



Program Book

Community Service Project


**AP STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER
EDUCATION**
(A STATUTORY BODY OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH)


Student's Declaration

I am Ch. Shwini vasuhab ^{Community Service} a student ofProgram, Reg. No. 720130805175 of the Department of ^{Statistics} MR.S AVN College do hereby declare that I have completed the mandatory community service from ^{August} to ^{October} in ^{ONE-Town} (Name of the Community/Habitation) under the Faculty Guideship of ^{MR. Shaikush, Shaik} (Name of the Faculty Guide), Department of ^{Statistics} in ^{MRS AVN COLLEGE} College

(Signature and Date)

Endorsements


Faculty Guide


P. GANDHI, M.Sc, M.Phil
Head of the Department
Department of Mathematics & Statistics
Mrs. AVN College, Visakhapatnam,


Principal
PRINCIPAL
MRS. A.V.N. COLLEGE
VISAKHAPATNAM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my gratitude to those who extended their valuable co-operation and contribution towards the project.

I would like to thank my project mentor Mr. Sharukh Sir for his valuable time and continued assistance for the successful completion of the project.

I would also like to express my gratitude to Mr. Shankar Narayan Sir, Mrs. A.V.N college Management for facilitating this project and providing his guidance through out the duration of the project.

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 groups and its crucial role in human body. Identify reasons which motivates them to donate blood and reasons which may reduce donor 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 knowing 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, 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 Vizagapatnam District. There are many old monuments built here like Town Hall Visakhapatnam (1904), Kurpom-market (1914), European cemetery (1619), Queen Victoria pavilion (1904), St. John's church (1844), Queen Mary's School (1800), Ishag Madina Dargah (1706), St. Aloysius Anglo-Indian High School (1849) and the light house (1905).

The old town area runs from Turner Chantry 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 Skills 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
 - * Empathy * patience * flexibility * Organizational skills.
 - * Ethical & Non Judgment * 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 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) yes B) No.

(4) -Have you donate your blood previously?

A) yes B) No.

(5) -How Many times do you donate your blood?

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

(6) Do you suffering any type of blood disease?

A) yes B) No.

(7) Do you suffering from given blood diseases at least one 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.
- If not?

A) Easily Available.

B) Difficult.

C) quite difficult

D) 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 a accredited regional Blood centres (RBTCs), blood banks (BBs), inclusive of blood storage centres make available closer to the people, appropriately screened, safe blood produced 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 I-town vidyakhapatnam, Andhrapradesh to do an community service project about blood groups and blood level. By this people purpose first we prepare a questionnaire and by the help of questionnaire we do a survey. and also motivate the people about blood groups and blood level and also motivate them to donate blood and reasons which may reduce donor participation. and awared about the programme.

ABSTRACT:-

BLOOD GROUPS

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 System.

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 Rh. Each Group can be either Rh positive or Rh negative, which means in total there are 8 blood Groups.

They are :-

- (1) A positive.
- (2) A Negative.
- (3) B positive.
- (4) B Negative.
- (5) AB positive.
- (6) AB Negative.
- (7) O positive.
- (8) O Negative.

* Blood Group information is an integral part of clinical diagnosis. using various hematological techniques to understand hematological 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 patients and the subjects including establishment and maintenance of blood banks etc.

Aim :- The aim was to study the 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 Andhra Pradesh, India. To Record the blood group of local people from Rand only. Selected area. The collected numerical data was statistically analysed in the form of pie charts and bar diagrams.

Result :- The present Survey was carried out during the year 2022 in J Town, Washkhaptham district, covering 1073 people to understand the blood groups. During the Investigation, the majority of people exhibited O⁺ (237) followed by B⁺ (242), A⁺ (208), AB⁺ (115), O⁻ (5), B⁻ (9), A⁻ (8) and 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 groups 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 (agglutinate) 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 also 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-B 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	Antibodies present
A	A	B	Anti-A
B	B	A	Anti-B
O	None	A and B	Anti-A & B
AB	A and B	None	None

→ Blood type compatibility :-

Blood Type	Gives	Receives
A ⁺	A ⁺ , AB ⁺	A ⁺ , A ⁻ , O ⁺ , O ⁻
O ⁺	O ⁺ , A ⁺ , B ⁺ , AB ⁺	O ⁺ , O ⁻
B ⁺	B ⁺ , AB ⁺	B ⁺ , B ⁻ , O ⁺ , O ⁻
AB ⁺	AB ⁺	Everyone.
A ⁻	A ⁺ , A ⁻ , AB ⁺ , AB ⁻	A ⁻ , O ⁻
O ⁻	Everyone	O ⁻
B ⁻	B ⁺ , B ⁻ , AB ⁺ , AB ⁻	B ⁻ , O ⁻
AB ⁻	AB ⁺ , AB ⁻	AB ⁻ , A ⁻ , B ⁻ , O ⁻

→ Importance of ABO Groups :-

During blood Transfusion 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 Caque and hence he named "Rh factor".

RhD factor (R) system can be classified the 4 major blood groups into 8 groups. That are.

- * A RhD positive (A^+)
- * A RhD negative (A^-)
- * 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 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 Rh 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.

→ Golden blood Group:-

Rh null individuals have no Rh antigens (no Rh or Rh Ag) 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, Rhesus factor (or) systems, and Golden Blood group. And also on blood group pattern across the people (or) population and it can be used by knowing their blood groups from various groups.



Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

P73X+766, Opposite 33 Godowns, Near CBM School, Jagadamba Junction, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh 530001, India

Lat 17.70315°

Long 83.297973°

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Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

Andhra Bank Building, Kanchara St, Jagadamba Junction, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh 530001, India

Lat 17.703538°

Long 83.297824°

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Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

21-25-18, Surnapu Veedhi, Opposite St. Dominics, Near
CBSE School, Jagadamba Junction, Visakhapatnam, Andhra
Pradesh 530025, India

Lat 17.702814°

Long 83.287607°

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CBSE School, Jagadamba Junction, Visakhapatnam, Andhra
Pradesh 530026, India

Lat 17.702899°

Long 83.287764°

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