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**General Information- Aim, Purpose, Methods and Fundamentals of the Movement**

In the words of the Founder of the movement Lord Baden Powell the aim of the Scout/ Guide movement is "Character Development through happy citizenship, through natural rather than artificial means, "Character means possession of self-reliance, self-discipline, cheerfulness, consideration for others and a sense of duty and of patriotism." But other things besides character are needed to make a good citizen. Hence the entire programme of movement is based on 4 signposts:

1. Character and Intelligence
2. Health
3. Handicrafts and Skills
4. Service.

The special responsibility of Rangers is to render service by taking Guide Promise out into a wider world and the aim of Rangering is to help her to interpret the Promise by good citizenship and service.

**Objectives**

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

1. Understand the Aim and Purpose of the Movement
2. State the methods of Ranger Section.
3. Understand the fundamentals of the Movement.

**Thought for Reflection**

Life without appreciation of beauty is a dull day without sunshine. Lady B,P

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**Fundamentals of the Movement**

**Definition :**

The Bharat Scouts & Guides is a voluntary, non-political, educational movement for young people, open to all without distinction of origin, race or creed, in accordance with the purpose, principles and methods conceived by the Founder Lord Baden Powell in 1907.

**Purpose**

The purpose of the Movement and so of rangering is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual, social and spiritual

potential as individuals, as responsible citizens and as member of the local, national and international communities.

**Principles :**

The Scout / Guide Movement is based on the following Principles.

**Duty to God;**

Adherence to spiritual principles, loyalty to the religion that expresses them and acceptance of the duties resulting therefrom.

**(Note :** The word "Dharma" may be substituted for the word "God" if so desired).

**Duty to Others :**

Loyalty to one's country in harmony of local and international pace, understanding, co-operation. Participation in the development of society with recognition and respect for the dignity of one's fellowman and for the integrity of a natural world.

**Duty to Self :**

Responsibility for the development of oneself.

**Methods of the Movement**

The Scout / Guide Method is a system of progressive self-education through;

- A Promise and Law.
- Learning by Doing.
- Membership of Small groups under adult leadership involving progressive discovery and acceptance of responsibility and training towards the development of character, and the acquisition of competence, self-reliance, dependability and capacities to co-operate and to lead.

Progressive and stimulating programmes of various activities based on the interests of the participants including games, useful skills and services to the community taking place largely in an outdoor setting in contact with nature.

**Thought for Reflection**

God helps them who help themselves, so remember, you are you.  
You have your own life to live, and if you want to be successful if  
you want to be happy, it is you who have to gain it for yourself.  
Nobody else can do it for you.

- Baden-Powell

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## History and Growth of Guiding in India & Abroad

The Founder of Scout movement Lord Baden Powell (Robert Stephenson Smith Baden Powell) was born in 22d Feb 1857 in Hide Park England.

In 1899 B.P. was given the charge of defence against of Mafeking, an important city of South Africa, by bowr. His success in the Siege of Mafeking made him a hero. At this time, he published his book **AIDS TO SCOUTING**. This book had been used in schools as a supplementary teaching aid and was admired and liked by boys who began to form '**BOY BRIGADE**'.

### Objectives

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

1. Narrate the history of Guiding.
2. Describe the birth of Guiding.
3. Explain what is Guiding.

### Thought for Reflection

The most worthwhile thing is to try to put happiness in to the lives of others.

- Baden-Powell

1907 B.P. prepared his scheme of Scouting and experimented his idea with 20 boys of different sectors, class and creed in a camp at BROWN SEA ISLAND, DORSET, ENGLAND.

**1908** B.P. published '**SCOUTING FOR BOYS**' and began to organise Boy Scout throughout the England.

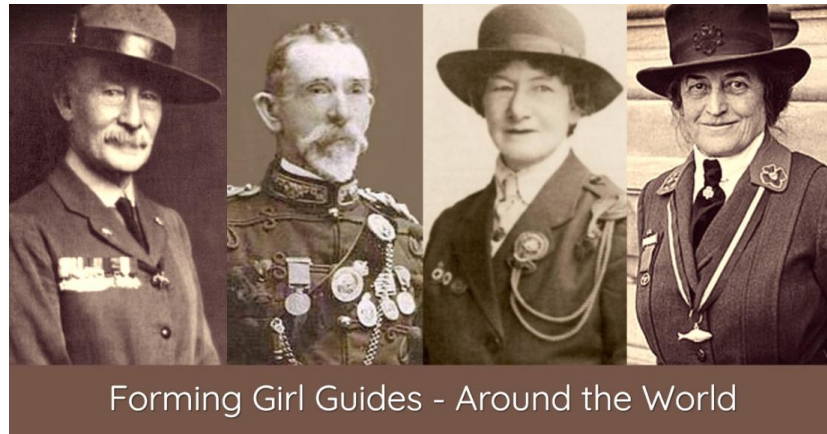


In **1909** the first rally of BOYS SCOUT was held at crystal palace England. Till then no Girls had been officially recruited in the scout movement. But to the great surprise of B.P. and others a patrol of Girls wearing scout hat, scarf and carrying staves was present in the rally. At the time of inspection BP noticed the Pig Tail style hair and asked them who are you? The girls answered smartly **we are Girl Scout**. B.P. discouraged them to join in this movement and he though this is not suitable for girls.

Actually, he seems to have been particularly influenced by the prevailing attitude of British public.

When B.P. realised that the girls were not to be easily put off he decided to form a separate organisation for Girls only and called them guides.

The name was chosen after a name of Indian Regiment at Northwest Frontier Region. This regiment was famous for its courage, and efficiency.



B.P. asked his sister, Agnes Baden-Powell, to help him with a girls' organisation and she became the first President of the Girl Guides. Working together, they produced Pamphlet A and Pamphlet B, outlining program ideas and badges for the girls. Later, an adaptation of B.P.'s Scouting for Boys was published. The Handbook for Girl Guides or How Girls Can Help TO BUILD UP THE EMPIRE. This remained the standard manual for many years.

So, from **1909** officially the guiding was started but sporadically in different parts of the British Empire.

In **1912**, Baden-Powell married Olave St. Clair Soames and when he was later knighted for his service to his country, she became Lady Baden-Powell. She was our first and only World Chief Guide. Olave was a great help to B.P. in his work for Scouting and Guiding.

Both of them undertook several world tours to highlight Scouting and Guiding. After B.P.'s death on 8<sup>th</sup> January 1941 in Nyeri, Lady Baden-Powell continued her good work until her death in 1977. The coming of the First World War in 1914 could have brought about the collapse of the Movement, but the training provided through the patrol system proved its worth. Patrol leaders took over when adult leaders volunteered for active service. Scouts contributed to the war effort in many ways; most notable perhaps were the Sea Scouts who took the place of regular coast-guardsmen, thus freeing them for service afloat.

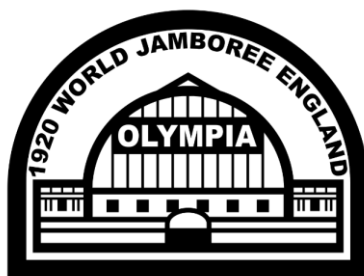
Though Scouting came to India in 1909, membership was open to only European and Anglo-Indian boys. In 1916, Dr. Annie Besant, established the Indian Boy Scout Association, in Madras (Chennai) and in 1917 Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru assisted by Sri Ram Bajpai established the Seva Samiti Scout Association in Allahabad. In 1938, the Seva Samiti Scout Association and newly formed Indian National Scout Association merged and formed the Hindustan Scout Association.

On 7th November 1950, the Boy Scout Association in India and the Hindustan Scout Association merged under the name of The Bharat Scouts and Guides. The Girl Guide Association of India merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1951.



Though the Scout wing and Guide wing are working together under the banner of The Bharat Scouts and Guides, the Scout wing is affiliated to WOSM and the Guide wing is affiliated to WAGGGS.

#### **Growth of Guiding:**



The first World Jamboree took place in 1920, in Olympia, London with 8,000 participants, and proved that young people of many nations could come together to share common interests and ideals. B.P. was proclaimed as the Chief Scout of the world at this Jamboree. During the Jamboree the first International Scout Conference was held with 33 National Scout Organizations represented. The Boy Scouts International Bureau was founded in London in 1920.

As the Movement grew, expanded and spread to various countries around the world, the need was felt to form a world body and it resulted in the formation of World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) as well as the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS).



WOSM is functioning from six regional offices: Africa, Arab, Asia Pacific, Eurasia, Europe and Western Hemisphere. WAGGGS is functioning from five regional offices: Africa, Arab, Asia Pacific, Europe and Western Hemisphere.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides is one of the founder members of the Asia Pacific Region.

At present there are more than 40 million Scouts, young people and adults, male and female, in 216 countries and territories. There are more than 10 million girls and young women in 146 countries.

**Thought for Reflection**

Service is giving up your own pleasure or convenience to others who need it.

- Lady Baden-Powell

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### Guide Promise and Law- Ranger Point of View

The Guide Promise and Law forms the foundation of Guiding. These two present a high ideal for the youth and yet it is practicable and within their reach. For you as a Ranger Leader to have a lasting influence on your Rangers, it is absolutely necessary that you set yourself to master their inner meaning.

#### Objectives

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

1. State the Guide Promise and Law.
2. Explain how the Guide Promise and Law can be incorporated in Programme activities.
3. Interpret the Guide Promise and Law from a Ranger's point of view.

#### Thought for Reflection

Guiding is not only fun, but it also requires a lot from you and I know I can trust you to do everything you possibly can, to keep your Guide Promise.

This Promise is a very difficult one to keep, but it is a most serious one and no girl is a Guide unless she does her best to live up to her Promise.

- Baden-Powell

The principles and practice of the Movement are based upon the Guide Promise and Law. The words and concepts are simple and set out the commitment in a way that a young person might say it naturally. They are together a code of living placed before every member of the Movement.

Every person, is asked to make or renew the Guide Promise as an outward expression of his intention to try to live upto the principles and ideals of the Movement. It is important to realise that the implications of the Guide Promise and Law – although they are expressed in the terms a youth can understand, they are applicable to adult leaders no less than to those they lead.

#### THE GUIDE PROMISE

"On my honour, I promise that, I will do my best-  
to do my duty to God\* and my Country,  
to help other people and  
to obey the Guide Law."

(\*The word Dharma may be substituted if so desired.)

#### Reflection on the Guide Promise

- The Promise is a voluntary commitment.
- Through the Promise, we make a commitment to be the best we can be.
- We make a commitment to ourselves and our country.



- We promise to make the Guide Law an integral part of our life.
- Making the Promise is a very important moment in one's life.

The young people decide if they are ready to make the commitment.

### **The Guide Promise interpreted for Rangers by the Founder**

**On my Honour.** Your honour must be a very sacred thing to you, a thing that will rule your conduct as a person. It means that you can be trusted implicitly to do what you know is right or what you agree to undertake.

**I promise.** This particular promise is a solemn undertaking, not be made lightly even by a young person, still less so by a woman. Therefore, think it over carefully before embarking on it.

**That I will do my best.** This means that though circumstances may hinder you from doing it as completely as you would wish, you will, at any rate, try your utmost.

**To do my duty to God.** What is your duty to God? To put it briefly, it would seem to be to try in the first place to realise the nature of God, and, secondly, to develop and use, for good purposes only, the body which she has entrusted to you, to develop the talents of mind and intelligence with which she has endowed you and, especially, to cultivate by continual practice the spirit of love and good will to others, the part of Him which is within you, that is, your soul.

**And my country.** To your country, under the leadership constituted by the will of the majority.

**To help other people at all times.** This is putting into constant and active practice the divine law of loving your neighbour as yourself.

**To obey the Guide Law.** To obey the Guide Law does not mean to sit down passively in a state of goodness, but to improve your own character and actively to practice Love (which underlies the Law) in all your daily doings.

### **MAKING THE PROMISE IS A VERY IMPORTANT MOMENT IN THE LIFE OF A RANGER**

The Promise is not made at just any time. A special time, in a suitable place, with due preparation is required. It is called as Investiture Ceremony. You will experience it during your Basic Course if you had not experienced earlier.

### **THE GUIDE LAW**

1. A Guide is trustworthy.
2. A Guide is loyal.
3. A Guide is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide.
4. A Guide is courteous.
5. A Guide is a friend to animals and loves nature.
6. A Guide is disciplined and helps protect public property.
7. A Guide is courageous.
8. A Guide is thrifty.
9. A Guide is pure in thought, word and deed.

**The proposals contained in the Guide law may help you to-**

- broaden your understanding on them
- think about their impact on your own life; and
- find the words and images to present them to the young people.

The term 'Ranger' stands for a **true person** and a **good citizen**. The Law for Rangers is the same as for Guides, in wording and principle, but has to be viewed from a new standpoint – that is, from that of a woman.

**A Guide is trustworthy.** As a Ranger, no temptation, however great or however secret, will persuade you to do a dishonest or a shady action, however small. You will not go back on a promise once made. "A Ranger's word is as good as his bond." "The Truth, and nothing but the Truth for the Ranger."

**A Guide is loyal.** As a good citizen you are one of a team "playing the game" honestly for the good of the whole. You can be relied upon by the country, by the Guide Movement, by your friends and fellow-workers, by your employers, or employees, to do your best for them – even though they may not always quite come up to what you would like of them. Moreover, you are loyal also to yourself; you will not lower your self-respect by playing the game meanly; nor will you let another person, neither.

**A Guide is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide.** As a Ranger you recognize other fellows as being, with yourself, daughters of the same Mother, and you disregard whatever may be their difference of opinion, or caste, creed, or country. You suppress your prejudices and find out their good points. If you exercise this love for people of other countries you help to bring about international peace and good will, that is God's Kingdom on earth. "All the world's a Brotherhood."

**A Guide is courteous.** Like a knight of old, as a Ranger you are, of course, polite and considerate to women, old people and children. But more than this, you are polite also even to those in opposition to you. "Who so is in the right need not lose his temper; who so is in the wrong cannot afford to."

**A Guide is a friend to animals and loves nature.** You will recognize your comradeship with God's other creatures placed, like yourself, in this world for a time, to enjoy their existence. To ill-treat an animal or to destroy nature, is therefore a dis-service to the Creator.

**A Guide is disciplined and helps protect public property.** As a Ranger you need to discipline yourself and put yourself readily and willingly to the service of the constituted authority for the main good. The best-disciplined community is the happiest community, but the discipline must come from within and not merely be imposed from without. Public property is meant for the benefit of all in general and any loss to it will be a loss to all of us and in particular to the country. Hence you help to protect public property and try to prevent damage to it.

**A Guide is courageous.** As a Ranger you will be looked to as the person to keep your head, and to stick it out in a crisis with cheery pluck and optimism.

**A Guide is thrifty.** As a Ranger you will look ahead and will not fritter away time or money on present pleasures, but rather make use of present opportunities with a view to ulterior success. You do this with the idea of not being a burden, but a help to others.

**A Guide is pure in thought, word and deed.** As a Ranger you are expected to be not only clean-minded, but clean-willed; able to control any sex tendencies and intemperance; to give an example to others of being pure and above-board in all that you think, so and do.

The Guide Law is proposed, not imposed. The Guide Law proposes living by our values.

**Thought for Reflection**

I am alive that god, has placed us in this joyful world to be happy and enjoy life.

- Lady Baden-Powell

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**Handicraft's knowledge of foliage- Hobbies and vocational crafts and centres- planning and organising. Prepare atleast 5 types of vocational crafts.**

**Hobby:** A hobby is an activity, interest, enthusiasm, or pastime that is undertaken for pleasure or relaxation, done during one's own time. A craft or trade is a pastime or a profession that requires particular skills and knowledge of skilled work.

**Handicraft** is the "traditional" main sector of the crafts; it is a type of work where useful and decorative devices are made completely by hand or by using only simple tools. Usually, the term is applied to traditional means of making goods.

**Objectives**

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

1. Understand about hobbies and handicrafts.
2. Obtain knowledge of vocational skills
3. Prepare various types of vocational crafts.

**Thought for Reflection**

Books are the best friends a man can have. You choose those that you like; you can rely on them at all times; they can help you in your work, in your leisure, and in your sorrow. You have them always around you at your beck and call in your home.

- Baden-Powell

**Vocational education** is education that prepares people to work on various jobs, such as a trade, a craft, or as a technician. Vocational education is sometimes referred to as a career education or technical education. It mainly focuses on practical training in one specific area of interest.

There are some hobbies and craft like Drawing, knitting, candle making, sewing etc.



Handicrafts form an important part of Guide Training. The country needs the services of every human being and human energy has to be channelized and put to right use and should not be allowed to be wasted or frittered away. When the girl is taught handicraft or business qualities, she must be shown how to apply those qualities to

making a career and the flame of ambition must be kindled in her. So, every girl who comes into the Guide fold should be equipped with a hope and a handcraft.



To create a taste for hobbies or handicrafts, one of which may ultimately give the girl a career, several proficiency badges are included in the Guide training. The word handcraft is sometimes used in a restricted sense as applying only to such things as knitting, basket making, fretwork etc., but needs to be used in a wider area as embracing such subjects as drawing, painting, models, photography, etc. Quite a food number of handcraft badges are included in the APRO. For the girl, the handicrafts are hobbies, they are small beginnings, these hobbies become more specialized as vocational training as the girl progresses further.

Through handicrafts, the girl learns the use of fingers, manual dexterity, her power, and takes pleasure in her own work. While the well to do or richer girls may consider and retain them as hobbies only, the poorer may lead to a professional trait. Hobbies put the girls' leisure time to right use.

Hobbies and handicrafts are not likely to a make a career for girls without skilled help and guidance and without having high moral values. The craftsman must have self – discipline and keep humble, sober, efficient and willing. The girl must have energy, ambition and skill resourcefulness and good health. Guide training must lead the girl for making a career. The Ranger Leader can further help in making the 's career a successful one. The Guider can develop the girls' hobbies into handicrafts.



### **How to start instruction in hobbies?**

The girl can be induced to take up handcraft work, very easily, in a Guide camp – for example in hut building, bride building, camp gadgets, tent making, mat weaving, camp loom, etc. The camp gadgets are contrivances made with the material available on the spot but not, shop made articles. They are contrived to derive maximum comfort in camp. After making a start, the girl will be keener to go in for such hobbies as will bring her badges in return for proficiency, and money in return for skilled work. Short intervals of spare time or leisure time can be put to right use in

the girl's day-to-day life. Interior decoration of the house, removing curtain rods, repairs to stoves, repairs to cycles, polishing the China and glassware, painting door, etc., are also to be attempted.



With apprentice possessing physical skills, girl can receive training in printing, lithography, bookbinding, engraving, photography, telegraphy, wireless as also carpenter, plumber, furniture maker, etc.

Without apprentice, gardener, farmer, the badge system with its training in character, hobbies possibly is a vocation form and forms an integral part of the Guide method of training. There are some local hobbies or crafts which are also called cottage industries, which can be adopted by the company for its benefit – lace making, coir making, carpet making, colouring, dyeing. The Company can lay down certain traditions that the available local material (crude or raw) is put to right use. Some Companies specialize in limited number of handicrafts and they are included in the normal Company work. The handicrafts badges draw out the dull and backward girl so that she may be encouraged to make an attempt to get to know about the things. As pointed out already, handicrafts help to form character, encourage physical development, manual dexterity, mental concentration and seriousness and inculcate self-reliance and self-help. Above all gain the feeling of creating things and enjoyment of the finished products.

To a great extent, the choice of a particular form of activity, to be taken up, must be left to the girl's interest. The COH will be able to help the girl what his choice is. In some cases, the choice is dictated by circumstances such as clubroom decoration, annual Guide exhibition and Guide fair etc. Handicrafts can be adopted as a patrol or company activity. In special meetings for instruction in a particular subject, subject teachers working in schools can help in this direction.

### **Thought for Reflection**

He who serves the poor is great in the eyes of God.

Service is the attitude, which differs from other people and a distinct difference from animal kingdom. The satisfaction you get after honest effort cannot be purchased for any sum.

- Baden-Powell

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## **Knowledge of how Rangering started- purpose and programme of Rangering.**

The first experimental camp was held in 1907 on the Brown Sea Island in England. The founder of the Scout/Guide movement, Lord Baden Powell conducted it. In 1908 articles 'Scouting for Boys' were written by him and Scouting began in 1908.

### **Objectives**

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

1. Explain how Rangering started.
2. Understand the purpose of Rangering.
3. Gain the knowledge of programme of Rangering.

### **Thought for Reflection**

To get the most out of the Scout training, a boy should pass progressively through the stages of Cub, Scout and Rover.

- Baden-Powell

Guiding started in 1909 by those girls who attended the Crystal Palace Rally. By 1916 the girls who had been guides at the start were getting too old for their Companies but they wanted to continue in guiding, the younger girls were also keen to become guides. Many older girls attracted by the Guide ideals were anxious to join the movement. So "Senior Guides" gradually came into existence. The founder was very much interested in this new branch and asked Mrs. Mark Kerr to take up senior Guides and to work out a plan for them. On the lines of a memorandum which he had given her.

The Scheme for senior guides came out in the successive numbers of the Gazette' in 1918 and new companies and patrols were formed. Name: In the Gazette in 1919 a note appeared with a few suggested names for senior Guides viz. 'Citizen Guides' pioneers', 'Rovers', 'Pilots, Torchbearers', Guides women' and 'Ranger Hearts' but none of them met with universal approval and all was quiet for a few months.

In 1920 at the Swanwick conference the suggestions were again discussed but no conclusion was reached at. While coming back in the train Mrs Marker asked the Founder "Can you think of a good name for the senior Guides"? Well, he said" I always think it is a good thing to take rather a vague name with which people have not got any very definite association". They were discussing the names Rovers for the Senior scouts and Rangers for the senior Guides. This name was put forward by the Chief Guide in the Gazette in June 1920. She writes; Here is the suggested new name 'Ranger'. If you look it up in the dictionary you will find it means quite a number of things. To range is to set in proper order to roam and this might well mean that you are going to tread ground as a senior guide that as a Guide you have not yet passed.

"Distant of vision' and "extent of disclosure or roaming power" again shows that as senior members of the community you are expected to look farther afield for good work that you can do for the community.

"To range means to travel, to rove over wide distances, whether in your mind or body." A Ranger is one who guards a large tract of forest or, land and thus it comes to mean one who has the wide outlook and sense of responsibility, protective duties, appropriate to a Senior Guide. Another definition is "to sail along in a parallel direction" and so we can feel that the Ranger Guides are complementary to the Rover Scouts. "And so, we hope that this new title will have the approval of all". The official name Ranger came into existence in July 1920 at the Oxford Conference.

In 1922 first conference of Ranger Guiders was held at Hindhead at Easter attended by about 30 guiders. In 1924 First Conference for Rangers themselves took place at Denison House in London.

Till 1927, two other branches for older guides were carried on independently. It was thought better that these should unite under the general heading of Rangers and were called as Rangers.

In 1920, Sea Rangering started. Dame Katharine developed the Sea Guide Scheme and wrote a pamphlet 'Sea Guides' in 1924. In India Rangering started in 1918. in our country also like any other country we have land Rangers. Generally, the National Hqrs. organises Rover, Ranger Samagam, programme for both of them to share. There are many Ranger units in all 9 Railway states, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh; Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand & West Bengal. There are more than 23,000 Rangers in the country. Rangers have continued to live up to their name. Their programme emphasis service in the community, broadening girl's knowledge of whatever the world has to offer, deepening commitment to the values inherent in Promise and Law, developing skills, increasing self-esteem and in all of these fun and friendship.

### **Purpose of Rangering**

Rangering is the senior branch of the Guide wing of Bharat Scouts & Guides. It meets the needs of youth to adjust easily to the challenges for present day life and it contributes to the positive development of the society in which they live. The age group is 15 to 25 years.

It is a way of life based on the Law & Promise. It is full of activities with a lot of fun & play, wonderful adventure and a happy comradeship with her peers in the team.

Rangers are going to be responsible citizens, adults in the near future. This Rangering provides them a chance to take up the responsibility as a challenge with confidence through training in citizenship.

This training is not given through talks but through learning experiences by creating and providing opportunities to understand responsibility developing themselves through knowledge and skills necessary to carry it out.



Thus, she develops herself into a woman, a responsible Housewife, a woman strong in character, healthy in body and alert in mind with an attitude of helpfulness to others.

### **Programme of Ranging**

The training and programme are based on the fundamental principles of the movement to enrich the quality of the life of the individual, family and society. It provides scope for further development by acquiring skill and knowledge to serve the family and society in a more responsible manner whenever necessary and possible in person is able to take the lead in organising welfare activities and helping the needy.

Ranging stands for the Universal sisterhood in open air and service. In ranging the adolescence can and ought to avoid the five rocks, i.e., Horse, Wine, Women, Cuckoos & Humbugs, Ir-religion.

Ranging offers the youth mass the following:

- Fun and friendship,
- Adventure activities,
- Membership in a world-wide organisation,
- A sense of belongingness,
- Challenge to lead & to make decisions,
- Gather new experiences,
- A chance to use leisure time in service to Community,
- Exploring creative skills & activities,
- Training to enjoy the out of doors,
- Activities for personal development.

The programme for Rangers is made relevant to the present, is progressive and Community Development Oriented. Training in Ranging will be completed at the age of 21 and service stage is up to 25 years only.

#### **Thought for Reflection**

God helps them who help themselves, so remember, you are you.  
You have your own life to live, and if you want to be successful if  
you want to be happy, it is you who have to gain it for yourself.  
Nobody else can do it for you.

- Baden-Powell

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## Need of the community and Community Services Projects-Service Campaign in the Locality

A community is a group of individuals connected to each other by one or more attributes. The element that links them together is at the core, and is the essence of the group. Just as denoted by the root and the suffix of the word (common-unity), a certain segment of the population is united by a familiar thread.



### Objectives

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

1. Understand the need of the community.
2. Explain the reasons as to why should Rangers involve themselves in the Community.
3. Understand the essence of community service

### Thought for Reflection

As you train yourself in character and efficiency, let your aim all the time be not merely the attainment of position or prospects for yourself, but of the power to do good to other people, for the community. Once you have put yourself in a position to do service for others you have stepped on to the higher run of the ladder that leads to real success— that is happiness.

### Service Within the Movement and Community Service

The Ranger training in usefulness starts with herself and the need for her to establish herself in life. Having done so, she can then look around to see what she can do for others. The founder of the Guide Movement was very explicit with regard to Ranger's service. He said: self, association and the public. Accordingly, the Ranger's first service must be to herself. She then renders service to the Guide Movement. Finally, she renders service to the community.

### Service to Self

"The Ranger's first service must be to herself". For a moment this may appear to be selfish and not keeping with the principles of Ranging. But we must remember that B.-P. was a realist and not a sentimentalist. Unless and until a person establishes

herself in life, so that she is no way a burden on her home and society, it is premature to think in terms of rendering service to other people. A Ranger should be mentally, physically and economically sound and must be prepared to find time, resources to render service in total. Therefore, service to self, that is self-establishment, is meant to prepare her for the ultimate objective of Ranging – a happy, healthy and useful citizen. Charity begins at home. First of all, we must keep our own house in order before travelling further afield to see what we can do for other people.

So, service to self would amount to her:

- commitment to self-education, further progress in his line of profession etc.
- commitment to his family, finance, etc.
- urge for aesthetic values, etc.
- getting prepared physically, mentally and morally.

### **Service to the Guide Movement**

A young person trying to serve other people and at the same time learning the skills of service would inevitably make mistakes. She is better molded within the Movement and goes out as a skilled person fully prepared for service to the community. There are endless opportunities for a Ranger to serve the Movement.

### **Service to Community**

Community service means simply doing something for a community, which maybe one's own or another. The contribution is designed to meet a specific need, usually identified by those who will perform the service. The task is usually short term. For example: Cleaning a Temple, Organising the crowd in a Mela etc.

Besides participating in various forms of service projects of the District and the State, it is essential that every Rover Crew have a definite plan, a long-term plan of service projects.

### **Community Development**

Community Development is an educational process of change, based on collective action, taking place within a community and leading to a better quality of life, with the people themselves being the subject of that process.

In any process there are always steps that lead progressively forward. What distinguishes Community Development from other approaches is that those steps (from the identification of needs to the final evaluation) are carried out by the people themselves, using primarily the community's own resources. Ideally, the steps of Community Development turn into a continuing and dynamic process.

#### **Thought for Reflection**

God helps them who help themselves, so remember, you are you.  
You have your own life to live, and if you want to be successful if  
you want to be happy, it is you who have to gain it for yourself.  
Nobody else can do it for you.

- Baden-Powell

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## Planning and organising of Games for Children

Games that involve running, jumping and chasing are the most exhilarating. These help physical development and limb control. Many of these games provide mental relaxation whilst others deliberately promote mental alertness.

### Objectives

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

1. Understand the concept of games.
2. Learn how to plan and prepare games.
3. Get the ideas for games.

### Thought for Reflection

To get the most out of the Scout training, a boy should pass progressively through the stages of Cub, Scout and Rover.  
- Baden-Powell

Some games, particularly those that can be related to the Programme Zones, can be related to the Programme Zones, can be used to supplement training and reinforce learning.

Games enable us to work as part of a team, usually in competition with other teams. This is helpful for children, but it is also useful to develop games that involves cooperation of teams rather than competition. In real life, most successful ventures are achieved through working with other groups rather than clashing with them.

It therefore follows that the Leader's task is to choose games carefully with a purpose in mind and to build a programme, which balances one type of game against another, Games should normally be more than just time fillers. To be of value, the games must also be enjoyable.

### Preparing games

When preparing games, consider the following points.

Variety - Don't overdo old favorites. Even a favorite game can become very boring if overplayed.

Equipment - Ensure you have all the equipment you need ready and in good order before you start.

Rules - Make them simple and clear. Complicated rules often get forgotten and misunderstood and in the heat of the games are easily and unintentionally broken.

Fairness - If the rules are broken or the game goes wrong, then explain it again cheating by one side will usually lead to reciprocal action by the other side if not stopped immediately.

Quiet - Quiet is essential when explaining a game to ensure that all the rules and instructions are understood.

Trial run - A new game, particularly if it is a little complicated is worth a slow test run to make sure everyone understands.

Knockouts - Games that involve children standing idle on the sidelines should be avoided. Almost inevitably it is the younger smaller ones who are knocked out first, if using games that involve people being 'out' use a time penalty system so that a child can rejoin the game.

Time - Do not over-play a game. A good game can be killed if the fun element is completely exhausted – so stop whilst it is still being enjoyed.

### **Ideas for games**

There are endless books on games available from local libraries and book stalls. A useful Company or group project to invent a new game can also provide a wealth of new material.

#### **Thought for Reflection**

An organisation of this kind would fail in its object if it did not bring its members to a knowledge of religion.

- Baden-Powell

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## **Conservation, Pollution, Population problems**

World is approaching an ecological collapse. The Government non-governmental organizations and experts throughout the world have been involved in preparing a global plan, the World Conservation Strategy.

### **Objectives**

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning of conservation.
2. Know about pollution and pollution problems.
3. Get the ideas for action.

### **Thought for Reflection**

As you train yourself in character and efficiency, let your aim all the time be not merely the attainment of position or prospects for yourself, but of the power to do good to other people, for the community. Once you have put yourself in a position to do service for others you have stepped on to the higher rung of the ladder that leads to real success— that is happiness.

- Baden-Powell

The Strategy says:

- Only be working with nature can man survive.
- Conservation is in the mainstream of human progress;
- We must recognize that we are part of nature, and
- We must resolve that all our action take into account.

### **Pollution:**

Poverty, lack of ecological knowledge, lack of alternative possibilities, political conflicts and war have contributed led to erosion which in turn has resulted in the deterioration of land, lower productivity and death.

The destruction of land, together with the population explosion is leading to an increase in the number of starving people in the world.

Various forms of pollution (water, air, sound) and depletion of resources is threatening the survival of humanity throughout the globe.

The environment concern rank as "Global Issue No. 1" problems such as destruction of the ozone layer pollution of the seas and extinction of wild life affects us all whether we live in the North of or in the South or in the East of the West of the solutions to these will be found only by a concerted and cooperative effort involving young and old across national, political and cultural borders. Scouting has to play an active role in responding to these concerns.

What we can do? Perhaps it would be better to ask WHAT CAN'T WE DO?

## **IDEAS FOR ACTION**

### **I. THE EARTH AND US:**

- 1 Take BPs techniques for looking at animal tracks and try to tell the story behind tracks you can find in your local area.
- 2 Choose a sport in inspiring surroundings and find a reading, poem or personal statement which expresses how you and your culture relate to the environment. Take your group of Rangers there, ask them to sit comfortably and look at nature around them. Then to close their eyes and simply listen – first to the environment itself. wind in the trees, birds, insects or just silence. Read your surroundings are emphasized. Allow the Rangers to sit quietly walk, lie down, or enjoy nature as they see fit.
- 3 Find out the creation stories as told in various religions and share them with other Rangers during appropriate opportunities in the outdoors such as Campfires, spiritual reflections or devotions etc.
- 4 Find out about ancient beliefs in your culture related to nature. Try to show through drama, the most significant elements in these relationships. Compare this with current practice in your country and culture.
- 5 During a Ranger camp, take three-day adventure camp try to survive without relying on traditional energy sources. Based on your experiences, find ways of using these alternative approaches at home.
- 6 Identify with your patrol all the appliances in your home that consume energy. Discuss what you can do to reduce the amount consumed, such as switching off lights and appliances that are not being used.
- 7 Install solar appliances in Ranger camps using the technology available.
- 8 Mount an information campaign among car drivers to encourage them to switch off their car engine when stopped.
- 9 Create a composite pile to serve your local needs. This could be in your own garden or in a public area. Use your compost to fertilize a garden and demonstrate its value to your community.
- 10 Organize painting, drawing, writing or singing festivals to celebrate the beauty of the natural environment.

### **II. ATMOSPHERE**

1. Setup an exhibition showing the effects of various energy sources on the environment (oil, coal, wood, gas, nuclear power, solar energy, windmills, etc.)
2. Visit your local government headquarters and find out what regulations or legislation exists governing the location and operations of industry with regard to pollution standards.

### **III. CHEMICALS**

1. Invite a doctor, nurse or health worker to discuss with your group the proper use of medicines and the dangers of drug abuse. Also discuss the proper storage and handling of medicines.
2. Organise a community effort to rid parks and other public spaces of weeds by hand in order to avoid the need to use herbicides.

#### IV. DESERTIFICATION:

1. Tree planting. Select the right season for planting trees. Select the right place to plant a tree is to become responsible for one's tree. Therefore, make sure that you go back regularly to see how it is growing and whether it needs your help or not.
2. Learn soil conservation techniques and reclaiming techniques that can be shown to the local community.
3. Using appropriate technology, demonstrate the most efficient use of wood for fuel. Show to the community that other types of fuel can be substituted for wood and that wood has to be preserved. Demonstrate wood cutting techniques that do not harm trees and discourage cutting green woods.

#### **Thought for Reflection**

The spirit of love for your fellowmen is after all,  
the spirit of God working in you.

- Baden-Powell

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## Organising Group- LA, DA and Who is who at State level

Organisation is a process, which integrates different type of activities to achieve organisational goals and objectives, to achieve these goals there must be competent management providing them all those factors to perform their job efficiently and effectively. Organisation is nothing but a process of integrating and coordinating the efforts of men and material for the accomplishment of set objectives.

### Objectives

At the end of this Module, you should be able to:

1. Explain the composition and the functions of the District Association.
2. Explain the composition and the functions of the Local Association.

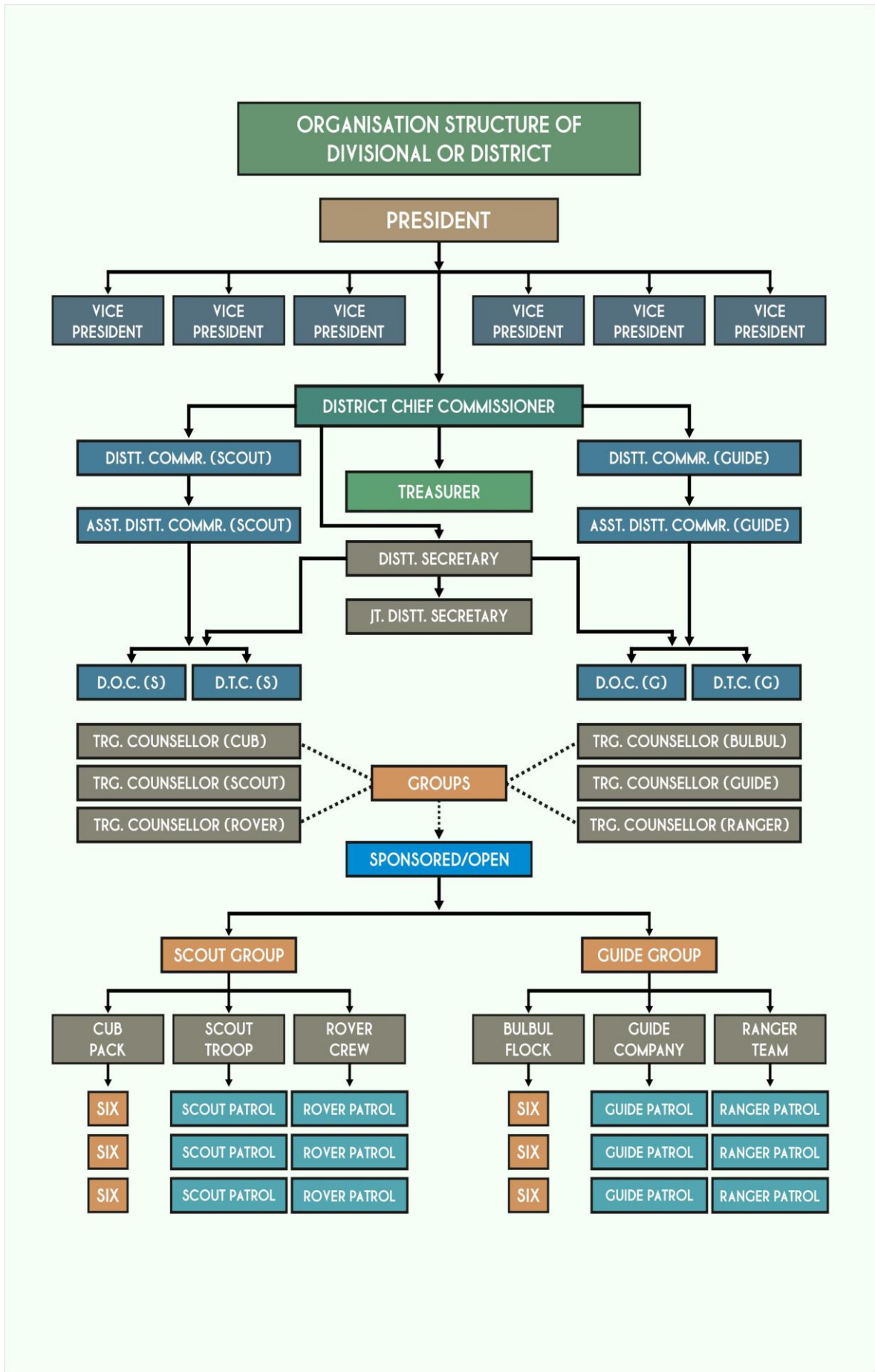
### Thought for Reflection

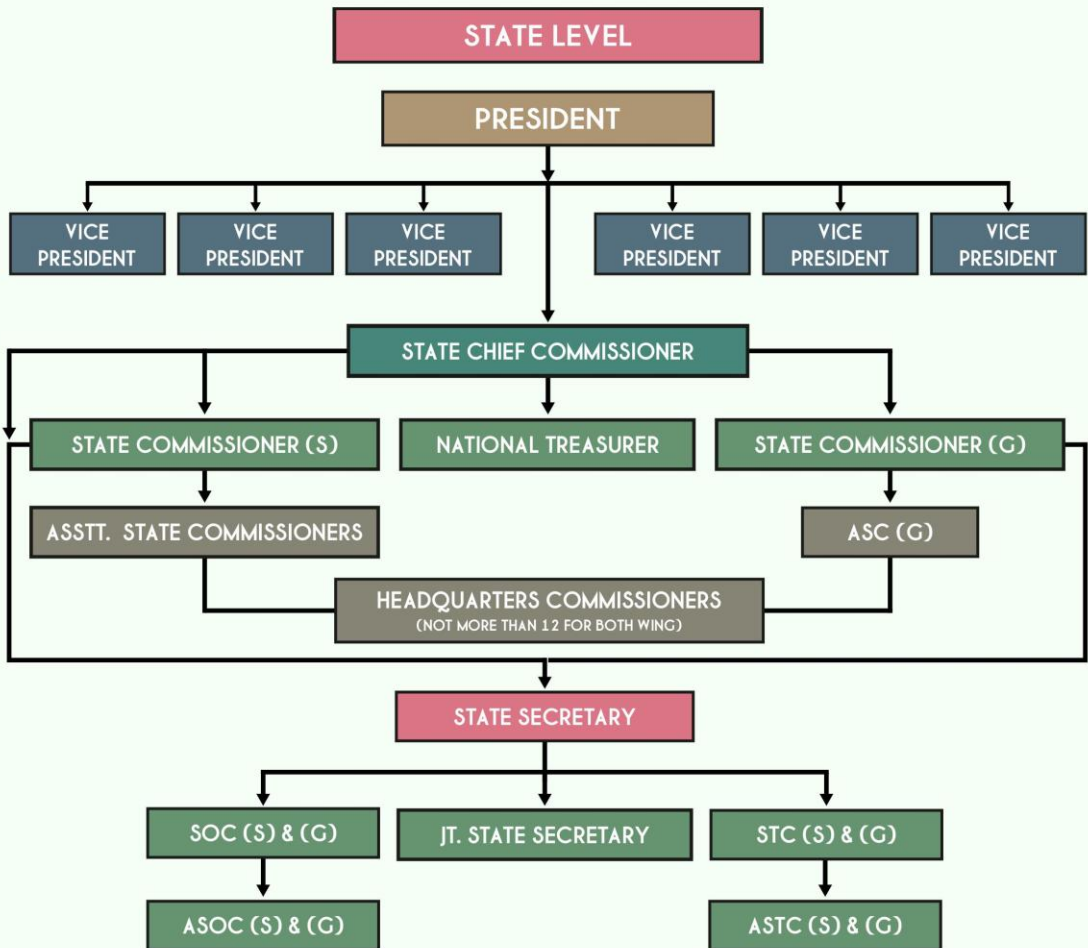
Through optimum utilisation of resources and proper division of work, the challenges can be easily meet and activities expanded in a planned manner.

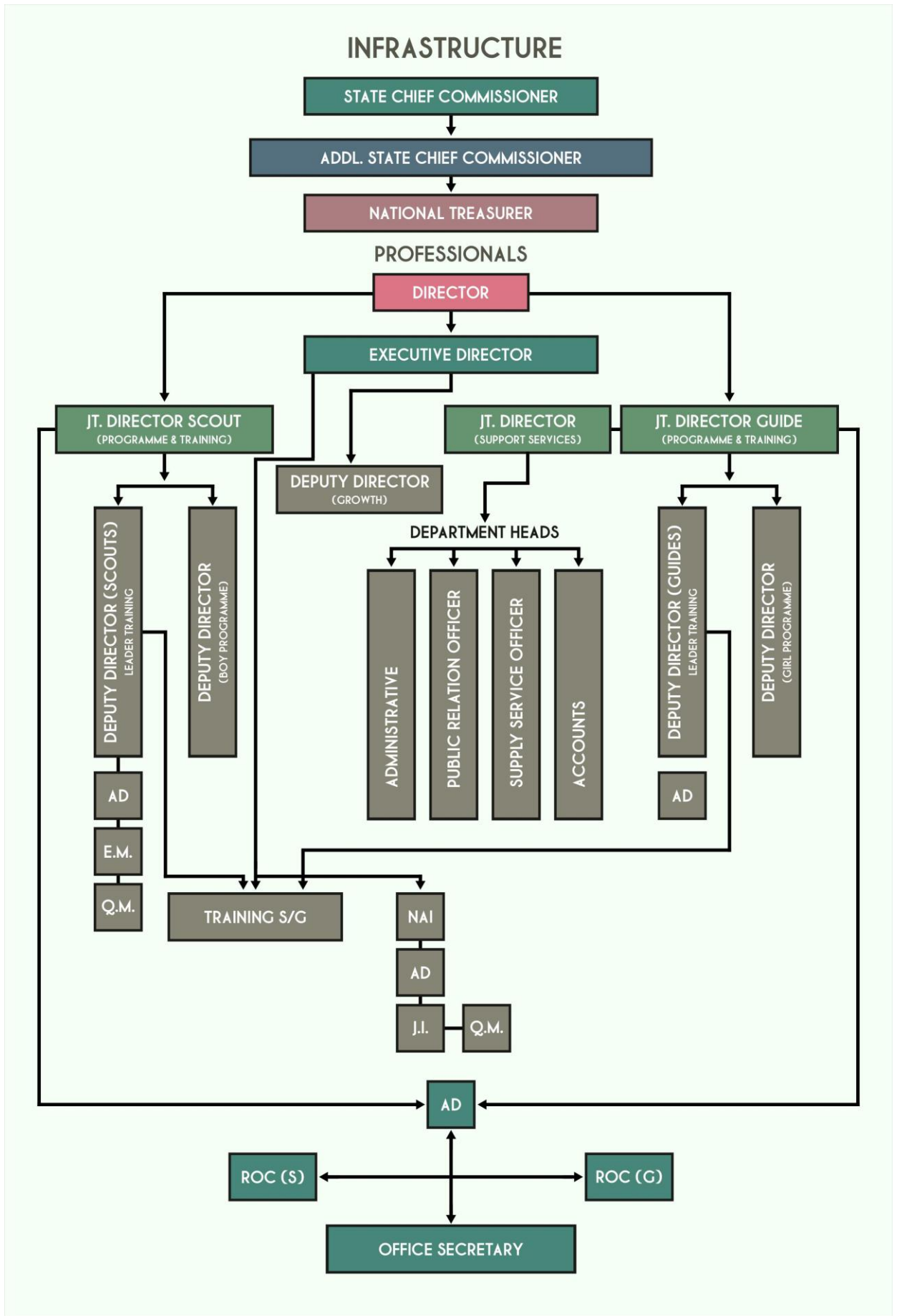
The Organisational set up of the Bharat Scouts and Guides from Unit/Group to the National level is given below:

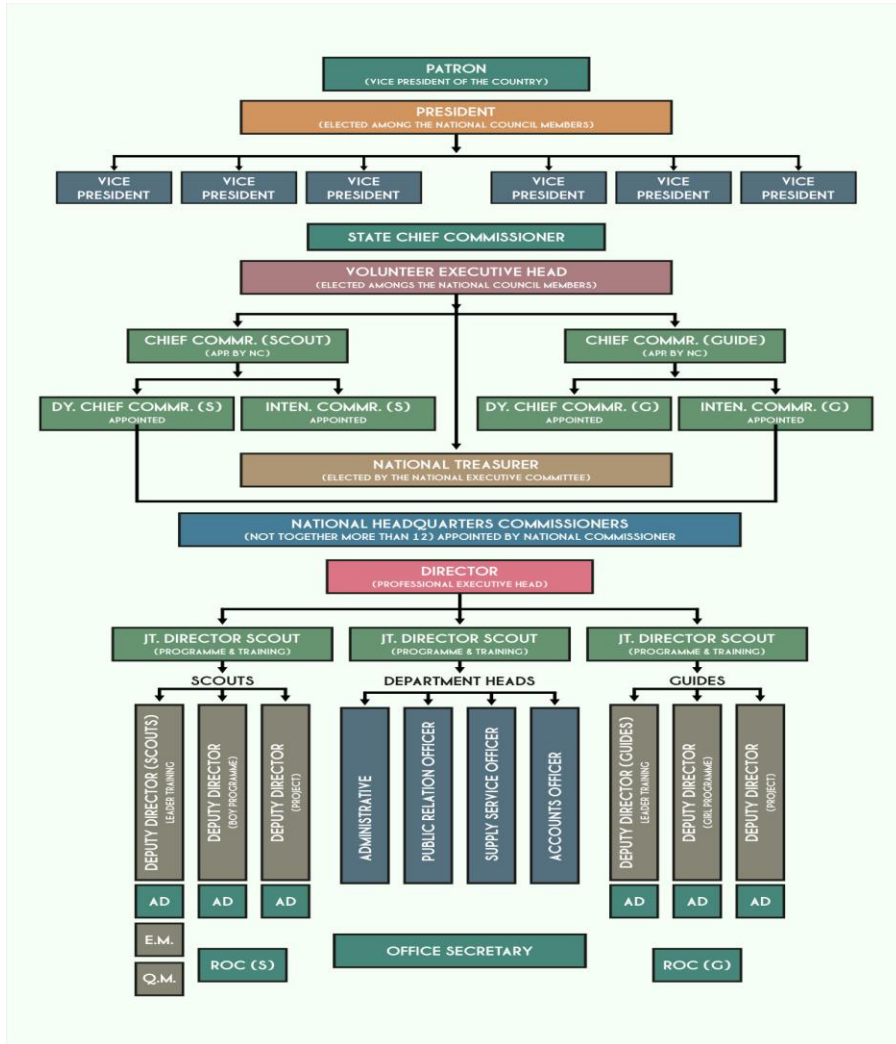
### DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

A District Association is formed in each Revenue District in the State or for a part or parts of a Revenue District or for two or more Revenue Districts or for such area as determined by the State Executive Committee from time to time.









**Thought for Reflection**

He who serves the poor is great in the eyes of God.

Service is the attitude, which differs from other people and a distinct difference from animal kingdom. The satisfaction you get after honest effort cannot be purchased for any sum.

- Baden-Powell

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## Knowledge of Cultural Heritage of your own state & neighboring state

“Culture is the sum total of skills, Arts, Customs & Habits of a people passed from generation to generation” – BLOOMS BURY

Culture is a bundle of customs, traditions, habits, of a people enriched from time to time and passed on from generation to generation.

Culture is the essence of the whole human life. It is nothing but the SUM TOTAL of the achievements of the entire NATION.

### Objectives

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

4. Understand the meaning of culture.
5. Get the knowledge of cultural heritage of own state (e.g.- Odisha).
6. Understand the cultural heritage of neighbouring states

### Thought for Reflection

Most fellows, by the time they are Rover age, have become much better at some of the training subjects than at others. So, the first step, before starting any actual training, is to find out which are the Rover's weak subjects and which his strong ones. Then training can be planned with a clear aim in view.



As dutiful citizens of Free and Independent India it is our bounden duty to save, protect and preserve our cultural heritage in order to retain and promote the values of Life Standards.

Aesthetic, architectural designs, idyllic locations and tranquil atmosphere of Temples, Mosques, Churches, Gurudwaras are the spots of our Cultural Heritage.

Music, different forms of dances, folk lore and folk dances are deeply rooted in the hearts of Indians and the rhythm run in the blood of the people of India.

When human life came on earth, culture started to develop as the needs of the man increased. Culture started to dominate human life. Today in the world, people are very much confused about culture.

The term culture embraces a great deal. It designates manmade artifacts, activities people perform, ideas and feelings.



### **Culture Helps: -**

- ⊕ To keep social relationship and group life intact.
- ⊕ In satisfying food, shelter and sex.
- ⊕ To decide a code of conduct for social behaviour and approves what is desirable and disapproves that is socially unwanted.
- ⊕ To check irrational actions and evolving codes for co-operation.
- ⊕ To give respectable position to ladies and individuals.
- ⊕ The man to live in concepts like family, class, state.
- ⊕ To create desire for more knowledge which is never ending.

### **Cultural heritage of own state (Odisha as reference):**

In its long history, Odisha has had a continuous tradition of dharmic religions especially Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism. There is a rich cultural heritage in the state owing to Hindu faith. For example, Odisha is home to several Hindu saints.



Following are 10 Historical Places in Odisha:

1. Sun Temple, Konark
2. Sri Jagannath Puri Temple, Puri
3. Dhauli, Bhubaneswar

4. Barabati Fort, Cuttack
5. Khandagiri Caves
6. Chausath Yogini Temple
7. Brahmeshwara Temple
8. Ananta Vasudeva Temple
9. Lingaraja Temple
10. Rajarani Temple

Of these, the most important are the Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar (11th century), Jagannath Temple at Puri (12th century) and the great Sun Temple at Konark (13th century). And hence, the golden triangle of Odisha - Bhubaneswar, Konark and Puri contributes the maximum amount of tourism goodwill.



The cuisine of Odisha has a distinctive cooking style and the same is followed in the preparation of the dishes. A typical main course consists of rice or chapatti, along with dal, bhaji, bharta (mixed vegetable curry), ambila/sakara (sweet and sour preparation) and dessert.

Mayurbhanj is the largest district in Odisha by Area, followed by Sundargarh and Koraput.

Odia is one of the many official languages of India; it is the official language of Odisha and the second official language of Jharkhand.

#### **Cultural heritage of neighboring states:**

As of now the list has more than 100 elements. It also includes the 13 elements of India that have already been inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Those looking for culturally rich states of India, Rajasthan, Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana and Bihar top the charts. The locals of these states follow their cultures and religions by heart which can be seen in their traditional attires, festivals and lifestyle.

#### **Thought for Reflection**

God helps them who help themselves, so remember, you are you.  
You have your own life to live, and if you want to be successful if  
you want to be happy, it is you who have to gain it for yourself.  
Nobody else can do it for you.

- Baden-Powell

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## Family life education and Happy Family

Family life education is a broad comprehensive and flexible field. Anything which contributes to the knowledge and capacities, total growth and well-being of the family-physical, mental, emotional, economic and spiritual can be included under the umbrella of family life education has its roots in many disciplines including sociology, social work, psychology, anthropology, biology, education, history etc.



### Objectives

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

4. Understand the skills to be developed as a member of a family.
5. Know about the types of families.
6. Get the idea of a happy family.

### Thought for Reflection

Books are the best friends a man can have. You choose those that you like; you can rely on them at all times; they can help you in your work, in your leisure, and in your sorrow. You have them always around you at your beck and call in your home.

- Baden-Powell

The goals of the programme are often broad based. Its objectives are to promote the freedom to choose parenthood and the enrichment of human life along with members of the family.

Family life education is considered a value related concept. Most of the values related to family life education are deeply rooted in the socio-cultural milieu of the people. These values are moral, ethical, cultural, religious, personal etc.

### Contents of Family Life Education

The contents of family life education are vital for young people while preparing themselves for adult life. What type of educational input should be provided to them

which will help them in taking decisions and developing their skills as responsible members of a family?

### **Family: meaning, types and functions**

Family is the basic unit of the society. Although social scientists have studied a great deal about various facets of family structure and organisation, they do encounter difficulties in developing a broad, culture free generalisation that would be applicable of families in a wide range of societies.



Basically, there are three types of families: the nuclear family, the joint family and the extended family. In Joint Family, parents, grandparents and even great grandparents and then progeny live in the same house.

The family members are economically and socio- culturally close knit. The extended family includes blood/marriage relationships, not living together in the same household or city. By and large, members of the traditional extended family of husband, wife and children.

This type of family is mostly found in urban and industrial societies. In some countries, young couples in a nuclear family setting are at a loss in the absence of parents and elder relatives to whom, they can turn of, what behaviour scientists refer to, as family discontinuities, family crises and other difficulties.

Failure on the part of the parents to perform their duties can lead to social problems for many generations to come. Parenthood needs skills of child rearing and preparing good progeny. To have truly happy family the needs of each and every member must be met.

### **Family roles, relationships and responsibilities**

In India, traditional family relationships are generally quite extensive. In addition, there are other types of family relationships, such as those arising from a network of marriage between families. Besides, family ties can become quite complicated, as they get based not on blood kinship but also on past associations such as schoolmates, co-workers and so on.

They become emotionally very close, as good affectionate friends with close bonds and emotional relationship felt as family member. In short, family and family-life relationships are governed by various customs and traditions which are more binding than rules or laws.

A clear understanding leads to problems and sometimes chaos. For any family to exist happily there are certain tasks, which must be performed by family members.

The issue of roles within the family is further complicated by changes in the family system, i.e., change from extended to unclear/conjugal families. The participation of women in economic activities outside homes, the influence of western culture, access to higher education etc., are affecting these changes.

For smooth family atmosphere, household needs, responsibilities, chores, routine actions should be shared by all members. There may, however, be informal assignments, often by mutual consent and items of needed work concerning the family.

### **Family life cycle**

The study of family life cycle provides a basis for the study of the composition, growth and development of families. An understanding of the stress and strains experienced at each stage of the cycle paves the way for better understanding and cooperation among family members. There are basically eight stages in the family life cycle. These are:

### **Family resources**

Family needs are related to the basic human needs as described by Abraham Maslow in his Hierarchy of Needs. According to this theory all human being has five basic needs.

This need hierarchy-based theory can be graphically represented in the form of a pyramid. The needs at the lower level should be, to an extent met before a higher level of needs emerge to press for satisfaction.

### **Marriage**

How do people meet their marriage partner? How long does a couple usually know each other before marriage? What is the most common age for marriage for a man and for a woman?

In India, marriages are usually classified as follows: Marriage by free choice of the partners or love marriage; arranged marriage and forced/arranged marriage.

These are unique classifications in India and in some other oriental societies. They can further be classified as monogamous or polygamous which are very rare phenomena; civil, religious and customary.



### **Responsible parenthood**

Early marriage and parenthood have been the established pattern in many societies and remain so despite the efforts of a number of governments to rise the legal minimum age of marriage. In India, the minimum age at marriage is 21 and 18 for boys and girls respectively. Social, economic and cultural changes are affecting many aspects of family life including parenthood.

As a result, young people today may have to consider issues that were previously not necessary to be taken into account. Some key issues will have to be considered by them before getting married. Becoming parents brings responsibilities which go on expanding over the years, because having children is considered to be a natural

pattern of family life, some couples do not weight seriously the implications of parenthood.

Following are some of the implications of responsible parenthood:

1. To avoid risks of hunger and financial insecurity, parents should plan the number of children, based on their ability to support and rear them to full maturity or till they are self-supporting.

2. To reassure themselves of the benefits of parenthood in their old age. Parents should provide their children with guidance and direction

so that they develop and inculcate the right values as they approach adulthood.

3. To help in achieving an orderly society, parents should strive to bring up a family whose members are cognizant of both their rights and duties, while recognising the benefits of the society as well as the tasks of supporting it.

4. Parents who respond property to their partners personal needs, are in effect reducing (if not, eliminating) the probability of their ever becoming estranged.

5. The children should not feel dominated or dictated. They should be trusted and given freedom of thought and behaviour. The individuality of each member of the family be respected.

Responsible parenthood cannot be discussed without bringing up the issue of family planning. Family planning is a means of enhancing the quality of life of families including regulating and spacing childbirth, helping fertile couples to beget children and providing counselling for both parents and would be parents.

## Happy Family

A Happy family may not be a rich family. You should care and share family commitments. You are not a girl now but a young adult, more matured than a girl. You should understand how hard your parents and elders work to support your education, your hobbies, how they try to fulfill your ambitions. It is your duty to show gratitude to them. So do undertake a responsible job may be doing some part time job or tuition etc. and earn some money which will give at least a little relief to your father if he is the only earning member in the family. It will make you also understand the value of money.



In some of Higher Secondary Schools and colleges there are schemes for earning while learning. This is right age to know and practice dignity of labour. You should not feel shy or sorry to do any odd job. Only thing is you should feel sincerely that you should earn and help family. You can make full use of your vacation period for this. This will also provide you experience in social life. Be an understanding friend and a

cooperative neighbour. But it is not easy to get a job or earn money. Then at least take a responsible job in family work and give relief to your mother who is all the time working continuously in the house e.g. preparing breakfast or evening meals or washing clothes. Even if you have got a washing machine, it needs time to do the job. Your mother will get that relief. You can share this work with your brother or sister also.

This may work as an example to your neighbours or to your classmates or friends who have not joined your Ranger Team. If there is no need in your family to do any household job regularly or earn money, learn driving the vehicles that are used in the family and give relief to elders. It will be very helpful in emergency not only in your family but for neighbours also. Try different fashions for your dress, at home, prepare some new dish every Sunday or help mother in rearrangement of furniture / setting or rooms every fortnight. That will provide little more rest for your mother and unknowingly you will be getting yourself prepared for your future life.

### **Thought for Reflection**

He who serves the poor is great in the eyes of God.

Service is the attitude, which differs from other people and a distinct difference from animal kingdom. The satisfaction you get after honest effort cannot be purchased for any sum.

- Baden-Powell

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## Characteristics of Ranger Age

Our youth are backbone or the development of our country, if youth are physically, mentally strong then the country will develop economically, physically, politically, socially and spiritually. So, we should look after the youth or young people.

### Objectives

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

4. Understand the characteristics of Ranger Age.
5. State aspirations of Ranger age
6. List the needs of Rangers

### Thought for Reflection

Scouting is not only fun, but it also requires a lot from you and I know I can trust you to do everything you possibly can, to keep your Scout Promise.

This Promise is a very difficult one to keep, but it is a most serious one and no boy is a Scout unless he does his best to live up to his Promise.

- Baden-Powell

### Characteristics of Rangers:

- Physically and mentally strong
- Looks forward to the future
- Get employment
- Become a good citizen
- Make a place in the society
- Take perfect decision
- Accommodate herself accordingly to the situation
- Adjust in the modern life style
- Create new source of income
- Make good social life style
- Develop skills
- Involvement in Voluntary Organisations
- Become self-dependent
- Keep self-respect
- Courage to face the difficulties in life
- Decision maker
- Behave like an adult
- To get love and affection from others
- Knowledge of good literature
- Active participation in literacy, polio, sanitation promotion, blood donation etc.



## Aspiration of Rangers:

Human life is full of ambition. Ambition makes strong motivation. It is fixed. Through ambition any person can reach at the target and feel happiness. It is closely related to the qualification and development.

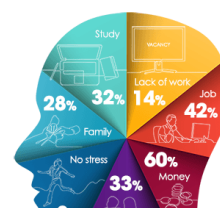
## Aspirations of Ranger age:

- Achieve success in their own field
- Good employment
- Present skills and crafts in society
- Create good impression in society
- To get power
- High standard of Social and Economic life style
- Proceed in every field
- An ideal representation or personality
- Maintain good health
- Represent herself attractively in the society
- Faith in the religion
- Follow the Aim, Law, Ideas of Dharma
- Service



## Needs of the Rangers:

- Good education
- Good economic status
- Physical development
- Opportunity for good jobs
- Freedom of mixing and expression
- Opportunity for higher studies
- Technical education and other skills
- Sharing of responsibility
- Need for ethical knowledge
- Satisfaction of all instincts immediately
- Development of innate abilities
- Leadership training
- Parental affection & protection
- Spiritual, moral and ethical values
- Political
- Development of visual sense (Aesthetic sense)
- Security of adults
- Indirect guidance
- A gang/ group
- Opportunities to experiment
- Adventure
- Recognition, approval, appreciation
- A hero to be an ideal
- To learn new skills



### Thought for Reflection

A Scout is active in doing good, not passive in being good.

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