

A Comparative Study To Assess The Effect Of Covid 19 Pandemic On Quality Of Life Among Government And Private School Teachers In Selected Primary Schools Of Vijaypur

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Abstract- Background

The first case of covid-19, a contagious respiratory illness brought on by SARS corona virus-2 (SARS COV-2), was discovered in Wuhan, China, in 2019. The COVID-19 epidemic has impacted people worldwide, especially educators. It has also had an impact on every demographic. In order to offer all-encompassing care, appropriate direction, and counseling, the awareness program nurse must evaluate how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected school teachers.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To assess the Quality of life among school teachers in selected Government And Private primary Schools
- To Compare the Quality of life between school teachers of Government And Private primary Schools
- To find out association between the Quality of life among school teachers of Government And Private primary Schools with selected socio demographic variables

Methodology

The study used a non-experimental methodology, a comparative descriptive research design, and a non-randomized purposive sampling technique. 150 primary school teachers (75 from government and 75 from private schools) were given the WHO QOL-BREF scale, along with inclusion and exclusion criteria, in order to gather data from respondents. The tool had 26 items that assessed one's quality of life. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to describe the outcomes.

Results

Based on the study's findings, 62 (82.7%) of the 75 government school instructors had a moderate quality of life, 11 (14.7%) had a good quality of life, and the remaining 2 (2.7%) had a bad quality of life. Of the 75 instructors working at private schools, 52 (69.3%) had a middling quality of life, 18 (24.0%) had a bad quality of life, and only 5 (6.7%) had a high quality of life. The socio demographic characteristics that the government school teachers had chosen, including age, sex, education, income, family

structure, years of experience, married status, and history of chronic illness, did not correlate with the teachers' quality of life. Private school instructors' quality of life did not correlate with the socio demographic characteristics they had chosen, such as sex, types of family, marital status, history of chronic illness but it was highly associated with age, education, income, years of experience with chi-square p-value less than 0.05

Interpretation and Conclusion

Proportion of teachers with Private primary school teachers had a significantly lower quality of life compared to government school teachers (chi-square value = 15.92, p-value < 0.0001). Counseling programs and stress management workshops can improve their quality of life.

Index Terms- Assess Effect, COVID-19 pandemic, Quality of life, Private and Government school teachers.

I. INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 epidemic is a global pandemic that began at the end of November in China and then steadily spread throughout the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) has reported. Because no therapy or vaccine for this disease has been established, the public is fearful and anxious about the spread of infection from proven COVID-19 positive individuals. According to the WHO, social distance aids in the control of the growing number of COVID-19 cases, which has also resulted in significant concern and worry about the spread of illness among the general public. Excessive dread and concern about the spread of illness led to acute stress, anxiety, and poor sleep quality. Many groups are already making attempts to increase awareness about the social effect of the on-going pandemic For example, it has been reported that during this pandemic disaster, various factors that crash the health of persons, such as prolonged periods of social separation, fear of unemployment and economic trouble, increased due to lockdown.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the Quality of life among school teachers in selected Government And Private primary Schools
- To Compare the Quality of life between school teachers of Government And Private primary Schools
- To find out association between the Quality of life among school teachers of Government And Private primary Schools with selected socio demographic variables

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

- The following hypothesis will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.
- H1: there is a significant difference between Quality of life of Government and Private Primary school teachers
- H2: there is a significant association between Quality of life among school teachers of Government Primary Schools with selected socio demographic variables
- H3: there is a significant association between Quality of life among school teachers of Private Primary Schools with selected socio demographic variables

Assumptions

- The study assumes that Covid 19 pandemic may affected the quality of life of school teachers
- There is difference between Quality of life of Government and Private Primary school teachers.

Delimitations

The Study will be delimited to;

The study is delimited to school teachers of Government and private Primary schools

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach

Quantitative research approach was used for this study.

Research Design

Non experimental comparative descriptive research design was used for this study

Variable:

- **Research variables:** Quality of life.
- **Demographic variable:** Age, gender, qualification, actual monthly income, type of family, actual year of service, type of school and underlying history of medical illness.

Inclusion Criteria:

- All male and female primary school teachers
- Teachers who teach 1st to 7th standard students

Exclusion criteria

- school teachers have any severe health issues
- Who are not available at the time of data collection

Setting of the study

Selected Government and Private Primary Schools of Vijayapur city.

Study Population

Private and government school teachers of selected private and government primary schools of Vijayapur.

Sampling Technique

The non randomized purposive sampling technique used for this study

Sample size

Total 150 School Teachers
Private school teachers- 75
Government school teachers -75

DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTRUMENTS

The data collection instrument is divided in to 2 parts:

Part I: Structured questionnaire for socio-demographic variables
Part II: WHO QOL-BREF scale

DATA ANALYSIS

Data will be analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

1. The data obtained was planned to be analyzed on the basis of the objectives and assumptions of the study by using descriptive and inferential statistics.
2. Frequency and percentage distribution were used to study the demographic variables.
3. Mean & standard deviation were used to assess the quality of life among private and government school teachers.
4. Chi- square test was used to find the association between quality of life among private and government school teachers with their selected sociodemographic variables.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1- Demographic variables of respondents

Age

Out of 75 government school teachers, the majority 49 (65.3%) were over 45 years of age, whereas the majority 49 (65.3%) of private school teachers were between the ages of 25 and 35.

Gender

Out of 75 government school instructors, the majority 44 (58.87%) and 50 (66.7%) were females, respectively, while the rest 31 (41.3%) and 25 (33.3%) were males.

Qualification/education

The majority of government school teachers (20.7%) and private school teachers (36.6%) studied BA Bed, whereas just 5.4% of government school teachers and 9.9% of private school teachers studied MSc. Bed and MA. Bed, respectively.

Actual monthly income

The majority of 32 (42.7%) government school Teachers and 43 (57.3%) private school teachers earned more than 30000Rs and 5001-10000Rs, respectively. There was no private school Teachers with an income of Rs. 20,000.

Type of family

Out of 75 governments school teachers, majority 49(65.3%) in government school teachers and 42(56.0%) in private school teachers were belongs to nuclear family respectively and the remaining 21(34.7%) teachers in government school and 33(44.0%) of teachers in private school were belong to the joint family.

Actual years of service

out of 75 governments school teachers, majority 52(69.3%) in government school teachers and 32(42.7%) in private school teachers had actual year of service more than 15 years and between 5-10 years respectively.

out of 75 government’s school teachers, majority 71(94.7%) government school teachers and 52(69.3%) private school teachers were married and the remaining 4(5.3%) teachers in government school and 23(30.7%) of teachers in private school were unmarried

Marital status

Underlying medical illness

Out of 75 government school teachers, 25 had history of chronic illness. Off these majority 11(44.0%) had hyper tension, 7(28.0%) had diabetic mellitus, 6(24.0%) had any other disease/illness and only 1(4.0%) had cardiac disease and only 1 out of 75 private school teacher had history diabetic mellitus

I. Quality of life among school teachers in selected government schools

SI.NO	QOL	Frequency N=75	Percentage
1	Low	02	2.7%
2	Moderate	62	82.7%
3	High	11	14.7%
Total		75	100.0%

According to the table above, out of 75 government school teachers, 62 (82.7%) had a moderate quality of life, 11 (14.7%) had a high quality of life, and the remaining 2 (2.7%) had a low quality of life.

II. Quality of life among school teachers in selected private schools

SI.NO	QOL	Frequency N=75	Percentage
1	Low	18	24.0%
2	Moderate	52	69.3%
3	High	05	6.7%
Total		75	100.0%

According to the data in the table above, 52 (69.3%) of 75 government school teachers had a moderate quality of life, 18 (24.0%) had a bad quality of life, and only 5 (6.7%) had a high quality of life.

III. Comparison of Quality of life between school teachers of Government and Private primary

SINO	QOL	Government school teachers		Private school teachers		chi-square (DF) p-value
		Frequency N=75	%	Frequency N=75	%	
1	Low	02	2.7%	18	24.0%	15.92 (2) <0.0001 (S)
2	Moderate	62	82.7%	52	69.3%	
3	High	11	14.7%	05	6.7%	

Total	75	100.0%	75	100.0%	
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The table shows that teachers at private schools have a considerably higher proportion of low quality of life compared to government school teachers (chi-square = 15.92, p-value < 0.0001).

V. Association between the Quality of life among Government school teachers with their selected socio demographic variables

Quality of life among Government school teachers was not associated with socio demographic characteristics such as age, gender, education, income, types of family, years of experience, marital status, and history of chronic illness.

VI. Association between the Quality of life among private school teachers with their selected socio demographic variables

Quality of life among private school teachers was not associated with socio-demographic variables such as gender, family type, marital status, or history of chronic illness. However, it was strongly associated with age, education, income, and years of experience (chi-square p-value < 0.05).

V. CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 epidemic has been a massive health crisis in every corner of the earth, affecting every area of human life. Covid 19 affected all populations, including instructors. During the lockdown time, teachers, particularly in private institutions, experienced numerous challenges as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic. According to the study's findings, 62 (82.7%) of 75 government school instructors had a moderate quality of life, 11 (14.7%) had a good quality of life, and the remaining 2 (2.7%) had a bad quality of life. And, of the 75 private school instructors, 52 (69.3%) had a middling quality of life, 18 (24.0%) had a bad quality of life, and just 5 (6.7%) had a high quality. Implementing counseling programs and stress management workshops can improve the quality of life among government and private primary school teachers.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST- None declared

ETHICAL CLEARANCE- Ethical Clearance Certificate was obtained by Institutional Ethical Committee.

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