

## HWB RANGER

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**B.P's & Lady B.P's Life and their Sayings & B.P's Life:-**

**Introduction :**

Life history of Founder, Baden Power and Lady B.P.. As a member of Guide Family, every Unit Leader should know about the history Found, Lady B.P., their, sayings so that they can motivate the Rangers by telling the history, their struggle, sayings.

**Objectives :**

By the end of the session, the unit leader may able to :

- Tell the life history of B.P. and Lady B.P.
- Can tell the saying of Lady B.P.

**Life History of B.P.**

Lieutenant-General Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, 1<sup>st</sup> Bar on Baden Powell, 22 February 1857 – 8 January 1941) was a British Army officer, writer, founder and first Chief Scout of The Boy Scouts Association, and founder of the Girl Guides. Baden-Powell authored the first editions of the seminal work Scouting for Boys, which was an inspiration for the Scout Movement.



After having been educated at Charterhouse School in Surrey, Baden-Powell served in the British Army from 1876 until 1910 in India and Africa. In 1899, during the Second Boer War in South Africa, Baden-Powell successfully defended the town in the Siege of Mafeking. Several of his military books, written for military reconnaissance and scout training in his African years, were also read by boys. In 1907, he held a demonstration camp, the Brown sea Island Scout camp, which is now seen as the beginning of Scouting. Based on his earlier books, particularly Aids to Scouting, he wrote Scouting for Boys, published in 1908 by Sir Arthur Pearson, for boy readership. In 1910 Baden-Powell retired from the army and formed The Boy Scouts Association.

## Early life

Baden-Powell was born as Robert Stephenson Smyth Powell at 6 Stanhope Street (now 11 Stanhope Terrace), Paddington in London, on 22 February 1857. He was called Stephe (pronounced "Stevie") by his family. He was named after his godfather, Robert Stephenson, the railway and civil engineer, and his third name was his mother's maiden name.



Baden-Powell was the son of The Reverend Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford University and Church of England priest and his third wife, Henrietta Grace Smyth (3 September 1824 – 13 October 1914), eldest daughter of Admiral William Henry Smyth. After Powell died in 1860, to identify her children with her late husband's fame, and to set her own children apart from their half siblings and cousins, his mother styled the family name Baden-Powell. The name was eventually legally changed by Royal Licence on 30 April 1902.

Baden-Powell attended Rose Hill School, Tunbridge Wells. He was given a scholarship to Charterhouse, a prestigious public school. He played the piano and violin, was an ambidextrous artist, and enjoyed acting. Holidays were spent on yachting or canoeing expeditions with his brothers. His first introduction to Scouting skills was through stalking and cooking game while avoiding teachers in the nearby woods, which were strictly out-of-bounds.

## Military career.

In 1876 Baden-Powell joined the 13th Hussars in India with the rank of lieutenant. He enhanced and honed his military scouting skills amidst the Zulu in the early 1880s in the Natal province of South Africa, where his regiment had been posted, and where he was Mentioned in Despatches. During one of his travels, he came across a large string of wooden beads. Although Baden-Powell claimed the beads had been those of the Zulu king Dinizulu, one researcher learned from Baden-Powell's diary that he had taken beads from a dead woman's body around that time and indeed the bead form is more similar to dowry beads than to warrior beads. The beads were later incorporated into the Wood Badge training programme he started after he founded the Scouting Movement. He was posted to Malta for three years, also working as intelligence officer for the Mediterranean for the Director of Military Intelligence.



Baden-Powell returned to Africa in 1896, and served in the Second Matabele War, in the expedition to relieve British South Africa Company personnel under siege in Bulawayo. This was a formative experience for him not only because he commanded reconnaissance missions into enemy territory in the Matopos Hills, but because many of his later Boy Scout ideas took hold here. It was during this campaign that he first met and befriended the American scout Frederick Russell Burnham, who introduced Baden-Powell to stories of the American Old West and woodcraft (i.e. scoutcraft), and here that he wore his signature Stetson campaign hat and neckerchief for the first time.



### **Olave Baden-Powell**

In January 1912, Baden-Powell was en route to New York on a Scouting World Tour, on the ocean liner SS Arcadian, when he met Olave St Clair Soames. She was 23, while he was 55; they shared the same birthday, 22 February. They became engaged in September of the same year, causing a media sensation due to Baden Powell's fame. They married on 30 October 1912, at St Peter's Church in Parkstone.



Baden-Powell and Olave lived in Pax Hill near Bentley, Hampshire from about 1919 until 1939.

### **Lady bp sayings**

- "Discipline yourself daily by having a plan...not just vague, wishful thinking. Commit yourself daily to do something however small, for somebody else, for by making other people happy you will find true happiness yourself. "
- "Happiness comes not from what we have but from what we give and what we share."
- Happiness doesn't come from being rich, nor merely from being successful in your career, nor by self-indulgence. One step towards happiness is to make yourself healthy and strong while you are a boy so that you can be useful and so you can enjoy life when you are a man.
- Read more at: [https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert\\_badenpowell](https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert_badenpowell)
- My belief is that we were put into this world of wonders and beauty with a special ability to appreciate them, in some cases to have the fun of taking a hand in developing them, and also in being able to help other people instead of overreaching them and, through it all, to enjoy life - that is, to be happy Read more at:

- [https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert\\_badenpowell](https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert_badenpowell)
- A Scout is never taken by surprise; he knows exactly what to do when anything unexpected happens.
- Read more at: [https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert\\_badenpowell](https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert_badenpowell)
- The uniform makes for brotherhood, since when universally adopted it covers up all differences of class and country.
- Read more at: [https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert\\_badenpowell](https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert_badenpowell)
- Nature study will show you how full of beautiful and wonderful things God has made the world for you to enjoy. Be contented with what you have got and make the best of it. Look on the bright side of things instead of the gloomy one. Read more at: [https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert\\_badenpowell](https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert_badenpowell)
- No one can pass through life, any more than he can pass through a bit of country, without leaving tracks behind, and those tracks may often be helpful to those coming after him in finding their way.
- Read more at: [https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert\\_badenpowell](https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert_badenpowell)
- We never fail when we try to do our duty, we always fail when we neglect to do it.
- Read more at: [https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert\\_badenpowell](https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/robert_badenpowell)

Knowledge of other youth and voluntary organization having similar aims and objectives like WHO, Unicef, Youth Hostels Associations, MLF-LIONS, ROTARY, JAYCEES-RED, GMLF-Table, Promotion and participation of Joint Projects undertaken with the above voluntary and the youth organization.

**Objectives :**

By end of this SLM the Unit Leader

1. Can describe about other youth and voluntary organization.,
2. The Aim and Purpose of the organizations.
3. How to work with these organization as Scout/Guide Movement.



**World Health  
Organization**

**WHO**

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health. It was established on 7 April 1948, and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The WHO is a member of the United Nations Development Group. Its predecessor, the Health Organization, was an agency of the League of Nations.

The constitution of the World Health Organization had been signed by 63 countries on 7 April 1948, with the first meeting of the World Health Assembly finishing on 24 July 1948. It incorporated the Office International d'Hygiène Publique and the League of Nations Health Organization. Since its establishment, it has played a leading role in the eradication of smallpox. Its current priorities include communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, Ebola, malaria and tuberculosis; the mitigation of the effects of non-communicable diseases such as sexual and reproductive health, development, and aging; nutrition, food security and healthy eating; occupational health; substance abuse; and driving the development of reporting, publications, and networking.

It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends

Its **headquarters** are situated in **Geneva, Switzerland**. There are 194 Member States, 150 country offices, six regional offices. It is an inter-governmental organization and works in collaboration with its member states usually through the Ministries of Health. The WHO provides leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

## Objectives

- To act as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work.
- To establish and maintain effective collaboration with the United Nations, specialized agencies, governmental health administrations, professional groups and such other organizations as may be deemed appropriate.
- To provide assistance to the Governments, upon request, in strengthening health services.
- To promote cooperation among scientific and professional groups which contribute to the advancement of health.

**United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)** is a special program of the **United Nations (UN)** devoted to aiding national efforts to improve the health, nutrition, education, and general welfare of children.



UNICEF **mobilizes political** will and material resources to help countries, particularly developing countries. UNICEF is committed to ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged children — victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, all forms of violence and exploitation, especially those with disabilities. UNICEF works with all its partners towards the attainment of the **sustainable human development goals** adopted by the world community. The realization of the vision of peace and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

## History

- **UNICEF** was created in **1946** as International Children’s. Emergency Fund (ICEF) by UN relief Rehabilitation Administration to help children affected by World War II.
- UNICEF became a **permanent part** of the **United Nations** in **1953**.
- The name was shortened to **United Nations Children Fund** but it is still referred to as UNICEF.
- It is **mandated by the United Nations General Assembly** to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.
- UNICEF is guided by the **Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989**. It strives to establish **children's rights** as enduring **ethical principles** and **international standards** of behaviour towards children.

- Awarded the **Nobel Prize for Peace** in 1965 for “**promotion of brotherhood among the nations**”.
- **Headquarters:** New York City.
- It works in over 190 countries and territories with **7 regional offices**.

### Scope of Work

- After 1950, the UNICEF directed its efforts toward general programs for the improvement of children’s welfare, particularly in **less-developed countries** and in various emergency situations.
- It eventually expanded its scope to the struggle of women, especially mothers, in the developing world. For example, it launched its '**Women in Development Programme**' in 1980.
- In 1982, UNICEF commenced a new **children's health program** that focused on **monitoring growth, oral rehydration therapy, advocating breastfeeding and immunization**.

### UNICEF work

- Child Development and Nutrition;
- Child Protection;
- Education;
- Child Environment;
- Polio Eradication;
- Reproductive and Child Health;
- Children and AIDS;
- Social Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation;
- Advocacy and Partnership;
- Behaviour Change Communication;
- Emergency Preparedness and Response.

### **ROTARY**

Rotary is a global network of 1.4 million neighbors, friends, leaders, and problem-solvers who see a world where people unite and take action to create lasting change – across the globe, in our communities, and in ourselves. Solving real problems takes real commitment and vision.

Rotary members believe that we have a shared responsibility to take action on our world’s most persistent issues. Our 46,000+ clubs work together to:

- Promote peace
- Fight disease
- Provide clean water, sanitation, and hygiene
- Save mothers and children
- Support education





- Grow local economies
- Protect the environment

### **Our mission**

We provide service to others, promote integrity, and advance world understanding, goodwill, and peace through our fellowship of business, professional, and community leaders. ROTARY works on its **Vision statement** ‘Together, we see a world where people unite and take action to create lasting change — across the globe, in our communities, and in ourselves’. You can reach to its official website :

<https://www.rotary.org/en/about-rotary>

### **Partnership of the Movement**

The Bharat Scouts and Guides have joint partnership with these well known NGO, Service, Youth Organization at World and National Level and we are working in various service, education section round the country.

**General knowledge of National and World Affairs, World Organization, different foundations, World Bank and World Service Organization**

**Introduction:**

A Ranger must have the knowledge of general National and World Affairs. She should be aware of the national priorities, current affairs apart from her education and daily life routine.

**Objectives :**

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

*1. Define what are National and World Affairs*



Current affairs are the current issues of National and World level which one should now about. Should have knowledge in world current affairs and current events **allows one to decide about her own well-being concerning**. The knowledge of current affairs **helps in raising awareness level and develops an opinion or a perspective on worldly affairs**. Such knowledge comes handy while taking decisions in all spheres. For general people current affairs could be a means to satisfy their thirst for knowledge and to keep oneself updated

*2. Can tell some current National and World Affairs.*

- ETHNIC CONFLICT IN MODERN WORLD
- RELIGIOUS FANATICISM
- SEA WASTE MANAGEMENT
- GLOBAL WARMING
- INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT
- TERRORISM AND PEACE MOVEMENT
- ROLE OF YOUTH IN WORLD PEACE
- CHILD LABOUR AND EDUCATION

- BONDANGE LABOUR AND POVERTY
- ECONOMIC EQUALITY etc.

## WORLD BANK

The world bank is internationally recognized and supported that provides technical and financial assistance to many developing countries in the world. Also, it aids their advancement, in an economy with a primary goal of reducing poverty. World bank has the largest knowledge of developing countries.



### The World Bank Group consists of five organizations:

**MISSION**  
The World Bank Group has two ambitious goals:  
**End extreme poverty within a generation and boost shared prosperity.**

[READ MORE](#)

Portrait of mother and child, Mali. Photo: © Curt Carr

1. **The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development** : The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lends to governments of middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries.
2. **The International Development Association** : The International Development Association (IDA) provides interest-free loans — called credits — and grants to governments of the poorest countries. Together, IBRD and IDA make up the World Bank.
3. **The International Finance Corporation** : The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector. We help developing countries achieve sustainable growth by financing investment, mobilizing capital in international financial markets, and providing advisory services to businesses and governments.
4. **The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency** : The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) was created in 1988 to promote foreign direct investment into developing countries to support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve people’s lives. MIGA fulfills this mandate by offering political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors and lenders.
5. **The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes** : The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.

### Introduction of WAGGGS and World Centres

**Introduction** : Over more than 100 years, around 250 million Girl Guides and Girl Scouts have been changing lives and building a better world through leadership development, community action, service to others, peer education and advocacy.



But how does the Movement run? Who is responsible for its policies and decisions on a world wide scale?

#### **Objectives:**

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

1. Tell the Mission and Vision of WAGGGS.
2. Describe the functioning of WAGGGS.
3. Explain the Five World Centres.

#### **What is WAGGGS ?**

WAGGGS is the [World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts](#).

It is the umbrella organization that unites 150 National Girl Guide and Girl Scout Organizations in the world. It is the largest voluntary organization for girls and young women in the world, and one of the world's seven largest international youth organizations. Currently there are approximately ten million individual members.

WAGGGS provides girls and young women with excellent training and programmes addressing their intellectual, spiritual, mental, emotional, social, moral and physical development needs. The organization promotes cultural awareness, international peace, understanding and appreciation. Its projects address issues of concern affecting today's girls and young women working on its own and through partnerships with the United Nations and other international organizations. The Headquarters known as the World Bureau is located at the [Pax Lodge](#) in London U.K..

**WAGGGS mission** is to enable girls and young women to develop their fullest potential as responsible citizens of the world.

**Vision of WAGGGS** is that all girls are valued and take action to change the world. As responsible world citizens, we are responsible for ourselves, our communities and for the world at large. Through its Member Organizations, WAGGGS provides a high

quality non-formal educational program that provides dynamic, flexible and value-based training in life skills, leadership and decision making. WAGGGS offers projects and programmes at an international level that enables Girl Guides and Girl Scouts to be responsible world citizens through action and activity in the community.

The [World Conference](#) is the key decision - making body for the Association which meets triennially. Every three years, representatives of each National Organization meet together at a World Conference to discuss and vote on matters of common interest to Girl Guides and Girl Scouts everywhere. Between world conferences, the business of the World Association is carried on by the World Board and international committees of volunteers and by international staff of the World Bureau in London, England.

**Membership** : There are two categories of membership to WAGGGS, **Associate** and **Full Membership**.

There are five WAGGGS Regions for administrative purpose:

[Africa](#), [Arab](#), [Asia Pacific](#), [Europe](#) and [Western Hemisphere](#).

### **Thought for Reflection**

We have got to make this world a better and happier place  
and each of you can do that. The world needs you.

**Olave, Lady Baden Powell**

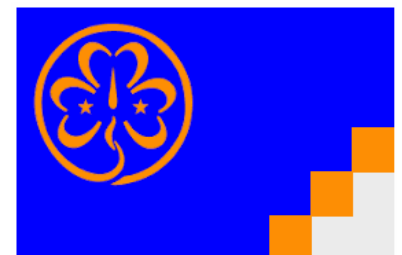
### **The World Flag & The World Trefoil**

The World Flag & the World Trefoil is a unifying symbol of WAGGGS:

The flag is displayed at the four World Centers, WAGGGS gatherings, and by all member organizations.

Its significance is:

- ❖ The golden trefoil on a bright blue background represents the sun shining over all the children of the world.
- ❖ The three leaves represent the threefold Promise as originally laid down by the founder
- ❖ The base of the stalk represents the flame of the love of humanity.
- ❖ The vein pointing upwards through the centre of the trefoil represents the compass needle pointing the way.
- ❖ The two stars represent the [Promise and Law](#).
- ❖ The three golden orange squares represent the threefold Promise.
- ❖ The white blaze in the corner symbolizes world peace, which all Girl Guides and Girl Scouts work for in their families, communities, and the wider world.



## World Centers

There are five **World Centers** owned by WAGGGS:

- ❖ [Pax Lodge](#) in London, England
- ❖ [Our Chalet](#) in Adelboden, Switzerland
- ❖ [Our Cabana](#) in Cuernavaca, Mexico
- ❖ [Sangam](#) in Pune, India

The five World Centers owned and operated by WAGGGS, provide places for girls, who are 14 and older, and adults to visit and attend international trainings and events.

### 1. Our Chalet

#### **Founded in 1932.**

The center focuses on the out - of- doors, hiking, mountain climbing, and skiing. Our Chalet is open from early June until early October and Christmas until early April. Day visitors are welcome during those periods from 9:30 AM-12:00 PM and 2:00 PM to 5:00 PM. Advance notice

of visiting groups is requested. At least a phone call before your visit is needed so that you are expected. A guide will show you around.



### 2. Pax Lodge

#### **Founded in 1939.**

The center serves as a hotel for Girl Scout and Girl Guide travelers. The World Bureau is located here.



Olive Center  
12c Lyndhurst Road  
London , NW3 5PQ, England, UK  
Tel : +4471 435 2202

Pax Lodge: <http://www.paxlodge.org/>  
**Tel:** +44 (0)20 7794 1181.  
**Fax:** +44 (0)20 7431 3764  
**email:** [wagggs@wagggsworld.org](mailto:wagggs@wagggsworld.org)

### 3. Our Cabana

#### Founded in 1957.

The center offers the opportunity for Girl Scouts and Girl Guides to learn and practice Mexican crafts and customs, and to participate in community service projects.



Our Cabana  
Apartado Postal 4-406  
62430 Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico  
Telephone: +52 73 15 26 50  
Our Cabaña: <http://www.ourCabana.org/>

### 4. Sangam

#### Founded in 1966.

The center offers Girl Scouts and Girl Guides the chance to meet and share their different cultures and heritages, and to participate in community service.



Sangam- World Center for WAGGGS  
Alandi Road, Yerawada  
Pune, India 411006  
Telephone: +91 212 66 3252  
Sangam: <http://www.sangamworldcentre.org/en/home>

### 5. Kusafiri means 'to journey' in Swahili

The idea for the fifth World Centre in Africa took off in 2010 and was finally approved in the 35th World Conference in Hong Kong in 2014.

In October 2015, the 'Fifth' World Centre was given its new name, Kusafiri World Centre.

The 'centre' has no fixed site but changes location at every event, creating international experiences to girls and young women in different countries in Africa.

The WAGGGS Africa Region represents 32 Member Organizations and a membership of 876,129 girls and young women



**The World Song** was adopted at the 13th World Conference in Oxford, UK, 1950.

It is sung at every international event and World Centre.

Here is a link for it : [https://youtu.be/2\\_aHL-6Tb0k](https://youtu.be/2_aHL-6Tb0k) and the lyrics-

*Our way is clear as we march on,  
And see! Our flag on high,  
Is never furled throughout the world,  
For hope shall never die!  
We must unite for what is right,  
In friendship true and strong,  
Until the earth,  
In its rebirth,  
Shall sing our song!  
Shall sing our song!  
All those who loved the true and good,  
Whose promises were kept,  
With humble mind, whose acts were kind,  
whose honour never slept;  
These were the free!  
And we must be,  
Prepared like them to live,  
To give to all,  
Both great and small,  
All we can give*

### **Thinking Day and Thinking Day Ceremony**

Thinking Day was first created in 1926 as a special day for Girl Scouts and Girl Guides all around the world to think of each other and give thanks and appreciation to their "sister" Girl Scouts.

February 22 was chosen as the date for Thinking Day because it was the joint birthday of Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement, and his wife Olave, who served as World Chief Guide. In 1999 the official name was changed to World Thinking Day to emphasize the global aspect of this special day.

On this day, members of the 150 countries think of members in other countries throughout the world as they take part in activities to learn more about world Girl Guiding.

World Thinking Day can be celebrated in a variety of ways from the simplest Group activity to an elaborate council ceremony.

As the groups begin planning for Thinking Day they might want to consider some of the following activities :

- ❖ Learn about WAGGGS and the 5 World Centers
- ❖ Learn about World Thinking Day, its symbols and meaning
- ❖ Research a country: its culture, heritage, geography and people



- ❖ Develop a presentation to share with others
- ❖ Plan a service project

It is traditional to celebrate World Thinking Day within units or districts or regions with some type of international activity. This could take the form of such things as :

- ❖ a ceremony
- ❖ games from other countries
- ❖ a campfire singing songs from around the world
- ❖ international cuisine
- ❖ joint activities with Scouts (they celebrate Founder's Day on February 22)
- ❖ a church parade
- ❖ crafts from around the world

An important aspect of the celebration is the voluntary contributions made by each member to the World Thinking Day fund which is used to promote and develop Girl Guiding throughout the world. Contributions are sent to the National Office (through the regional secretaries) and then forwarded on to WAGGGS which administers the fund. **World Thinking Day Symbol**

The World Thinking Day symbol is used in World Thinking Day celebrations. It was introduced in 1975 and has the following meaning:

- ❖ The World Trefoil in the centre represents WAGGGS, the World Association.
- ❖ The arrows pointing towards it represent action and give direction to that action.
- ❖ The circular design represents the world of Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting.



**Let us ponder :**

1. What are the Mission and Vision of WAGGGS?
2. Can Scouts join WAGGGS?
3. Can you think of some common aspects which unite all the Guides in the World?
4. What can you tell about the World Centres?
5. Have you heard the World Song?
6. Explain the symbolism of the World Flag.
7. What is World Thinking day (WTD)?

**Further Reading :**

1. WAGGGS –Pub. by The Bharat Scouts & Guides National Headquarters, New Delhi
2. WAGGGS website - <https://www.wagggs.org>

**Prepare and demonstrate a new game of your own**

**GAMES**

**Introduction :**

Scouting / Guiding is a game of self learning. A guide learn by doing. Games are the best mode of learning for the children. Play allows children to use their creativity while developing their imagination, dexterity, and physical, cognitive, and emotional strength. Games plays an important part in development of girls health. It makes their brain healthy. It is through play that children at a very early age engage and interact in the world around them.

**Objectives**

By the end of the session the guides will be able to

- Define importance of games.
- How to use games
- Can define the indoor and outdoor games.
- What types of games can be rangers can play.

**The importance of play**

For Bulbuls, the games they play are very real thing. It is not a case of pretending, it is a real world with real incidents and real experiences. It is through this world of play that youngsters learn and test out the rules of life which will have and test out the rules of life which will have to be observed later as an adult. It is in the fantasy of games that they learn to give and take, to co-operate with one another, to accept defeat without complaining and to be successful without being boastful.



When Bulbuls become Guides they begin to put these social skills into practice. Here they are testing them out in the real world. That doesn't mean that by some magic skill they instantly understand the difference between play and reality, but it is a steady part of their progress into young adulthood. In time they will demonstrate confidently skills they already have, but they are also establishing new ones. There will be times when they will be unsure and will slip back into the security of play in order to rethink and observe what is going on around them. Play therefore is still very much part of a younger Guide's

world. Through carefully planned games and play Leaders can continue to contribute to the process of the Guide growing in a gentle and understandable way.

The company and patrol can therefore provide a friendly and secure atmosphere in which it is safe to develop these skills for use in later years.

### **How to use games?**

Guides will enjoy exhilarating games that involve running, jumping and chasing. These help physical development and limb control. Many of these games provide mental relaxation whilst others deliberately promote mental alertness.

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.

Company games enable a Guide to work as part of a team, usually in competition with other teams. This is helpful for Guides, but it is also useful to develop games that cooperation of teams rather than competition. In real life, most successful ventures are achieved through working with other groups rather than clashing with them. Often the two are compatible. In inter-patrol games for example, all the Guides will be working as a team with the other members of their patrol whilst still being in competition with needs to be learned.

It therefore follows that the Leader's task is to choose games carefully with a purpose in mind and to build a programme, which balance 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. There is little value in a rowdy, ill –tempered game leading to the distress of some Guides. They themselves will quickly recognise that if games are to be enjoyed at all, some rules and a great deal of self-discipline is necessary. The importance of fair play and the need to be unselfish and provide help for smaller, weaker Guides or perhaps Guides with special needs can begin to be appreciated by them.



### **Preparing games**

When preparing games, consider the following points.

**Variety** - Don't overdo old favourites. Even a Company' favourite 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. The patrol Leaders might do this themselves before the meeting.

**Knockouts** - Games that involve Guides standing idle on the side-lines should be avoided. Almost inevitably it is the younger smaller Guides who are knocked out first, if using games that involve people being 'out' use a time penalty system so that the guide can re-join 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.

### **Types of Games**

There are many different types of games. These include quiet, noisy, energy release, skills training and individual, and inter-team, wide, competitive and cooperative games. It is usually possible to find one appropriate for every situation.

Company and patrol games boxes

Every Company, and indeed patrol, should have a games box or bag. The contents will obviously vary but should include articles like ropes, small balls, nean bags, chalk, footballs, and rolls of newspaper, batons, whistles, blind-folds and washing-up liquid bottles.

There is a tendency for the games box to develop quickly into junk boxes. Here is an opportunity for a young member of the patrol or someone wanting quartermaster skills to take care of it.

### **Company games book**

It is useful to keep a games book to record new games or variations of games together with a list of equipment required. It is also worth recording for future programme planning, which games were last played and when so that repetition can be avoided.

## **Catch the Thief Game**

### **Instructions:**

### **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.

**Group sits in a circle facing inward toward the leader - the leader is the victim. One scout is chosen to be the police officer first.**

**The leader says "Someone stole my wallet!"**

**The officer asks "What did he look like?"**

**The leader gives a clue about the thief that identifies someone else in the ring. The officer guesses the identity of the thief. If incorrect, another clue is given until the officer successfully guesses the thief.**

**Once the officer guesses the thief, both the thief and officer run around the outside of the circle in the same direction back to their original positions. The first one back is the officer for the next turn.**

**Planning and taking session for Rangers on one of the Nipun Tests chosen by the Leader of the Course**

**Introduction :**

A ranger who completes Nipun should know have faire knowledge about how to take session on Nipun tests.

**Objectives**

By the end of the session the participants should be able to :

1. How to make plan for session.
2. Materials required for the session.
3. Tell the subject of Nipun test.

**Subjects of Nipun Test**

1. Strive for a happy family and undertake responsible family jobs to give relief to the earning members of the family.
2. Develop in consultation with Rover Scout Leader for some typical Hobbies/Vocational Activities - such as Tailoring, Fashion Designing, Candle Making, Screen Printing, Fine Arts, Hair Dressing, Photography, Modelling etc. which should lead for livelihood and show that the Rover is progressing in them.
3. Participate in group discussions of your Crew and chair atleast two.
4. Attend atleast four All Faiths Prayer Meetings of yourm Crew. And Participate in a service camp for one day.
5. Have sufficient knowledge upto Tritiya Sopan Scout in Pioneering, Camping, Estimation, Compass & Mapping and First Aid for crew outdoor activities and service campaign.
6. Organise games for children in the mohalla/ village for about a month. Conduct competitions for children preferably of your locality on a conservation subject.
7. Participate in a debate or a street play on Population Education / Family Life Education
8. Qualify for any one of the Rover Proficiency Badges:
  - (a) Literacy,
  - (b) Population Education,
  - (c), World Friendship
  - (d) Sanitation Promoter
  - (e) Civil Defence
9. Associate with any nearby Pack or a Troop or at a LA/DA campsite for three months and render need based service or Render service for three months in an Institution/Village/Slum area/locality

10. Participate in any one of the following :
  - 1 Rock Climbing,
  - 2 Trekking,
  - 3 Rafting,
  - 4, Para Sailing,
  - 5 Para jumping,or Complete adventure programme of National Adventure Institute or Other recognized Institute.
11. Practice B.P Six Exercise or Surya Namaskar or Aerobic.
12. Have knowledge about the Laws for protecting women.
13. Organise “Campaign to Stop the Violence against Women and Girl Child”.
14. Visit a factory in the neighborhood of schools/ colleges/residence to understand the manufacturing process of various products and also to respect the dignity of labour.