Objective of the present study was co-relate blood grouping with likeliness of chocolate. I took pricker and prick my forefinger then i put three drops of blood on slide. I tested my blood sample which was O+. A total of 178 students were participated in this project. The average ages of these students ranges between 18-22 years. AB+ blood group had maximum no of subjects/students which can like to eat chocolate while AB- had minimum no of students.

Key words: Likeliness of chocolate. ABO blood group system. Rhesus factor

INTRODUCTION
Due to the presence of antigens and antibodies on the surface of RBCs, everyone has different blood group. Blood group remain same from birth till death. There are two different types of blood group system ABO blood group system was first discovered by Karl Landsteiner in 1901 on which he got Noble Prize in 1930. Blood group are divided into three types on the basis of antigens and antibodies. Person having blood group A has antigen A and antibody B. Person having blood group B has antigen B and antibody A. Person having blood group AB has both antigens and no antibody. Person having neither antigen A nor B has blood O. Rhesus blood group system was discovered in 1930’s. Rhesus factor is divided into two group on the basis of presence and absence of protein. The person whose RBCs contain protein factor are RH positive. While the lack of RBCs means person is RH negative.

Chocolate is a food which is loved all over the world by all the people irrespective of age, gender and area. It is sometime light or sometime dark brown in color. Chocolate is a food which is usually give and take in happy moments. It is present in different forms with different formulations. Maximum all over the world different companies are producing chocolate under different names with the help of cocoa bean. Chocolate liquor, cocoa butter, cocoa solid. There are different types of chocolate. Dark chocolate also known as “plain chocolate “. Chocolate is the food which is present in large amount mainly on festivals.

MATERIAL & METHODS:
A total of 179 subjects which were students had participated in this project. All these students belong to Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan. The average ages of these students vary from 18-22 years.

Blood Grouping
Prickers, Antiserums, Slides, Toothpick
First of all we took three antiserum i. e Antiserum A, Antiserum B and Antiserum D. we used prickers to pricked our forefinger. We put antiserum A in the first drop, antiserum B in the second drop and antiserum D in the third drop. No clumping occurred in the first two drops while in the third drop clumping occurred which showed that I had blood group O+.

Project
A questionnaire was prepared about likeliness of chocolate.

Statistical Analysis
Statistical Analysis was prepared by using MS Word.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
Influence of blood grouping showed that total of 178 students. out of which 33 students having A+ blood group from which 25 students of yes and 8 students of no. 2 students having A- blood group
both of these students were yes. 60 students were of B+ blood group, out of which 44 students of yes and 16 students of no. 5 students having B- blood group, out of which 10 students of yes and 1 student of no. only 1 student was AB-, which was yes. 56 students were of O+ blood group, out of which 49 students of yes and 7 students of no. 10 students were of O- blood group, out of which 8 students of yes and 2 students of no. All of above results shown in table # 1. [3-10]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood Grouping</th>
<th>Total subjects</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A+</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>75.75%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>73.33%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB+</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90.90%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O+</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questionnaire based studies have been given important outcomes in current researches. References about the current topic were not available.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded from the present study that B+ blood group had maximum no of students but AB- blood group had minimum no of students.

REFERENCES