- Significant impact of gender was found on quality of life at 0.01 level in tribal college students of Ranchi district, whereas the F-value was 4.52.
- Highly significant impact of community was found on quality of life at 0.01 level in tribal college students of Ranchi district, whereas the F-value was 8.75.
- The interactional impact of gender with community was not statistically significant, whereas the F value was 3.34.

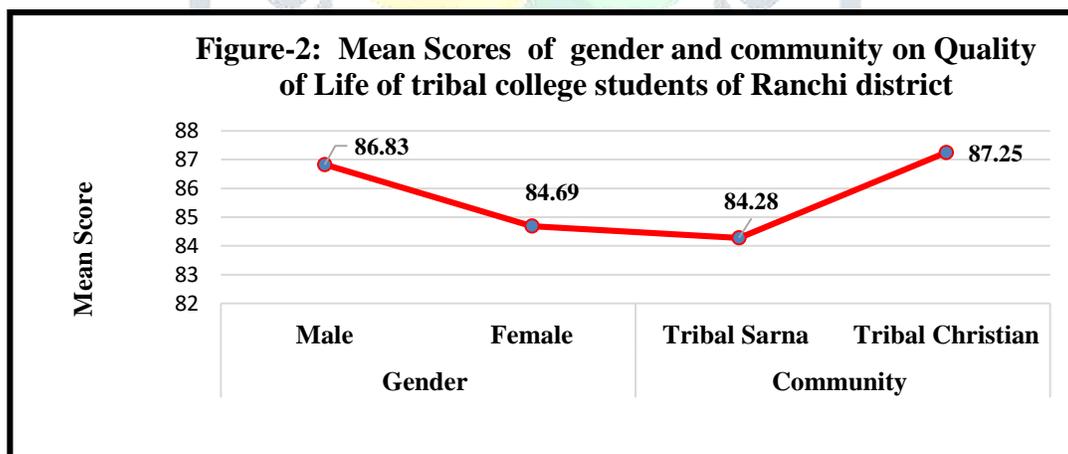
The mean scores of gender and community on Quality of Life of tribal college students of Ranchi district

Table 3: Mean Scores, Standard Deviations and t-values showing the impact of gender and community on Quality of Life

			N	Mean Score	SD	Df	t-value
1.	Gender	Male	160	86.83	9.36	318	1.96**
		Female	160	84.69	10.39		
2	Community	Tribal Sarna	160	84.28	11.06	318	2.71*
		Tribal Christian	160	87.25	8.43		

** - significant at 0.05 level

* - Significant at 0.01 level



The interpretations of above are as follows:

- The mean score of tribal male college students was 86.83 and the mean score of tribal female college students was 84.69. The t- value was 1.96, which was statistically significant at 0.05 level. This indicated that tribal male college students had significantly better quality of life than tribal female college students of Ranchi district.
- The mean score of tribal sarna college students was 84.28 and the mean score of tribal christian college students was 87.25. The t- value was 2.71, which was statistically significant at 0.01 level. This indicated that tribal christian college students had significantly better quality of life than tribal sarna college students of Ranchi district.

Main findings:

- The t-value results to conclude that the gender and community had significant impact on quality of life.

Conclusions:

- Most of the tribal college students of Ranchi district had average level of quality of life.
- Tribal male college students had significantly better quality of life than tribal female college students of Ranchi district.
- Tribal christian college students had significantly better quality of life than tribal sarna college students of Ranchi district.

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