



SELF LEARNING MODULES



ADVANCED COURSE FOR CUB MASTERS

THE BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
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Advanced Course for Cub Masters -SLM

Proficiency Badge Training & Testing

Introduction -The Proficiency Badges are designed to encourage Cubs to develop individual hobbies, pursuits and interests, aimed at giving them new skills while developing their confidence and self-esteem. The System of proficiency Badges was in BP's original Scheme and has always been a distinctive feature of Scouting.

As per Baden Powell stated in *The Wolf Cub Hand Book*, "The object of the Proficiency badges is to help remedy defects and to develop character and physical health. They should not however, be regarded in the same way as the efficiency tests. Badges are activities which individual cubs can take up in order that they may progress for further along cub paths, they should be encouraged to take them up with a view to self development but not at the expense of their ordinary work with the pack."

OBJECTIVE

At the end of the lesson the reader should be able to

1. Explain the importance of introduction of Proficiency Badges in cub section
2. Categories the Different badges under progressive training method
3. Adopt the training procedure of the proficiency badges
4. Explain the methodology of badge testing

Proficiency Badges are established with a view to developing in each lad the taste for hobbies or handicrafts, one of which may ultimately give him a career and not leave him hopeless and helpless -on going out into the world."

"The object of the Badge System in Scouting is also to give the Scoutmaster an instrument by which he can stimulate keenness on the part of every and any boy to take up hobbies that can be helpful in forming his character or developing his skill."



PROFICIENCY BADGE -WHAT AND WHY?

PROFICIENCY BADGES are the special badges containing specific subject oriented syllabus which help a children to inculcate his inner talent and develop the useful hobbies and skills rather it is the duty of Cub Master to find this talents and help him to work on it.

On the path of the life this talent and skill which he will acquire to get these badges help him to be established in future.

According to Baden Powell: *“Our standard for Badge earning is not the attainment of a certain level of quality of knowledge or skill, but the AMOUNT OF EFFORT THE BOY HAS PUT INTO ACQUIRE SUCH KNOWLEDGE OR SKILL.*

At the same time, we do not recommend the other extreme, namely, that of almost giving away the Badges on very slight knowledge of the subjects. It is a matter where examiners should use their sense and discretion, keeping the main aim in view.”

The success of the Badge System depends on the Cub Master or the leaders.



to their age and capability.

The proficiency scheme is designed to cater for individual tastes by providing, separately from the progress scheme but within the frame work of the pack.

Properly used, of the scheme provides a valuable adjunct to the general pattern of training offered in the Cub pack, not only by encouraging cubs to make good use of their leisure time but also by promoting a generally higher and broader-based standard of cubing and by leading them on to higher standards of achievement relative

The Functions of Proficiency Badges are:

- The badge acts as an incentive to extend the boys knowledge in any of the subject that interests him. It leads to enjoyment. It helps him in a career in the future.
- The Badges provide a ready means of encouraging the dull or backward boy. Even a dull boy can choose some subject to retain his confidence.
- Higher awards for groups of proficiency badges like Chaturtha Charan and Golden Arrow will contribute for he continued and progressive training of Cubs.

There are 22 Proficiency Badges, divided into Five Groups. **A Trithiya Charan Cub may earn any or all remaining Proficiency Badges (APRO PART II Pg 17)**

Let's see it in the following chart :-

GROUP	NAME OF GROUP	NAME OF THE PROFICIENCY BADGE
GROUP I	CHARACTER	COLLECTOR
		GARDENER
		OBSERVER
		ENTERTAINER
		STORY TELLER
GROUP II	PHYSICAL HEALTHY	FREE BEING ME
		ATHLETE
		CYCLIST
		TEAM PLAYER
		SWIMMER
GROUP III	HANDICRAFT	ARTIST
		HOME CRAFT
		TOY MAKER
		BOOK BINDER
		NEEDLE WORKER

GROUP IV

SERVICE

COOK

FIRST AIDER

GUIDE

HOUSE ORDERLY

GROUP V

CONSERVATION &
TECHNOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION.

COMPUTER AWARENESS

All these badges with a triangular border on Grey Back ground but the colour of the triangle and the symbols of the badges are different in colour as per groups let's see the chart



COLLECTOR



GARDENER



ENTERTAINER



STORY TELLER



OBSERVER



FREE BEING ME

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Group II

ATHELETE



CYCLIST



SWIMMER



TEAM PLAYER



Group III

ARTIST



BOOK BIINDER



HOME CRAFT



TOY MAKER



**NEEDLE
WORKER**

Group IV

COOK



FIRST AIDER



GUIDE



HOUSE ORDERLY



WORLD
CONSERVATION



HERITAGE



COMPUTER
AWARENESS



2022

It is clear from the above chart that all five groups have different colour choice these are as follows:-

GROUP I	Character	Blue
GROUP II	Physical Health	Green
GROUP III	Handicraft	Yellow
GROUP IV	Service	Red
GROUP V	Conservation and Technology	Orange

RELATION OF PROFICIENCY BADGES WITH CHARAN BADGE

There are few proficiency badges which are related to the Charan Badges. Apart from this all proficiency badges can be earned by the cub after the completion of Tritiya Charan test.

Let's see the different proficiency badges which are related to Charan Badges.



TRAINING OF THE BADGES

- The Cubmaster will be basically responsible to inculcate the talent of a cub, in other word he/she will try to find out the interest of the cub and will help and motivate him to adopt such badges.
- The badges will help the cubs to develop the hobbies & handicraft skill & indirectly his character.
- Training counsellor will be the liaison between the Cub Master and Badge Examiner He will initiate the special training if a cub need so, and also will organise the examination or test for that cub
- Let us keep in mind that it is neither a merit judging criteria nor a qualifying exam for higher grade. Proficiency badges are to develop the talent of an individual cub. So the training may be organised by an expert with an aim to make a cub life more useful as an individual.

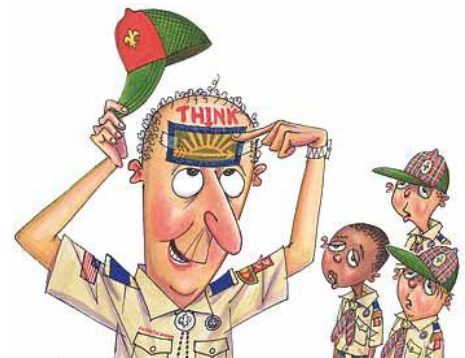
- The training in these badges is done by the Cubmaster or Assistant Cubmaster but it is oblivious that a person cannot be the expert of all subjects so he or she may take the help of the experts to do so. In training the cub's natural bent of mind should be taken into account. He should be helped to earn whatever badge he has an aptitude for.



- It is the duty of the Cubmaster to encourage the cub to earn the badges the cub desires.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS TO CUBMASTERS.

- ☞ Proficiency Badges are an aid to character training and to the development of qualities of good citizenship.
- ☞ They offer the child the incentive for progressing along the lines suggested by the his own tastes and abilities.
- ☞ The training in these badges is done by the Cub Master/Assistant Cubmaster/Cub Instructor, or by subject Expert.
- ☞ The holder of the proficiency badges should always keep his knowledge about the badge upto date.
- ☞ The badge provides a ready means of encouraging to the dull or backward boy and ensures the cub's all-round development.
- ☞ The Cub Master in studying each cub individually, find out his desires and inclinations in choosing the badge.



METHODOLOGY OF TESTING

- ★ A cub is eligible to qualify for only the Cub Proficiency Badges if otherwise not stated. It means a cub can't adopt or qualify Scout or Rover Proficiency badges.
- ★ The syllabus for these badges is given in APRO II in Appendix.

- ✪ On completion of the tests to the satisfaction of the independent examiners appointed by Local / District Association, as the case may be, with approval of the Concerned District Authority these Proficiency Badges shall be issued by the Local / District Association on the basis of the certificates issued by examiners.
- ✪ So as and when the cub feels he is well prepared in a particular Proficiency badge Cubmaster will approach to District Association to arrange the Examiner from their Examiner Panel and after the certificated issued by the examiner District Association will issue the BADGE.
- ✪ The Badge Examiner try to judge the candidates through
 - ❖ Practical test as and when required
 - ❖ Preferably Verbal question related to the syllabus
 - ❖ Written test if needed.
- ✪ Badge Examiner should create right atmosphere for the cub to express himself freely and thoroughly.



- ✪ Mass testing is neither effective nor inspiring.
- ✪ Examiner must be frank in telling the reasons of a candidate's failure & be able to suggest ways & means of further improvement in a view point of an mentor .
- ✪ All these proficiency badges, unless otherwise stated shall be worn on the right arm in parallel rows.

The Cub can earn all of the General Proficiency badges 22 in number. But he must not be made a badge hunter. His training is progressive and therefore he should be encouraged with his own interests and not forced. **The choice of the badge is that of the Cub** and not of the Cubmaster.

The requirement of Progressive Training for Tritiya Charan Cub is to qualify for any one of the above badges.

A Trithiya Charan Cub needs to **qualify in any one of the following badges:** 1. Observer 2. Team player 3. Home Craft 4. Entertainer 5. Guide 6. Computer Awareness

OBSERVER



- The study of Birds, animals, flowers and Trees those common in the locality. It is left to the choice of the Cubs under the care of the Cub master.
- Cubs will find stalking birds and beasts very attractive and Cub must learn this to be a good observer. He will become patient and build self control. He will be able to keep his eyes and ears open and body still.
- Those Cubs who watch nests will be able to recognize the different eggs. But they must not be encouraged to collect the eggs.
- Teach the boys to protect the nests and the young ones. He must note mentally the colour, size, actions and noise so as to keep a note of the same after wards.
- Maintaining a NATURE LOG BOOK will be very useful for him and whenever it is a rainy day he can update his nature log by drawing & sketching pictures of Nature, photographs cut out of paper and stick to the book.
- There are many ways of exploring and Tracking with ground signs is one way. This will make them alert as they often tend to forget in a hurry.
- Observe all land marks in the area where he lives (important building, offices, statues, Churches, Temples etc). This will help him to be a Guide for others and he will not lose his own route.
- Know the Compass and also how to show directions without the compass.

Requirements for the Observer Badge as per APRO PART II pg91

(i) Either have observed appearance and have some knowledge of habits either five Indian animals or Five Indian birds and be able to recognize them from life, or know names and appearance of either ten flowers or ten Indian trees or shrubs and know what common plants are poisonous to animals and human beings.

(ii) Know seasons at which different kinds of fruits and vegetables can be obtained in the locality and when main crops are harvested.

(iii) Find his way to an unknown spot not more than 300 metres away by following direction given to him by Examiner (either compass directions or signs made on ground or landmarks or combination of these).

(iv) Be able to play a memory game remembering 12 objects out of 16.

Note: It is preferably to select variations of the game which are not used in Scout Troop.

TEAM PLAYER



Team players are those who play on sports teams; A **team player** is a person who plays or works well as a member of a team or group. Some of the Team games are: Football, rounders, hockey, cricket, throw ball, volleyball, basket ball, kabadi etc.

Boys tend to argue and complain when playing team games. By doing so the Spirit of the game is lost ending in fights. Cub Master must control this. When defeated the boy should know to accept failure. A proper control will build discipline, obedience and acceptance with team spirit. Sportsman Spirit is to be encouraged and built. When there is an emergency of casualty fainting or falling the Cubs must know that the Cub Master is else wise engaged and leave him free but continue the game. Self care- The Cubs must know how to look after themselves.

Characteristics of a good team player

- Committed
- Collaborative (working together)
- Dependable & Reliable
- Communicative
- Enthusiastic
- Listen actively
- Participate actively
- Cooperates and pitches to help
- Solves problems
- Commits
- Treats others with respect.

Requirements for the Entertainer Badge as per APRO PART II pg94

- (i) Be regular playing member of a properly organized team of football, rounder cricket, kho-kho, kabaddi, atyapatya or some other organized game of similar nature. (Team must be under control of CM, Cubs school master, or other person approved by the CM).
- (ii) Have played at least 5 matches and must be specially recommended by his captain and by person responsible for the team as being a keen sportsman like player.

HOME CRAFT



This may not be attractive to a Cub. The Cubmaster must create a picture for the Cub on the importance stating that the soldiers and sailors used to mend their own clothes and carry with them a "hussif" a sausage shaped container with needle, thread, buttons, scissors they will be attracted. Explain that by mending and sewing buttons, darning or mending his socks the Cub will be doing a good turn to his mother. Whatever he makes should be useful such as a gift / present for someone, an item for sale, item to use in camp, an item for his Six or for the pack den.

Home craft badge is very useful as it teaches the skill of using fingers to sew buttons or darn socks. knitting, netting, crochet, rug or mat, weaving, basket making, mending, washing, ironing,. The Cub should not stop with the requirements of the proficiency badge alone as he should take pride in being able to do as many as possible.

Requirements for the Home Craft Badge as per APRO PART II pg95

Thread a needle and sew on a button and carryout any two of the following tests:

- (a) Knit or crochet a useful article.
- (b) Make a piece of netting good for a bag or Hammock.
- (c) Work a design in cross stitch on canvas.
- (d) Make a rug or mat on canvas or Hessian.
- (e) Darn a hole in a jersey or stocking or mend a tear.
- (f) Wash and iron his scarf
- (g) Make a basket and sweeping broom
- (h) Spin 50 meters of yarn with talkie or Charkha
- (i) Paint a wall or floor(village Style)
- (j) Make an article of straw, palm, cane, reed sor bamboo

ENTERTAINER



An entertainer is a person whose job or goal is to perform for the amusement of others. They show some unique talent and attract the audience and keep them occupied with happiness and fun.

Entertainers appear in events and performances such as stage, and comedy shows, circus and street theatre. Most of their work is performed for live audiences. Different types of entertainer include:- Circus performers, Comedians, Dancers, Illusionists, Jugglers, look-alike artists, Magicians, Musicians, Puppeteers, Singers, Ventriloquists. A Cub can be any of such performer and entertain the audience.

Requirements for the Entertainer Badge as per APRO PART II pg92

Be able to do any three of the following:

- (i) Play a piece of simple music correctly on instrument or sing a piece of simple music in a correct manner.
- (ii) Be able to take part in the performance of a skit.
- (iii) Be able to recite an action song with appropriate action and movement.
- (iv) Dress up and play a part in a depicted story or historical event.

GUIDE



The Guide badge is to enable the Cubs to explore the area he lives in and his locality. He should be able to go to places both at day time or even night e.g Doctors residence. It is not just the names he should know but the exact route, names of the roads to reach the place approximate distance. He must be able to direct strangers

because they expect Scouts to be clear, polite, correct and give directions properly and with a smile. Normally the following are asked: any address, bus stop, railway station, telephone booth, market place. The Cub must be able to answer clearly, correctly and politely giving proper directions. He must know how to call for police help, call an ambulance at times of emergency, call Fire station for help when required.

Requirements for the Guide Badge as per APRO PART IIPg97

- (i) In Country: Know the nearest police station or Thana, dispensary, hospital, village doctor, vaidya or hakim, nearest bus stand, railway station market, dharmashala or sarai, nearest post and telegraph office, rest house and veterinary hospital.
- OR
- (ii) In Town:
- (a) Know the route to the nearest police station, doctor's residence, chemist's shop, station, petrol station, motor garage, hotel, post and telegraph office.
 - (b) Know how to call the fire brigade, police and ambulance.
 - (c) B able to give clear and distinct directions to guide a stranger politely and promptly.

Computer Awareness



Computer knowledge is vital in our society today; many parents believe that the earlier their children begin to use the computer, the better. By the preschool years, most children are spending time on computers at school and/or at home. Some studies have shown that children who use computers from an early age have several advantages. Computer classes are taught in most kindergarten and elementary schools, so preschoolers who are already familiar with the operation of the keyboard and mouse will be ahead of the learning curve. They may also have an advantage if they have the opportunity to play with educational programs, as many learn reading and number skills from computer software.

Benefits of Computer awareness:

- Introduces educational skills
- Teaches spatial and logical skills
- Prepares children for future computer use
- Increases self-esteem and self-confidence
- Boosts problem-solving skills
- Stimulates language comprehension

An Attempt to Recollect

Having read through so far, you can now try to test your memory by answering the following questions:

1. What is the colour of proficiency badges under Character Group ?
2. What is the colour of proficiency badges under Physical health Group ?
3. What is the colour of proficiency badges under Handicraft Group ?
4. What is the colour of proficiency badges under Service Group ?
5. What is the colour of proficiency badges under Conservation and Technology Group ?
6. A cub can achieve which proficiency badge after knowing sew button ,washing cloths etc?
7. A good football player can achieve which proficiency badge ?
8. Which proficiency badge require information regarding local Bus stop Railway Station ,market place etc ?

- Improves long-term memory and manual dexterity

The greatest benefits, though, occur when children use computers side-by-side or when they work with adults. In these situations, preschoolers develop cooperative problem-solving skills. They also have the opportunity to interact with others, which enhances their overall learning.

Requirements for the Computer Badge as per APRO PART IIPg100

- (1) Have knowledge of brief history of Computer and its latest development.
- (2) Acclimatization with computer components and peripherals.
- (3) The best use of computers in Scout/ Guide activities.
- (4) Knowledge of commonly used packages.
- (5) Perform the following :
 - (a) Use Floppy and hard disc in the computer.
 - (b) Booting and shut down of Computer.

How Much have I got it right?

Select the Correct one from given answer:-

1. How may proficiency badges a cub can earn in his cub life?

- a) 05 b) 22 c) 13 d) 08

2. Whether earned cub proficiency badges can a Cub wear when he becomes a Scout?

- a) Yes
b) Proficiency badge earned for Golden Arrow only
c) No
d) Any One from each Group

3. Who will organise the testing of Proficiency badges?

- a) Cub Master,
b) District Training Commissioner
c) District Organising Commissioner ,
d) Training Counsellor

4. How many different groups of proficiency badges are there in cub section ?

- a) ONE b) FOUR c) TWENTY TWO d) FIVE

5. Who will take the test of Proficiency badges?

- a) Cub Master
b) District Organising Commissioner Scout
c) Independent Badge Examiner
d) Training Councillor

State Whether the Statement is True or False

6. *A cub can earn all proficiency badges only after Tritiya charan*

7. *A Dwitiya Charan cub can earn Free Being Me Proficiency badge*

8. *A cub will stitch all the proficiency badges on the right sleeves of his uniform-*

9. *The fifth group of the Proficiency badge is of Green Colour.*

10. *Golden Arrow badge can be worn even after he join in Scout Troop-*

Answers- (1) 22, (2) No (3) TC (4) 5 , (5) Independent Examiner

(6) T ,(7) F , (8) F, (9) F ,(10) F

CHALLENGES

Formulate a game with colour and the badge name and display the chart of the proficiency badge at Group Den

Collect the badges stitch it in shirt and Display the Picture or the original Shirt in the Den

Further Reading & Web Links

✓ APRO II

✓ WOLF CUB HANDBOOK

✓ AIDS TO SCOUTMASTERSHIP

COLLECTOR & HANDICRAFT by Shada

Self Learning Module 2- ADVANCED CUB MASTER COURSE

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WOLF CUB`S HAND BOOK PART I

(EIGHTH TO FIFTEEN BITES)

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to this self learning module which gives you the further idea about the basic book of cubing or Wolf Cub Handbook.

This module has been made out to give you an overall quick view about Wolf Cub's hand Book from 8th to 15th Bites. The text is made out from the same book written by Baden Powell. This is an outline

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson the reader will be able to

- ❖ *Explain the purpose of the book according to B.P.*
- ❖ *Narrate the contents of the Wolf Cub`s Hand Book from bite 8 to 15*
- ❖ *Relate the content of the bite with the cubing life*

Every boy, like every young Wolf, has a hearty appetite. This book is a meal offered by an old Wolf to the young Cubs.

There is juicy meat in it to be eaten, and there are tough bones to be gnawed.

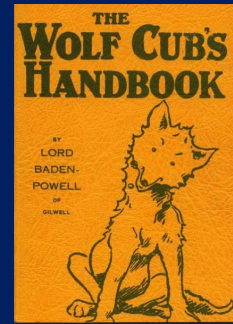
But if every Cub who devours it will tackle the bone as well as the meat, and will eat up the fat with the lean I hope that he will get good strength



LESSON:

Origin of Wolf Cub Handbook

In 1914, The Boy Scouts Association of the United Kingdom had Percy Everett prepare a program for boys who were too young to be Boy Scouts (at about 11 years old). An outline of his "Junior Scouts" program was published in the Headquarters Gazette in 1914. However, Baden-Powell wanted something quite different from a watered down Boy Scout program and recognized that too close an association between the junior program and the Boy Scouts would detract from both. Baden-Powell wanted a junior scheme with distinct name, uniform and other identity and program. In 1916, Baden-Powell published his own outlines for such a scheme, it was to be called Wolf Cubs. Baden-Powell retained elements of Everett's plan but gave it a theme by basing it on Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Book*, which had been published a decade earlier and was an established favourite with children.



Post-1929 edition cover

Author	Robert Baden-Powell
Illustrator	Robert Baden-Powell
Country	United Kingdom
Language	English



The Wolf Cubs scheme was given a publicity launch at The Boy Scouts Association's Imperial Headquarters in Buckingham Palace Road Westminster, on Saturday 24 June 1916. Baden-Powell wrote a book for the scheme, *The Wolf Cub's Handbook*, which was published in December 1916.

The book included a précis of the *Mowgli* stories from the *Jungle Book*, and ceremonies and games based on them. Woven into this were instructional passages on health, fitness, camping, observation, knotting, first aid, knitting and "being useful at home". The chapters are called "bites" because "*this book is a meal offered by an old Wolf to the young Cubs*".

The first edition did not contain details of badges or tests. In late 1916, Baden-Powell met Vera Barclay, a young Scouter from Hertfordshire who had written in the *Headquarters Gazette* about female leadership in the Scout Movement during wartime. Barclay accepted the offer of the post of Wolf Cub Secretary at The Boy Scouts Association Headquarters. Barclay and Baden-Powell devised the details of the Wolf Cub training program, badges and tests which were included in the second edition.

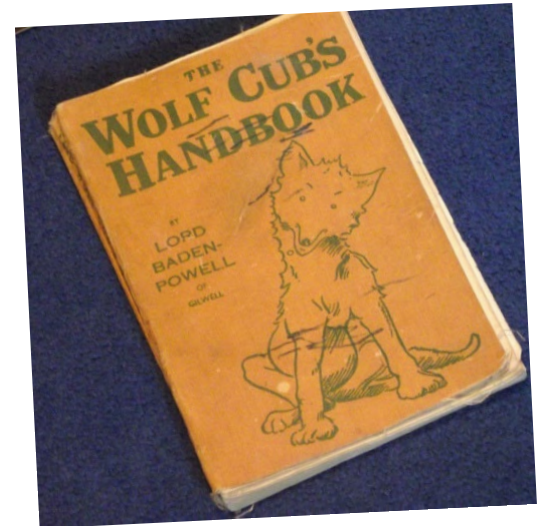
The Wolf Cub's Handbook was adopted as The Boy Scouts Association's official handbook for its Wolf Cubs program. Translations were made into a number of languages.

Please mind it this book was written in 1916 more than 100 years from now. India adopt and edit as par the need of our country eg



the law and promise , proficiency badges scheme etc, but as a Cub master one should get the basic idea of the books to develop himself .

We strongly suggest to read the book



Indian Edition:

In the year of 1993 the first Indian Edition of Wolf Cub handbook was published by our National Head quarters. In the Publishers' Note it was written that "This book is published as was originally written by B.P. So this should only used as a reference book. Other National Hqrs. Publications are to be referred for subjects like Law, Promise, Uniform, Investiture and other ceremonies, all tests and Proficiency Badges, Flags etc"



So all reader must follow the above instruction and read the book as a basic information as led down by the founder about 100 years back.

BITE EIGHTH TO FIFTEEN

In the Basic Course we learnt from first to seventh bite .There are total fifteen bites and we will taste the other eight bites here.

EIGHTH BITE:-

Observation – Training your Senses – Weathercocks and Statues – Birds – Nesting – Stalking – Finding your way Blindfolded – The wolf has a sharp nose – A wolf has sharp years – A Newspaper made of Snow – Track Reading – Pets – Games and Practices – Observation Tramps.

The bite starts with the utility of observation, as the wolf hunts his own meats, like manly fellow who earns his own living and makes his own way in the world without leaving it to other people to help him cubs also do so and to do it every Cubs need a good observation power. As Cubs one child must learn to use his eyes , ears, nose, hands and minds.

In next paragraph author advice the cubs to develop the observation by memorising the different things like number of cars or engines. To observe the habits of birds and to notice the small signs Cubs should have very sharp eyes.

Author told that, the spring is the most interesting time for studying nature. Young wolves learn to look after themselves in the wild. They learn to watch birds and animals day by day so as to learn their habits just as a boy Wolf Cub also does.

He advised every Cubs to learn to work in the dark, and to practise one can find the way blindfolded.



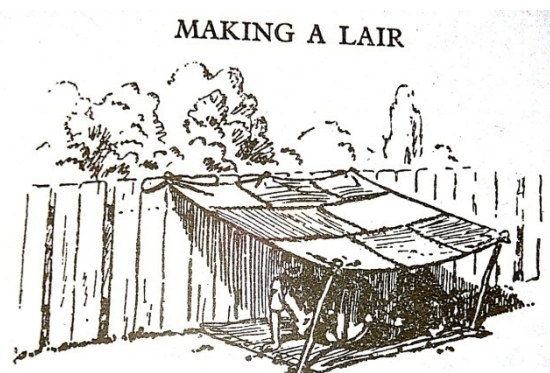
He also advised to develop sense of smell which is very valuable and be able to notice all small signs and then to put them together and read their meaning.

In Winter snow build a newspaper and if anyone who is sharp can read it. The little specks and marks on the snowflakes share the news. A cub with the permission of his mother can keep a pet which will help him to study the understand the ways of animals and birds. At last part of this bite B.P. suggested some games for practice.

NINTH BITE –

A Niagara Fall Accident – What a scout would have done – The use of Knots – Swimming – British Seamen – “Pklaying the Game “ – Jack cornwell, V.C. – The wolf Cub’s Lair – How to make a Lair

BP describes the Naigra Fall’s Accident as he describes in Scouting for boys. He then told how the knot is useful to save the life and instruct the cubs to take the help of Akela and



Sixers to tie Reef Knot and Sheet bend for first Star. and practice it on rope not with strings.

He also describes how the lair or the shelter for the wolf cub can be made and he told a cub must learn to make the safe shelter for them at least in the area of the pack den.

TENTH BITE-

How to grow big and strong – Leap Frog and Somersaults – Walking – Hopping and Throwing a Ball – Breathing through the nose – Nails – Teeth – Game : Toothbrush and Germ – Feet – Telling the time – Growing Things – Cleaning Shoes – Folding Clothes – Tidiness – The High Way code – Game : Road Safety Relay Race – Service – Game : Arrows.

The tenth bite basically explain how to grow big and strong through different simple activity like Leap Frog ,Somersaults. He told the cubs to walk properly not to slouch , he also said the cub to hop like a bird and practice throwing ball. He advice cub to take wholesome food, daily clear, Fresh air, and Body exercise.



"This is the end of a 'head-over-heels,' not this."

BP advice some common tips to the cubs to keep them healthy like breathing through the nose, cutting the nails, care of teeth and feet.

A cub must learn how to tell the time. BP suggest that a cub should be able to fold the cloths, be able to polish his shoes in other word he must

practice tidiness in all area of life.

The road safety including the High Way code must be a part of the cub training.

ELEVENTH BITE –

The Second Star – Lighting Fires – Outdoor Fires – Bush Fires – How to save a Person from burning – Making Tea – (Bowline) and Round Turn and two half hitches – Running with a message – Points of the compass – telephone – Skipping – Swimming – Games

Eleventh bite deals with the second stage of badge or Second star where author describe the techniques of lighting of fires and how to deal it in outdoor. The saving method of a person from burning also told here. A cub must learn how to make a cup of tea. He added two new knots in Second Star stage Bowline and Round turn and two half



The lee side of a rock is all right—

hitches from his Akela and and suggested the cub should learn compass and method of carrying messages including the use of telephone,

He advised that each cub should learn skipping and swimming .

TWELFTH BITE –

Knitting and Weaving – Thrift – Models – Collections – Scrap-Books – A Wolf Cubs Band

B.P. told at the beginning of this bite that “One of the things that a cub ought to be able to do is to knit”, so every cubs should know to knit and he describe here how to knit and weave. He suggested that from proper practice of weaving the pack can earn money by selling the materials.

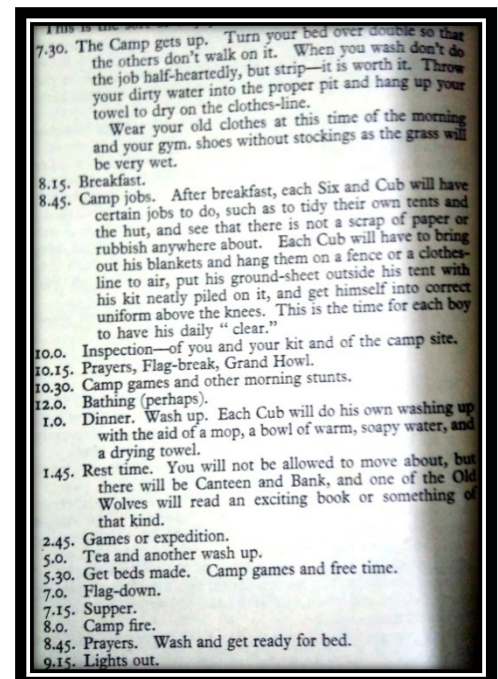
Thrifty, author said the word derived from Iceland and he said if a cub earn money put it in the bank and not to spend it and then the pennies will soon turn into pounds and it will be useful in “rainy days”.

Models, BP told that as the cubs are the model of scouts and child are of grown up the

cubs must practice models and miniatures of different items .The cubs will also collect different items as their hobbies . he also insisted to organise a scrap books which is neatly pasted with



different cutting of pictures, news from news papers etc along with the name and details of the cubs. In the end of this bite author suggest to develop a Wolf Cubs Band which may not be made up of costly brass drum and bugles but made from available different materials.



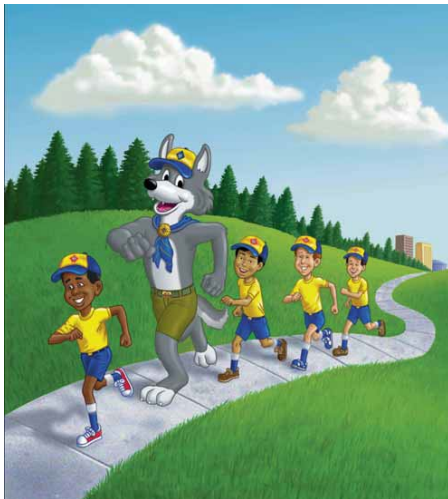
THIRTEEN BITE –

Pack holidays – Comfort in the Camp – How to make your Bed – How to Pack your Kit – In Camp – Things to remember – The Camp Stomach – Ache

This is bite is practical hints to the Pack Scouter about outdoor programme like Pack holidays and camp. BP suggested that who are really Good Cubs can take part in Pack holidays and camps.

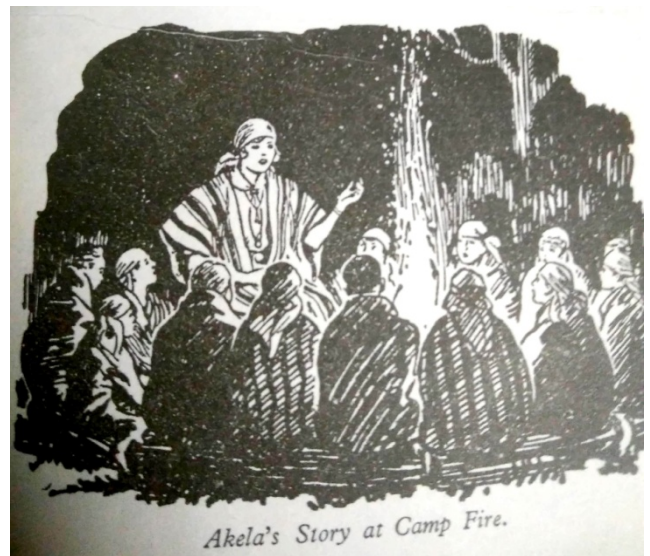
He said the tenderfoot does not feel comfort in the Camp but if a cub should know how to leave comfortably at the camp. Author said “ *He knows how make himself quite comfortable*” He suggest “Camp Bank”, where every Cub should pay something into it, and this saving is part of getting ready for the camp.

Then author told “How to make your Bed”, this is camp bed and then he describes how to pack Camp Kit along with a perfect list of individual Kits.



about like a Bandar”

After this we learnt about the camp routine and BP said “*Do just as you are told and don’t rush*”



Things to remember , BP told that most important par is “*Cub Grin*” he advice the cub to say himself “*I am going to make this the jolliest camp there ever was FOR THE OTHER CUBS*” and “*When you leave, leave nothing but your thanks and a good name*”

In the last part of this bite author advice how to be healthy at the camp , he gave emphasis on *Water, Fruit, Washing, Flies, Latrines, Dry Rub, and Dry Clothes.*

FOURTEENTH BITE –

. Safety in the home – Dirt in the wound – Burne – Scalds – Shock – Game: Steping Stones – Practices – Observation in Nature – Investiture of the Two Star Cub

Safety in the home “*Every day lots of people are hurt and some of them are killed because of accidents in their home.*” Author said it in the introduction of this bite. Then he describes different type of accident may happen at home and again warn that “*Cubs should know about all these things and should always be careful to do them properly, so that there are no accidents in their homes.*”

Then we read how dirt create a problem in a wounds and he told “*be careful to keep all wounds , however it small , well washed ,and covered up so that dust cannot get to them, and they will quickly heal.*” He also wrote the treatment of Burn, Scalds and Shock from a cub’s point of view.

B.P told about the Investiture of the Two Star Cub or how the cubs will be offered their highest badge or Two Star through a ceremony.

“As the creeper that girdles the tree trunk, the Law runneth forward and back”-

For the strength of the Pack is the Troop, and the strength of the Troop is the Pack.”

FIFTEENTH BITE –

Going Up – The Leaping Frog – Going Up Ceremony – The next Step

Going Up. In the last bite we will see, how the cubs complete their stages and join in scout troop. BP said primarily when the cubs wish to be scout they were not allowed to join as they are too young.

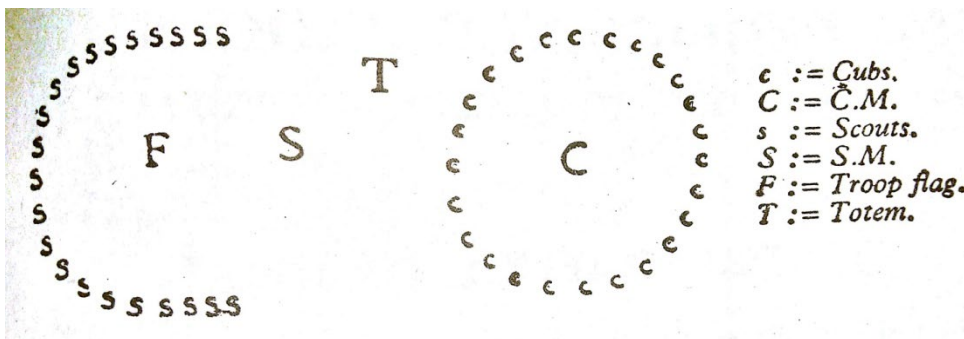
But he said after years as cub when “ The Chief Scout, the Scoutmasters and the Cubmasters said to the boys who were no longer too young –Now you can be full Scouts!”

The Cubs of today can go into the Troop for the sake of the good name of their Pack.”

In the Pack the cubs are in a sort of Jungle Nursery, in the Troop they will have to think for themselves and stand on their own feet.

The Leaping Wolf is a badge which is equivalent to Golden Arrow badge of our Cub section , and author said the detail of the badge in this paragraph.

Going Up Ceremony or the ceremony where Cub leave the pack and join in the troop in presence of his Akela and the Scoutmaster. He take the leave and troop welcome him in a ceremonial way.



This is the end of the cub's life and also end of the fifteenth bite and Part I of the Wolf Cub hand book.

There are three parts of Wolf Cub Handbook as a Advanced Cub Master here we complete the 8th to 15th bites of Part I , next part you can read about PROFICIENCY BADGES and HOW TO QUALIFY FOR THEM. The Third or last part tells you OBJECT AND

METHOD OF WOLFS CUB TRAINING. So be ready to digest all the bites and all the part of the Wolf Cub Handbook to be a effective cub master of your pack.

An attempt to recollect

- 1. How may bites are there in Wolf Cub Handbook?**
 - a. THREE
 - b. FIFTEEN
 - c. EIGHT
 - d. TWELVE

- 2. Which of the following Knots a cub will learn in Second Star?**
 - a. REEF KNOT
 - b. SHEER BEND
 - c. BOWLINE
 - d. CLOVE HITCH

- 3. In Which year the Indian Edition of Wolf Cub Handbook has been published?**
 - a. 1993
 - b. 1916
 - c. 2016
 - d. 1909

- 4. Which badge is equivalent to Golden Arrow badge?**
 - a. SECOND STAR
 - b. LEAPING WOLF
 - c. TWO STAR
 - d. GOLDEN BEAR

- 5. Name the ceremony in which a Cub will join in the Scout Troop?**
 - a. LEAVE TAKING
 - b. WELCOME
 - c. GOING UP
 - d. INVESTITURE

CHALLENGE

👉 *Collect the picture from wolf Cub Handbook and ask the cubs to make a story based on the picture.*

👉 *Organise different drama with your pack from different stories & talks of*

How much have I got it right ?

1. How many bites are there in Wolf Cub Handbook?

- a. THREE
- b. FIFTEEN**
- c. EIGHT
- d. TWELVE

2. Which of the following Knots a cub will learn in second Star ?

- a. REEF
- b. SHEER BEND
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- d. CLOVE HITCH

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- b. LEAPING WOLF**
- c. TWO STAR
- d. GOLDEN BEAR

5. Name the ceremony in which a Cub will join in the Scout Troop?

- a. LEAVE TAKING
- b. WELCOME
- c. **GOING UP**
- d. INVESTITURE

IMPORTANT LINKS AND REFERENCES

☞ *Wolf Cub Handbook*

☞ *Cub Handbook*

☞ *APRO -II*

☞ *<http://www.thedump.scoutscan.com>*

☞ *www.scout.org*

☞ *<https://cubscouts.org>*

Self Learning Module 3- ADVANCED CUB MASTER COURSE

INTERNATIONAL ASPECT OF SCOUTING

INTRODUCTION :

Welcome in the third Self learning module of Advanced C M Course we will learn about a topic which will give you the idea of international character of scout movement.

The World Organisation of Scout Movement or WOSM which was founded in the year of 1922 is the mother body of all national scout organisation but they only fix the guideline towards the activity and programme.

Instead of different landforms weathers language and culture how the scouting rather cubbing become similar in all nation. We will try to find out the common aspect which makes cubbing truly international.



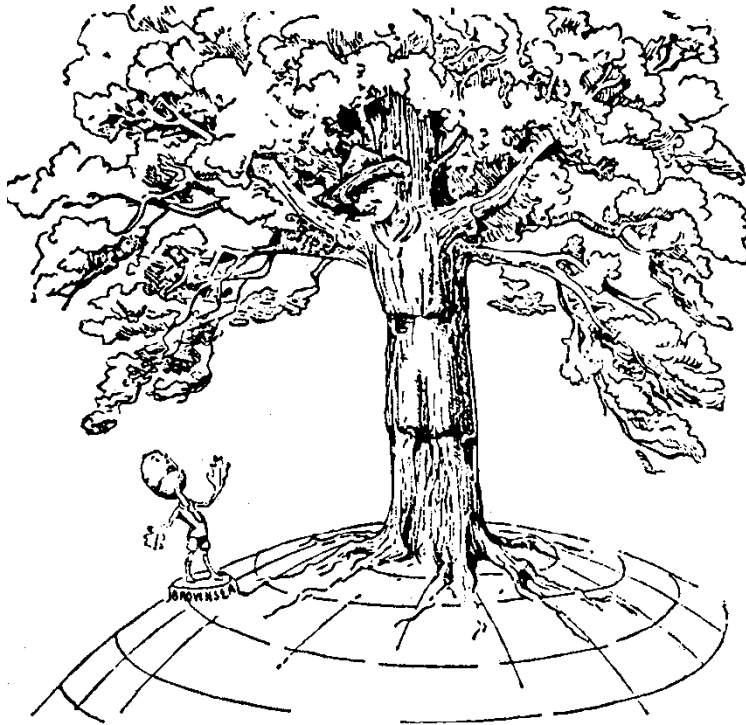
OBJECTIVES

At the end of this lesson the reader will be able to:-

Explain how scouting starts and become international

Identify the common area of cubbing throughout the world

Enlist examples of cub fundamentals in selective countries.'



ACORN GROWS INTO MIGHTY TREE.

THE SCOUT ACORN WHICH BP SOWED ON BROWN SEA ISLAND HAS
SPREAD ITS BRANCHES OVER THE WORLD.

LESSON

Just remember the uniform of Cubs, Scouts or Rovers what is exactly common (in shape size and colour) in it? Answer is WOSM membership badge. Throughout the world it is common for all uniformed members of scout movement.

The World (WOSM) badge

The Badge has the symbol of North Pole. This is shown in map, & compass because it points in the upwards and right direction.

Lady Baden Powell added “it shows the right way”.

Today the symbol continues to point the way to service and brotherhood for all members of the Scout Movement.



The three parts of the Fleur-de-lis reminds the three areas of the Scout Promise. Internationally it is same.

It reminds the following:

- *Duty to GOD/Dharma and Country*
- *Duty to Help Others*
- *Duty to keep the Law*

It proves that although scouting originated in a particular country but now accepted by 216 countries just like any religion initiated at a particular country and spread all over the world.

Let us go through the development of cubbing throughout the world.

How the scouting become international

On January 24, 1908, the Boy Scouts movement begins in England with the publication of the first instalment of Robert Baden-Powell’s *Scouting for Boys*. The name Baden-Powell was already well

known to many English boys, and thousands of them eagerly bought up the handbook. By the end of April, the serialization of *Scouting for Boys* was completed, and Boy Scout troops had sprung up across Britain.

Actually Baden-Powell decided to write a non-military field manual for adolescents that would also emphasize the importance of morality and good deeds.

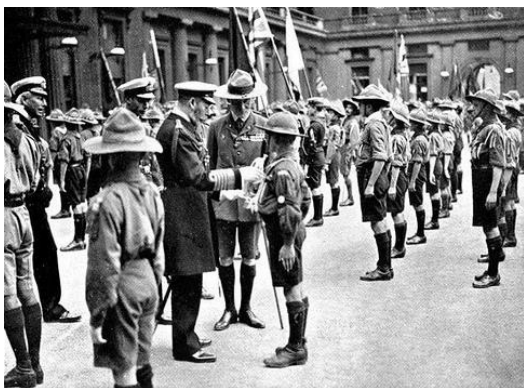
First, however, he decided to try out some of his ideas on an actual group of boys. On July 25, 1907, he took a diverse group of 21 adolescents to Brown sea Island ,where they set up camp from 29th July and end it on 8th August 1907 . The first Boy Scouts meeting was a great success.

With the success of *Scouting for Boys*, Baden-Powell set up a central Boy Scouts office, which registered new Scouts and designed a uniform.

By the end of 1908, there were 60,000 Boy Scouts, and troops began springing up in British Commonwealth countries across the globe.

The Boy Scout Movement swiftly established itself throughout the British Empire soon after the publication of *Scouting for Boys*. By 1908, Scouting was established in Gibraltar, Malta, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

In 1909 Chile was the first country outside the British dominions to have a Scouting organisation recognized by scout association.



The first Scout rally, held in 1909 at The Crystal Palace in London, attracted about 10,000 boys and a number of girls.



By 1910, Argentina, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Malaya, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the United States had Boy Scouts.

The American version of the Boy Scouts has its origins in an event that occurred in London in 1909. Chicago publisher William D Boyce was lost in the fog when a Boy Scout came to his aid. After guiding Boyce to his destination, the boy refused a tip, explaining that as a Boy Scout he would not accept payment for doing a GOOD TURN. This anonymous gesture inspired Boyce to introduce Boy Scouts of America. Incorporated on February 8, 1910, the movement soon spread throughout the country

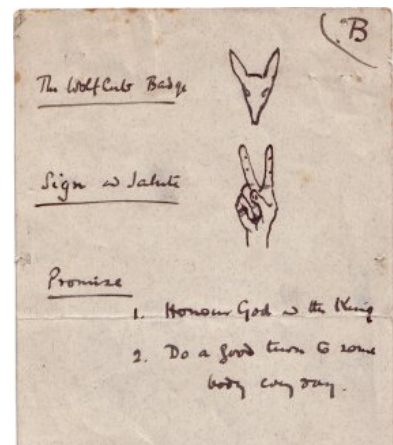


500 Wolf Cubs were performing Grand Howl at Olympia 1920

In 1920 first Jamboree at Olympia London were held about 8000 scouts took part in it and first International Scout Conference held at London and thus scouting became truly international.

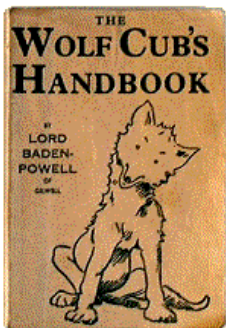
The scout program initially focused on boys aged 11 to 18, but as the movement grew, the need became apparent for the programs for younger boys,.

The Wolf Cub scheme was started by The Boy Scouts Association in 1916, nine years after the foundation of the Boy Scouts, in order to cater to the many younger boys who were too young to be Boy Scouts. During these first years many troops had either allowed younger boys to join or had set up unofficial junior or cadet Scout troops. But Baden-Powell wanted a junior scheme with distinct name,



The initial draft explaining the origin of the Wolf Cub Salute

uniform and other identity and program.



In 1916, Baden-Powell published his own outlines for such a scheme, it was to be called Wolf Cubs. Baden-Powell asked his friend Rudyard Kipling for the use of his *Jungle Book* history and universe as a motivational frame for the Wolf Cub scheme.

The scheme was given a publicity launch at The Boy Scouts Association's Imperial Headquarters in Buckingham Palace Road, Westminster, on Saturday 24 June 1916.

Baden-Powell wrote a new book, *The Wolf Cub's Handbook* the first edition of which was published in December 1916.

On 16 December 1916, a public display of the new section was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster. In 1916, articles in the Headquarters Gazette (the then regular journal for leaders) outlined official "Junior Scout" then "Wolf Cub" schemes. The Wolf Cub program was adopted by The Boy Scouts Association in the United Kingdom in 1916.

Originally, Cub membership was open only to boys, but most of the member organisations of the WOSM admitted girls to Cubs. **Cubs, Cub Scouts, or Wolf Cubs** whatever we called these are programs associated with Scouting for young children usually aged 5 to 12. A group of Cubs is called a 'Pack'.

Outline of Cubing in few countries:-

AUSTRALIA



Cub Scouts is the section of Scouts Australia for *boys and girls* aged 8 to 10. The Cub Scout section follows after *Joey Scouts* and is before *Scouts*.



Cub Scouts wear a uniform shirt with navy blue panels, and yellow shoulders.

The Cub Scout section draws largely from the *Jungle Book*. Leaders are given names from the story, such as Akela, Bagheera or Baloo

Pack organisation

Each week the sixes take turns to be in charge of some of the packs activities. Each six wears a distinctive colour patch on their uniform.



Pack councils The *Pack Council* is an informal meeting of Leaders & the

Cub Scout Promise

On my honour

I promise that I will do my best

To do my duty to my God, and

To the Queen of Australia (or Australia) To

help other people, and

To live by the Cub Scout Law

Cub Scout Law

Cub Scouts are loyal and obedient

Cub Scouts do not give in to themselves

Sixers, to discuss activities were liked or disliked during the term, & what the pack would like to try in the future etc.

JAPAN

Cub section is for boys and girls who are aged 8-11 (3 years). Theme and the goal of this section are to have Cub Scouts recognise and accept cultural tradition and social model.



It is educationally aimed that Cub Scouts integrate in the groups and learn discipline. They gain a lot through plays and games

Cub Promise:

"I promise to behave honestly and steadily, and to follow the Pack Laws."



Cub Laws:

1. Cub Scouts obey
2. Cub Scouts look after themselves
3. Cub Scouts work together
4. Cub Scouts help younger ones
5. Cub Scouts do good deed

Programmes throughout a year

- ☞ In autumn, Cub Scouts go out
 - ☞ In winter, Cub Scouts develop playing drama & pantomime, &
 - ☞ In spring, Cubs challenge bicycle
- In summer, Cubs have camp and gain adventurous spirits & co-operation in nature.



enjoy sport
them expressiveness & creativity through
holding Cubs festival.
and learn traffic rule and safety.

South Africa



The Cub section is open to boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 11, and is intended to lay foundations and teach basic skills for when a Cub becomes a Scout.

The Cub programme is based on a system of progressive leadership, with members



being given increasing responsibility depending on age as they advance through the Cub Pack. The head of a Cub Pack is the *Pack Scouter* (PS), often nicknamed *Akela*. There may be a number of Assistant Pack Scouters, with nicknames from other Jungle Book characters. The Cub Advancement Programme is based on Cubs working towards the Silver Wolf, Gold Wolf badges, and the Leaping Wolf badge. Cubs proceeding to Scouts complete the Link Badge.



Promise

I promise to do my best,
 To do my duty to God and my country,
 To keep the Law of the Wolf Cub pack,
 And to do a good turn to somebody every day.

Cub Law

The Cub gives in to the Old Wolf,
 The Cub does not give in to himself.



United Kingdom



The Cub Pack is the second section of the Scout Group after Beavers. Cub are young people aged between 8 & 10½. There is a flexibility in the age range: they can join from age 7½ & can move to

Scouts between age 10 & 11.

For Cubs, excitement & adventure are keys. Their programme offers a huge variety of activities surrounding areas of fitness, global beliefs; whilst allowing them to be creative & get involved in their local communities. Cubs are introduced to exciting outdoor skills & take part in adventurous activities, camps and residential experiences.



Structure

A Cub Pack is usually organised into small groups called Sixes, each headed up by an older Cub called a Sixer, & with a Second. They may provide a 'home' area for Cub to gather at points at the start, during or at the end of the Pack meeting.

The Cub Scout Promise

There are a *number* of variations of the Cub Scout Promise in the .

For Hindus and Buddhists

I promise that I will do my best
to do my duty to my Dharma
and to the Queen,
to help other people
and to keep the Cub Scout Law.

For Muslims

I promise that I will do my best
to do my duty to Allah
and to the Queen,
to help other people
and to keep the Cub Scout Law.

For humanists, atheists and those with no defined faith

I promise that I will do my best
to uphold our Scout values,
to do my duty to the Queen,
to help other people
and to keep the Cub Scout Law

For Christians, Jews and Sikhs

I promise that I will do my best to do my duty to
God
and to the Queen,
to help other people
and to keep the Cub Scout Law.

For subjects of independent Commonwealth countries, foreign nationals and individuals who are stateless, the following wording can replace 'duty to the Queen' ...to do my duty to the country in which I am now living.



The Cub Scout Law:

Cub Scouts always do their best
Think of others before themselves
And do a good turn every day.



Uniform

Cubs may wear a dark green sweatshirt with a Group scarf (often called a necker) and a woggle in the colour of their Six.

The Cub Scout Motto:

Be Prepared

USA



Cub Scouting is part of the Scouting program of the Boy Scouts of America

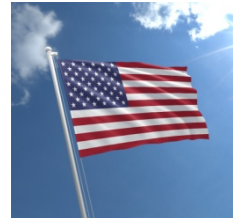
(BSA), available to boys from first through fifth grade, or 7 to 11½ years of

age and their families. Its membership is the largest of the three BSA divisions (Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting, and Venturing). Cub Scouting is part of the worldwide Scouting movement and

aims to promote character development, citizenship training, and personal fitness

The Aims of Cub Scouting are the same as the other divisions—build character, learn the responsibilities of citizenship, and develop personal fitness.

The Methods of Cub Scouting



1. Living the Ideals
2. Belonging to a Den
3. Using Advancement
4. Involving Family and Home
5. Participating in Activities
6. Serving Neighborhood and Community
7. Wearing the Uniform

Cub Scout Promise

I, promise to DO MY BEST
To do my DUTY to GOD And my Country
To HELP other people, and
To OBEY the LAW of the Pack

The Purposes of Cub Scouting are

1. Character Development
2. Spiritual Growth
3. Good Citizenship
4. Sportsmanship and Fitness
5. Family Understanding
6. Respectful Relationships
7. Personal Achievement
8. Friendly Service
9. Fun and Adventure
10. Preparation for Boy Scouts

Law of the Pack

The Cub Scout follows Akela.

The Cub Scout helps the pack go.

The pack helps the Cub Scout grow.

The Cub Scout gives goodwill.

Cub Scout Motto

Do Your Best

Common aspect of Cubing which makes it International

Different area of scouting gives the organisation a unified character though it possess diversified nature.

It is like our mother India where we are differ in our language, food , cloth and habit but united under constitution, law, morals, culture and feelings.

Now we will consider the common feature which make the Scouting as well as Cubing truly International.

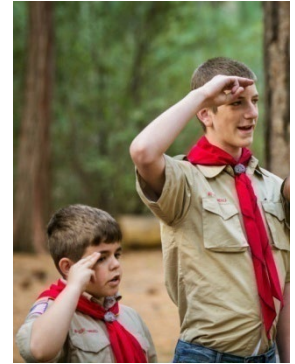
SCOUT LAW

Let us consider the third part of our Scout Law "*A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout.*"

The original version as published by BP is like this

A SCOUT IS A FRIEND TO ALL, AND A BROTHER TO EVERY OTHER SCOUT, NO MATTER TO WHAT SOCIAL CLASS THE OTHER BELONGS and it was the 4th part of the law.

A Scout is a friend to all irrespective of the country or creeds or cast. He is a brother to other Scouts. Truly a scout is brother to every other scouts which makes the movement a organisation of world brotherhood. It's the true reflection of world brotherhood.



The Scout Movement is a worldwide brotherhood. You may have a chance some time at Jamboree to meet Scouts from other nations

PRINCIPALS

The Principals of scouting throughout the world is as follows:-

Duty to God
Duty to Others

There may be some little variation like use of word QUEEN/ KING etc instead of Nation or DHARMA /ALLAH instead of GOD but inner idea of the principle is same.

That means a scout organisation cannot select their programme ignoring the above mentioned principals which is universal in character.

WORKING IN SMALL GROUPS: SIX SYSTEM

Here the cub section follow the six system ,where about 6 to 8 cubs form a small group. It is an internationally followed system, throughout the world Sixer with help of Adult leaders run the pack.

OBEY THE LAW AND PROMISE:



It is true the part of the laws are different in different country but all countries follow the law and promise .There is not a single National Scout Organisation which runs without Law or Promise system.

The cubs even at their age have to practice law may be its more simpler than a scout and they also have to take promise at the time of investiture.

LEARNING BY DOING

Classroom teaching is the worst method in scouting, and learning by doing or learning through practical work is most preferable way .



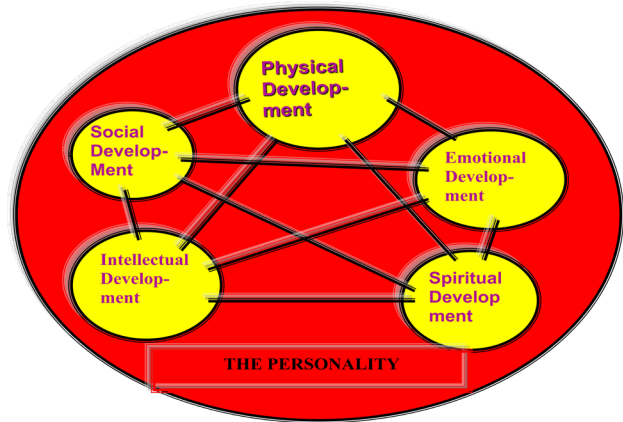
VOLUNTARY MEMBERSHIP

The basic membership is voluntary, this is the unique concept of scouting, in other word any one is free to join and free to leave the movement but in between that he or she have to adopt the rules and method followed by the organisation.

People contribute their time and involved themselves as a volunteer , it's one of the greatest unpaid job.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER

All countries involved to develop the character of youths including the cubs in the five areas.



SCARF AND UNIFORM

Scouting is an uniformed youth organisation ; the cubs of every country were uniform, the structure of the uniform is almost same although it is differ in colour and accessories. Scarf is the common part of the uniform which is one of our identities. If we ever see a person wearing scarf with woggle or without woggle it is sure that he/she is the member of scout movement.



It is also bring the feeling of oneness within us.

COMMON PROGRAMME

In world level, there are certain programme which are organised as a common programme: The International Jamboree which was first held at London in 1920 and after that every 4th year it has been organised in different country, where



scouts participate from most of the NSOs. In 2019 it will be held at Virginia states of USA. The cubs are invited as visitors in big programme. Apart from Jamboree, Jamboree on Air, Jamboree on Internet, etc are common programme which shows the International character of the movement.



SERVICE TO OTHER



Universally we accept the duty to others, the cubs do their best to offer their service , Scouts are always be prepared for the service. The Good Turn for the cubs is service to others which is universal throughout the world.



WORLD ORGANISATION OF SCOUT MOVEMENT (WOSM)

The World Organisation of Scout Movement is the international, non-governmental organisation which is composed of 3 parts:-

☞ The World Scout Conference.



☞ The World Scout Committee. ☞ The World Scout Bureau.

All the National Scout Organisations are the member of WOSM.

The members consider the policy and standards of the Scout Movement, formulate the general policy of the World Organization, and take the action required to further the purpose of the Movement. In other world it fixed the goal which are achieved by different countries through their structure. WOSM is the true example of

International character of the movement.

We will earn detail about the WOSM in next stage of training.

An attempt to Recollect

1. **When was the First World Scout Jamboree was held?**
A.1915 B. 1912 C. 1920 D. 1921
2. **Which country first adopts scouting outside the British Kingdom?**
A. USA B. India C. Denmark D. Chile
3. **When the Cub Scout section was officially started ?**
A.1910 B. 1916 C. 1908 D.1918
4. **Which of the following method in cub training is common in all countries?**
A. Six System B. Learning by doing C. Law and Promise D. All
5. **Which part of cub uniform is same in every country ?**
A .Colour of Shirt B. Belt C. Scarf D. Cap

Write True Or False on the following statements

1. All National Scout Organisaition is the member of WOSM (TRUE / FALSE)
2. Cubs are the junior most section of all scout organisation (TRUE / FALSE)
3. Cub Laws are not exactly same in all country (TRUE / FALSE)
4. There is only one Cub promise throughout the world (TRUE / FALSE)
5. All countries follow the SIX system in Cub Section (TRUE / FALSE)

CHALLENGES

ASK THE CUB TO COLLECT THE PICTURE OF CUBS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES PREFERABLY IN UNIFORM AND PASTE IT IN HART PAPER. DISPLAY THE SAME AT GROUP DEN. YOU CAN HELP THEM TO ADD OTHER EXTRA INFORMATION ABOUT THAT COUNTRY.

SUPPLY DIFFERENT FLAG , COUNTRY NAME AND SYMBOL OF SCOUT ORGANISATION ALLOW THE CUBS TO DISTRIBUTE IT ACCORDING TO THE COUNTRY NAME . NOW ADD THE CUB LAWS AND SHOW THEM THE SIMILARITIES.

How Much Have I got it Right?

1. When was the First World Scout Jamboree was held? Ans C. 1920
2. Which country first adopts scouting outside the British Kingdom? Ans D. Chile
3. When the Cub Scout section was officially started ? Ans : B. 1916
4. Which of the following cub method is common in all countries? Ans D. All
5. Which part of cub uniform is same in every country ? Ans C. Scarf

Write True Or False on the following statements:-

6. All National Scout Organisaition is the member of WOSM (TRUE)
7. Cubs are the junior most section of all scout organisation (FALSE)
8. Cub Laws are not exactly same in all country (TRUE)
9. There is only one Cub promise throughout the world (FALSE)
10. All countries follow the SIX system in Cub Section (TRUE)

Reference and Web Links

Wolf Cub Handbook

Cub Scout Wolf Hand book

<https://www.scout.org>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Organization_of_the_Scout_Movement



Self Learning Module 4 - ADVANCED CUB MASTER COURSE

SAFETY KNOWLEDGE

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the fourth module of Self Learning series of Advanced Cub Master courses. Safety Knowledge is does not mean the different types of safety related to a child's life but here it means the Safety to be undertaken by the Adult leaders in the different environment related to a cub, in other word the method which a Cub master will adopt to minimize the risk.

So all reader first read the lesson carefully and applies it at his pack as much as it practicable. It is oblivious that as per the situation the applicability of the matter

OBJECTIVE:

At the end of this lesson the reader will be able to :-

Implement the different safety measures for the cubs

Classify different types of safety to be undertaken for the cubs

Every day lots of people are hurt and some of them are killed because of accidents in their home which ought never to be happened if they had been a little more careful

Akela will tell you which parts of the Highway code applies to you.



LESSON:

Safety Knowledge means understanding some methods which to be adapted to keep the pack as well as the cubs in state of safe position in other word the method which decrease the amount of Risk.

CUBS are children of age group of five to ten years and they are best under the care of Parents at home, Teacher at school and Cub master at the PACK. The CUB MASTER plays the role of a parent in the PACK and will tell the Cubs what a parent has to tell and teach. There are something which as an adult leader or as Akela we can take to minimize the risk at different environment.

TIPS TO THE CUB MASTER:

Before going to the details of the each area of safety let us look after some general tips which are useful to Akela and other Adult leaders.



- ☞ Formulate clear and simple safety rules that children can understand.
Remember always encourage and praise them especially when they do something right
- ☞ Give Proper Instructions including Dos and DON'Ts
- ☞ Akela must visit the place before taking the Cubs to aware about the safety of the place.
- ☞ Take the assistance of the person in charge of the place for further instruction.
- ☞ Give the caution of behaviour in public. Beware the cubs about strangers
- ☞ Spot a place to meet if lost.
- ☞ Be aware about the health of individual and keep a First Aid box ready.
- ☞ At outdoor be in uniform and count the heads frequently.
- ☞ Take proper safety equipments and assistance in case of outdoor activities.

The cubs are guided by their Parents, their Teachers and by the Akela.

When they are at Indoor either he may be under his parents or under his teachers. At Outdoor he is basically guided by his parents or by the Akela so it is important that Cub Master will be careful about his safety at Outdoor environment and Akela will help the parents to guide him when that cub will be with them.

THE TYPES OF SAFETY

Safety at different stages can be divided into following categories in respect of the children of cub age groups:-



OUTDOOR

ROAD

OPEN
PLACE

WATER

PACK

COMMUNITY

Strangers

Bulling

Abuse

INDOOR SAFETY:

SAFETY AT HOME :

Cubs must obey the order of the Adults.

Akela will help the parents to teach the cubs:

- To avoid leaning through open places like terrace or balcony
- That doors should not be opened without instruction of Adult at home.
- To play in the open air or garden & preferably not at the terrace to avoid accidents.



- To remember emergency phone numbers of family doctor, hospital, ambulance, police station and fire station.
- To avoid lift when he is alone, instead of that use staircase as far as it practicable.
- To climb one by one in staircase and not to push or pull others.
- To keep away from Chemical substances.
- To avoid inserting small objects in the mouth, nose & ear.
- To eat food properly & not gobble .
- To teach to play properly and be gentle with pets

SAFETY AT APARTMENT
Parent will take care of their wards so that they must aware that

SAFETY FROM SHARP OBJECTS

- Keep Sharp utensils & tools in a drawer with safety latch
- Keep Glass objects, in a high cabinet far from reach of the cubs
- Use mirrors which are firmly attached to the wall
- Keep Blades & Razors in a lock cabinet in the toilet
- Make sure all equipments are free from rust



- ❖ Which places in an apartment building are safe to play in.
- ❖ Avoid any invitation without knowledge of the parents
- ❖ Stay away from deserted places (eg: storage rooms) .
- ❖ All ways stand near control panel of a lift to control by self.

- ❖ Avoid common parking place for play. Play at the ground .
- ❖ If you feel scared, go to the nearest apartment, but don't go inside. Have them call your apartment or the lobby desk, if there is one.
- ❖ Not to go out of the apartment gate.

FIRE SAFETY AT HOME:

There are two parts in fire safety one at home or at Indoor another at outdoor we will discuss the indoor fire-safety here.



Akela will ensure that cubs must know:

- 🔔 Adults to be with them when they are around the fire and cooking .
- 🔔 To wear proper dress at the time of fire lighting or at the time of fireworks.
- 🔔 Before going to bed off all the unused switch, put out candles or Agarbatti.
- 🔔 To be alert as fire make break out anywhere any time.
- 🔔 To inform adult in case of fire alarm.
- 🔔 To put cooking oil in the pan before keeping pan on flame.
- 🔔 Where is the fire extinguisher is kept at the home and be able to inform adult in case of emergency.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY AT HOME:



All cubs must know what to do in case of electrical accident and Adult be careful to protect a child from the electrical hazards.

So the parents and adults will-

- ⚡ Keep the heat producing electrical gadgets(eg: Iron, Heater, Cooker etc) out of the reach of the children.
- ⚡ Aware the children about the risks associated with electricity. Apply tape over unused plug holes or cord holders
- ⚡ Cover open sockets that are within a kid's reach
- ⚡ Make sure that all the electrical wires are away from any source of heat
- ⚡ Be at the place if the electrical appliance are working and store electrical appliances and gadgets out of the reach of the children.

SAFETY AT SCHOOL

Let us follow the home safety part and apply as far as it applicable at school environment.

More over the Adult must look after that:-



Adult.

- Visitors must have limited access to the school
- CCTV cameras need to be installed across school premises and should be regularly monitored
- Entrances to the toilets need to be well monitored

➤ A cub will not interact or response to a strangers except in the presence or instruction of Adult leaders.

➤ A cub must know how to use the locks of the doors and how to get help of



Fire safety at school:



- ☒ Fire exits should be located at convenient, accessible points.
- ☒ All cubs must know the position of the fire extinguisher
- ☒ Students & teachers need to be instructed about evacuation plans
- ☒ Cubs must report to teachers or Akela in case of any small fire or if

he observed any loose electrical open wiring.

School Transport:

There are some guidelines from Government regarding the school transport and those are:-

- ❑ “*SCHOOL BUS*” should be written prominently on the back & front of the vehicle.
- ❑ The bus should have a medical first aid box and a fire extinguisher.
- ❑ Windows should be fitted with horizontal grills and doors should be fitted with reliable locks
- ❑ The driver should not exceed 50 kmph in speed.
- ❑ The bus driver and conductor should be in proper uniform.
- ❑ The name of the school and contact details must be written on the bus.
- ❑ There should be at least one conductor on every school bus.
- ❑ All children should be seated and form queue at the time of boarding and deboarding.



OUTDOOR SAFETY

ROAD SAFETY

The way Akela ,parents and teachers behave while using roads and following road rules will influence cubs .

Hence it is necessary for Adults to be aware of their own behavior and follow all traffic rules set for their own safety and lead by example.



Children of this age are too young to be responsible for their own safety, but they should be trained at this early age as it is easy to instill good habits in them in these formative years.

Let the Cubs should know that:



✎ Hold hands with adults or older Boys when near a road or traffic or notice & look around for the people who are there to help them cross the road.

✎ Cross only at zebra crossings or a safe place to cross. Scrambling across the road with the child in hand will only set a poor example. Understand where to stop, look and listen before walking across the road.

- ✎ Walk only on footpaths, or at the edge of the road from the right side. (“Keep Left” word is meant for the drivers not for the pedestrians)
- ✎ Get out of a car or bus or any on the left side and not on the side of traffic (Right side). Be sure that nothing is coming from behind.
- ✎ Wear proper helmet when travelling in two wheelers , wear cycle helmet when paddling cycle.
- ✎ Traffic rules are not always observed by other road users. Recognise that small children cannot always be seen by motorists and to be familiar that traffic may come from unforeseen places.
- ✎ When crossing, walk straight across the road. Keep **LOOKING** and **LISTENING** for traffic while crossing.
- ✎ Play in safe places (away from roads) designated by an adult. Do not allow the cubs to play on the road even it is a lonely road
- ✎ Use safety belt when occupying the front seat, but children below 12 years must use rear seats and use seat belts if it is there.



Let the Akela instruct the cubs:

- ☞ Proper clear and simple road safety rules so that they can understand easily.
- ☞ To distinguish types of traffic signals and road signs and understand the use of traffic lights (with or without marked pedestrian crossings).
- ☞ To aware about - how to get to school and return from school safely.
- ☞ To understand immediate and long term consequences of road accidents.
- ☞ Not to use mobile,& other gadgets at the road, particularly at the time of crossing.

Akela must tell the cubs-

- Not to sprint across roads.
- Not to cross in front of a stationary vehicle or between stationary vehicles.
- Not to cross when the “red man” lights on or when the “green man” is flashing.
- Not to stick out any part of your body when you’re in a bus or in a car.
- Not to play in a moving vehicle.

Crossing near Railway Tract

Cubs have to cross railway track at different places.

Level Crossing without Gate: Cubs should-

- ✓ Wait near the crossing , listen and look through the track. Cross if nothing is visible.
- ✓ Not cross even if the engine is slightly visible.(it is too difficult for a cub to judge the speed of an engine.)
- ✓ Not cross the track when he is using mobile or any other equipments.



Level Crossing with Gate: Cubs should:-

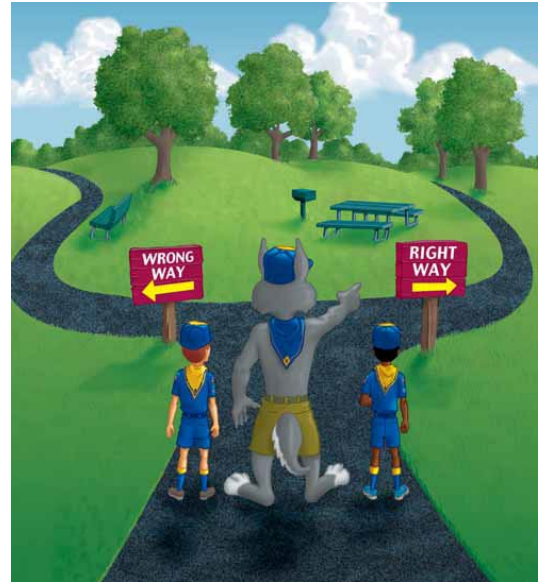


- ✓ Not cross the level crossing if the boom gates are closed (or closing or opening).

- ✓ Wait for the beeps and lights to stop and the boom gates to be raised before crossing.

OPEN PLACES:

Under this category we will find the common open area outside of our home and institution like Garden, Park, Mall or Shopping place, Place of visit (Zoo Garden, Amusement park etc)



General Tips:

The Cubs should

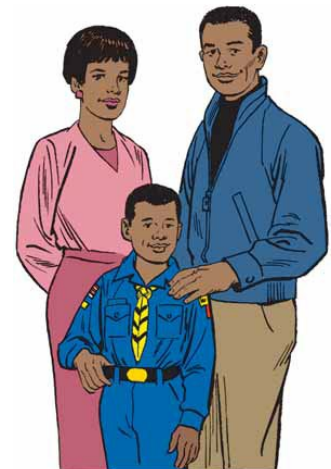
- ✎ Play out in the open area where there is no barrier or electric line.
- ✎ Fly kite or play on a open field & avoid open terrace & at thunder storm.
- ✎ Avoid following of movable object especially on the road.
- ✎ Avoid any electrical wire or connection area at any open place.
- ✎ Protect him from sharp and dangerous items like rusted iron.
- ✎ Play with known groups and at same place as far as possible.



Shopping Mall or Tourist Spot (eg: Zoo Garden)

The Cubs should

- ✎ Stay close to the person he is shopping with.
- ✎ Agree on a meeting place where he can regroup in case he gets lost.
- ✎ Ask any uniformed staff of the place for help, if he gets lost.



- ☞ Avoid stranger who offers to help him if he gets lost.
- ☞ Abide by the rules of the place
- ☞ Be in uniform if he visits the place with his unit.

WATER SAFETY

The cubs should be trained in the following way to maintain the safety from water.

- ☞ Parents or responsible adult member always accompany at the time of swimming or any other water activities
- ☞ Use life Jacket for beginners and unknown place
- ☞ Keep live saving buoy or floaters ready
- ☞ Know how to use life line
- ☞ Show the children how to float when he feels tired
- ☞ Only a trained rescuer can help a drowning man but caution to others if anybody is drowning
- ☞ Avoid all unknown or restricted place for any water activities
- ☞ Do not cross the water bodies (small canal or streams) through a unknown area.



bodies.

- ☞ Ensure that a child gets dry when he comes out of the pool
- ☞ Avoid usage of electrical appliances when close to any water



SAFETY AT PACK

It is the sole responsibility of the Akela and his assistant to arrange the safety for a pack.

There are regular meet or pack meeting and occasional other outdoor and indoor programme including Pack Camp, Pack outing etc.

Akela and his assistant should ensure that:-

- ✎ The cubs should reached and to be collected by the parents or person assigned by them. Be sure to receive and handover the cubs and inform parents if any one absent.
- ✎ Better to be in uniform at the time of outdoor and indoor meet.
- ✎ Have an outgoing inspection including an attendance check.
- ✎ Keep a first aid kit ready at the place of meet.
- ✎ Always have an early inspection in case of outside pack meeting.
- ✎ Avoid outdoor meet at the bad weather.
- ✎ Avoid Pack meeting with Troop or Crew meet.

PACK CAMPS AND OUTDOOR EVENT

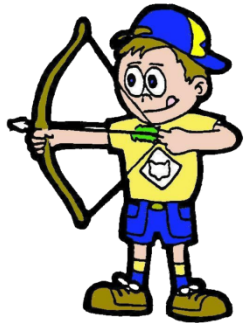
Pack camps is not a regular activity as like the scouts do, but they can attend the camp as per the following rules:



- Only a Cub who has earned Pratham Charan Badge and completed seven years of age only is eligible to attend a camp.
- A Cub Pack camp shall not ordinarily last for more than three nights.

- A Cub Pack Camp shall normally be conducted in permanent shelter/tents with ample safety measures.
- In order to regulate proper arrangement for camp/ trek or hike "Permit Card" signed by the Cub Master shall be issued. The concerned DOC shall issue 'permit card' only to the Cub Master in charge of the Pack.
- No Cub camp shall be held outside the State except with the written permission of the concerned State Commissioner.

CUB SCOUT
Day Camp Sessions



- There shall be not less than two adult leaders for a Cub Camp: there may be one adult for every six Cubs in a Camp.
- No Cub Master or Assistant Cub Master shall conduct a Cub Camp without prior written permission of the concerned District Commissioner.

Apart from the rules Cub Master ensure the absolute safety for the

camp so he or she must look after that

- △ A written permission from the parents is a must to take Cubs on Camps.
- △ A Cub, who is not in Good health, is not eligible to attend the camp.
- △ Cubs must not camp with Scouts Troop or Rover Crews
- △ Pack will organise the camp under the leadership of Akela.
- △ All safety like proper light, source of water, safe environment and (avoid area where venomous animals are prevailing)



SAFETY AT COMMUNITY

We are all living in a social community whether it is a village or a well developed city and the character of the social community is changing. To avoid different risk like physical or mental assault, kidnapping etc adult and kids must take some safety measures.

The problems are related to human beings, so the situation is not constant and adults must be careful & guide the children to act properly as the situation need.

The male and female adult leader are handling the boys in a Cub Packs and girl children are joining in guide wings in India, so all adult leader should be very careful to handle the boys particularly when they are at outdoor event.

SAFETY FROM STRANGERS:

- ✎ Ault must be sure with whom the cubs are talking .
- ✎ Don't allow cubs to take anything from any unknown person or not to disclose any personal information to a strangers.
- ✎ Motivate and educate the cubs in such a way so that he told to the adult everything anyone says or does to him.
- ✎ A cub doesn't go where he can't see his parents, teacher or Cubmaster.
- ✎ A cub should not disclose the destination to a strangers when he is travelling alone.
- ✎ Educate a cub what to do in case of an emergency.



Make sure that your cub should knows:

- ☞ Never to go anywhere with a stranger, even if it sounds like fun or the person describing a story of an emergency.
- ☞ That cub needs to always ask permission from a parent to leave the house.
- ☞ How to give a police officer his name, address, and home phone number
- ☞ Never to accept any foods or gifts from a stranger
- ☞ How to use the telephone to call home or to parents or to Cubmaster in case of emergency
- ☞ What to do -if he becomes separated in a public place
- ☞ Who is allowed to pick him up from school or from other places (eg: tuition class)
- ☞ Not to take a lift from a strangers
- ☞ To run away and scream if someone follows him or tries to force him into a car
- ☞ Never get close to anyone who approaches you or asks for help from their car.
- ☞ Don't get onto an elevator if someone who makes you uncomfortable is already riding the elevator.
- ☞ If someone gets on the elevator who makes you nervous, get off the elevator.



SAFETY FROM BULLIES



When the disturbance comes from a known person or group of people it is called Bullies. Now a day it is very common in the schools and social clubs or in community so for better safety **Adult leader must teach the cubs that:-**

- ☞ **To tell adult he trust about any bully that's bothering him.**
- ☞ **If a bully bothers him either stay close to an adult or with a group or avoid the place.**
- ☞ **Be firm if a bully tries to take something, & firmly say No**
- ☞ **If the cub feels he is in danger, give them what they want and run away from the place, first priority is to stay safe, not defeat the bully**



Child are easy target for abusing, adult use them for fun and pleasure due to negligible resistance.

Child abduction or **child theft** is the unauthorized removal of a minor (a child under the age of legal adulthood) from the custody of the child's natural parents or legally appointed guardians



The Adult leader will ensure cubs must know that :

- ☞ His body belongs to him. Touch for play, teasing, or affection has to be his choice and it has to be safe.
- ☞ Except for health, no one should touch his private areas and no one should ask him to touch their private areas.



☞ Anything that bothers, or feel uncomfortable should not be a secret, he must say NO to the person and disclose it to his parents or to a trusted Adult.

☞ Keep telling till the problem is solved

- ☞ Call in 1098 toll free number



HOW A CUB CAN SAVE HIMSELF :

- ☞ Always have an adult or guardian with you.
- ☞ Call or ask anyone to call Police/ Home / Teacher /Cubmaster if he suspects a stranger is following him.
- ☞ Kick , Scream & make as much noise as possible if someone tries to grab, no matter if it is in a crowded place , lonely street or a shopping place.
- ☞ Adults should go to other adults for help, not to a children,so if an adult asks for unwanted help Say NO.

FIRST AID:

In all emergency related to health and accident, knowledge of First Aid is necessary. As a Cub Master you should learn and teach your cubs basic First Aids.

First Aid is a versed subjects children gradually learn it, in our Charan Badge we will cover a part of first aid training , encourage the cubs to achieve the Firs Aider Proficiency badge.

Please ensure that a cub can deal with



- 📌 **Cuts and scratch**
- 📌 **Minor Burn**
- 📌 **Shock**
- 📌 **Chocking**
- 📌 **Bites**
- 📌 **Sprain**
- 📌 **How to call Ambulance**

It is not necessary for a cub always he can deal the situation as first aider but as a responsible child he must get the help of competent person and adult to ensure the safety of the person.

Akela will motivate a cub how to act to make the situation better.



LET'S CHECK A LIST

As we know nothing is constant in case of emergency, so situation will change and we have to adopt the strategy according to that. Please remember the following letters which will help a Cub Master to remember how to implement the checks at **Packs**.

P-E-E-P

P—Personal: Are cubs personally safe? All cubs should remove their neckerchiefs and tie slides as well as any jewelry or personal items that could injure them or someone else.

E—Emotional: Are cubs emotionally safe? Observe cubs and check in with them to see how they are feeling emotionally. If someone is preoccupied, angry, depressed, or overly excited, he might have a difficult time focusing on the challenge at hand, which therefore might affect his personal safety or the safety of the group. All cubs should agree to stay focused on the challenge presented.

E—Environmental: Is the group physically safe in the environment? Remove all potential dangers from the area being used for the activity. Groups also need to be aware of everything in their environment that cannot be removed, such as sun, wet or uneven ground, insects, trees, noise, other people, etc.

P—Physical: Do cubs have the knowledge needed to be physically safe? That is, all cubs must be aware of any injuries, soreness, or allergies (such as to bees) of all other group members. By doing this, participants will be better able to plan their approach to helping group members complete the challenge successfully.

How much have I got it right?

1. What type of Safety Equipments we need at water activity?

- a. Helmet
- b. Life Jacket,
- c. Boat ,
- d. Hammer



2. Which is the right direction for a Cub to walk on the Indian Road?

- a. Keep RIGHT
- b. Keep LEFT
- c. Keep STRAIGHT
- d. All of the ABOVE

3. State TRUE or FALSE if it is False make it correct

- a. *A cub will help always a stranger to make a Good Turn*
- b. *A five days cub camp is common in summer only*
- c. *A Cub must put on a Candle to God for daily prayer before he goes to bed at night.*

4. Match the Column A and B

	COLUMN- A		COLUMN -B
1	HELMET	A	WATER SAFETY
2	SEAT BELT	B	STANGERS
3	BOUYA	C	HOME SAFETY
4	GIFT FROM UNKNOWN PERSON	D	CAR
5	RAZOR	E	ROAD SAFETY

CHALLENGE

- ☞ Ask the cub to collect different traffic sign and make a Slogan on Road safety
- ☞ Organise a Play acting based on victimization of a child by a stranger

ANSWER -:

1. What type of Safety Equipments we need at water activity?
b.Life Jacket,
2. Which is the right direction for a Cub to walk on the Indian Road?
a.Keep RIGHT
3. State TRUE or FALSE if it is False make it correct
 - a. *A cub will avoid the stranger*
 - b. *A three night Cub camp is common*
 - c. *A Cub must put off Candle before he goes to bed at night.*
4. Match the Column:

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1	HELMET	E	ROAD SAFETY
2	SEAT BELT	D	CAR
3	BOUYA	A	WATER SAFETY
4	GIFT FROM UNKNOWN PERSON	B	STANGERS
5	RAZOR	C	HOME SAFETY

FURTHER READING :

Guide to Safe Scouting

Wolf Cub Handbook

www.scout.org

<http://safekidsfoundation.org/home>

Self Learning Module 5 -ADVANCED CUB MASTER COURSE

REVISION OF JUNGLE DANCE

INTRODUCTION:

This is the fifth module of Advanced Course of Cub Master, as a trained Cub Master , Jungle Dances are common to you, here we will take a revision of the subject as it is one of the most attractive and powerful tool for CM to motivate a cub towards his mental and social development a detail revision is necessary , it is not only teach some morals it also inculcate the inner talent of acting of a Cub.

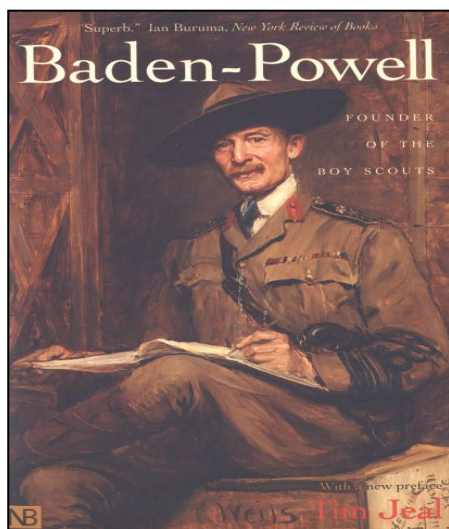
OBJECTIVE

At the end of the lesson the reader will be able to

Demonstrate the five jungle plays

State the moral of the Jungle Plays

Explain the method of teaching of Jungle Plays



You may feel that it is rather a difficult Dance, but it is well worth trying, for keen Cubs can make it very real and exciting. Others can, of course, spoil it altogether by playing about and not even trying to act.

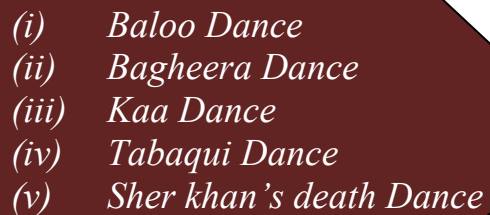
The whole success or failure rests on one thing, Cubs: you either want to show that you, for one, don't like sneaks or bullies, or you haven't worried to think!

LESSON :

In the Jungle Dances, (now we call them as Jungle Plays) which are really plays of Jungle, the founder, Lord Baden Powell, combined profit with pleasure in the Jungle plays or Jungle dances.

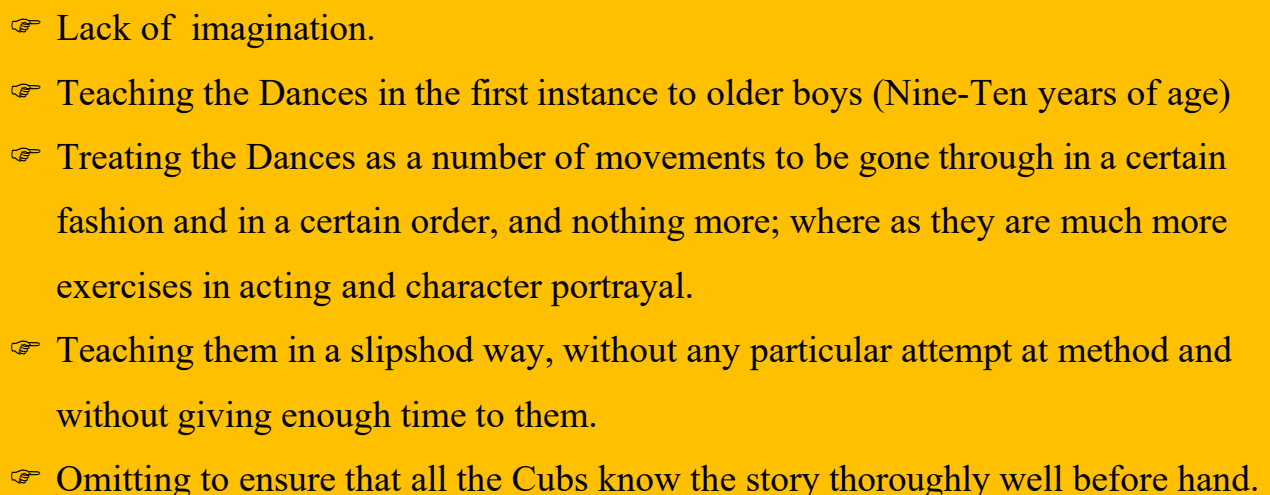
It provides a means of expression for the boy's imagination and love of acting at the same time a very valuable lesson – the moral lessons of the bullying tiger (Sher Khan) and the sneaking Jackal, the disciplinary lessons of obedience through Kaa's play and bodily control while enacting Bagheera's play. Care must be taken so that Cubs will jump into the plays.

There are original four dances which have been increased to five by the addition of the Dance of Sher Khan's Death , These are

- 
- (i) *Baloo Dance*
 - (ii) *Bagheera Dance*
 - (iii) *Kaa Dance*
 - (iv) *Tabaqui Dance*
 - (v) *Sher khan's death Dance*

Teaching the Dances

There is no hard-and-fast method of teaching the Dance. Akela, must discover by experience the most successful method for his or her Pack. There some common mistakes found at the time of teaching the plays, these are:

- 
- ☞ Lack of imagination.
 - ☞ Teaching the Dances in the first instance to older boys (Nine-Ten years of age)
 - ☞ Treating the Dances as a number of movements to be gone through in a certain fashion and in a certain order, and nothing more; where as they are much more exercises in acting and character portrayal.
 - ☞ Teaching them in a slipshod way, without any particular attempt at method and without giving enough time to them.
 - ☞ Omitting to ensure that all the Cubs know the story thoroughly well before hand.

In order to teach the Dances properly we should take care to avoid all five errors. If, as sometimes happens, a few boys have joined the Pack when they are too old to be interested in the Jungle Dances, it is advisable to use a separate evening for them.

SOME TIPS FOR TEACHING THE PLAYS

- ❖ They The Dances may truly be called Jungle Plays.
- ❖ They are all greatly improved if done out of doors
- ❖ Never try to teach more than one play at a single meeting and always give plenty of thought to its preparation.
- ❖ Start with a yarn concerning the particular incident to be dramatized.
- ❖ It is better if CM told it in his or her own words.
- ❖ Follow this up with two or three games which have some bearing on the play, either as further illustrating the characters of the animals, or practicing by the Cubs in some particular evaluation in the dance.
- ❖ Explain fully how it is to be acted. Go through each part of the play demonstrating when necessary.
- ❖ Introduce the play with enthusiasm and imagination.
- ❖ Don't overdo the plays. Once the Pack is established, it is not necessary to do them regularly. Other play-acting stunts can be done.
- ❖ When introducing new boys to the Jungle Stories don't bore the

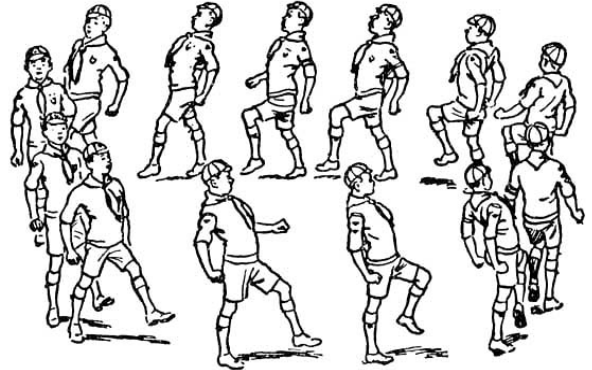
THE DANCE OF BALOO

First form the Parade Circle, & try the dance of Baloo, the bear .

He was the animal in the Jungle Book who taught the Law of the Jungle to Mowgli. He was good-natured, burly old thing, very like a big policeman. When the order "Baloo" is given, every Cub will turn to the right and follow his leader, marching very slowly & stiffly, like a proud boy, with his stomach forward & his elbows stuck out, chin in the air ,looking left & right in a arrogant way; & as he goes along he gives out the two Cub Laws in a loud voice, so that everybody shall know them—

"The Cub gives in to the Old Wolf:

The Cub does not give into himself."



When the CM gives the signal or order to

halt, the Cubs at once stop, turn inwards, and become themselves, standing strictly at the "Alert" till they get further orders. *This Dance is not suitable for older Cubs.*

Variation of Baloo Dance

Pack in circle. One Cub sitting in centre of circle-*Mowgli*. Other, standing, are each of them Baloo.

Idea—Mowgli learning the lesson of the Law from Baloo . Mowgli rather weary and perhaps a little hurt by Baloo's insistence upon a lesson he knows by heart.

Action—All the Cubs are Baloos .They stand in a circle, turn right, paws up, ponderous & majestic. Stepping off with the right foot, take fours low steps & turn in wards .Baloos to Mowgli:"*The Cub gives in to the Old Wolf ;the Cub does not give into himself "*.The Baloos turn right & move round again. Four slow steps, turn in

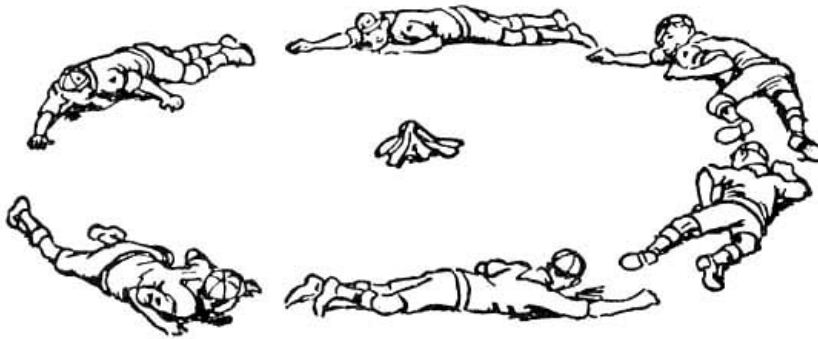
and repeat the Law again. These actions are repeated four times, then Mowgli, who has been listening attentively, says: "I hear too, O Baloo, and I will remember."

THE DANCE OF BAGHEERA

Bagheera was the black panther who could climb trees, or creep silently and quite unseen in the shadows by night. He was the crafty and skilful hunter, brave and enduring.

Although he could be fierce and terrible when he liked, he had a kind heart, and he taught Mowgli how to hunt and get his food.

For the Bagheera Dance each Cub becomes a panther.



The Pack being in the Parade Circle, each Cub moves along in a crouching position, looking out to the right and left for game to hunt. Suddenly game is insight. Every Cub squats down, turning his head and gazing towards the centre of the circle, where he must imagine there is a deer feeding. In order not to be seen, he quietly gets onto all fours, and turns towards the centre, and then crawls backwards a few paces, in order to get a little farther away from the deer, so as not to frighten him. Then every Cub begins to crawl slowly towards the centre. As they get nearer, all creep closer to the ground and move slowly. When they get near, all lie flat till the leader says "Now!" when they all spring forward on to the imaginary deer with a yell, seize him and tear him to pieces. They all fall out wards and run jumping back to their places in the Parade Circle, carrying and biting imaginary lumps of deer meat.

During the dance every Cub must watch the leader, and instantly do the same thing he does. There must be plenty of space for this Dance to be effective. It is 100percent better out of doors.

Notes

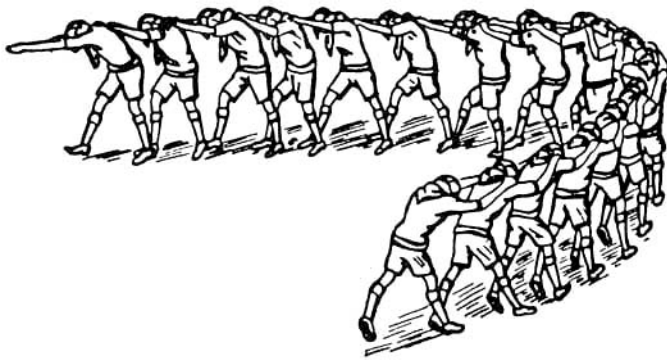
- ✎ The crouching position' is first standing on your feet, bending your body over with your hands loose in front of you, not quite touching the ground.
- ✎ When you 'squat', it is simpler to get down on all fours.
- ✎ It is worth providing something to represent the deer, even if it is only a paper bag or a piece of crumpled-up brown paper.
- ✎ Choose one of the Sixers as leader. The Pack must realize that the success of the Dance largely depends upon each Cub exactly following his leader's movements and being careful not to get ahead of him.
- ✎ The Jungle Dances are not just things for little kids, as some people try to make us believe .It's not every one who can turn himself into a bear or panther when he pleases ,and really be a bear or panther except for just the shaggy coat or the spotted skin.
- ✎ Variations can be arrived at by combining this Dance with various kinds of stalking games, which will, however, necessitate discarding the circle formation.



THE HUNGER DANCE OF KAA THE PYTHON

The leader will be Kaa's head, & the rest of the Pack will tail on behind him, each holding the Cub in front of him, & will follow the head wherever it goes, moving as slowly as possible, and keeping step with the Cub in front of him.

The head will quietly glide like the figure of eight, and will then wind his tail up into a circle, gradually getting smaller and smaller, until he turns round & works his way out again in the figure which the cubs call the "Spiral".



Cubs will keep on hissing during the whole performance, and will walk on the tips of their toes without making any noise, so that the whole body sounds like as snake moving through the grass, making occasionally the louder hiss which is a snake's way of calling

to his friends.

When Kaa has thus coiled and uncoiled himself, the leader gives the command "Bandarlog," and at once the snake breaks up and each Cub runs about in his own way, imitating the monkeys.

One will run as if on urgent business in a certain direction and will suddenly stop, sit down, and look at the sky. Another will dance on round and round without any real object.

Another will hunt his own tail. Others will climb imaginary branches and sit down and scratch in the middle of it. One will keep running round in a figure of eight. Another will creep on all fours upto some imaginary enemy and then suddenly sit down & look up at the stars. Another runs after his own tail, walks a few paces, and then runs after his tail again.

Another turns head over heels, sits up and scratches himself. Another will walk very hurriedly for a few paces as if on important business, stop, forget what he was going for,

scratch his head and walk rapidly again in a new direction, and do the same thing over again.

In fact, do any silly thing as monkeys do—but don't take any interest in what anybody else is doing. Be very busy all the time and do all the different things in turn. The whole time you keep on giving the monkey's call. All will be in a state of confusion doing aimlessly silly things, and all will at the same time give the monkey's cry— "Goorrukk, goorrukk how, how, goorrukk."

Suddenly, the leader shouts "Kaa." The monkeys freeze with horror, they know well, what their terrible enemy will do to them.

The Cub who forms Kaa's head stands up with arms out stretched, thumbs clasped, head down, & slowly wiggles his body to & fro. He hisses once, & all the monkeys take an unwilling step forward. He points out one of them. The frightened victim crawls forward between his legs & is "swallowed," & then tucks on behind the leader, as in the first part of the Dance. Numbers of monkeys go this way, one by one, and so re-form the body of Kaa. The others slowly move round to the back & retake their places as his tail. When all have joined up, the snake moves heavily round in a circle, & then lies down & goes to sleep after his heavy meal.



This is done by all lying down, one after the other, starting with the leader, each Cub resting his head on the back of the fellow in front of him. At the call of "Pack! Pack! Pack!" everybody jumps up, shouts the answer "Pack!" and forms Parade Circle.

Let us Consider:-

- ☞ Some Cubs hold on by the shoulders ...Some Packs prefer to hold by the waist.
- ☞ It is better for the Cubs to have their heads down rather than keep erect.

☞ Give importance the frozen horror of each monkey when call of "Kaa!" is heard. He must keep still, with eyes attached to Kaa, until Kaa points to him.

☞ When Kaa goes to sleep at the end, it is rather easier if the Pack kneels, one Cub after the other, as the preliminary to lying down

THE DANCE OF TABAQUI

Tabaqui is the jackal, a sneaking sort of fellow. He is afraid to go about alone, so he always keeps near his fellow jackals; although he tries to look like a wolf, he never hunts or earns his food like one, but sneaks about trying to steal or beg it from others. Then when he has got it he is not a bit grateful, but runs about yapping and yelling, disturbing the game and making a regular nuisance of himself.

There are lots of boys like Tabaqui who rush about yelling and bothering people, always ready to beg for a penny , but never to do any work.

They are quite ready to throw mud at people if they are at a safe distance away, but are awful little cowards really. *No Cub will ever deserve to be called Tabaqui.*

Then there is Sher Khan. He was the big ferocious-looking tiger. An awful bully. He was not clever enough to hunt and catch wild game, so he used to sneak about near a village and kill little calves and goats, and even a defenseless old man. Otherwise he was desperately afraid of man.

Well, the Tabaqui thought a tremendous lot of Sher Khan. They followed him, and though he bullied them they kept telling him he was King of the Jungle and the finest fellow on earth. They did this so that he should give them a bit of his kill when he was eating it.

There are some Shere Khan' s among boys—big ferocious-looking boys who bullied the smaller ones, but they were arrant cowards really if the small boy would only stick up to them.

In the Tabaqui Dance the Pack is divided into two sections. Half of the Cubs—with a leader who is Sher Khan—are the Tabaqui, the others are the Wolves, who have Mowgli with them.

The Tabaqui and Sher Khan do their part first, so while the Wolves lie and wait at one end of the room (or field), the jackals form a circle round Sher Khan, who prances proudly in the centre; behave in a very confident and arrogant way ; and seems to challenge any & everyone to come on & fight. "I'm Sher Khan, the Tiger King," he snarls, and the jackals, as they move around him, murmur "Jackal, Jackal."

Suddenly a Tabaqui leaves the circle, sneaks up to Sher Khan and bows most humbly to him. Sher Khan, just for the bullying fun, makes a kick at his follower. The jackal dodges the kick, bows slowly again as if to say "Thank you" and runs back to his place.

All this time he has been where Sher Khan can see him, but when he gets behind the tiger a great change comes over him—he stops cringing (that is, bending humbly) and makes a face at Sher Khan.

By this time, the Wolves are moving. They sweep down on the Tabaqui and each of them carries off one of these little sneaks. When the noise and scuffle have died away, and the Wolves with their captives are lying quiet again, Sher Khan, who was just a little nervous during the tumult, looks around him, sees that he is alone and thinks to himself: "I'm greater than even I thought I was." "I'm Sher Khan, the Tiger King," he roars, hoping that all the Jungle Folk will hear him and believe him.

The Jungle Folk might believe him, but Mowgli has always known the Tiger to be just a cowardly bully. He comes across now, very slowly, with one arm outstretched (a finger pointing) & his eyes on those of the tiger. Sher Khan cannot look at Mowgli. He is afraid, and though he goes on saying that he is the Tiger King, he gradually cringes down till he is flat at Mowgli's feet.

The Dance is over, and the whole Pack rushes into form Parade Circle.

Don't let Sher Khan repeat "I am Sher Khan, the Tiger King," too often. In between, he should be snarling and growling, and sometimes just prowling about impatiently.

The call "Jackal! Jackal!" should be a high squeak on one note , starting quite softly but gradually getting louder and louder.

The Dance is often dragged out too long because the Wolves don't start from their lair early enough. Let them start out soon after the Tabaqui have started their cries of "Jackal! Jackal!" and surround them before pouncing on them and bearing them off. This Dance holds more appeal for Cubs if all the actions and cries are mimetic. Sher Khan says no words, but conveys their meaning by the tone and strength of his roars.

THE DANCE OF SHER KHAN'S DEATH

Now back to the Jungle for the Dance of Sher Khan's Death. The bullying tiger's last day came when rudely awakened from asleep in a dry ravine of the Waingunga River. At dawn he had killed and eaten a pig, and had drunk, too. Mowgli, with the help of Akela and Grey Brother, divided a herd of buffalo in two, and drove them in to the ravine from opposite ends. Sher Khan, unable to clamber up the sides of the ravine after his big meal, was trampled to death beneath the feet of the terrified buffaloes. It was a dog's death.

Now for the Dance. First the Pack form a circle, and turning to the left walk rounding the following words to the tune of Frère Jacque: Visit the following links for tune : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BC6rvbxdywg>

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| LINE 1 & 2 :- | Mowgli's hunting,(Two times) |
| LINE 3 & 4 :- | Killed Sher Khan,(Two times) |
| LINE 5 & 6 :- | Skinned the Cattle-eater,(Two times) |
| LINE 7 & 8 :- | Rah-rah-rah!(Two times) |

(After Sher Khan was dead Mowgli skinned him and took the skin to the Council Rock afterwards.)

Now return to the song. One step is taken to each line,

And the song is immediately repeated, with every one turning about and moving in the opposite direction. The actions are as

follows:



MOWGLI AND SHERE KHAN

- Line1:-** Move off with right foot & right hand; the hand is held to shade the eyes in the attitude of a Scout peering over the country.
- Line2:-** Repeat with left hand.
- Line3:-** A vigorous stabbing movement with the right hand, as like stabbing the tiger.
- Line4:-** Repeat.
- Line5:-** Both hands raised in front of face, imitate action of skinning by tearing the hide apart.
- Line 6:-** Repeat.
- Line7:-** Dance round to the right, waving the arm above the head.
- Line8:-** Repeat.

For the second part, Cubs get down on all fours facing to the centre of the circle, with the leader outside.

This part of the dance consists of a series of taunts to the dead tiger by the leader, the Pack responding by growling & crawling a little towards the centre of the circle.

There are four taunts in all. Both taunts and growls start fairly softly and increase gradually in noise and anger. There should be no movement or sound from the Pack between the growls.

The four taunts are :



Lungri,
Frog-eater,
Burned Beast of the Jungle,
Hunter of little naked Man Cubs!

By the time of the fourth growl the Pack should have reached the Rock Circle. Begin the third part of the Dance by kneeling back on your haunches, hands hanging loosely by the sides. The leader should already be in place in the centre by the Council Rock.

He kneels back in the same way, stretches both hands above his head, and says slowly and dramatically, "Sher Khan is **DEAD!**"

The Pack then stretch their arms up in the same position and, taking their time from him and keeping their hands in the same position, bow forward three times till heads and hands touch the ground, saying "**Dead-dead-dead!**" Then all jump up and shout "**Hurrah!**" excitedly three times, and drop to the ground as though shot in mid-air. After lying in dead silence for about five seconds the signal is given to get up, and the Dance of Death is over.

NOTE

☞ This is a dance of pure triumph, and is no time for being gentle and ladylike.

Part I:

☞ Lines 3,4. Use the right hand each time for stabbing. And a real stab, not a pat, otherwise you will never get through an animal's tough hide.

☞ Lines 5,6. Elbows out to each side on a level with the face, fingers outwards. Pull the hands apart with a real physical effort so as to expand the chest and take the shoulders as far back as they will go.

☞ You may prefer dropping on one knee for these lines, slitting the imaginary hide and then rending it apart.

☞ Lines 7,8. A real war-dance of joy and a shout!

Part II.

Allow plenty of room between each Cub and practice moving in quite a short distance each time, so that the Pack is just in Rock Circle for Part III

How much have I got it right ?

1. How many Jungle dances are there?

- a. Three
- b. Four
- c. Two
- d. Five

2. Which jungle dance is not fit for older boys ?

- a. Baloo play.
- b. Bagheera play.
- c. Kaa play
- d. Tabaqui play.

3. What are the two main groups take part in Tabaqui dance

- a. Sher Khan and Bandarlog
- b. Tabaqui and Wolves
- c. Wolves and Bagheera
- d. Bandarlog and Wolves

4. No Cub will ever deserve to be called

- a. Kaa
- b. Bagheera
- c. Tabaqui
- d. Baloo

5. Which of the following word is used as taunt by the wolves in the dance of Sher Khan's Death ?

- a. Man Eater
- b. Frog Eater
- c. Cow Eater
- d. Snake Eater

CHALLENGES

- Take an initiative for stage performance in Annual Group Day or at Parent's forum to perform the Dances with costumes designed by the cubs of the pack.
- Make a VDO recording of the Dances and upload it in the Pace Book and other Social Media with a narration of the Dance.

Answers

How many Jungle dance are there?

d.Five

Which jungle dance is not fit for older boys ?

a.Baloo Dance

What are the two main groups take part in Tabaqui dance

b.Tabaqui and Wolves

No Cub will ever deserve to be called

c.Tabaqui

Which of the following word is used as Taunt by the wolves in the Death dance of Sher Khan ?

b.Frog Eater

FURTHER READING

- Jungle Plays- IHQ Pamphlet*
- Wolf Cub Handbook*
- Wolf Cub by Gilcraft*

Self Learning Module 6- ADVANCED CUB MASTER COURSE

MANAGEMENT OF THE PACK

INTRODUCTION.

The 6th Self Learning Module of Advanced Cub Master course will introduce the most important area of the pack Scouter training that is how to manage a pack.

If a Cub Master cannot manage his or her pack properly the whole pack will collapse in few days. Here we will discuss the different administrative and practical section through which a pack Scouter can run his or her pack successfully.

OBJECTIVES :

By the end of this module, you will be able to

- Select a suitable way of starting a Pack
- Identify the need of having a Pack name.
- List the equipment for the Pack.
- Prepare the Pack Records and maintain them.
- State the role and responsibility of Cub Masters



**“SUCCESS IN TRAINING THE BOY DEPENDS
LARGELY ON THE SCOUTMASTER’S OWN
PERSONAL EXAMPLE.”**

LESSON:-

WHAT IS PACK?

The group of children of between 5 to 10 years under the leadership of Cubmaster can form a Cub Pack. The cub pack consists of minimum 12 to maximum 24 cubs under leadership of one Cubmaster and maximum Four Assistant Cub Masters.

A Cub pack may be a part of a Scout troop or Rover Crew or it may act as an individual unit

TYPES OF PACKS : There are two types of Pack.

Sponsored Pack :

A sponsored pack is a pack which is attached to an Institution recognised by the National and State Association of Bharat Scouts & Guides.



The institution (Educational Institute/ Recognised Youth Organisation etc) takes the liabilities of the pack i.e they will allow to work under their banner.

Open Pack : All packs other than sponsored unit will be treated as open pack.

Practically the pack which work independently is called open pack

All the programmes, activities in case of open or sponsored units are same.

HOW TO START A PACK :

As we know 5 years to 10 years is the age limit for the cubs, so to start a unit we need the children of the mentioned age group and when minimum 12 children show their interest to join in cubing a Cub Master can register his unit.

In case of a recognised Institution a notice from the school authority or head of the institution will be the first steps towards the opening of the pack.

Normally an application form is issued, which contain the details of the student along with the consent from the parents.

A parent's meeting with Audio visual show may be organised to aware and motivate them about the character of the movement.

Please keep in the mind the parents are the key character of a unit.

The open unit when started the help of local people is important. The wards and children of the common people join in this unit so a meeting with the local people will help a Cubmaster to open the pack in the locality.

If there is an existing Scout unit then the relatives of the scouts may be one of the good resources for the cub pack.

1st Kanchrapara Vivek Cub Pack
(Eastern Railway Bharat Scouts & Guides)
APPLICATION FORM FOR ADMISSION
200_ - 200_

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE _____ PHOTO OF THE CANDIDATE
NAME OF PARENT _____
OCCUPATION OF PARENT _____
ADDRESS _____
MOBILE NO (If Any) _____ Email _____
AGE OF THE CANDIDATE _____ (as per certificate from the school authority)
NAME OF THE SCHOOL _____
CLASS _____ SEC _____ ROLL NO _____
Hobbies.....Any special aptitude
Member of any other Youth Organisation (If Yes please mention).....
I am Shri/Smt _____ F/O or MO _____ is giving permission to my son to join in the PACK. He will abide by the rules of the PACK and he will ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE in the PACK activities.
He is physically and mentally fit for any Cubing activities.
I am sending Rs _____ as Individual registration Fee and other fees with this application.

Date: _____ Place: _____ Signature of parent _____

Office Use Only
PERMITTED / NOT PERMITTED (State Why)

RECEIVED Rupees _____ as IRF and Other Fees
Date _____ Signature with seal _____

NAME OF THE PACK :



If the cub pack is the part of a Group it will bear the name of the Group otherwise in the cub pack may propose the name of a male eminent person or name of the locality or name of the Institute as their pack name. District Association will provide a

Serial No at the time of registration.

5th Chennai East Cub Pack

or

8th Chacha Nehru Cub Pack

or

12th Viekanda Mission Institute Cub Pack .

PACK PROGRAMME :

Pack Programme is the total output of Youth programme related to cub section.

Before the programme we make it clear that successful running of the Pack depends on the intelligence and

initiatives of the Cub Master and his assistance . Cub Master should be able to intermix in good proportions the following elements.





- ✎ Consider the needs of Cubs
- ✎ Deliver the duty to Sixers as & when required.
- ✎ Frequent change of mood or types of Pack programmes
- ✎ Programme based of principals and purpose with lots of fun.
- ✎ Progressive test work in Pack.
- ✎ Often secured outdoor programme
- ✎ Encouraging Hobbies/ Handicraft / and Proficiency Badge Work.
- ✎ Ensuring activities are planned in advance rather than at the last minute
- ✎ Inculcating the development of internal

QUALIFICATION OF CUB UNIT LEADERS:

- Both men & women are eligible to be appointed as Cub Master, ACM.
- He/She must be a person willing to work with the children of Cub age group between 5 to 10 years.
- He/ She must be a person of good character, conduct and antecedents.
- A person who has completed 18 years of age is eligible for appointment as Cub Master or Assistant Cub master.
- He/ She must possess matriculation or an equivalent certificate, (*exceptional cases, exemption from the educational qualification may be granted by the State Chief Commissioner on recommendation of the concerned District Commissioner*)
- He/She must have Knowledge of Scout Movement and its methods, in particular an appreciation of its religious and moral basis and APRO in its application to his / her work.
- He/She must have satisfactorily completed a period of training prescribed by the National Association.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CUBMASTER



The responsibilities of a Cubmaster are:

- ☞ Recruitment of new members
- ☞ Ensuring Registration of the Unit with the District/Local Association and renewal of Unit registration every year.
- ☞ Providing a place for conducting Pack Meetings (Pack Den).
- ☞ Equipping the Pack Den with necessary material.
- ☞ Dividing the Pack into Sixes. Appointing Sixers and a one Senior Sixer from among the Sixers. Appoint the seconds in consultation with the sixers for each six.
- ☞ Promotion of the Pack through its activities and Conducting Pack Meetings regularly.
- ☞ Providing programmes and experiences geared to development of children to meet their needs and interests.



- ☞ Give training as per the progressive badge system and conducting the Investiture ceremony.
- ☞ Arrange training and testing of Cubs for Pravesh & Pratham Charan.
- ☞ Presenting the Advancement Badges and the Proficiency Badges when the Cubs qualify for them.
- ☞ Obtaining written permission from the District Commissioner Scout for conducting a Cub Camp.
- ☞ Encouraging spiritual life through learning to live and play together.
- ☞ Ensuring proper maintenance of Pack Records.
- ☞ Keeping the parents informed about the performance of his Cubs in the Pack Development of relationships with other sections of the group and with the Group Leader and District Officials
- ☞ Constant relationship building programme with parent of the cubs
- ☞ Friendly interacting programme with other Packs
- ☞ Participation in large event like Utsav and other state, national events
- ☞ Fundraising for Pack activities and equipment

MANAGEMENT OF THE CUB PACK :

In case of the Cub Pack the Cub Master is a Coach, Team Manager, Leader, and even some times act as a Parent.

He helps the cub to grow up with the needs of the age through the principle and methods of cubing.

The appointment of Sixers and formation of Sixer's Council is one basic part of the cub management.

There is a practice that CM indirectly ignore the decision of the council by imposing his/her opinion but this suppress the development of leadership quality.

The involvement of Parents is another important issue. But giving too much importance to the over enthusiastic parents sometimes disturb the original programme, so a balanced and tactful act of the CM is really good for the better management of the pack.

CM also will maintain the harmony with the other sections of the group i.e Scout Troop and Rover Crew and attend Group Council meeting and Group Committee to show the presence and development of cubs and influence the committee to flow the resources to the pack.

Pack Den :

A Pack Den is the place specially allotted for the Pack. It may be a room a part of a room in the school, or a private building. The specially allotted place should be named as Pack Den. We have already learnt about the details of the den in the Basic Course .

It is the duty of the Cubmaster to arrange the Den.



If it is sponsored unit, the head of the institution when convinced with the ideal of cubing, naturally provide special room. If it is not possible, CM may use other rooms of the institute as and when needed with permission of the concern person.

In case of Open unit it is not very difficult to find a vacant room for the temporary purpose for the cub pack if the local people and administrative authority convinced with the activity of the pack.

But, it is difficult to get such place in Metro Cities in that case the pack can use the public park and use a place as temporary shelter.

Pack Equipment :



Materials which are essentials to run the pack is called as Pack equipments. Please do not confused with individual equipments.

The materials may be kept in the racks or inside a pack equipment box which is easier for carry and store.

Training Gears:

Group Flag of BSG, National Flag ,Flag Pole, Stave, Rope , Compass ,First Aid Box, Totem pole, Sixer stand,

Teaching Aids

White Boards, Pens, Chart Paper , Sketch Pen, Audio System, VDO palyers etc

Handicraft Materials

Scissors, Gum, Coloured Papers, Cello tape, Markers, Pencil, Knife etc.

Games materials:

Balls Buckets Colour Flag Balloon,



Outdoor Activity

Small tent, Utensils, Fire lighting materials,etc

Pack Records :

Each and every pack will maintain some records, as the unit is under the group or the District Association we have to maintain some official documents to ensure

our legal and administrative status. This records also help the CM for smooth running of the pack and draw the references as and when needed. Proper records are a duty, which is too often neglected.

We have a detail study about different registers in the Basic Course of CM, let's look the following list and recheck yourself.

- ☞ Admission Register.
- ☞ Attendance Register.
- ☞ Pack Progressive Register
- ☞ Sixer's Council Minutes book.
- ☞ CM's Personal Note Book (Personal opinion of CM regarding each cub)
- ☞ Personal File and record file (Details of each cubs of the pack)
- ☞ Receipt and Dispatch Register
- ☞ Stock Register

- ☞ Pack Cash Book
- ☞ Pack Meetings Record Book. (Details of each Pack Meeting)
- ☞ Pack Library Register
- ☞ Log Book. (Details of each important activities with Picture)
- ☞ Visitor Register
- ☞ Group Committee Minutes book. (If the pack is working as the Group)



RESOURCES

We mainly divided the resources into three basic sources these are:

Man Money Material

Man :

Each Pack required some internal and some external human resources to run the pack properly:

Internal Resource



✎ *Akela or Cub Master*: Master of the show and one is enough

✎ *Assistant Cub Master* : Helper and Second in the line it is better to be have one Assistant Cub Master for each Six.

✎ *Sixers* : One per 6 Cubs not more than four.

External Resource

Head of Sponsoring Authority : Without the help of the Head of the Institute it is not possible to run the Pack smoothly.

Parents: Parents are one of the great resources of the Cub Pack to run the pack proper help and support we need from them, not only that to train a Cub, motivation of Parents is must. So be careful and handle them with care.



Group Leader: As the head of the Group and scout family he is the coordinator to all joint programme , he is the Secretary of the Group Committee so we mst keep a cordial and warm relation with our Group Leader.

Other Scouter: As inside of a family there are different roles of different members here the other scouter who are leading the Scout or Rover section have separate role but proper coordination and communication is required to run the Pack as well as the Group properly.

Local Resourceful Person:

For the smooth functioning of the Cub Pack, it is very important that the Cub Scout Leader should have a sound, cordial,public relation with the local influenceable person like Doctors, Scientist, Educationist, Artist, Writer and Local Government representatives. This will help to conduct the regular and special programme of Cub Pack.

Money :

To run a unit or the pack a Cub Master need finance. In case of School or Sponsored unit the responsibility is shared by the sponsoring body. But in case of the open unit, or pack it is the sole responsibility of the unit to organise the fund. In APRO I under Financial Policy of Bharat Scouts & Guides it is written that

- § The Group Income shall consist of income from properties, if any, subscription , donation and contributions, special fund raised from time to time and other sources if any.
- § The group shall raise funds only within their respective areas.
- § It is cardinal principle of the Scout Movement that a Scout shall earn money, but shall not solicit money.
- § A Scout shall not engage himself or participate in street sales or collections except with the permission of the State Chief Commissioner and under the supervision of the concerned Local or District or Divisional Association.

Material : We need place to play and do our activity the CM and his team must ensure that he is able to organise such area to run his unit effectively.

So let us start our job more effectively and we hope now a CM can run and manage his pack more methodically. Good Hunting.

How much have I got it right :

1. The Cub Pack which is not sponsored by anybody , it is known as:-

- A. Close Unit B. Free Unit C. Non Govt. Unit D. Open Unit

2. Where the Financial Policy of BSG has written

- A. APPRO I B. RULE C. APRO II D. APRO III

3. The minimum educational qualification of Cub Master is.....

- A. Bachelor Degree B. Master Degree C. Higher Secondary D. Secondary

4. A Place which is specially allotted for the Cub Pack is known as.....

- A. Cub Club B. Pack Den C. Pack House D. Cub House

State TRUE or FALSE

5. *In case of Cub Pack Parent have no role*

6. *There will be at least two Cub Master in each Pack to manage the unit properly*

7. *Log Book of the pack keeps the records of the important Pack activities*

8. *We can use the name of a hero from Cinema for the Indian Pack Name*

CHALLENGES

Collect the list of the books from all sources which are important to run the Pack.

Find the soft copy of the book from different source and put it in a CD for further readymade uses.

ANSWER :

1. The Cub Pack which is not sponsored by anybody , it is known as:-
 - a. D. Open Unit
2. Where the Financial Policy of BSG has written
 - a. APPRO I
3. The minimum educational qualification of Cub Master is.....
 - D. Secondary
4. A Place which is specially allotted for the Cub Pack is known as.....
 - B. Pack Den

State TRUE or FALSE

5. *In case of Cub Pack Parent have no role - False*
6. *There will be at least two Cub Master in each Pack to manage the unit properly- False*
7. *Log Book of the pack keeps the records of the important Pack activities True*
8. *We can use the name of a hero from Indian Cinema for the Indian Pack Name- False*

FURTHER READING AND WEB LINKS

- ☞ [APRO Part I](#)
- ☞ [APRO Part II](#)
- ☞ [Wolf Cub Handbook](#)
- ☞ [Wolf Cub By Gilcraft](#)
- ☞ [Cub Scouts Handbook](#)



Self Learning Module 7 - ADVANCED CUB MASTER COURSE

SCOUTING AND RELIGION-DUTY TO GOD

INTRODUCTION:-

Welcome in the last part of the Self Learning module of Advanced Cub Master Course. In this session we will try to learn about the relation of religion and cubing as well as the religion policy adopted by the Bharat Scouts & Guides.

It is easy to inculcate the religious feeling to a cub rather than an adult, but a Cubmaster should not impose his feeling or believes to a Cub rather he will find out the ways to motivate a child to be religious as per the choice of the Cub.

OBJECTIVE:

At the end of the lesson the reader should be able to:-

- *State the religious policy of the Bharat Scouts & Guides*
- *To interpret the “Duty to God” from the Cub’s point of view*
- *To conduct the activities related to the “Duty to God” and Religion policy*



“Religion to me is a very simple thing. It is founded on two things:

Love to God and try to carry on his commands; and love and serve your neighbour as yourself.”

‘The spirit of love for your fellowmen is after all the Spirit of God working in

LESSON:-

Lets remember once the Cub Promise:-

“I promise to do my best
To do my duty to God and my country.
To keep the Cub-Law and
To do a good turn every day.”

The first part of the promise ensured that a Cub must do his duty to God.

This does not mean that he will go to the temple or mosque or church every time and follow the all rituals.

B.P told *“Duty to God”* means *“never to forget God, but to remember Him, in everything that you do. If you never forget Him, you will never do anything wrong. If when you are doing something wrong, you remember God you will stop doing it.”*

Duty to God is a fundamental obligation laid on every members of the movement.

Religion in Scouting has nothing to do with theosophy and philosophy. It is very simple. Baden-Powell himself was very simple religious minded and child like.

Religion in Scouting is simple as its aims are at the following point

- (1) Love of God.
- (2) Love your neighbour and help them.



No other deeper meaning of religion is required in Scouting. There is some common ground in almost every higher religion and that common ground is to be observed in Scouting

Religion is a way of life, a continuous attitude towards .Within the movement the religious faith to which a boy belongs is fully safe guarded.

Remembering God alwaysw is the first duty to God

Next duty is to serve and to worship Him.

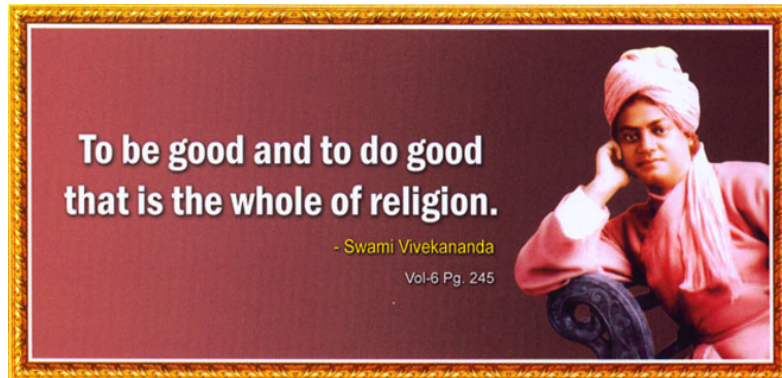
TIPS TO CUB MASTER:-

Here is some guide line for Cub Masters so that he can motivate the Cubs to fulfil his “Duty to God”

- † Give personal Examples
- † Do not impose personal religious practices to your Cubs
- † Let the parents know that a Cub Master depend upon the parents in religious matter for Cubs
- † Storytelling and Play acting best media for this subject
- † Prayer- Let children understand what they are praying.
- † Take extra for the children who are coming from a family who do not bother for religion
- † In any difficulties take the help from a experienced scouter, but never suppressed or avoid the matter.

Scouting is Movement for Youth. Away from materialism it is commitment for finding spiritual values for lives, development towards society, respect to others, loyalty to nature as nature is accepted as God.

Scouting plays a major role towards increasing peace, harmony, understanding, cooperation towards Local, National and International community.



RELIGIOUS AND MORAL POLICY (APRO PART I NO 5):

- The religious and the Moral Policy of the Scout Movement is based on reverence to God or Dharma as the case may be
- The BSG Movement is non communal and non sectarian in character.
- Each Cub is free to profess and practice his religion
- Each Cub is entitled to freedom of conscience.
- Each Cub shall practice tolerance and respect the faith of the other cubs
- Where a Pack(Group)consists of members of one particular religion, the Cub

Master(GLS) may arrange if so desired for such religious observance and provide for such religious instruction as are common to the members of

The above mentioned points make it clear that the in Scouting all are free to worship his God or Dharma and no one can impose his faith and believe to others.

HOW TO MAKE BOYS RELIGIOUS MINDED:

Prayer in cub life :There are ample scopes of practicing the Prayer in cub life and these are:-



- ☛ Individual Prayer: -----Grace before meal and at the time of going to bed or getting up.
- ☛ Pack Prayer:----- Prayer before and after pack meetings and Red flower are essential
- ☛ Camp Prayer:-----Days in the camp should start and end with prayers.
- ☛ Silent Prayer :-----Practice Silent Prayer at the end of the day
- ✓ From Akela's example of praying, Cubs will soon understand that Cub Mater is a person of prayer and they will follow him.



Prayer has five ingredients - a) Praise, b) Thanks giving, c) Confession, d) Asking for others, e) Asking for ourselves

Praying is an individual matter - it is never the repletion of carefully prepared speech that can become quite empty of real meaning.

Stories :

Story telling is an important tool to motivate the Cubs, but be sure

- Do not add any moral or lesson.
- A good story is self expressive.

- It will awaken in the boy's mind the religious ideas.
- Create always right atmosphere when you want that children should learn something of spiritual values -clean mind grow in a clean atmosphere.
- Make small religious books available in your Pack library and encourage children to read.

Organise outings to visit religious places –

Cubs can visit the Temple, Church etc. and religious festivals and fairs. This will provide opportunity to the Cubs in understanding the normal belief of the Society to regard to their religion.

Service:

Vivekanda told “ Serve man service to God” , it is true that through Good Turn a Cub can complete the duty to God it is just a service to mankind and Love your neighbour and help them. Service or help to others is the most important state to complete the duty to God. Insists the Cubs, to do a Good Turn daily if not more.



All Faith Prayer : In India we have people of different religious views. So in scouting we organise this at all large congregation. This may be organised at the Group level. Here different devotional songs along with prayer from all representative religion is organised.

Scouts Own: If the religion is Common to all members then Cub Master arrange such occasion in special religious day . It is almost like all faith Prayer but bringing



in the repletion of the points of the Law and a little explanatory prayer for each point including stories and years.

Organise Nature Study : Beautiful.

Wonderful nature lifts up our hearts to

the area for of Nature. Children would very soon begin to appreciate the beautiful Nature. Appreciation of Nature encourages them to be thankful to the Creator behind. Beauties and wonders of nature lifts up our heart

first to feeling joy → admiration to the creator of those → realisation of the presence of Almighty. Nature Study through trail and such other outdoor activities should form part of pack programme.



Participation in religious Function:-

Akela will take initiative to send the Cubs in different religious function and let the cub share their experience with his Cub Master. This is a easy way to make him religious without involving in direct worship. Religious function are make a festival mood like Christmas celebration or Ganesh Chaturthi or Durga Puja and easy to motivate the cubs to participate in it.

Exemple: Examples of the Scouter initiates in making the children religious minded. Religion is caught and not taught. So tremendous responsibility rests upon the Scouter .

Scouter himself needs the help of religion. He needs it for God's sake, for the boy's sake and also his own sake. Scouter himself can practice religion, in doing duty to God, duty to the boys and duty to himself because he needs it (religion) himself.

How much have I got it right?

1. **Scouting is a Spiritual Organisation- *True or False***
2. **In the mixed religion pack Scout's own is compulsory - *True /False***
3. **Where you can find the Religious Policy of BSG?**

- a. Wolf Cub Handbook
- b. APRO II
- c. Scouting For Boys
- d. APRO I



4. Name one strong tool which can motivate the cubs to be religious

- a. Camp
- b. Prayer
- c. Adventure Activity
- d. Games

5. “Prayer has five ingredients” one of them is

- a. Praise
- b. Thanks giving,
- c. Confusion,
- d. Application

CHALLENGE

Take the cubs in different Religious worship building and show them the different kind of prayer.

Ask the cubs to find the different holy books used by different religion and Cub master will guide to find out that Supreme power is same in all religion

CHECK ANSWER :

1. Scouting is a Spiritual Organisation- *False*
2. In the mixed religion pack Scout’s own is a compulsory activity – *False*
3. Where you can find the Religious Policy of BSG?

d. APRO I

4. Name one strong tool which can motivate the cubs to be religious

b. Prayer

5. “Prayer has five ingredients” one of them is

b. Thanks giving,



REFERENCES

- *Wolf Cub Handbook-by BP*
- *Aids To Scoutmastership by BP*
- *Wolf Cub by Gilcraft*
- *Cub Scout Wolf Cub handbook – BSA*
 - *The Cub Master's First Year- Boy Scout Assn*

