

RED CROSS VOLUNTEER

The Secretary,
Indian Red cross Society,-
Punjab State Branch, Sector-16 A,
Chandigarh.

You are requested to enroll me as Red Cross Volunteer. My Bio-data is as follows:

Name : _____

Father's Name : _____

Residence Address : _____

Office Address : _____

Contact No. (Mob.No) : _____

Qualifications : _____

**Occupation/Student
(Name of the Institution)** : _____

Experience of Social Activities : _____

Working capacity in which Field: Resources Person/Fund Raising/Service/Disaster

I have gone through the duties of a Red Cross Volunteer as per Annexure 'A' overleaf and will follow the same.

I will provide my services voluntarily as when required by the Indian Red Cross Society, Punjab State Branch.

Name of the Applicant

Signature of the Parents/Guardian

To be attested by MC/Sarpanch/ Gazetted Officer/Head of the Institution with Stamp.

Annexure ‘A’

From the beginning of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, voluntary action has been at its heart. On the battlefield of Solferino 1859, Henry Dunant carried out a task of organizing village women and others to assist wounded soldiers. In 1863 grew the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement spreading from country as local people came together, founded a society, elected a volunteer governing board and started to recruit volunteers. Volunteers are usually assigned a specific task. This could be fund-raising, first Aid, Relief distributions, disaster preparedness etc. depending on the needs of the community. Today, as much as ever, volunteers are the backbone of all Red Cross /Red Crescent activities, helping National Societies run successful programmes and assisting millions of the vulnerable people in need.

❖ A Volunteer of IRCS is expected to:

- ✓ Act in accordance with the Fundamental Principles and promote their dissemination.
- ✓ Respect the regulations on the use of the emblem and prevent misuse.
- ✓ Strive and work for the highest standards of quality.
- ✓ Behave in accordance with the code of conduct for volunteers.
- ✓ Be available in an emergency to render services according to one's skills and abilities.
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Important Dates

- 1828 - Jean Henry Dunant born on May 8 in Geneva, Switzerland.
- 1834 - On visit to Southern France with his parents, Henry Dunant is shocked when he sees prisoners in chains.

- 1847- Aged eighteen, Dunant visits the poor, and prisoners in Geneva's prison.
- 1849- Aged twenty one, apprenticed to a banking house in Geneva.
- 1853- Dunant helps to form the world Union of Young Men's Christian association (Y.M.C.A). Aged 25, he goes to Algeria on business.

- 1858- Dunant turns his Algerian venture into a limited company. He publishes "Notice sur la Regence de Tunis" in which he attack slavery.

- 1859- June 24: Battle of Solferino fought between France, Sardinia and Austria in Northern Italy. Dunant is present, aged thirty one.
June 25-27: Dunant works day and night helping the wounded.

- 1860 Dunant receives the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy for his work With the wounded after Solferino.

- 1862 Dunant publishes "A memory of Solferino" in which he suggests the formation Of permanent national relief societies of volunteers to care for the wounded in wartime.

- 1863- February : the Public Welfare Society of Geneva sets up a committee of Five to back Dunant ideas.
October 23: BIRTH OF THE RED CROSS
thirty one delegates from sixteen countries gather in Geneva to draft the terms of reference for the relief societies. The red cross symbol is adopted to identify helpers on the battlefield. Dunant is thirty five.

- 1864- August 22: The FIRST GENEVA CONVENTION. Diplomats from fifteen European states gather to sign a convention on humane treatment of all wounded soldiers and protection to medical staff.

- 1867- Dunant goes bankrupt and leaves Geneva for ever. He is thirty-nine. The Netherlands society are the first to call themselves "The Red Cross Society of the Netherland."

1870-71 Franco –Prussian war and the siege of Paris. In Paris, Dunant organizes food, blankets and help for the troops. Later, he helps victims of the Paris Commune to escape. He tries to mediated with the German and French Generals besieging Paris. He is forty three.

Meanwhile in Basle, the ICRC begins forwarding lists of prisoners, so that their families will know what has happened to them. Another “ first” for the Red cross , this initiative leads to the creation of the International Prisoners of War Agency in 1914.

1871-87 Dunant spends sixteen years in obscurity . He continues working against slavery and to help prisoners of war. He also campaigns for the Geneva Convention to be extended to naval warfare.

1875- The Geneva Committee adopts the title of the “International Committee of the Red Cross ” (ICRC).

1876- The Turkish government adopts the Red Crescent as its symbol of neutrality ; Other Muslim countries follow suit.

1887- In July, Dunant settles in Heiden in Switzerland . He is fifty –nine and ill.

1892- He moves into the local hospital which becomes his home for the last eighteen Years of his life

1895- August : Dunant interviewed by Georg Baumberger whose article in “ Uber Land and Meer” gains Dunant wide recognition .

1899- The protection of the Geneva Convention is extended to those wounded and shipwrecked as a result of naval warfare.

1901- Henry Dunant is awarded the first Nobel peace Prize.

1906- The First Geneva Convention revised and updated.

1907- The Fourth Hague convention introduces legal protection for prisoners of war.

1910- October 30: Dunant dies in the hospital at Heiden aged eighty two.

1914-18 World War I brings the Red Cross its biggest challenges so far: thousands of Volunteers are mobilized to help the wounded on the battlefield.

1917- ICRC awarded Nobel peace prize.

- 1919- The league of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies founded as a federation National societies to “anticipate and relieve misery caused by disaster.
- 1920- The junior Red Cross Bureau (later, Red Cross Youth) is opened at the league ,sGeneva headquarters.
- 1929- A new Geneva convention lays down rules for the protection and care of Prisoners –of- war.
- 1939-45 World war II- the Red Cross distributes relief totaling 500 million swiss Francs To civilian in occupied territories. The ICRC makes 11,000 visits to military and civilian prisoners, and sends them relief valued at 3.5 thousand million francs.
- 1944- ICRC again receives Nobel Peace Prize.
- 1949- Adoption of the Four Geneva Conventions now in force, covering:
- the wounded in land warfare
 - the wounded and shipwrecked in sea warfare
 - prisoners of war
 - civilians under the control of an enemy.
- 1960- The Prisoners of war agency becomes the Central Tracing Agency. Its mission : to trace people missing because of conflict , re-unite separated families, send messages between prisoners and their families ,etc.
- 1963- ICRC and League are jointly awarded Nobel Prize.
- 1977- Two new Sections (called Protocols) added to the Geneva conventions, including protection for victims of internal conflicts.
- 1986- The International Red Cross officially renamed the “ International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
- Today- 700 million volunteers in 145 national societies committed to helping in disasters, caring for the poor , sick and hungry, looking after refugees, organizing blood services, teaching first aid and health care.**

TEN(10) FACTS ABOUT BLOOD DONATION

1. WHO CAN DONATE BLOOD?

Yes, any healthy person, 18to60years,with a weight of at least 45kgs can donate blood. Please do it today!

2. HOW LONG WILL OT TAKE TO DONATE BLOOD?

The actual blood donation takes about 4-6 minutes. The whole donation process from the time you walk in until the time you leave usually takes 30 minutes, including a medical check-up and refreshment.

3. IS IT SAFE TO DONATE BLOOD?

YES, it is, Stenile, disposable needles are used for each donor. Some people believe that they will feel weak after blood donation, but this is unlikely to happen. Just eat a small snack and drink plenty of water before and after the donation.

4. WILL IT HURT WHEN I DONATE BLOOD?

You will feel a small prick , but this is nothing compared to the satisfication you will feel knowing that you have saved a life.

5. WHERE CAN I GO TO DONATE BLOOD?

You can donate blood at a donation camp near your home , workplace or school,

Or you can go to a recognized blood bank in your area. Please call the local Indian Re Cross Society for more information.

6. HOW MANY TIMES CAN I DONATE IN A YEAR ?

You can donates blood every three months . It is only takes 48 hours for your body fluids to be completely replenished. After three months, your body has had more than enough time to re-coup from your earlier donation.

7. WHO NEEDS THE BLOOD THAT I DONATE?

Blood is needed regularly for patients with diseases such as thalassemia and hemophilia and also for the treatment of injuries after an accident , major surgeries, anemia ,etc.

8. WHY IS BLOOD SO IMPORTANT?

Blood is the essence of life. It consists of **Red Cells** that transport oxygen, white cells that fight infections, Platelets to help in blood clotting , and Plasma that carries nutrients to the body.

9. WHAT IS MY BLOOD GROUP?

Each person has specific blood group [A,B, AB or –O] and an Rh Factor (+ve or –ve) that identified who can donate blood to whom.

10. Will MY DONATION MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

It most certainly will. There is no substitute for blood. It cannot be manufactured in a laboratory. So every donation matters -----when you donate blood, you'll giving the most precious gift to someone else -----the gift of life.



INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
PUNJAB STATE BRANCH
Sector 16-A, Chandigarh.

Phones: 2784299, 2542180, 2780827, Fax: 2549434

Grade of Membership		Minimum Subscription
1. Patron	25,300
2. Vice- Patron	12,300
3. Institutional Member-Annual Fee	5000
4. Life Member	1160

N.B. i) Association, Club, Firms, Institutions, Organisations, Workshops, etc. can be enrolled in the first three grades only.

ii) Individual can be enrolled in any grade except No. 3

iii) Enrolment is done on receipt of the prescribed membership subscription.

Note:

Please issue cheque in favour of the Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Punjab State Branch Chandigarh, or send money in cash to the Secretary and obtain a receipt.

Dated-----

The Secretary,
Indian Red Cross Society,*
Punjab State Branch,
Sector-16A,
Chandigarh.

Dear Sir,

I wish to become-----
member of the Indian Red Cross Society. A sum of Rupees-----
in words-----
covering the prescribed membership fee for the grade and the cost of a badge is sent
herewith, in cash /by cheque No.-----
-----drawn on the -----
Bank-----Chandigarh.

Yours faithfully

Signatures

NAME-----AGE-----SEX-----
(in capital letters)

ADDRESS-----

-----PHONE NO-----

Introduced by-----

SIGNATURE-----

Address-----.

Circular Vitae

Group of Membership

Patron/ Vice Patron

1. Name :
2. Father's Name :
3. Permanent Address :
4. Date of Birth :
5. Sex :
6. Educational Qualification :
7. Field of Work :
8. Details of Social Work Done :
if any
9. Details of Association with :
Red Cross
10. Recommendation of the District :
Red Cross Branch for Membership
of Patron/ Vice Patron

Date:-

Place

Signature of the Candidate

**Signature of the
Secretary, State Branch,
Indian Red Cross Society**

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(Secretary)