



# **Program Book**

## **Community Service Project**



**AP STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER  
EDUCATION**

(A STATUTORY BODY OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

## Student's Declaration

I, Am. Buttemga student of community service Program, Reg. No. 720130805193 of the Department of Statistics Mrs. A.V.N. College do hereby declare that I have completed the mandatory community service from August to October in 003-Town (Name of the Community/Habitation) under the Faculty Guideship of Mr. S.K. Shetty (Name of the Faculty Guide), Department of Statistics in Mrs. A.V.N. Degree College

B. Heng  
(Signature and Date)  
03/03/2023

### Endorsements

Sanku  
Faculty Guide

P. Gandhi  
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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I would also like to thank the faculty and staff of the institute, family members and my dear friends for their support to successful completion of the project.

## CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The community service report shall have only a one-page executive summary. It shall include a brief description of the Community and summary of all the activities done by the student in CSP and five or more learning objectives and outcomes.

Community programs can expand the opportunities for youth to acquire personal and social assets and to experience the broad range of features of positive developmental settings.

The activities I performed in the Community Service are to investigate how many people have basic and desired knowledge about blood groups, blood levels, blood transfusion, blood donation and their willingness to donate blood and importance of blood and blood group and its crucial role in human body. Identify reasons which motivate them to donate blood and reasons which may deter participation.

I conducted a survey in the society to know how many people have basic knowledge about blood groups and blood donation, survey covered questions regarding donors, agree as well as disagree, to donate blood and know their blood groups and reasons behind their respective choices to motivate maximum people for knowing about blood groups, blood levels and blood donation information was gathered through various questions in the survey, also, I spent some time in making the interesting crossword for the donors to keep them engaged while they are having their refreshments.

## CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY

- About the Community/Village/Habitation including historical profile of the community/habitation, community diversity, traditions, ethics and values.
- Brief note on Socio-Economic conditions of the Community/Habitation.

One town also called the 'old town' is located in Visakhapatnam city, AP, India. The area falls under the local administrative limits of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation.

One town area has more than 300 years of history in British era. The business of whole city was located here including the administration of Visakhapatnam District. There are many old monuments built here like town hall Visakhapatnam (1904), Kerpam Market (1914), European Cemetery (1619), Queen Victoria Pavilion (1904), St John's Church (1844), Queen Mary's school (1800), Ishag Madiana Dargah (1706), St Aloysius Anglo-Indian High school (1847) and the light house (1903).

The old town area runs from terrace chaitany to end of Visakhapatnam port. It has many historical educational institutions there are so many middle class students are learning education here. The area is administered by Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation.

### CHAPTER 3: COMMUNITY SERVICE PART

Description of the Activities undertaken in the Community during the Community Service Project. This part could end by reflecting on what kind of values, life skills, and technical skills the student acquired.

→ values, life skills and Technical skill that the students acquired during the community service project are:-

- \* Time management
  - \* Community awareness
  - \* Curiosity
  - \* Humility
  - \* Integrity
  - \* willingness to learn & try new things
  - \* problem solving
  - \* Relationship Building
  - \* Team work
  - \* Professional skills
  - \* Communication skills
  - \* Ethics & Non-Judgmental
  - \* self confidence
  - \* Responsibility
  - \* Creativity
  - \* Awareness
  - \* Interpersonal skills
  - \* Analytical skills
  - \* Decision making
- skills in data collection & Analysis of the data
- skills in maintaining proper records
- skills in process recording
- skills in keeping personal records
- developing inter group relationship
- dealing with group feelings
- analyzing the group situation
- motivated to grow & learn
- possessing a positive attitude
- adaptability
- Technical literacy
- Organizational skills etc.

## CHAPTER 5: OUTCOMES DESCRIPTION

Details of the Socio-Economic Survey of the Village/Habitation. Attach the questionnaire prepared for the survey.

Questionnaire:-

\* Name of the recipient:-

\* Age

\* Gender

\* Marital status

\* Address

(1) Do you know about blood groups?

A) Yes B) No

(2) Do you know your blood group?

A) Yes B) No

(3) Which blood group do you have?

A) A B) B C) AB D) O

(4) Have you donate your blood previously?

A) Yes B) No

(5) How many time do you donate your blood?

A) once B) Twice C) thrice D) More than thrice

6) ~~Do~~ <sup>are</sup> you suffering with any type of blood disease?

A) Yes B) No

7) ~~Are~~ you suffering from given blood disease atleast one's a time?

A) Anemia B) Dengue C) Malaria

8) Have you health issues due to blood donation?

A) Yes

B) No

9) Have you health issues due to blood receiving?

A) Yes

B) No

10) When you need a blood emergency is it available or not?

A) easily available

B) Difficult

C) quite difficult

B) Not available



**Describe the problems you have identified in the community**

→ Problems in the community are

- \* poverty
- \* unemployment
- \* pollution
- \* open drainage
- \* lots of usage of plastics
- \* Bad roads
- \* water shortage
- \* lack of health care problems
- \* illiteracy
- \* Violence
- \* Industrial pollution
- \* Air pollution
- \* Access of safe drinking water

**Short-term and long term action plan for possible solutions for the problems identified and that could be recommended to the concerned authorities for implementation.**

The action plan for blood safety aims to put in place a network of accredited regional blood centres (RBCs), blood banks (BBs), inclusive of blood storage centres (BSCs) which will make available closer to the people, appropriately screened safe blood procured through voluntary donation

**Description of the Community awareness programme/s conducted w.r.t the problems and their outcomes.**

In this community awareness programme, we all are attended to visit the P-Town Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh to do a community service project about blood levels. By this purpose first we prepare a questionnaire and by the help of questionnaire we do a survey and also motivates the people about blood groups and blood levels and also motivates them to donate blood and reasons which may reduce donor participation and aware about the program and also collect the information from the people and collect their blood group details and conduct a survey. We say the importance of blood in human body to all the participants. By this we studied the yielded information basically on blood group pattern across the population in that community.

## Report of the mini-project work done in the related subject w.r.t the habitation/village.

A mini-project work in the related subject w.r.t the habitation/village. (For ex., a student of Botany may do a project on Organic Farming or Horticulture or usage of biofertilizers or biopesticides or effect of the inorganic pesticides, etc. A student of Zoology may do a project on Aquaculture practices or animal husbandry or poultry or health and hygiene or Blood group analysis or survey on the Hypertension or survey on the prevalence of diabetes, etc.

The Report shall be limited to 6 pages.

### BLOOD GROUPS

#### ABSTRACT:-

#### Introduction:-

- \* A blood group is also known as blood type
- \* Blood typing is a method to tell what type of blood you have. blood typing is done so you can safely donate your blood (or) receive a blood Transfusion.
- \* It is also done to see if you have a substance called Rh (Rhesus) factor on the surface of your red blood cells (RBC's)
- \* Your blood type is based on whether or not certain proteins are on your red blood cells. These proteins called antigens your blood type depends on what types your parents passed down to you
- \* Blood is of ten grouped according to the ABO blood Typing systems.
- The four major blood Groups types are :-

- \* Type A
- \* Type B
- \* Type AB
- \* Type O

Again the four major blood groups are classified based on the RHO each group can be either RHO positive (or) RHO negative which means in total there are 8 blood groups

They are:-

- (1) A +
- (2) A -
- (3) B +
- (4) B -
- (5) AB +
- (6) AB -
- (7) O +
- (8) O -

\* Blood group information is an integral part of clinical diagnosis using various hematological techniques to understand hemotological disorders simultaneously it is mandatory to have clear information on blood groups in case of blood transfusion and related matters it is important to have complete history of the patient and the subject including establishment and maintenance of blood banks etc;

Aim:- The aim was to study to blood group typing and importance of blood groups and how many people have know about the importance of blood groups and awareness about blood groups among the people in social groups

Materials and Methods :- The present observational study was carried out in Visakhapatnam district of I Town Region of A.P. India. To record the blood group of local people from randomly selected area. The collected numerical data was statistically analysed in the form of pie charts and bar diagrams.

Results :- The present survey was carried out during the year 2022 in I Town, VSP, covering 1073 people to understand the groups during the investigation, the majority of people exhibited  $O^+$  (237) followed by  $B^+$  (242),  $A^+$  (208),  $AB^+$  (21),  $O$  (15),  $B^-$  (9),  $A^-$  (8),  $AB^-$  (7) respectively. There were 226 people, they don't know their blood group.  $O^+$  (237) and  $B^+$  (242) blood groups were observed as most common blood group and  $AB^+$  blood group was found only in seven people.

Conclusion :- The present study yielded information basically on blood group pattern across the population and it can be used by knowing their blood groups from various groups.

→ History of blood groups :-

Blood types were first discovered by an Austrian physician, Karl Landsteiner, working at the pathological anatomical Institute of the University of Vienna (now Medical University of Vienna) in 1900. He found that blood sera from different persons would clump together when mixed in the test tubes and not only that, some human blood also agglutinated with animal blood.

The next year, in 1901, he made a definitive observation that blood serum of an individual would agglutinate with only those of certain individuals. Based on this he

classified human blood into three groups, namely Group A, Group B and Group O (ABO Group)

### The ABO System:-

\* The ABO blood group system is the most important blood type system in human blood transfusion.

✓ The ABO blood types are present in some other animals for example rodents and apes such as chimpanzees, bonobos and gorillas

There are 4 main blood groups defined by the ABO System:

\* Blood Group A - It has A antigens on the RBC with anti-B antibodies in the plasma

\* Blood Group B - It has B antigens on the RBC with anti-A antibodies in the plasma

\* Blood Group O - It has no antigens on the RBC with both anti-A and anti-B antibodies in the plasma

\* Blood Group AB - It has both A and B antigens on the RBC but no antibodies in the plasma

→ Antigens and Antibodies present in ABO Blood Group:-

ABO Group	Antigen present	Antigen missing	Antibody present
A	A	B	Anti-B
B	B	A	Anti-A
O	None	A and B	Anti-A & B
AB	A and B	None	None

→ Blood type compatibility :-

Blood type	Gives	Receives
A <sup>+</sup>	A <sup>+</sup> , AB <sup>+</sup>	A <sup>+</sup> , A <sup>-</sup> , O <sup>+</sup> , O <sup>-</sup>
O <sup>+</sup>	O <sup>+</sup> , A <sup>+</sup> , B <sup>+</sup> , AB <sup>+</sup>	O <sup>+</sup> , O <sup>-</sup>
B <sup>+</sup>	B <sup>+</sup> , AB <sup>+</sup>	B <sup>+</sup> , B <sup>-</sup> , O <sup>+</sup> , O <sup>-</sup>
AB <sup>+</sup>	AB <sup>+</sup>	every one
A <sup>-</sup>	A <sup>+</sup> , A <sup>-</sup> , AB <sup>+</sup> , AB <sup>-</sup>	A <sup>-</sup> , O <sup>-</sup>
O <sup>-</sup>	every one	O <sup>-</sup>
B <sup>-</sup>	B <sup>+</sup> , B <sup>-</sup> , AB <sup>+</sup> , AB <sup>-</sup>	B <sup>-</sup> , O <sup>-</sup>
AB <sup>-</sup>	AB <sup>+</sup> , AB <sup>-</sup> , A <sup>+</sup> , A <sup>-</sup>	AB <sup>-</sup> , A <sup>-</sup> , B <sup>-</sup> , O <sup>-</sup>

→ Importance of ABO Groups :-

During blood Transfusing, only compatible blood must be used

\* The one who gives blood is called the 'donor' and the one who receives the blood is called 'recipient'

While Transfusing the blood, antigen of the donor and the antibody of the recipient are considered

→ The Rh system :-

RBC's sometimes have another antigen, a protein known as the RhD antigen. If this is present in your blood group is RhD positive otherwise RhD negative. It is the most important blood group system after ABO

\* It was first discovered by Rhesus macaques and hence the named "Rh factor"

RhD factor (or) system can be classified the 4 major Blood Groups into 8 Groups, that are

\* A RhD Positive (A<sup>+</sup>)

\* A RhD Negative (A<sup>-</sup>)



- \* B RhD Positive ( $B^+$ )
- \* B RhD Negative ( $B^-$ )
- \* AB RhD Positive ( $AB^+$ )
- \* AB RhD Negative ( $AB^-$ )
- \* O RhD Positive ( $O^+$ )
- \* O RhD Negative ( $O^-$ )

In most cases, O RhD Negative blood ( $O^-$ ) can safely be given to anyone. It's often used in medical emergencies when the blood type is not immediately known. It's safe for most recipients because it does not have any A, B or RhD antigens on the surface of the cells, and is compatible with every other ABO and RhD blood group.

There is another blood group which is called as Golden blood group, which was a rarest blood group in the world.

→ Goldenblood Group:

Rh null individuals have no Rh antigens (no Rh or RhAG) on their RBC's then it is called as Golden blood group.

## CHAPTER 6: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE MINI PROJECT

### Conclusion :-

The present study yielded information basically on blood groups, history of blood groups, ABO system, Antigens & Antibodies, blood type compatibility, Importance of ABO groups, Rh factor (or) system, and Golden blood group, and also on blood group pattern across the people or population and its can be used by knowing this blood groups from various groups.





*With just a drop of blood,*



You can make  
a difference.

**GIVE  
BLOOD  
SAVE  
LIVES**

**GIVE  
BLOOD**



**GIVE LIFE**