

BRIEF HISTORY ABOUT BASIC PARADIGM

- Basic Paradigm -Basic Paradigm is a social enterprise that undertakes projects, ventures, and activities to benefit groups of people beyond those directly involved in doing the business. Established by a group of professionals associated with the social development sector, Basic Paradigm focuses on improving health, nutrition, and welfare of all as the last mile and works towards attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 3 i.e., ensuring health and well-being, at every stage of life.
- which was established in 2007 and is governed by same set of boards of directors.
- While Basic Paradigm operates as a social enterprise, it is also the for-profit and supporting arm of the not-for-profit organization SCHOOL (Society of Community Health Oriented Operational Links) and is governed by same set of boards of directors.

Who we work with :

- 1.) Piramal Swasthya
- 2.) World Health Organization
- 3.) Clinton Foundation
- 4.) CareNx
- 5.) Nutrition International
- 6.) Age Khan Foundation
- 7.) Canterbury Christ Church University



MISSION

“Reduced Inequalities, Quality Education & Improved Environment for Good Health & Well Being”



VISION

” Healthy Ageing: Optimizing opportunities for older people to enjoy good quality of life”



VALUES

“Exploring pathway & Sustainable Development”

STRENGTHS

- Renowned Research professionals
- Experienced Staffs
- Global base proposal

WEAKNESS

- Shortage of manpower

SWOT

OPPORTUNITIES

- Growing company
- Technological advancements
- Well marketing strategy

THREATS

- Competition
- Regulatory challenges

LEARNINGS

- Understand the work culture.
- Explore New Research Topics
- How to Establish communication and action learning

CHALLENGES FACED

- Limited period.
- Initially Language constrains for communication

THEORITICAL EXPOSURE

- Deal with different research topics in Health.
- Study about different analytical tools.

PRACTICAL EXPOSURE

- Implemented These research topics on software.
- Run analytical tools to handle or visualize the data in SPSS-20, Excel, Google data studio and KOBO tool

USEFULLNESS OF INTERNSHIP

- Give us a new area or new topic for research.
- Different environment give a unique platform to learn.
- Provides confidence, decision making .
- Understand the working environment which brings success

INTERNSHIP PROJECT WORK

TOPIC:- FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ANEMIA IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN UTTAR PRADESH.

OBJECTIVE

To examined the factors that affected the anemia level among women of reproductive age group.

METHODOLOGY

Data source:- The data for analysis has been taken from National family Health Survey (NFHS-5).

Statistical model:- Descriptive statistics were used to understand the level of pattern of anemia. The data have been analyzed using SPSS-20 software.

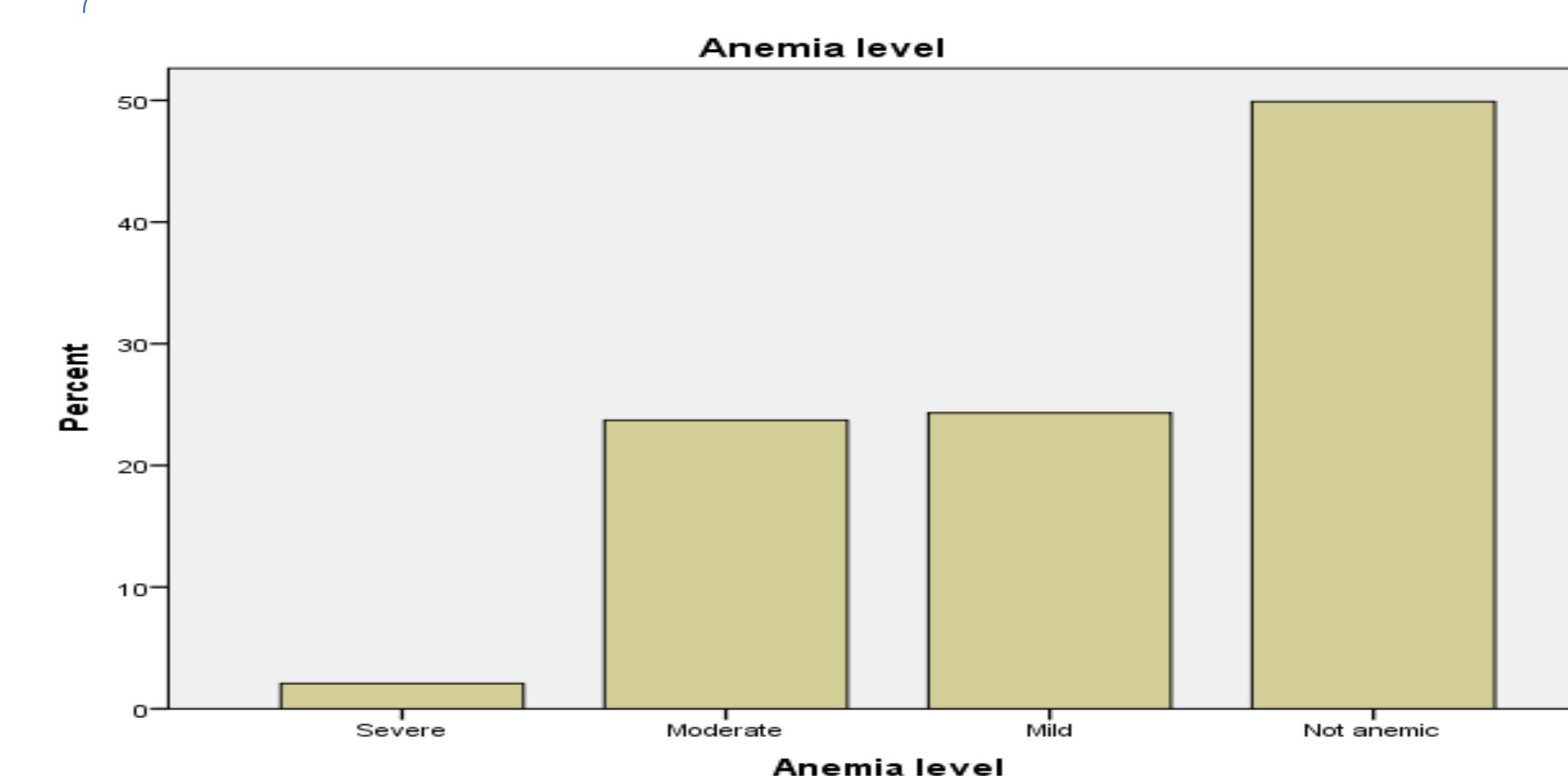
Variables Used:- Used both dependent/in dependent variable.

- Dependent variable:- Anemia level.
- Independent variable:- Age, place of residence, education level, religion, marital status, caste, wealth index for rural/urban, ethnicity, source of drinking water.



RESULT

- Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age in Uttar Pradesh with different variables which associated with different anemic level among women.
- The highest percentage of anemia shown in age group of 15-19 in which the percentage of severe (16.5%), moderate (17.6%), mild (17.4%) . Anemic percentage also hike in age group 25-29. whereas the lowest percentage of anemia is shown in age group of 40-44 from 87226 sample.
- The prevalence of anemia is positively associated with place of residence in which prevalence of anemia in rural area is high with percentage (75.8%) than urban area with percentage (24.2%).
- Education level is significantly associated with anemia among the participants in which the highest prevalence of anemia is in secondary education with percentage (51.2%) and lowest is seen in primary education with percentage (11.8%).
- Whereas in marital status the highest prevalence of anemia is associated with widowed women's with the percentage of (58.3%) and lowest with married women with percentage of (56.2%)
- Wealth index for rural/urban area, caste, ethnicity, Religion and source of drinking water all are associated with the prevalence of anemia



DISCUSSION

This study aimed at examining the prevalence and associated factors of anemia among women's of reproductive age 15-49 years in Uttar Pradesh.

This study found that the highest prevalence of anemia is (16.5%) women's had severe anemia whereas 17.6% moderate and 17.4% mild among 15-19 age group. This is may be due to dietary habits, Depression and menstrual cycle.

Furthermore, anemia among late adolescent girls was higher than early adolescent girls. Girls in late adolescent may get married by the time & become pregnant [9], further affecting anemia status. Moreover, prevalence of anemia is higher in rural area (80.6%) than urban (19.4%) this is may be due to lack of knowledge to health facilities, unable to maintain hygiene, nutritional deficiencies. As same marital status, Religion caste they also influence the anemia level. Educational status also influence women's with higher schooling having the low risk of anemia than no schooling because they are well-informed about nutrition choices which may improved anemia level. Education based health models was effective in enhancing knowledge, attitude, and behaviour in reducing anemia.

CONCLUSION

In Uttar Pradesh, anaemia affects a lot of women who are of reproductive age. Age, domicile, education level, rural/urban wealth index, ethnicity, and caste were all substantially correlated with anaemia in the subjects. Therefore, many strategies and interventions approaches, such as iron-folic supplementation and nutrition education on iron-rich diet, awareness, and environmental hygiene, should be strong in order to minimise the prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age in Uttar Pradesh.