



Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars' Senthikumara Nadar College

(An Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University),

Virudhunagar - 626 001, Tamil Nadu, India., <https://vhnsnc.edu.in>

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YOUTH RED CROSS (YRC)

YRC PROGRAMME OFFICERS

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YRC பாடல்

இறைவா உன் அருளால் இருள் நீங்க செய்வாய். (2)

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Part V – YRC

Total Hours: 120 per year

Credit: 1

Total Marks: 100 (Internal Only)

Question paper setting and paper valuation: Internal only

I Year	II Year	Final Mark (Cumulative of I year & II year)
Maximum Marks : 100 Minimum Pass Mark : 40	Maximum Marks : 100 Minimum Pass Mark : 40	Maximum Marks : 100 Minimum Pass Mark : 40

Examination Pattern

Duration : 2 Hrs

Max.Marks : 50

Section – A

Answer any **Four** Questions (out of 5)

[4 x 5 = 20 Marks]

Section – B

Answer any **Three** Questions (out of 5)

[3 x 10 = 30 Marks]

Mark Distribution for each year

	Maximum Mark	Minimum Pass Mark
Test	10	3 (30%)
Assignment	5	-
Practical	10	-
Attendance	75	(50% Attendance Should acquire)
Total	100	40 (40%)

Paper – I

Hours : 120

Credit : 1

Subject Code : U1YR1

Unit – I

History of Red Cross Society - Henry Durant; Memories of Salbarino; Origin of Red Cross Society; Geneva Convention.

Unit – II

International and National Red Cross movements – IRCS; Organisation; Objectives; Administrative structure; Organizational set up of Indian; Red Cross Society and its activities.

Unit – III

Fundamental Principles and regulations – Humanity; Impartiality; Neutrality; Independence; Voluntary service; Unity; Universality; Aims of the Emblem; Red Cross; Red Crescent; Protective use; Indicative use; Abuse.

Unit – IV

Youth Red Cross - Youth Red Cross Movement; Origin; Objectives; Organisation; **Activities** - Awareness of Blood Donation; Eye Donation; Humeoclophin level.

Unit – V

Rescue activities of Red Cross Society - Battle field; National disasters; Role of Red Cross Society in relief activities.

Authors

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Unit I

HISTORY OF RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Red Cross Society is a worldwide, well known, universally accepted, admired, and internationally identified humanitarian service organization. It is the biggest, independent nonreligious, non-political, non-sectarian, and voluntary relief organization treating people equally all over the world without any discrimination as to their nationality race and religion beliefs. It was established in 1863 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Henry Durant

The man whose vision led to the creation of the worldwide Red Cross and Red Crescent movement; he went from riches to rags but became joint recipient of the first Nobel peace prize.



J.-Henry Dunant (1828–1910)

Henry Dunant was born in Geneva on 8 May 1828, came from a religious and charitable Calvinist family. After incomplete secondary schooling, he was apprenticed to a Geneva bank.

In 1853, he travelled to Algeria to take charge of the Swiss colony of Setif. He started construction of a wheat mill but could not obtain the land concession that was essential for its operation. After travelling to Tunisia he returned to Geneva, where he decided to approach Napoleon III to obtain the business document he needed.

At the time, the Emperor was commanding the Franco-Sardinian troops fighting the Austrians in northern Italy, and it was there that Henry Dunant decided to seek him out. This was how he came to be present at the end of the battle of Solferino, in Lombardy. Dunant was horrified and moved by the sight and plight of the wounded soldiers. On witnessing the pathetic scene, he forgot his business and started relief operations to all the wounded soldiers without any discrimination taking the help from people in villages nearby.

Returning to Geneva, he wrote A Memory of Solferino, which eventually led to the creation of the International Committee for Relief to the Wounded, the future International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Dunant was a member and acted as secretary. He was now famous and was received by heads of State, kings, and princes of the European courts. But

his financial affairs were floundering, and he was declared bankrupt in 1867. Completely ruined, he was in debt for almost a million Swiss francs (1860s value).

Memories of Solferino



Witnessing the suffering of thousands of wounded soldiers of the Battle of Solferino in 1859 led the Swiss Dunant to write the book *A Memory of Solferino*.

Memories of Solferino

In the book, he describes the battle, the sufferings, the organisation of aid and asks:

- "Would it not be possible, in time of peace and quiet, to form relief societies for the purpose of having care given to the wounded in wartime by zealous, devoted and thoroughly qualified volunteers?"
- "On certain special occasions, as, for example, when princes of the military art belonging to different nationalities meet at Cologne or Chalons, would it not be desirable that they should take advantage of this sort of congress to formulate some international principle, sanctioned by a Convention inviolate in character, which, once agreed upon and ratified, might constitute the basis for societies for the relief of the wounded in the different European countries?"

The publication of the book led to the establishment of the International Committee of the Red Cross (International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement) and the Geneva Conventions.

Origin of Red Cross Society



Beginning of the Red Cross

The beginning of the Red Cross is based on one man's inspiration for a kinder world.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement started in 1863 and was inspired by Swiss businessman Henry Dunant.

The suffering of thousands of men on both sides of the Battle of Solferino in 1859 upset Dunant. Many were left to die due to lack of care. He proposed creating national relief societies, made up of volunteers, trained in peacetime to provide neutral and impartial help to relieve suffering in times of war. In response to these ideas, a committee (which later became the International Committee of the Red Cross) was established in Geneva. The founding charter of the Red Cross was drawn up in 1863.

Dunant also proposed that countries adopt an international agreement, which would recognise the status of medical services and of the wounded on the battlefield. This agreement – the original Geneva Convention – was adopted in 1864.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

The British Red Cross is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement with millions of members and volunteers in 192 countries.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is made up of three parts:

- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- 192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world, including the British Red Cross.

The International Committee of the Red Cross

Based in Geneva, Switzerland, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an independent humanitarian organisation, whose role is defined in the Geneva Conventions.

It helps victims of armed conflict and internal crises and co-ordinates the work of National Societies in these situations. ICRC members also visit prisoners-of-war and civilian detainees to inspect their conditions.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

IFRC co-ordinates international relief provided by National Societies for victims of natural disasters, and for refugees and displaced persons outside conflict zones.

It also supports National Societies with their own development, helping them plan and implement disaster responses and development projects for vulnerable people in their local communities.

National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The British Red Cross is a National Society. Most countries around the world have a National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society. Each Society has a responsibility to help

vulnerable people within its own borders, and to work in conjunction with the Movement to protect and support those in crisis worldwide.

Each national society is bound by the Movement's seven Fundamental Principles: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, universality. As each National Society works to meet local needs, services vary from country to country. For example, some Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies provide a national blood transfusion service, though this is not the case in Britain.

Geneva Convention

The Geneva Conventions, which task the ICRC with visiting prisoners, organizing relief operations, re-uniting separated families and similar humanitarian activities during armed conflicts; The Geneva Conventions are binding instruments of international law, applicable worldwide.

The Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions were born when Henry Dunant witnessed the devastating consequences of war at a battlefield in Italy. In the aftermath of that battle, Dunant argued successfully for the creation of a civilian relief corps to respond to human suffering during conflict, and for rules to set limits on how war is waged. Inspired in part by her work in the Civil War, Clara Barton would later find the American Red Cross and advocate for the U.S. ratification of the first Geneva Convention.

The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols

In 1949, an international conference of diplomats built on the earlier treaties for the protection of war victims, revising and updating them into four new conventions comprising 429 articles of law known as the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. The Additional Protocols of 1977 and 2005 supplement the Geneva Conventions.

The Geneva Conventions apply in all cases of declared war, or in any other armed conflict between nations. They also apply in cases where a nation is partially or totally occupied by soldiers of another nation, even when there is no armed resistance to that occupation.

Nations that approve the Geneva Conventions must abide by certain humanitarian principles and impose legal sanctions against those who violate them.

The First Geneva Convention

The Geneva Convention for the enhancement of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field of August 12, 1949. The First Geneva Convention protects

soldiers who are out of the battle. In the First Geneva Convention of 1949 to 64 articles that protect the following:

- Wounded and sick soldiers
- Medical personnel, facilities, and equipment
- Wounded and sick civilian support personnel accompanying the armed forces
- Military chaplains
- Civilians who spontaneously take up arms to repel an invasion

The Second Geneva Convention

The Geneva Convention for the enhancement of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea of August 12, 1949.

It adapts the protections of the First Geneva Convention to reflect conditions at sea. It protects wounded and sick combatants while on board ship or at sea. Its 63 articles apply to the following:

- Armed forces members who are wounded, sick or shipwrecked
- Hospital ships and medical personnel
- Civilians who accompany the armed forces

The Third Geneva Convention

The Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949. The Third Geneva Convention sets out specific rules for the treatment of prisoners of war (POWs). The Convention's 143 articles require that POWs be treated humanely, adequately housed and receive sufficient food, clothing, and medical care. Its provisions also establish guidelines on labour, discipline, recreation, and criminal trial. It includes the following:

- Members of the armed forces
- Volunteer militia, including resistance movements
- Civilians accompanying the armed forces.

The Fourth Geneva Convention

The Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949. Civilians in areas of armed conflict and occupied territories are protected by the 159 articles of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

References:

1. <https://www.redcross.org.uk/about-us/how-we-are-run/the-international-movement>
2. https://www.redcross.org/content/dam/redcross/atg/PDF_s/International_Services/International_Humanitarian_Law/IHL_SummaryGenevaConv.pdf

Unit II

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL RED CROSS MOVEMENTS

IRCS

The Indian Red Cross is a voluntary humanitarian organization having a network of over 1100 branches throughout the country, providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies and promotes health & care of the vulnerable people and communities. It is a leading member of the largest independent humanitarian organization in the world, the International Red Cross & Red Crescent Movement. The movement has three main components, the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), National Societies and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Organization

The Mission of the Indian Red Cross is to inspire, encourage and initiate all forms of humanitarian activities so that human suffering can be minimized and even prevented and thus contribute to creating more congenial climate for peace.

- Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) was established in 1920 under the Indian Red Cross Society Act and incorporated under Parliament Act XV of 1920. The act was last amended in 1992 and of rules were formed in 1994.
- The IRCS has 36 State / Union Territories Branches with their more than 1100 districts and sub district branches.
- The Managing Body is responsible for governance and supervision of the functions of the society through several committees.
- The Secretary General is the Chief Executive of the Society.

Seven Fundamental Principles of Red Cross:

- ❖ **Humanity:** IRCS and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent human suffering wherever it may be found.
 - Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being.
 - It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation, and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

- ❖ **Impartiality:** It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class, or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.
- ❖ **Neutrality:** In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.
- ❖ **Independence:** The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be always able to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.
- ❖ **Voluntary service:** It is voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.
- ❖ **Unity:** There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.
- ❖ **Universality:** The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

Objectives

The Indian Red Cross's programmes are grouped into four main core areas:

- Promoting humanitarian principles and values
- Disaster response
- Disaster preparedness
- Health and Care in the Community.

Promoting humanitarian principles and values

Red Cross promotes the Humanitarian values, which encourage respect for other human beings and a willingness to work together to find solutions to problems. From the seven fundamental principles, the movement aims to influence the behaviour of all the people.

Disaster Response

Disaster response continues to represent the largest portion of IRCS work, with assistance to millions of people annually ranging from refugees to victims of natural disasters. Increase of natural disasters countrywide in recent years has prompted the Red Cross to devote more attention to Disaster preparedness activities. These aim to make Red Cross Societies and

communities more aware of the risks they face, how to reduce their vulnerability, and how to cope when disaster strikes.

Health and Care in the Community

Too many people die because of no access to even the most basic health services and elementary health education. Health and community care has become a cornerstone of humanitarian assistance, and accounts for a large part of Red Cross spending. Through these programmes, the Red Cross aims to enable communities to reduce their vulnerability to disease and prepare for and respond to public health crises.

Capacity building programmes

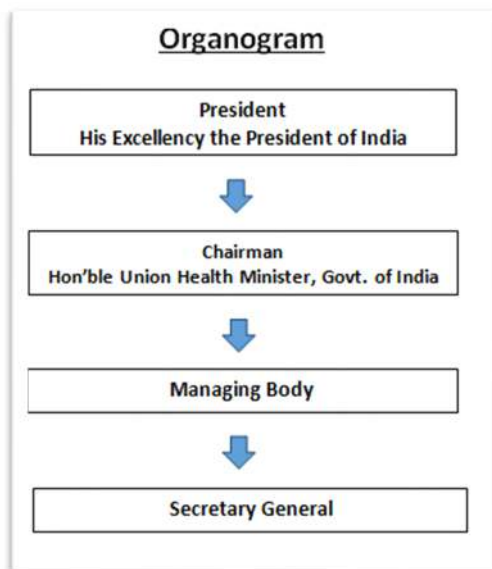
One of the Red Cross's fundamental tasks is Guiding and supporting the development of its Societies. For this, Capacity building programmes and activities performed which include management and volunteer training, improving branch structures, planning, fund-raising and gender equality. creating the opportunity for Red Cross Societies to network.

Other Major activities

It includes hospital services, blood bank, HIV/AIDS programmes, home for disabled servicemen, vocational training centers, tracing activities, maternity, child and family welfare, nursing, junior red cross activities, preparedness and prevention of communicable & infectious diseases, relief operations in fire, railway & other accidents and events.

Administrative Structure

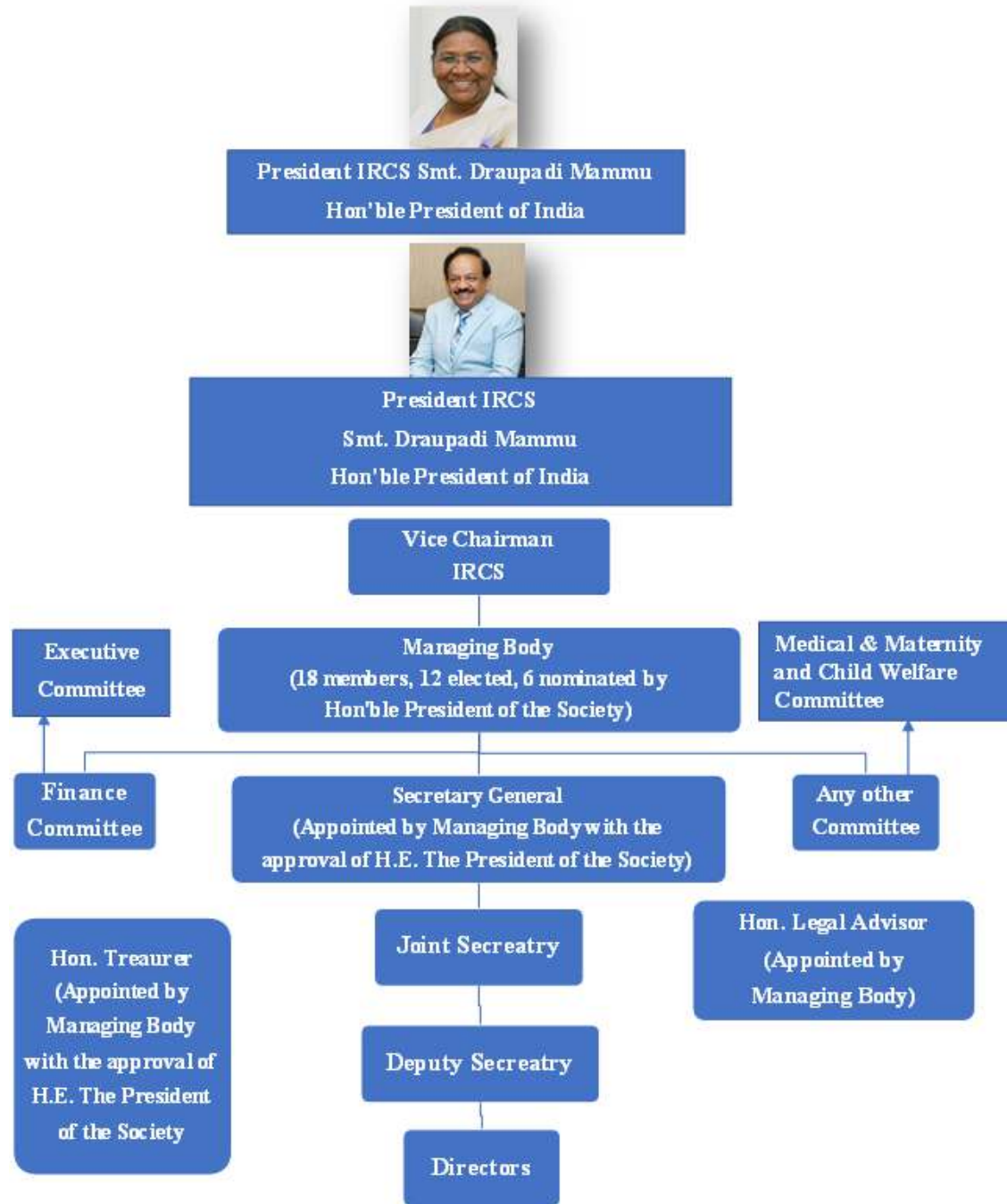
The Red Cross Society has the following structure:



- Honourable President of India is the President and Hon'ble Union Health Minister is the Chairman of the Society.
- The Vice Chairman is elected by the members of the Managing Body.
- The National Managing Body consists of 18 members.
- The Chairman and 6 members are nominated by the President. The remaining 12 are elected by the state and union territory branches through an electoral college.

Administrative Structure

Organizational Setup of Indian Red Cross Society



Organization of Indian Red Cross Society

Indian Red Cross Activities

The International Committees of the Red Cross and National Societies have a consistent and inspirational approach to promoting humanitarian values and the seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement.

The aim is to influence the behaviour of the people we work with, through a better understanding of Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. The three main target groups are those working within Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, public and private authorities, and members of the communities where IRCS work.

The main priorities are:

Developing a better understanding internally

New initiatives are being taken to ensure that Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers and staff understand, and act based on the Fundamental Principles in their work with vulnerable people in times of peace, disaster, or armed conflict. Training includes the legal and ideological basis of the Red Cross Red Crescent, decision-making processes, mandates, as well as communications and relations with others.

Influencing behaviour in the community

The values that the Movement has formally stated to be of importance for promotion are the protection of life, health and human dignity, respect for the human being, non-discrimination based on nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, disability, class or political opinions, mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation, and lasting peace among people service by volunteers.

Disaster Management

It aims to reduce, or avoid, the potential losses from hazards, assure prompt and appropriate assistance to victims of disaster, and achieve rapid and effective recovery. The Indian Red Cross Society plays an important role in disaster management and its activities include relief, response and recovery.

Blood Bank:

The Indian Red Cross is a pioneer in the field of blood services and one of the largest voluntary blood banks in India since 1962. IRCS regularly conducts motivational campaigns to organize Voluntary Blood Donation Camps. It has more than 100 blood banks all over the country under different states and district branches.

HIV / AIDS:

The IRCS is very active in the prevention Of HIV / AIDS. It trains youth to disseminate information about the prevention of HIV / AIDS through Youth Peer Education Programme. It also has programmes and projects for children of HIV positive mothers, to provide comprehensive care.

Hospital Services:

IRCS provides service for sick and wounded men of the defence forces. Trained IRCS Lady Welfare Officers run welfare services for these people in military Hospitals. The officers run and maintain amenity stores and libraries as well as diversionary therapy programmes such as teaching handicrafts to convalescing patients encouraging ailing soldiers to participate in recreational activities and to give psychological support for their disability and sickness.

Home for Disabled Servicemen:

IRCS runs home in Bangalore for servicemen since 1946. The centre is provided with an operation theatre, Physiotherapy Department, recreation room, Library and diversionary therapy all free of cost.

Vocational Training Centre (VTC):

The IRCS provides opportunities to increase vocational skills and the earning opportunities of low-income groups and to raise the status of women socially and economically by making them available opportunities for learning and leadership. The VTCs were started in areas which are dominated by backward classes and tribal population. IRCS in respect for gender equality and to augment the participation of women in economic development process started 2 vocational Training Centres, one each at Salt Lake, Calcutta (West Bengal) and at Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu) in the years 1989 and 1993. These centres also serve as garment production centres for use by the society in its relief operations it helps in supplementing family income, enabling mothers to spend more liberally on the welfare and upbringing of their children, give economic independence and improve the status of women in the community, enhance their decision-making role and improve the quality of life for the family and the communities in which they live.

Tracing Activities:

IRCS helps people trace or send message to missing loved who have been separated ones through forced, unseen, and inevitable circumstances when all other means of locating them have not yielded results. It also reunites families who have been separated under similar circumstances.

Maternity and Child Welfare:

Maternity and Child Welfare schemes of National Headquarters were started in 1954 to extend Maternal and Child Development activities for the Weaker Section of the Community. The welfare activities are being continued through various Hospitals, Sub Centres and Bal Vikas Kendras.

Family Welfare:

These are run by different states and district branches. All Red Cross MCW hospitals and centers, as well as family welfare clinics, carry out family welfare work. They motivate eligible couples to adopt small family norms and provide them with contraceptives and other family planning devices. Many of these centers are equipped to meet motivational and clinical arrangements

Nursing:

The Red Cross MCW units teach home nursing skills to auxiliary nurses, midwives and housewives.

References:

1. <https://www.indianredcross.org/ircs/program>
2. <https://www.indianredcross.org/principles.htm>
3. <https://indianredcross.org/ircs/aboutus>

UNIT – III

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND REGULATIONS

Humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, and universality: these seven Fundamental Principles sum up the Movement's ethics and are at the core of its approach to helping people in need during armed conflict, natural disasters, and other emergencies. These principles unite the components of the Movement – the ICRC, the National Societies, and the International Federation – and enable them to provide effective, unbiased assistance to people in need. The principles provide a common bond for the National Societies, which vary greatly in structure, culture, and membership.

Humanity

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours in its international and national capacities to prevent and improve suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for every human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation, and lasting peace amongst all peoples. This principle encompasses several ideas:

- Suffering is universal and requires a response: it cannot be met with indifference.
- Respect for human dignity is paramount in everything the Movement does. It implies helping and protecting others regardless of who they are or what they have done.
- The Movement protects life and health by promoting international humanitarian law, preventing disaster and disease, and undertaking life-saving activities, from first aid to the provision of food and shelter.



Humanity

Impartiality

The Movement makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

The principle expresses three related concepts:

Non-discrimination: Members of the Movement help people regardless of their religious beliefs, the colour of their skin, their political convictions, where they come from, or whether they are rich or poor.

Proportionality: Whether treating the wounded or distributing food, members of the Movement must ensure that those in greatest need receive assistance first.

Impartiality: Decisions must be made on a “needs only” basis and must not be influenced by personal considerations or feelings.

Neutrality

To continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

The Movement enables its components to reach people who need help in crises and to maintain a dialogue with those involved in armed conflict and other violence. The Movement’s neutrality helps assure parties to a conflict that assisting civilians and wounded, or detained fighters does not constitute interference in the conflict. The Movement’s components must build a reputation for neutral conduct in peacetime, so that they have the confidence of all sides, and can act more effectively at the onset of armed conflict or during other situations of violence.

Independence

The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be always able to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement. It is only by being truly independent that the Movement can respect the principles of neutrality and impartiality.

- Although auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, National Societies must retain their autonomy when making decisions so that they can work in accordance with the fundamental principles at all times and in all situations.



Impartiality



Neutrality



Independence

- The Movement's components should be permitted to conduct independent assessments and to talk freely with people in need of assistance.

Voluntary Service

The Movement is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

- The principle of voluntary service signifies the humanitarian motivation of all the people who work within the Movement, whether they are paid for it.
- Members of the Movement have no motive for helping other than a desire to help this is a powerful statement of solidarity.
- The Movement's extensive network of Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers is unique and ensures that people throughout the world receive assistance. It is a source of initiative and of inspiration for many other humanitarian endeavours. At the same time, it provides invaluable information about local contexts and the most appropriate way to help people in need.
- Through its volunteers, the National Societies are rooted in local communities and help to strengthen and empower them.



Voluntary Service

Unity

There can be only one Red Cross or one Red Crescent Society in any country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory. This principle enables National Societies to serve as a unifying force in countries and communities, and to promote understanding and peace.

- The National Society must be the only one in the country and must conduct its humanitarian activities throughout the territory in urban centres as well as in remote rural areas.
- It must recruit volunteers and staff, and members of its governing board, from all ethnic and social groups without discriminating on the basis of race, gender, class, religion, political opinion or any other criterion.



Unity

Universality

The Movement, in which all National Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

- The universality of suffering requires a universal response: National Societies exist in almost every country in the world and they have a collective responsibility to assist one another in responding to crises and to support each other's development in a spirit of solidarity and mutual respect.
- Regardless of size or resources, each National Society has equal voting rights in the Movement's governing bodies.
- The principle of universality also means that the failings or omissions of one component affect the entire Movement. The integrity and public image of the Movement depend on adherence by all to the fundamental principles.



Universality

Aims of the Emblem

Red Cross Emblem

The emblem of a Red Cross on a white ground was created with a specific purpose to ensure the protection of those wounded in war and those who care for them. The sign instituted by the Geneva Convention of 1864, only be displayed on vehicles, aircraft, ships, buildings, and installations assigned to transport and shelter the wounded and worn by the personnel who care for them. It is forbidden to use the emblem for commercial or publicity purposes. National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are also allowed to use the emblem to identify their premises, vehicles, and equipment, as well as their staff, who often wear a uniform or badge. In this case the emblem must be small, so as not to be confused with the wartime protective sign.



This emblem has since been adopted by a number of countries in the Islamic world. It is recognized as having equal status with the Red Cross and as such is mentioned in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols.

Use of Red Cross Emblem

The object of Red Cross is allied with doctors, and this has led to the belief in the minds of some medical practitioners that every medical practitioner is entitled to use Red Cross

emblem. This belief is fallacious and as a matter of fact its use by medical practitioners is prohibited by law. It is the right only of members of medical service of any army.

As per the Geneva Conventions Act 1960 (as prevailing in India), Section 12 of the Act prohibits use of Red Cross and other allied emblem for any purpose whatsoever without approval of the Government of India and Section 13 imposes a penalty on anyone who uses such emblems without the permission of Central Government.

The emblem of a Red Cross is as with vertical and horizontal arm of same length on and completely by a white ground or the designation “Red Cross or “Geneva Cross.” The other allied emblems / designations are “Red Crescent”; “Red Lion and Sun”, and emblem of “Swiss Confederation.”

Red Cross and Red Crescent

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is a humanitarian movement with approximately 97 million volunteers, members, and staff worldwide, and was founded to protect human life and health, to ensure respect for all human beings, and to prevent and alleviate human suffering.

National Societies embody the work and principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in 192 countries. National Societies act as auxiliaries to the public authorities of their own countries in the humanitarian field providing a range of services including disaster relief, health and social programs, and educating people about international humanitarian law or the laws of war. During wartime, National Societies assist affected civilian populations and support army medical services where appropriate.

The Use of The Emblems: Clearly Defined in Law

The use and misuse of the red cross, red crescent and red crystal emblems is clearly defined in law. The Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols contain several articles on the emblems. Among other things, they specify the use, size, purpose and placing of the emblems, the persons and property they protect, who can use them, what respect for the emblems entails and the penalties for misuse.

The protective and the indicative use of the emblems

There are two main uses of the emblems: the "protective use" and the "indicative use".

First, the emblems are a visible sign in armed conflict of the protection given to the medical services, equipment, and buildings of the armed forces under international law. That protection extends to certain humanitarian organizations working alongside the military to

relieve the suffering of the wounded, prisoners and civilians caught up in the conflict. This first use is usually referred to as “protective use”.

Second, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world are allowed to use the emblems to identify themselves as part of a global network known as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. This use is called the “indicative use”.

References:

1. https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/topic/file_plus_list/4046the_fundamental_principles_of_the_international_red_cross_and_red_crescent_movement.pdf
2. <https://palwal.gov.in/red-cross-emblem/#:~:text=The%20emblem%20of%20a%20Red,those%20who%20care%20for%20them.>

UNIT - IV

YOUTH RED CROSS MOVEMENT

The motto of Youth Red Cross (YRC) is "to serve". The Youth Red Cross is the most important constituent of its mother organization, Indian Red Cross Society. It is a group movement organized at the initial stages for students between 18 and 25 years of age within the colleges. Under the guidance of Programme Officer, the students are trained and encouraged to manage various programmes.

Origin

During the first world war in 1914, India had no organization for relief services to the affected soldiers, except a branch of the St. John Ambulance Association and by a Joint Committee of the British Red Cross. Later, a branch of the same Committee was started to undertake the much needed relief services in collaboration with the St. John Ambulance Association in aid of the soldiers as well as civilian sufferers of the horrors of that Great War.

Objectives

- Informing youth members and others to their the role and the responsibilities of the Red Cross and encourage them to contribute.
- An awareness on the care of their own health and that of others.
- The understanding and acceptance of civic responsibilities and acting accordingly with humanitarian concern, to fulfill the same.
- To enable the growth and development of a spirit of service and sense of duty with dedication and devotion in the minds of youth.
- To foster better friendly relationship with all without any discrimination.

Organisation

Indian Red Cross Society is constituted under the enactment of Parliament Act XV of 1920 and is governed by the New Uniform Rules circulated by the National Headquarters of Indian Red Cross Society at New Delhi. His Excellency the President of India, is the President of the Indian Red Cross Society at National Level. The Hon'ble Union minister for Health is the Chairman of the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society at the National level. At the State level, His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu is the President of Indian Red Cross Society Tamil Nadu Branch and at District level the District Collector is the President for District Red Cross Branches.

The Tamil Nadu Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was formed on 27th November 1920. The Indian Red Cross Society Tamil Nadu Branch has 38 Districts Red Cross Branches and 89 Taluk Sub Branches throughout the State. The Indian Red Cross Society serves as an auxiliary to the State authorities engaged in Social Welfare activities.

Activities

Awareness of Blood Donation

World Blood Donor Day is celebrated on the 14 June every year. It is being distinguished to raise awareness about saving lives by blood donations. Each year millions of people all over the world decide to donate blood. It is a way to save the lives of many people who are affected by diseases and conditions. In addition, by donating blood, these patients will be able to continue their medical treatment, which will give them better chances to survive the disease.

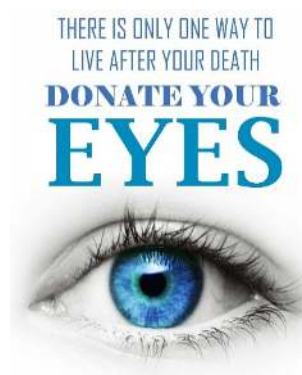


The importance of donating blood is not only to save the lives of thousands of people who are deprived of life, but also to save the lives of many more who are affected by various diseases and help them to fight numerous illnesses. It has also been seen that when people have donated their blood, they have gained many health benefits. Most of the people who donate their blood tend to recover fast from their diseases and even live a longer life, it also helps in weight loss, in maintaining healthy liver and iron level, reducing risk of heart attack and cancer.

Awareness of Eye Donation

Though all organs of the body are equally significant, eyes can somehow be considered a little more special. Due to several kinds of visual impairments, many people lose their vision and the world turns dark to them. We can give them the gift of light by a simple step of eye donation.

Blindness is a major cause of concern around the world today. According to WHO, after cataract and glaucoma, blindness is mostly caused by corneal impairments. Most of these impairments are curable, specially through eye donation, which refers to donating one's eyes after death. Just like any other body organ, the cornea of the eye can also be donated after death which will render vision to the blind.



However, due to lack of awareness, social or religious reserves, etc., eye donation is yet to get its due importance in our country. Thus, to raise awareness among the masses on eye donation, the National Eye Donation Fortnight is observed from August 25 to September 8 every year.

Donated eyes are used to restore vision in people suffering from corneal blindness. Cornea is the clear tissue covering the front of the eye. If it is impaired, vision is reduced or lost. In such cases, vision can be restored by a simple surgery called keratoplasty wherein the cornea is replaced. As of today, there is no other solution for corneal blindness than the replacement of cornea.

Awareness of Hemoglobin

Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein in red blood cells. Oxygen entering the lungs attaches to the hemoglobin in the blood, which carries it to the tissues in the body.

Each hemoglobin protein can carry four molecules of oxygen, which are delivered throughout the body by red blood cells. Every one of the body's billions of cells needs oxygen to repair and maintain itself. Hemoglobin also plays a role in helping red blood cells obtain their disc-like shape, which helps them move easily through blood vessels.



Hemoglobin levels are measured by a blood test. Hemoglobin, or Hb, is usually expressed in grams per deciliter (g/dL) of blood. A low level of hemoglobin in the blood relates directly to a low level of oxygen.

In the United States, anemia is diagnosed if a blood test finds less than 13.5 g/dL in a man or less than 12 g/dL in a woman. In children, normal levels vary according to age.

References:

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Red_Cross_and_Red_Crescent_Movement
2. <https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/encyclopedia/content.aspx?ContentID=34&ContentTypeID=160>
3. <https://blog.mygov.in/importance-of-eye-donation/#:~:text=Though%20all%20organs%20of%20the,world%20turns%20dark%20to%20them.>

UNIT - V

RESCUE ACTIVITIES OF RED CROSS SOCIETY

Battle Field

The Battle of Solferino (referred to in Italy as the Battle of Solferino and San Martino) on 24 June 1859 resulted in the victory of the allied French Army under Napoleon III and Piedmont-Sardinian Army under Victor Emmanuel II (together known as the Franco-Sardinian Alliance) against the Austrian Army under Emperor Franz Joseph I. It was the last major battle in world history where all the armies were under the personal command of their monarchs. Perhaps 300,000 soldiers fought in the important battle, the largest since the Battle of Leipzig in 1813. There were about 130,000 Austrian troops and a combined total of 140,000 French and allied Piedmontese troops. After the battle, the Austrian Emperor refrained from further direct command of the army.



The battle led the Swiss Jean-Henri Dunant to write his book, *A Memory of Solferino*. Although he did not witness the battle, he toured the field following the battle and was greatly moved by what he saw. Horrified by the suffering of wounded soldiers left on the battlefield, Dunant set about a process that led to the Geneva Conventions and the establishment of the International Red Cross.

National Disasters

A disaster is an event of nature, which causes sudden disruption to the normal life of a society and causes damage to property and lives, to such an extent that normal social and economic mechanisms available to the society are inadequate to restore regularity. Viewed in this manner, a host of natural phenomena constitute disasters to a society, whether they are related to an occurrence in micro environment or not. In macro terms, the disasters, which cause widespread damage and disruption in India, are drought, flood, cyclone and earthquakes.

Floods

In annual rainfall, 75 per cent is concentrated over four months of monsoon (June - September) and as a result almost all the rivers carry heavy discharge during this period. The flood hazard is compounded by the problems of sediment deposition, drainage congestion and synchronisation of river floods with sea tides in the coastal plains. The rivers originating in the

Himalayas also carry a lot of sediment and cause erosion of the banks in the upper reaches and over-topping in the lower segments. The most flood prone areas are the Brahmaputra and the Gangetic basins in the Indo- Gangetic plains. The other flood prone areas are the north-west region of the west flowing rivers like Narmada and Tapi, the Central India and the Deccan



region with major east flowing rivers like Mahanadi, Krishna and Cauvery. While the area liable to floods is 40 million hectares, the average area affected by floods annually is about 8 million hectares. The annual average cropped area affected is approximately 3.7 million hectares. The average annual total damage to crop, houses and public utilities during the period 1953-95 was about Rs.972.00 Crores, while the maximum damage was Rs. 4630.00 Crores in 1988.

Drought

As much as 73.7 per cent of the annual aggregate precipitation of 400-million-hectare metres is received during the south-west Monsoon period, June to September. Due to erratic behaviour of monsoon, both low (less than 750 mm) and medium (750 - 1125 mm)



rainfall regions, which constitute 68 per cent of the total areas, are vulnerable to periodical droughts. The analysis of 100 years of rainfall behaviour reveals that the frequency of occurrence of below normal rainfall in arid, semi-arid, and sub-humid areas is 54-57 per cent, while severe and rare droughts occur once every 8- 9 year in arid and semi-arid zones. In semi-arid and arid climatic zones, about 50 per cent of the severe droughts cover generally 76 percent of the area. In this region, rare droughts of most severe intensity occurred on an average once in 32 years and almost every third year was a drought year. The impact of drought varies from year to year. The 1987 drought, which was one of the worst droughts of the century, with the overall rainfall deficiency of 19 per cent, affected 58-60 per cent of cropped area and a population of 285 million.

Cyclone

India has a long coast line of 8,000 kms. On an average, about five to six tropical cyclones form in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea every year, out of which two to three may

be severe. There are two distinct cyclone seasons: pre-monsoon (May-June) and post-monsoon (October-November). Analysis of cyclone events during the last 100 years period from 1891 to 1991 reveals that as against 117 cyclones of varied intensities formed in the Arabian Sea, 442 cyclones



were formed in the Bay of Bengal. The impact of these cyclones is confined to the coastal districts, the maximum destruction being within 100 Km. from the centre of the cyclones and on either side of the storm track. The principal dangers from a cyclone are: (i) gales and strong winds, (ii) torrential rain, and (iii) high tidal waves (also known as 'storm surges'). Most casualties are caused by coastal inundation by tidal waves and storm surges. The worst devastation takes place when and where the peak surge occurs at the time of the high tide.

Earthquake

The Himalayan Mountain ranges are considered to be the world's youngest fold mountain ranges. The subterranean Himalayas are, therefore, geologically very active. The Himalayan frontal arc, flanked by the Arakan Yoma fold belt in the east and the Chaman fault in the west constitutes one of the most seismically active regions in the world. Four earthquakes exceeding magnitude 8 in the of 53 years, these are the Assam earthquakes of 1987 and 1950, the Kangra earthquake of 1905 and the Bihar-Nepal earthquake of 1935. The peninsular part of India comprises stable continental crust regions which are considered stable as they are far away from the tectonic activity of the boundaries. Although these regions were considered seismically least active, an earthquake that occurred in Latur in Maharashtra on September 30, 1993 of magnitude 6.4 in the Richter scale caused substantial loss of lives and damage to infrastructure.



Landslides

The Himalayan, the north-east hill ranges and the Western Ghats experience considerable landslide activities of varying intensities. The rocks and the debris carried by the rivers like Kosi originating in the Himalayas cause enormous landslides in the valleys. The



The seismic activity in the Himalayan region also results in considerable landslide movement. The

heavy monsoon rainfall, often in association with cyclonic disturbances, results in considerable landslide activity on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

Avalanches

Avalanches constitute a major hazard in the higher reaches of the Himalayas. Heavy loss of life and property have been reported due to avalanches. Parts of the Himalayas receive snowfall round the year and adventure sports are in abundance in such locations. Severe snow avalanches are observed



during and after snowfalls in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the Hills of Western Uttar Pradesh. The population of about 20,000 in Nubra and Shyok valleys and mountaineers and trekkers face avalanche hazard on account of steep fall of 3000 to 5000 metres over a distance of 10 to 30 kilometres.

Role of Red Cross Society in Relief Activities

New initiatives are being taken to ensure that Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers and staff understand and act on the basis of the fundamental principles in their work with vulnerable people in times of peace, disaster or armed conflict. The training includes: the legal and ideological basis of the Red Cross Red Crescent, decision-making processes, mandates, as well as communications and relations with others.

Influencing behaviour in the community

The values that the Movement has formally stated to be of importance for promotion are:

- The protection of life, health and human dignity
- Respect for the human being
- Non-discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, disability, class or political opinions
- Mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace among people
- Service by volunteers

Disaster Relief

The Indian sub-continent is highly prone to droughts, floods and other natural calamities. Among the states as many as 22 states are said to be multi-disaster-prone regions. Among all the disasters that occur in India, floods are the most devastating. Over 40 million hectares of land has been identified as flood prone. An average of 18.6 million hectare of land is flooded annually. The Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna basin, which carry 60 % of the nation's total river flow causes floods.

Another killer is the **earthquake**, the most dangerous and disastrous. About 57% of the total area in India is vulnerable to seismic activity of varying intensities. Generally, areas located in the Himalayan and sub Himalayan region and Andaman and Nicobar islands are vulnerable to earthquakes.



Drought is an eternal feature of Indian livelihood. 18% of the country's total area is drought prone. Approximately half of the Indian population is affected by drought annually. 68% of the total cultivated area is estimated to be drought prone.

India has the gift of having long coastline, running to about 8040 km. This is exposed to tropical **cyclones** in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea in the ratio of 4:1. The Indian Ocean is one among the six key cyclone-prone regions of the world. The coromandel coastal line is more prone - about 80% of the total cyclones generated in the region hit here.

Indian Red Cross with the assistance of the Federation and other National Societies reach humanitarian services to the victims of calamities.

Disaster Response

Nowadays the billions of people were affected by Poverty, War, Flooding, Drought, Earthquakes and Environmental disasters.



Disasters disproportionately affect the poor, over 90 per cent of the total of disaster-related deaths occur in developing countries, where the economic losses they cause hit far harder than in industrialised nations and can wipe out years of economic development. As a result, the impact of disasters has increased dramatically in the last few decades in terms of the number of people affected and the length of time they are affected for. This trend is expected to keep rising in coming years.

The emergency phase of a relief operation aims to provide life-saving assistance; shelter, water, food and basic health care are the immediate needs; along with a sense of humanity and a sign that someone cares. And also, the subsequent needs include reconstruction and rehabilitation. These needs can continue for several years, particularly in the case of refugees and victims of socio-economic collapse. IRCS approaches to disaster response on these lines and works to improve the quality of humanitarian assistance provided to beneficiaries. The Indian Red Cross Society has been equipping itself with its manpower and

physical infrastructures for a nation-wide Disaster Preparedness / Disaster Response (DP/DR) programme. The urgent and serious need for substantial disaster preparedness measures in India had been recommended by a number of agencies (including DFID and the UK Disasters Emergency Committee) after major disaster response operations for the 1998 Super Cyclone in Orissa, the 2000 floods in Assam and the massive earthquake in Gujarat in 2001, Tsunami in 2004, Floods and earthquake in 2005. It is proved that the amount spent in prevention pays richly and saves a lot in relief.

Disaster Preparedness

The Indian Red Cross Society (with Federation support) initiated a nation-wide Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) training programme in 1999 after a series of awareness raising workshops between 1996 and 1998. In 2000, the National Society convened a national strategic planning workshop attended by 19 State Branches from which a strategic plan for DP/DR (2004-2007) was formulated and its activities are still continuing.



The vision of the programme is institutional strengthening, training and knowledge sharing through the establishment of a Disaster Management structure, programmes for strengthening and expanding community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) in disaster affected areas.

References:

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Solferino
2. <https://www.indianredcross.org/program.htm>
3. <https://www.adrc.asia/countryreport/IND/INDeng98/index.pdf>



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PART V - Internal Examination

YRC – I year

Subject : YRC
Sub.Code: U1YR1
Date :

Max.Marks : 50
Duration : 2 Hrs
Time :

Section A

Answer Any Four Questions:-
Answers not to exceed 2 pages.

(4X5=20 Marks)

1. Write a short note on Henry Durant.
ஹென்றி டூரண்ட் பற்றி ஒரு சிறு குறிப்பை எழுது.
2. Explain the structures of IRCS organization.
இந்திய செஞ்சிலுவை சங்க அமைப்பு முறையை விளக்குக.
3. Describe the services of YRCS.
இளைஞர் செஞ்சிலுவை சங்க அமைப்பின் சேவைகளை விவரி.
4. State the types of Disasters.
பேரிடர்களின் வகைகளைக் கூறுக.
5. Give an account of Solferino War.
சல்ஃபெரினோ போர் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Section B

Answer Any Three Questions :-
Answers not to exceed 4 pages.

(3x10=30 Marks)

6. Write an essay about the origin of the Red Cross Society.
செஞ்சிலுவை சங்கத்தின் தோற்றம் பற்றி ஒரு விரிவான கட்டுரை எழுதுக.
7. Describe the Provisions of Geneva Convention.
ஜெனீவா ஒப்பந்தங்களின் ஓரத்துக்களை விரிவாக எழுதுக.
8. Explain the principles of IRCS.
இந்திய செஞ்சிலுவை சங்க அமைப்பின் கொள்கைகளை விவரி.
9. Enumerate the Role of Red cross Soccity during National Disasters.
தேசிய பேரழிவுகளின் போது செஞ்சிலுவைச் சங்கத்தின் பங்கைக் கணக்கிடுக.
10. Write briefly about Disaster Response Tools of IRCS.
இந்திய செஞ்சிலுவை சங்க அமைப்பின் பேரழிவு மீட்பு கருவிகள் பற்றி
விரிவாக எழுதுக.

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