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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING BLOOD DONATION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGE, BARMER WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATION BOOKLET

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ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among college students in selected college, Barmer with a view to develop an information booklet. The quantitative research approach and descriptive research design was adopted for this study. 100 college students were selected by using systematic random sampling. Demographic profile was used to assess the personal information of college students and self - structured knowledge questionnaire and self-structured five-point rating scale (attitude scale) was used to assess attitude. The study found that college students have average level of knowledge and favourable attitude regarding blood donation. There is a significant relationship between the knowledge and attitude of college student's regarding blood donation at the 0.05 level of significance. There is no significant association between knowledge and attitude of college students regarding blood donation and their selected socio - demographic variables that is age, gender, educational status, family income, area of residence and source of information of college students at 0.05 level of significance.

Keywords: College students, blood donation, informational booklet, knowledge, attitude.

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INTRODUCTION

Blood is a specialized body fluid which composed of cells suspended in a liquid called plasma. It consists of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. Human blood is essentially a vital, lifesaving component, capable of saving millions of lives if ready availability can be ensured. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), at least 1% of the nation's population should donate blood voluntarily to meet the basic requirement for blood and blood products.

Blood donation is safe and simple procedure that involve voluntarily giving blood including blood cells (RBC, WBC, Platelets) and plasma or other blood product, typically through a process where blood is drown from a vein in their arm.

According to WHO 10.7 million blood donations from voluntary unpaid donors from 2008 to 2018 has been reported by 119 countries. 79 countries collect more than 90% of their blood supply from voluntary unpaid blood donations (38 high income countries, 33 middle-income countries and eight low-income countries). This includes 64 countries with 100% (or more than 99%) of their blood supply from voluntary unpaid blood donors. In 54 countries, more than 50% of the blood supply is still dependent on family/replacement and paid blood donors (eight high-income countries, 36 middle-income countries and 10 low-income countries).

In India there is a need of about 8 million units of blood every year out of which only about one-third are obtained from voluntary donors. Replacement donors or family donors account for approximately 45% blood donations in India. The WHO stresses the fact that replacement blood donation needs to be discouraged and replaced by voluntary, nonremunerated blood donation. Paid/professional blood donation has been banned in India since January 1998.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

“A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among college students in selected college, barmer with a view to develop an information booklet”

OBJECTIVE

- To assess the knowledge regarding blood donation among college students in selected college, Barmer.
- To assess the attitude regarding blood donation among college students in selected college, Barmer.
- To find out relationship between knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among college students in selected college, Barmer.
- To find out association between knowledge regarding blood donation among college students in selected college, Barmer and their selected socio demographic variable.
- To find out association between attitude regarding blood donation among college students in selected

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college, Barmer and their selected socio-demographic variable.

 To develop an information booklet regarding blood donation for college students.

METHODOLOGY

Quantitative research approach and descriptive research design was adopted to accomplish the study objectives. Systematic random sampling technique was used to select 100 college students from selected college Barmer. A structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale was constructed to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among college student. The tools were validated for content by experts, and reliability was established using the K.R. 21 method. Necessary permissions for the study and data collection were secured, and informed consent was obtained from participants while ensuring confidentiality and autonomy.

Specification of the instrument and related measurement

The tools for present study was developed into two parts

Tool – I :- Tool first consist of two section

Section A: - Section - A consist of structured questionnaire schedule for collecting socio-demographic variables of college students of selected arts college of Barmer. It includes are age, gender, education status, family income, area of residence and source of information

Section B: - Section – B consist of structured questionnaire schedule to assess the existing level of knowledge regarding blood donation among college students.

Tool - II:- Tool second consist of structured attitude scale like likert scale to assess attitude regarding blood donation among college student.

Statistical Analysis

Frequency and percentage distribution were used to describe the selected socio demographical data of college students. Mean, median, mode, mean percentage and standard deviation was used to assess the knowledge level of college students regarding blood donation. Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient test was used to be find out the relation between knowledge and attitude of college students regarding blood donation. Chi-Square test was used to find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding blood donation among college students of selected college of Barmer and their selected socio-demographic variables.

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RESULT

Description of socio demographic variable of college students

Table no. 1

(N=100)

S.N	SOCIO -DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIBLE		FREQUENCY{f}	PERCENTAGE{%}
1	AGE IN YEAR	18 – 20	61	61
		21 – 22	33	33
		23 – 24	6	6
		ABOVE 24	0	0
2	GENDER	MALE	67	67
		FEMALE	33	33
3	EDUCATIONAL STATUS	B.A I year	33	33
		B.A II year	33	33
		B.A III year	34	34
4	FAMILY INCOME	BELOW 15000	20	20
		15000 – 30000	30	30
		30001 – 50000	22	23
		ABOVE 50	28	28
5	AREA OF RESIDANCE	RURAL	80	80
		URBAN	20	20
6	ANY INFORMATION ABOUTBLOOD DONATION	YES	77	77
		NO	23	23
	IF YES THEN SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MASS MEDIA	13	13
		NEWS PAPER	22	22
		BOOK/MAGAZINE	29	29
		BY ATTENDING ANY PROGRAMME	13	13

Table no. 1 illustrate that the majority of participant i.e. 61 (61%) belonged to the age group of 18-20

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years whereas only 6 (6%) belonged to the age group of 23-24 year with more males (67%) than females (33%). Participant are equally distributed across B.A I, II, and III years. The majority of participant i.e. 30 (30%) family income was 15000 – 30000 whereas only18 (18%) participant family income was below 15000. and most (80%) are from rural areas. Regarding blood donation awareness, 67% have knowledge, while 23% do not. The main sources of information are books/magazines (34%), newspapers (28%), awareness programs (20%), and mass media (18%).

Frequency {f} and percentage {%) distribution of level knowledge of college students regarding blood donation.

Table no. 2

(N = 100)

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY{F}	PERCENTAGE{%}
Poor (0 - 10)	5	5
Average (11 - 20)	50	50
Good (21 – 30)	45	45

Table no. 2 illustrate that majority i.e. 50(50%) college students were found to have average level of knowledge, 45 (45%) of them had good level of knowledge whereas only 5(5%) were found to possess the poor level of knowledge regarding blood donation.

Frequency {f} and percentage {%) distribution of level of attitude of college students regarding blood donation.

Frequency {f} and percentage {%) distribution of level of attitude of college students regarding blood donation.

Table no. 3

(N = 100)

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY{F}	PERCENTAGE{%}
Unfavorable (20 - 47)	6	6
Neutral (48 – 75)	30	30
Favorable (76 to 100)	64	64

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Table no. 3 illustrate that majority i.e. 64 (64%) college students were found to have favorable level of attitude and 30 (30%) of them had neutral attitude whereas only 6 (6%) were found to possess the unfavorable level attitude regarding blood donation.

RELATIONSHIP WITH BACKGROUND VARIABLES:

The relationship between the knowledge and attitude of college student's regarding blood donation at the 0.05 level of significance is significant not by chance. It means both the variable related to each other, changes in knowledge brings changes in attitude and vice versa.

ASSOCIATION WITH BACKGROUND VARIABLES:

 There is no significant association between knowledge of college students regarding blood donation and their selected socio - demographic variables that is age, gender, educational status, family income, area of residence and source of information of college students regarding blood donation at 0.05 level of significance. It means there is a no influence of age, gender, educational status, family income, area of residence and source of information on knowledge of college students regarding blood donation.

 There is no significant association between attitude of college students regarding blood donation and their selected socio - demographic variables that is age, gender, educational status, family income, area of residence and source of information of college students at 0.05 level of significance. It means there is a no influence of age,

gender, educational status, family income, area of residence and source of information on attitude of college students regarding blood donation among.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study are consistent with similar research conducted in various regions of India and around the world. The average and poor level of knowledge and neutral and unfavorable level of attitude among college students highlights the need for targeted educational programs. The absence of significant associations with other variables may stem from uniform exposure to health information or a lack of tailored communication strategies in the area. this research underscores the necessity for ongoing deworming initiatives and awareness campaigns in outpatient.

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that college students have average level of knowledge and favorable attitude regarding blood donation. There is a significant relationship between the knowledge and attitude of college student's regarding blood donation at the 0.05 level of significance. There is no significant association

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between knowledge and attitude of college students regarding blood donation and their selected socio - demographic variables that is age, gender, educational status, family income, area of residence and source of information of college students at 0.05 level of significance.

Implication

The results will assist health professionals, agencies, and organizations in planning health education programs for college students. The findings can also be leveraged for further research to generalize on a larger scale.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The workshop and seminar may be conducted to enhance knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation of college students. A similar study can be conducted on larger and wider sample in order to draw generalization. A comparative study can be done in large sample between two different arts colleges to evaluate the knowledge and attitude level of college students regarding blood donation. An experimental study can be done to evaluate the impact of pictorial SIMs on knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation.Based on the study results, recommendation can be made to healthcare institutions or government bodies to implement policies or campaign that promote blood donation.

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