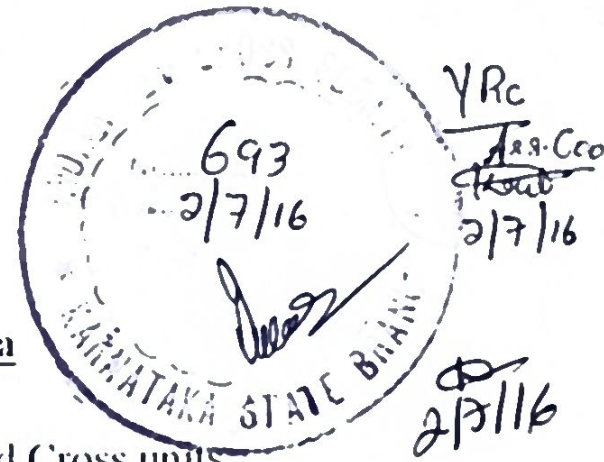


Proceedings of Government of Karnataka



Sub: Administration and policy guidelines for Youth Red Cross units.

- Ref:
- 1) Government Order bearing No. ED/64/Vividha/2011, dated:22/12/2011.
 - 2) Letter of Chairman and General Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Karnataka State Branch, Bengaluru bearing No.IRCS/APG/YRC/3750/2015-16, dated:31/03/2016.
 - 3) Government Order No.:ED/38/Vividha/2016, dated:06/04/2016.
 - 4) Letter of Vice-Chancellor, University of Tumkur bearing No:VCPS:2016-17/357, dated:20/04/2016.

The Youth Red Cross is most important component of Indian Red Cross Society established under Central Act XV of 1920.

The Government of Karnataka, vide order read at Sl.No.(1) above, directed all the Govt/Aided/Non-aided first grade colleges, engineering/polytechnics coming under the administrative/academic control of State Higher Education department to institute YOUTH RED CROSS unit by paying Rs.1500 for once and collect Rs.50/- from each student at the time of admission, so as to serve the purposes and objectives of Youth Red Cross towards inculcation of principles such as humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, volunteerism & universality and assist YOUTH RED CROSS in its endeavor to ingrain in Youth the ideals and practice of service in relation to health, civic responsibility, promotion of goodwill and volunteerism. Further modalities regarding utilization of the fees so collected were also prescribed in the aforesaid order.

Indian Red Cross Society felt the acute need of uniform guidelines accepted and authenticated by Government of Karnataka, to enforce all the colleges to conduct consistent activities and to ensure consonance in the line of functioning of these colleges. Accordingly, bearing in mind the other models of Youth Programs such as NCC, NSS, Rovers and Rangers, Indian Red Cross Society devised the draft of administration, Policy and financial directives and program guidelines to ensure uniformity, authenticity, accountability and transparency in operationalizing Youth Red Cross activities in the colleges.

As such Indian Red Cross Society vide its letter read Sl.No.(2) above has placed the draft guidelines before the government seeking to issue the same for strict compliance by all the concerned colleges/polytechnics coming under the purview of Higher Education Department. Government of Karnataka vide its order read at Sl.No. (3) above has constituted committee under the chairmanship of Dr.A.H.Rajasab, Vice Chancellor, Tumkur University to get the aforementioned draft guidelines examined at length and to make suggestions in this regard. Accordingly, the said committee deliberated on the matter in its meeting held on 19/04/2016. The draft guidelines were vetted clause by clause and the additions and deletions suggested by the members were considered and incorporated.

The Chairman of the Committee viz. the Vice Chancellor of the Tumkur University submitted has forwarded the revised draft guidelines for consideration of the government vide his letter read at Sl.No.(4) and hope that Karnataka would be the first state in country to devise comprehensive guidelines for effective implementation of Youth Red Cross program in the institutions of Higher Education Department.

The Government of Karnataka looked into the revised administration, Policy and financial directives and program guidelines in detail and passes the following order.

Government Order No.:ED 38 Vividha 2016, dated:17/06/2016, Bengaluru.

The Government are pleased to issue administration, Policy and financial directives and program guidelines in Appendix-A and Appendix-B annexed herewith, to ensure uniformity, authenticity, accountability and transparency in operationalizing Youth Red Cross activities in the institutions of the Higher Education Department.

All the Government/Aided/Non-aided First Grade colleges, Engineering colleges and polytechnics are hereby stringently enjoined to ensure adherence and compliance of the aforementioned administration, Policy and financial directives and program guidelines.

By the order and in the name of
Governor of Karnataka



(K.L.SUBRAMANYA)

Under Secretary to Government
Higher Education Department (V.V-2)

To:-

- 1) Principal Accountant General, Karnataka, Bangalore.
- 2) Commissioner, Department of Collegiate Education, Bengaluru.
- 3) Director, Department of Technical Education, Bengaluru.
- 4) Vice Chancellors/Registrars of all the Universities coming under the purview of Higher Education Department.
- 5) Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society, Karnataka State Branch, Race Course Road, Bangalore.
- 6) General Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Karnataka State Branch, Race Course Road, Bangalore.
- 7) All Engineering colleges/polytechnics through Directorate of Technical Education).
- 8) All Government/aided/private first grade degree colleges (through Department of Collegiate Education)
- 9) Executive Director, Karnataka State Higher Education Council, Bangalore.

APPENDIX-A

YOUTH RED CROSS POLICY, ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTIVES & PROGRAM GUIDELINES

POLICY:

The Youth Red Cross is a most important constituent of its mother organization Indian Red Cross Society. YRC aims at inculcating the 7 fundamental principles of the Red Cross movement viz., Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence, Voluntary Service, Unity and Universality. The Youth Red Cross is organized with a view to develop and deploy student youth resource for working towards these principles.

It also aims at inculcating in youth the ideals and practice of service specially in relation to:

1. Taking care of their own health and that of others.
2. Understanding and accepting civic responsibility.
3. Promotion of national and international understanding and goodwill by using their international link of the movement.
4. Promotion of volunteerism.

I. YOUTH RED CROSS AFFILIATION

All Govt./Aided/non-aided First Grade Colleges, Engineering, Health Science, Agricultural, Horticultural, Veterinary Science, Forestry, Fisheries, Teacher Education, law Colleges, Polytechnics and any recognized degree colleges shall apply to the Karnataka State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society on the prescribed format for grant of affiliation by paying onetime fee which is presently Rs.1,500/-. The Indian Red Cross Society, Karnataka State Branch shall within a period of 30 days of the receipt of application shall issue a certificate of affiliation to the applicant.

2. YOUTH RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP:

All students admitted to the Degree, Post Graduate and Diploma Courses by virtue of their joining the college / polytechnic, keeping attendances as per university rules and paying the prescribed Youth Red Cross fee shall become the members of the Youth Red Cross of that college / polytechnic.

CORE GROUP VOLUNTEERS

Any member of YRC who can volunteer his / her time and talent for the cause of Youth Red Cross can become a core group volunteer upon making an application to and on selection by the Youth Red Cross Program Officer.

3. YOUTH RED CROSS UNIT:

- a) The Youth Red Cross units shall consist of 100 Core Group Volunteers or 33% of the total membership.
- b) A college / institute may organize more than one YRC unit for every 300 or more students.
- c) Where the student strength is below 300, the Youth Red Cross unit may consist of less number of volunteers.

4. PROGRAM OFFICER:

Program Officer shall be appointed by the Principal of the College.

- a) From among the members of the teaching faculty who has the required knowledge, attitude, skills and values that the job demands.
- b) Other things being equal, the Physical Instructor (or equivalent) or Librarian may also be appointed.
- c) Faculty Members appointed on ad-hoc basis may also be considered at the discretion of the Principal.

5. TENURE

The term of appointment of Youth Red Cross Program Officers will be 3 years in the first instance, extendable to another term subject to review of his performance by the Principal and University Youth Red Cross Nodal Officer.

6. FUNCTIONS OF PROGRAM OFFICERS

While all the activities of the YRC are expected to be planned, executed and evaluated by the volunteers themselves, the Program Officers shall guide them as friend and philosopher. As the leader of the team his/her role is to help the team set the goal and set the volunteers towards the goal.

7. OUT OF POCKET ALLOWANCE

- a) The YRC Program Officers are entitled to OPA of Rs.400/- p.m.
- b) In case of smaller units, the OPA entitlement will be 50% of the upper limit.

8. YRC STUDENT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:

The YRC Unit shall conduct its day to day business by a duly constituted committee by selecting or electing 10 members among the core group volunteers. The Managing Committee in its first meeting shall select or elect their student Vice Chairman, Secretary, Joint Secretary. The Program Officer shall be the Chairperson.

9. YRC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At the college level there shall be an Advisory Committee consisting of

- a) Principal - Chairperson
- b) Program Officer - Secretary
- c) One faculty member
- d) Student Vice Chairman
- e) Student Secretary
- f) One representative from District / Taluk Branch of IRCS.

Adequate representation of women to be ensured wherever applicable

10. FUNCTIONS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The committee will meet at least twice a year

- a) To plan and review Youth Red Cross activities.
- b) To approve YRC Budget.
- c) To prepare action plan.
- d) To advice on YRC related programs and activities.
- e) To address YRC related issues and problems.

11. MAINTENANCE OF ACCOUNTS:

It shall be the responsibility of the college to maintain separate accounts of the Youth Red Cross fee received and ensure its periodic audit by a Chartered Accountant or as per Govt./grant-in-aid/institutional norms as applicable. The institute/college shall submit audited statement of account to the Nodal Officer.

12. FINANCIAL NORMS:

Out of the Fee of Rs.50/- collected from each student



- a) Rs.15/- shall be credited to the State Branch of IRCS, KSB. Out of Rs.15/- receivable by the IRCS, KSB, Rs.5/- per student shall be remitted to each University / Directorate for meeting the expenses on payment of Honorarium etc., and convening annual meeting of YRC Program Officers for planning and review of Youth Red Cross activities.
- b) Rs.35/- shall remain with the college for Program Development of the Youth Red Cross.

The following items of expenditure shall be considered as valid under the program development

- i. Travel cost of Program Officers, Resource Persons and Volunteers.
- ii. Project related expenses.
- iii. Out of pocket allowance to Youth Red Cross Program Officer.
- iv. Postage and Printing.
- v. Purchase of stationery, small equipments and other contingent expenses needed to run the office.
- vi. Refreshment / working lunch to volunteers.
- vii. Training cost of volunteers not exceeding Rs.100/- per diem.
- viii. Honorarium to resource persons not exceeding Rs.500/-per person.
- ix. Part time clinical assistance at Rs. 150/- p.m.

Youth Red Cross fee collected shall not be diverted, re-appropriated or spent for the purpose and programs not related to Youth Red Cross.

13. CERTIFICATE

Core group volunteers on completion of two years of volunteer ship and assigned tasks and targets shall be issued with a certificates by the university (specimen annexed).

14. RECORDS AND REGISTERS

The following records and registers are to be maintained by the YRC Unit.

- a) Youth Red Cross unit record.
- b) Cash book.
- c) Inventory register.
- d) Volunteer work diary.

15.ROLE OF INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The State, District and Taluk Branch of the IRCS shall provide all the needed information expertise and consultancy services to the Youth Red Cross in their jurisdiction. At the same time the YRC Units need to keep contacts with the above offices for smooth and proper implementation of the program.

16.YOUTH RED CROSS NODAL OFFICER

At the University / Directorate level there shall be a Nodal Officer on part time basis to guide, supervise, monitor, administer and control the YRC Units. The YRC Nodal Officers shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University / Head of the Directorate.

The following upper limit is fixed for payment of Out of Pocket Allowance / Honorarium / Part Time Allowance and other contingent expenses of the Youth Red Cross Nodal Office.

Out Of Pocket Allowance	-	800/-
Fixed travel allowance	-	600/-
Cell phone charges	-	350/-
Stationery & contingencies	-	500/-
Clerical Assistant	-	250/-
TOTAL AMOUNT		2500/-

17. ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT UNIVERSITY/ DIRECTORATE LEVEL.

The University Advisory Committee on Youth Red Cross shall be an apex body at the university level to guide and monitor the activities of YRC. The committee shall be constituted by the Vice Chancellor as Chair person and shall consist of:

Vice Chancellor /Director	Chairperson
Regional Head of Collegiate Education	Member
One Principal	Member
One Representative from the State Branch Of the Indian Red Cross Society	Member
One YRC Program Officer	Member

One Male and one Female YRC volunteer Members
YRC University/Directorate Nodal Officer: Member Secretary

The Committee shall meet at least twice a year for Planning the Programs and undertake evaluation.

18. Advisory Committee for YRC at the State Level

Most of the Departments have youth component built into their developmental planning both as a strategy and for building human resource for the effective implementation of their schemes.

In order to liaise and co-ordinate with these departments, the State Government may consider to constitute a committee as they deem fit.

APPENDIX-B

PROGRAM GUIDELINES

1. VOLUNTEER ORIENTATION:

Once the Core Group Volunteers are selected and the YRC Unit is formed the volunteers need to be oriented to make them understand their role and responsibilities. They should be empowered with the knowledge, attitude, skills and other competencies needed to perform as a member of the team. This may require two days and may be organized during the weekends.

2. TRAINING ON FIRST-AID

It is obligatory to all the core group volunteers to undergo the prescribed training in First Aid as detailed out in Annexure-1.

The Youth Red Cross Unit may organize this-training course for the interested students of the college. The certificate issued by the IRCS which is an approved training and certifying agency shall be valid for obtaining motor vehicle driving license etc.,

3. TRAINING ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT

It is desirable to organize this program for core group volunteers and other Members of YRC on the core issues of calamities such as forecasting, vulnerability, retrofitting, communication, logistics, rescue, relief, rehabilitation, emergency health care etc., For details see Annexure-II

4. THE TRAINING ON MINIMUM COMPETENCIES:

Learning takes place both in academic and co-curricular situations. A set of skills and competencies have been universally identified as minimum requirement to perform job demands or the civic responsibilities and in running the ordinary business of life. It is essential, that every student should try to acquire these competencies. For details see Annexure – III

5. MOTIVATION OF BLOOD DONORS:

A minimum of one blood donation camp in a year should be organized by motivating donors from the members of YRC, NCC, NSS, Rovers & Rangers, Sports, Red Ribbon Clubs etc., At least 33% of core group members should donate blood during the 2 years period of their volunteer ship. For details see Annexure - IV.

6. OBSERVATION OF IMPORTANT DAYS:

Observation of the following days by way of organized meetings and displays are the minimum mandatory activities of the Youth Red Cross.

January, 12	National Youth Day
April, 7	World Health Day
May, 8	World Red Cross Day
June, 5	World Environment Day
August, 12	Geneva Convention Day
October, 1	Voluntary Blood Donors Day
October, 30	Death anniversary of Jean Henry Dunant
December, 1	World Aids Day
December, 5	International Volunteers Day

7. YOUTH RED CROSS UNIT RECORD

IRCS, KSB will provide this book to all the affiliated YRC units every year for the purpose of documentation and maintenance. The unit record is a comprehensive cumulative register which contains the following entries / templates.

Sl.No.	Description	Page No.
1.	Details of core group volunteer of the YRC Unit	01-04
2.	Details of YRC Managing Committee & list of Advisory Committee Members	05
3.	Resolution of the Advisory Committee Meetings	06-07
4.	Resolution of the YRC Managing Committee	08-09
5.	Budget of YRC	10
6.	Report of orientation of volunteers	11-12
7.	Report on training on First Aid	13-14
8.	Report on training DM and P	15-16
9.	Report on training on soft skills & competencies	17-18
10.	Details of volunteers donated blood	19-20
11.	Details of others who donated blood	21-23
12.	Report on the days observed	24-28

13.	Inventory of stock	29-31
14.	Projects undertaken or completed	32-35
15.	Innovative program and best practices	36-37
16.	On campus activities	38-39
17.	Out campus / outreach programs	40-41
18.	Deputation of volunteer to other programs	42-43
19.	Performance of volunteer	44-45
20.	Visitors opinion	46-47
21.	Press clippings	48-49
22.	Academic performance of volunteers	50

8. INTERNSHIP AND ATTACHMENTS

It is an optional activity for those who complete 2 years of volunteership. The ideal period of internship / attachment will be the break between any two Semesters.

The idea is to familiarize the volunteer/s who by now have been sensitized on humanitarian service to apply their knowledge to field situations and to have an inter face with the community. It will be of duration of 7 days which can be completed as a week-long activity or on holidays and weekends that may be spread over, not more than a period of one month.

SELECTION OF AGENCY

The place or agency for attachment / internship may be identified by the volunteer himself or by the YRC Unit subject to approval of the Youth Red Cross Program Officer.

THE ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF PLACEMENT MAY BE

- a) Hospitals / Dispensaries / Clinics / Pharmacies / Nursing Home
- b) Blood Banks / Pathological Laboratories
- c) Fire Station/ Traffic Control - Road Safety
- d) Old Age Homes / Rescue & Rehabilitation Center / Beggar Colonies
- e) Opening Help Desk at Railway Station, Bus Stand and at any civic service centers.

Minimum attachments shall be for 56 hours spread over 7 days and to be certified as such by the concerned agency.

Annexure - I Training on first aid
Annexure - II Training On Disaster Management & Preparedness
Annexure - III Training On Minimum Skills And Competencies
Annexure - IV Information On Blood Donation

Annexure-I Training on First Aid

ABRIEF HISTORY OF FIRST AID

The history of first aid varies depending on what part of the world one is referring to. Around the 11th century in Europe the Order of St. John was created with the aim of training people to medically care for victims of battlefield injuries - these were laypersons who were formally trained in the administration of first aid. Around this period the Knights Hospitaller provided care to pilgrims and knights - they also trained other knights in dealing with battlefield injuries.

During the Middle Ages in Europe first aid took a back seat and did not really resurface until the second half of the 19th century. In 1859 Henry Dunant, a Swiss businessman, trained and organized local village folk to administer first aid to battlefield victims of the Battle of Solferino, Italy. In 1863 four nations met in Geneva, Switzerland, and formed an organization which became the modern Red Cross - during this meeting the term *first aid* was first used with its modern meaning. The initial aim of the Red Cross was to administer aid to sick and wounded soldiers. During the industrial revolution Great Britain had a number of civilian ambulance crews who would come to the emergency aid of miners, railway workers and policemen.

In 1877 St. John Ambulance was formed in England. It was based on the principles of the Knights Hospitaller, i.e. to teach first aid. Soon several organizations joined St. John Ambulance. Through St. John Ambulance, first aid training spread throughout the British Empire. First aid, or emergency first aid is the care that is given to an injured or sick person prior to treatment by medically trained personnel. Some self-limiting illnesses or minor injuries may only require first aid intervention, and no further treatment.

Globally, millions of people die each year as a result of accidents or serious injury. Unfortunately, many of those deaths could have been prevented had first aid been administered at the scene immediately, before the emergency services arrived. First aid, or emergency first aid is the care that is given to an injured or sick person prior to treatment by medically trained personnel.

Some self-limiting illnesses or minor injuries may only require first aid intervention, and no further treatment. First aid generally consists of some simple, often life-saving techniques that most people can be trained to perform with minimal equipment. First aid usually refers to administration of care to a

human, although it can also be done on animals. The aim of first aid is to prevent a deterioration of the patient's situation, to aid recovery, and to preserve life. Technically, it is not classed as medical treatment and should not be compared to what a trained medical professional might do. First aid is a combination of some simple procedures, plus the application of common sense.

What are the aims of first aid?

To preserve life - this is the main aim of first aid; to save lives. This includes the life of the first aider, the casualty (the victim, the injured/sick person), and bystanders.

To prevent further harm - the patient must be kept stable and his/her condition must not worsen before medical services arrive. This may include moving the patient out of harm's way, applying first aid techniques, keeping him/her warm and dry, applying pressure to wounds to stop bleeding, etc.

Promote recovery - this may include applying a plaster (bandage) to a small wound; anything that may help in the recovery process.

ABC (and sometimes D) the most common term referred to in first aid is ABC, which stands for **Airway, Breathing, and Circulation**.

Annexure-II

Training on Disaster Management

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The increasing frequency and intensity of natural as well as human-made disasters and the consequent damages have become a matter of concern for Governmental and non-governmental agencies all over the world. On the one side, while billions of dollars are spent on relief and rehabilitation which could otherwise be spent for development, the loss of lives, livelihood, property and ecosystems and especially the suffering caused to the people is also a major concern.

Vulnerability to disasters in Karnataka is on the rise. The physical location of the state, on the western coast of India makes it vulnerable hazards such as cyclone, winds and coastal erosion. A large part of the state falls within the Krishna, Cauvery and Godavari basins and almost all districts of Karnataka are vulnerable to sever or moderate floods along these areas. Areas along the Western Ghats are prone to landslides in the rainy season. Drought is one of the major natural disasters of the state. Groundwater levels are depleting due to successive droughts and quality of water is getting deteriorated in terms of fluoride, nitrate and salinity.

While many of these vulnerabilities are on account of natural causes, human action often exacerbates these vulnerabilities. Climate change increases disaster risk in a number of ways. It changes the magnitude and frequency of extreme events (meaning that coping and response mechanisms and economic planning for disasters based on past vulnerabilities may no longer suffice). It changes average climatic conditions and climate variability, affecting underlying risk factors, and it generates new threats, which a region may have no experience in dealing with. As global climate change escalates, the risk of floods, droughts and severe storms increases.

In addition to vulnerability to natural hazards, vulnerability to vector borne epidemics such as Chikangunya and Dengue is on the rise. Urban sprawl and lack of hygiene infrastructure and unhygienic living conditions lead to increase vulnerability.

Karnataka has been on the forefront of industrial growth in India. While this has meant prosperity for the state, it increases the hazard profile of the state. Fortunately industrial prevention and mitigation measures have ensured that there have been no major industrial disasters till date.

As the state prospers and there is urbanisation, hazards related to air, rail, road accidents will increase and the state needs to be prepared to mitigate and respond to these.

At community level it means reducing the vulnerability and increasing the capacity to face the hazards and learning to live with disasters. While the communities have their own traditional coping mechanisms, these need to be streamlined and augmented. Hence Indian Red Cross Society Karnataka Branch looking at community based disaster risk reduction.

Annexure-III

Training on minimum competency skills

There are a common set of skills and competencies needed to gain employment, stay in it and earn career progression. Certain basic skills and competencies are also required to perform various roles as a citizen, parent and social participant in general.

There is little guidance available as to what these basic skills are or what level of competencies need to be learnt. The school system emphasis on 3 R's i.e., reading writing and arithmetic. There are expensive institutes and programmes who charge exorbitant fees.

Researchers have identified five general knowledge areas of primary importance.

- 1) Consumer economics
- 2) Employment Knowledge
- 3) Community resources
- 4) Health
- 5) Law and Governance

There are five skill areas.

- 1) Communication Skills
- 2) Computation skills
- 3) Problem solving skills
- 4) Inter-personal relation skills
- 5) Survival /Life saving skills.

There are also other associated areas of knowledge and skills that one should learn in order to become a functionally efficient, economically productive and socially useful member of the society viz., social and political skills including the knowledge of individual and social consequences of personal and group behavior, how groups and individuals relate to the existing political institutions and processes.

The ability to identify alternative futures both personal and professional and to select among these and to pursue them productively.

An understanding of cultures different from that of the learners such as food, shelter, clothing, occupation and unique social relations,

An understanding of society's influence on the learners way of thinking and way of life.

An understanding of how the learner may affect the progress, conditions and forces operating in the world around him.

An awareness of inter-dependence and inter-relationship among people, regions and nations.

An awareness of the contribution of many different people to the learners way of life.

A knowledge of the means of communication between the individuals, communities, states and nation.

An ability to compare and contrast rural and urban, farm and city and affluent and low income ways of life.

An awareness and understanding of various ethnic, socio-economic, religious life styles common to our total culture.

A need to understand and appreciate family as a basic unit of society and strengthen the ties

Develop respect to and understanding of all cultures.

Annexure-IV

Info on Blood Donation

Do you know?

- There is no substitute to blood
- It is not possible to produce blood artificially
- Blood can only be obtained through human donation
- Only when every healthy person donates blood thinking that it is his/her duty it is possible to treat people with fatal diseases and accident victims
- Within few minutes after blood donation, body recoups and within 24 hours, donor will get back the volume of blood he/she has donated
- Within 2 weeks, the donor will be able to recoup completely all the constituents of the donated blood
- It doesn't even pain more than a prick during blood donation
- It doesn't take more than 20 minutes to donate blood and to recover completely

Who can donate blood?

- Without any discrimination between a man or woman, any person within the age group of 18-60 years can donate blood.
- Male can donate blood once in 3 months Female can donate blood once in 4 months.
- Weight of the Male donor should be more than 45 kg and Female donor should be more than 50 kg.
- The donor's systolic blood pressure should be to 140 and diastolic blood pressure should be 70 to 100
- Hemoglobin in blood should be more than 12.5 gm.

Who cannot donate blood?

- If the donor is suffering from some contagious disease.
- Persons who have consumed alcohol and antibiotics within 72 hours cannot donate blood.
- If vaccinated against any diseases, such persons should not donate blood till 4 weeks from the date of vaccination.
- If treated for Malaria, then should not donate blood till 3 months from the date of treatment.
- If the person has taken Aspirin tablets, then should not donate blood for 3 days.
- Person who has received any blood within previous 3 months should not donate blood.



- Any person who has undergone a major surgery cannot donate blood for 6 months and minor surgery cannot donate blood for 3 months.
- Persons suffering from Jaundice, Cancer, Heart ailment, unnatural bleeding, reduction in weight without any reasons, Diabetes, Hepatitis B and C, Ailment connected to kidney and Liver, Bronchitis, Epilepsy, Mental sickness should not donate blood.

Benefits of Blood donation to the Donor

- Blood donation influences urge in donors body to produce new blood.
- With the production and circulation of new blood, attention and memory power of the donor improves.
- Helps in reduction of fat in blood.
- Reduces 80% risk of Heart attack for the donors.
- Prevents ailments like Blood pressure and allied diseases that can lead to fatal illness like blood clotting, Brain Hemorrhage etc..
- After collection of blood from the donor as per the guidelines of Drugs & Cosmetics Act – 1945, The following tests are mandatory for Blood Bank.

HIV I & II, HBV (Hepatitis 'B' Virus), HCV (Hepatitis 'C' Virus) Syphilis, Malaria Parasite. Only safe blood is issued to patients.

Blood is issued free of cost to the patient. As per the Karnataka State Blood Transfusion Council guidelines only the handling charges, processing charges and testing charge are collected.
