

# **CONTENTS OF ROVER / RANGER**

**Syllabus for Semester Based (SEM II)**



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# CHAPTER – I

## Introduction to Scouting

### Mission of Scouting:

The mission of Scouting is to contribute to the education of young people, through a value-based system on the Scout Promise and Law, to help build a better world where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society as active global citizens.

This is achieved by

- involving them throughout their formative years in a non-formal educational process;
- using a specific method called “**The Scout Method**” that makes each individual the principal agent in his or her development as a self-reliant, supportive, responsible and committed person;
- assisting them to establish a value system based upon spiritual, social, intellectual, emotional, physical and personal principles as expressed in the Promise and Law.

### What is Scouting?

Scouting is a movement of self-education for young people. The Scout Movement comprises National Scout Organisations to which the individual members belong. The individual members are the young people that

Scouting serves and adults who join in order to contribute to the development of Scouting's youth members. The unity of the Movement is ensured by the World Organization of the Scout Movement which serves recognised national Scout organisations.

Scouting is a Global Movement with a common purpose. Scouting is a more than a place for young people to have fun, adventure, it's all about bringing out the best in young people with a purpose, game, through informal training supported by the Adult Leaders to make young people as a global active citizen.

This is achieved by the 4 basic parts of the fundamentals

- Definition
- Purpose
- Principles
- Method

### **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 Scouting Movement is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full

Physical, Intellectual, emotional, Social and Spiritual capacities as individuals and as members of society, and thus contribute to the development of a better world as global active citizens.

### Principles:

Every member is actively committed to the principles on which Scouting is founded, which forms both the basis of the code of ethics which governs the movement as a whole and a personal code of living to which each member adheres. These principles are about a person active and constructive commitment to

**"Duty to God"** - Spiritual

**"Duty to Others"** - Social

**"Duty to Self"** - Oneself

### Method:

The Scout Method through which the young people is developed by a unique method of

-  Personal Progression
-  The Scout Law and Promise
-  Team System
-  Learning by Doing
-  Nature
-  Community Involvement
-  Symbolic Framework
-  Adult Support

# Scouting and Guiding at a glance in India

Age  
3 - 5  
Years

Motto  
Keep Smiling



Bunnies

## Bunny Law

I shall try to be good Boy/Girl.

Motto  
Do Your Best

Age  
5 - 10  
Years



Cub / Bulbul

## Cub Promise

"I promise to do my best to do my duty to 'God and my country, to keep the Cub law and to do a Good Turn everyday."

## Bulbul Promise

"I promise to do my best to do my duty to 'God and my country, to keep the Bulbul law and to do a Good Turn everyday."

## Cub / Bulbul Law

1. A Cub / Bulbul is obedient.
2. A Cub / Bulbul is clean and polite.



## Scout 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 Scout law."

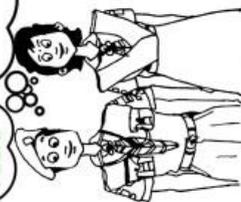
## Guide Promise

"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."

**\*Note: (1)** The word 'Dharma', may be substituted for the word 'God' if so desired.  
**(2)** Promise and Law for Rovers and Rangers are same as for Scouts and Guides.

Age  
10 - 17  
Years

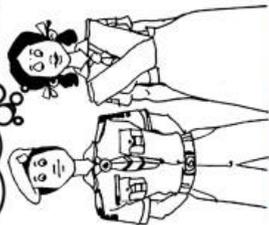
Motto  
Be Prepared



Scout / Guide

Age  
15 - 25  
Years

Motto  
Service



Rover / Ranger

## Scout / Guide Law

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

## Who is a ROVER / RANGER?

The Boy at the age of 15 years and above when he joins Scouting is called as Rover and a Girl at the age of 15 years and above joins the movement is called as Ranger. A boy/girl whether previously a Scout or not and who is a citizen of India and who has completed 15 years of age may be enlisted as a Rover ASPIRANT/ Ranger ASPIRANT, A person who has completed 25 years of age is not eligible to be a Rover/Ranger, but he can continue as a service Rover/Ranger up to the age of 35 years.

**Rover/ Ranger:** There are three stages in the career of a Rover/Ranger namely;

- A. Rover Aspirant / Ranger Aspirant
- B. Rover / Ranger and
- C. Rover -in-Service. / Ranger-in-Service (After 25 Years of Age)

### **Rover Aspirant / Ranger Aspirant:**

(I) A Rover /Ranger Aspirant can be invested as a Rover only after completion of fifteen years of age and should have worked for three months for Pravesh Test.

(II) A Rover / Ranger Aspirant who had been a Scout or who on admission as Rover /Ranger Aspirant passes

Pravesh Badge test as laid down for Scout shall wear uniform as a Rover / Ranger.

## **Educational Objectives of Roving**

The Bharat Scouts and Guides purpose is fulfilled by providing education for life to the boys through all the three states of the Youth (Cub, Scout and Rover) The Association expects that every young man who completes the full course of the boy Programme of the Association will be able to:-

1. make Scouting a way of life.
2. become an active and participating citizen.
3. improve skills, vocational and otherwise to be self-dependent and useful to others.
4. emerge as practical person who has respect for himself and for others and their experiences.
5. realize that he has a responsibility in the development of his community and undertake Community Development Projects individually and collectively.
6. lead a refined religious life in service of man and God/ Dharma.
7. select in future, a right partner for a life of full understanding and adjustment and lead a harmonious life.
8. do all his best to protect public property.

9. prepare himself to do his duty to country and develop love for Universal Brotherhood i.e., peace and goodwill among human beings.
10. develop a positive attitude to undertake considerable risk for others, making full use of his Roving Skills and Values.
11. work for the upkeep of our National Heritage & Culture with love for Human values.
12. promote and participate in the developmental activities pertaining to National priorities like National Integration, Population Education, Conservation, Sanitation etc.
13. become a Strategic Leader who loves to grow with the group.
14. have fair understanding of the World Affair In general.

## Know about your Unit

	<b>ROVERING</b>	<b>RANGERING</b>
<b>Unit is Called</b>	<b>Rover Crew</b>	<b>Ranger Team</b>
<b>Minimum Size of the Unit</b>	6 Members	6 Members
<b>Maximum Size of the Unit</b>	24 members	24 Members
<b>Support of Adult Member is Called as</b>	Rover Scout Leader (RSL)	Ranger Leader (RL)
<b>Assistant Adult Member is Called as</b>	Assistant Rover Scout Leader (ARSL)	Assistant Ranger Leader (ARL)
<b>Small Group Name</b>	Patrol System (not compulsory in Rovering, but they can divide when projects are taken)	Patrol System (not compulsory in Rovering, but they can divide when projects are taken)
	<b>Senior Rover Mate</b> (One of the Rover Mates can be Designated) and he will be assisting the RSL	<b>Senior Ranger Mate</b> (One of the Ranger Mates can be Designated) and he will be assisting the RL
	<b>Rover Mate:</b> Elected among one annually from Rovers in each patrol of 4 to 6 members	<b>Ranger Mate:</b> Elected among one annually from Ranger in each patrol of 5 to 6 members
	<b>Second:</b> is appointed by the Rover Mate to assist him in his duties.	<b>Second:</b> is appointed by the Ranger Mate to assist her in her duties.
<b>COUNCIL</b>	<b>Crew Council:</b> Consist of RSL, ARSL, Sr. Rover Mate, Rover Mate and	<b>Team Council:</b> Consist of RL, ARL, Sr. Ranger Mate, Ranger Mate and

	<p>other Rovers. Any One Rover Mate will be Chairman of the Council and any one Rover will function as Secretary.</p> <p>This Crew Council will deal with the Program Planning, matters of discipline, administration, finance of the Rover Crew.</p>	<p>other Rangers. Any One Ranger Mate will be Chairman of the Council and any one Ranger will function as Secretary.</p> <p>This Team Council will deal with the Program Planning, matters of discipline, administration, finance of the Ranger Team.</p>
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## **“SCOUTING FOR BOYS”**

***Baden Powell's 'Scouting for Boys' appeared originally in six fortnightly parts from Jan' to March 1908. The contents of these parts were edited and slightly rearranged and published in book form in May' 1908.***

The book immediately kindled the imagination of the boys of the British Isles and then set out on its conquest of the world. It was translated, into numerous foreign tongues and the boys in many countries took up the new Programme.

With the permission of the World Bureau of Boy Scouts, The Bharat Scouts and Guides had brought out first edition in Oct'1972 and the second in 1976, and thereafter whenever required both in English and Hindi. Many states have also printed the book in their regional languages.

The main contents of the book having Nine chapters and each chapter have around three to four sub-Chapters which termed as Camp Fire Yarns. Totally the book contains 26 Camp Fire Yarns, where in each camp fire yarn B P has dealt with various subjects on scouting.

The brief details are as under; -

- Chapter 1 - SCOUT CRAFT**
- Chapter 2 - CAMPAIGNING**
- Chapter 3 - CAMP LIFE**
- Chapter 4 - TRACKING**
- Chapter 5 - WOOD CRAFT**
- Chapter 6 - ENDURANCE FOR SCOUTS**
- Chapter 7 - CHIVALRY OF THE KNIGHTS**
- Chapter 8 - SAVING LIFE**
- Chapter 9 - OUR DUTIES AS CITIZENS**

The best way to appreciate the Scouting for Boys is to add the book in the Crew/Team Library and provide individual and group assignments of the Crew members so that the contents are assimilated by the members of the crew.

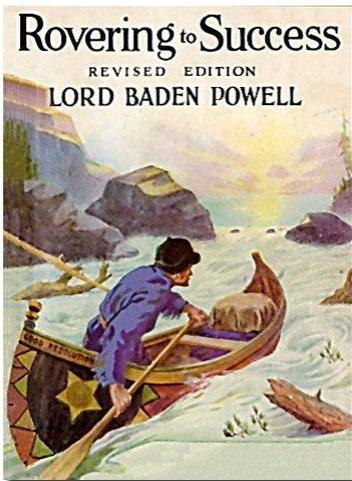
## BOOKS ON ROVERING

There are several books published on Roving but only two basic books are available in India, they are: -

### ROVER SCOUTING

Rover Scouting was First Published in 1989 by the Bharat Scouts and Guides, National Headquarters it is nothing but a summarized version of the original Roving to Success book.

### ROVERING TO SUCCESS



Rovering to Success is a book written by Lord Robert Baden- Powell in 1922. It is focused on Rover Scouts which had been formally established in 1919. As Scouting for Boys had started the Boy Scout section in 1908, and The Wolf's Cub Hand Book had launched the Cubs in 1916, so in 1921, Baden-Powell determined about writing a book to support the

new Rover Scout section of the Scout Movement.

The manuscript was typed by B-P's wife Olave Baden Powell in November of that year, and Roving to Success was published in June 1922 by Herbert Jenkins.

The Indian Edition was first Published in 1993.

A Rover who was a Scout may need more detailed books like *Rovering to Success* whereas a new comer may feel comfortable with the *Rover Scouting Book*

## Key feature of *Rovering to Success*: -

Originally subtitled "*A Book of Life-Sport for Young Men*", was changed to "*A Guide for Young Manhood*" in later editions.

*Rovering to Success* is rather different from Baden-Powell's earlier work. It is laying out a philosophy for living in the adult world, rather than an instructional handbook. It is written in the style of advice from a father or a wise uncle. In common with his other two handbooks, it has a theme, this time taken from a 19th-century popular song; "Never sit down with a tear or a frown, but paddle your own canoe" which had originally been written in 1850 by the American poet Sarah T. Bolton. The first chapter is entitled *How to be happy though rich – or poor* is an overview of Baden-Powell's ideas for leading a happy and fulfilled life, enlivened with anecdotes from his military career and quotes from personalities as diverse as Abraham Lincoln, Mark Twain and Tennyson.



## **GIRL GUIDING IN INDIA**

Girl Guiding in India book explains about how guiding was born in India and about the activities of girl guides.

# History of the Movement

## Birth of Scouting

History of Scouting commences with a British Army Officer, Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell. It is not merely one act or initiative of Baden-Powell that led to formation of Scouting but a number of events, prevailing conditions in England at that point of time, and influences which attracted the attention of Baden-Powell to draw up a plan to be of service to society, particularly the young boys.

We shall explore them one by one. These influences are not presented in a sequential order.

**Influence 1:** While stationed in Lucknow, India as an Army Officer in 1876, Baden-Powell (B.-P.) found that his men did not know basic first aid or outdoor survival skills. They were not able to follow a trail, tell directions, read danger signs, or find food and water. Hoping to teach his men resourcefulness, adaptability and the leadership qualities demanded by frontier conditions, in 1896, Baden-Powell began to write a small military handbook *Aids to Scouting*.

**Influence 2:** In 1896 a rebellion broke out in Matabeleland, or Rhodesia as we now call it. On 19th May

1896 B.-P. arrived at Cape Town on a new assignment which he afterwards called “the best adventure of my life”. He was the Chief of Staff of Sir Frederick Carrington in the operations against the rebelling tribes of Rhodesia's Matabeleland. On 11th April, 1900 the Boers bombarded Mafeking for four hours. On 16th May, an advance party of the relieving force rode into Mafeking. Amongst them was Major Baden-Powell. Baden-Powell became world famous during this South African Boer War. He held the small town of Mafeking during a 217-day siege. The relief was hailed with delight throughout the Empire. As soon as the news of the Relief was brought to Queen Victoria, she had the following telegram sent to B.-P.: 'I and my whole Empire greatly rejoice at the relief of Mafeking after the splendid defence made by you through all these months. I heartily congratulate you and all under you, military and civil, British and native, for the heroism and devotion you have shown.'

**Influence 3:** The boys of Mafeking from nine years up were organized into the Mafeking Cadet Corps, which was eventually recognized as an official part of the Mafeking defences. They took over all manner of duties such as message- carrying, orderly work in the field kitchens, anything that could free a trained man for combat duties. B.-P. had noticed how useful these boys were and how they responded to responsibility being put on them. The courage and resourcefulness shown by the boys in the

corps of messengers at Mafeking made a lasting impression on him.

**Influence 4:** When B.-P. returned to London as a national hero, he was promoted to Lieutenant General. In England, he found that his little handbook written for soldiers was being used to teach observation and woodcraft to members of Boys' clubs and Boys' Brigade. It had captured the imagination of English boys and was widely read. B.-P. felt the need to rewrite the book especially for boys.

**Influence 5:** On 30th April 1904, Baden-Powell inspected the Annual Drill Inspection and Review of the Boys' Brigade on the occasion of the organization's coming-of-age. The Drill Inspection and Review was an impressive affair, with seven thousand youngsters performing before eleven thousand 'ticket-holder onlookers'. As the boys marched off the field, Baden-Powell turned to congratulate the Boys' Brigade founder William Alexander Smith. He also added that the Brigade, to his way of thinking, should have many more members than it had-and would have ten times the number with more variety and attraction in the training. Without a moment's hesitation, Smith agreed and instantly challenged Baden-Powell to develop a programme that would provide that added 'variety and attraction'. He specifically suggested that it might be done through a boys' version of B.P.'s small book, "Aids to Scouting".

**Influence 6:** At the end of July 1906, Baden- Powell received a small book by mail titled: The Birch-bark Roll of the Woodcraft Indians written by Ernest Thompson Seton, a British citizen living in the United States. He was very much impressed with the content of the book. On 30 October, the 46 - year- o l d naturalist-writer and the 49-year-old general lunched together. The day after their meeting, Baden-Powell sent Seton his Aids to Scouting and a copy of the material he had prepared earlier that year regarding his ideas on 'Scouting for Boys'. Seton secured B.-P's promise of assistance in revising the Camp craft section of The Birch-bark Roll for the sixth printing and Baden-Powell got Seton's permission to use some of the games of the Woodcraft Indians in his programme.

**Influence 7:** A report of conditions in the British capital, just published after exhaustive study, revealed the shocking fact that 30% of the population of London -a city that prided itself on being the richest in the world -were suffering from malnutrition. Another report showed that of more than two million school boys, only about a quarter of a million were under any kind of 'good' influence after school hours. Poverty, squalor, overcrowding, marginalization, exploitation, crime, etc., were prevalent in the poor areas of London. This bothered many especially Baden- Powell who returned to London in 1903 after spending several years abroad as part of his military career. He could not believe that nearly a third of London's population was undernourished.

He was shocked with the fact that alcoholism, vandalism and crime rate were becoming increasingly rampant.

B.-P. termed these as “failings”. He believed that such “failings” sap the very foundation of society, thus placing it in danger and compromising its future. Such harsh realities prompted B.-P. to offer something concrete to such dehumanizing situation and particularly to the young boys of the country.

B.-P. believed that it was necessary to “develop character” to tackle such problems. The educational institutions failed to do this - they merely transmitted knowledge. He basically believed that “education aims to draw out and develop from the inside 'the good', to the exclusion of the bad”. He therefore proposed a twin plan - a purpose - to improve society by improving the individuals of which it is composed, and a method intended to “draw out” rather than “impress upon”. Baden-Powell determined to give his Boy Scouts scheme, a thorough test before he developed the final details. Since one of its main characteristics was to be adventuring outdoors the only way of doing this testing was by camping with a group of boys. This, in itself, was a revolutionary idea at that time. Hitherto, camping had been reserved almost exclusively for the military at home and abroad, and for explorers and sportsmen overseas. Now, for the first time, it would be

made generally available to British boys on their home ground.

The result crystallised in the form of an experimental camp in Brownsea Island, in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England in August 1907 organised by Baden-Powell. He wanted to see how far his scheme would interest boys of different upbringing and education and therefore recruited his 20 campers from various walks of English life.

Some were from large public schools, others from the slums, shops or farms. To the boys, the Brownsea camp became a thrilling adventure. They were having fun and excitement. They were not aware of the significance of what was happening - that their working and playing together would eventually result in millions of other boys sharing in the same game.

To them, everything was a new and something to be treasured; the experience of camping in itself, the friendships they made in their patrols and the scout-craft skills they learned. They were organized into patrols. They played games, took hikes, cooked without utensils, learned stalking and pioneering skills. In the evenings, around the magic of a campfire, they were spellbound by B.-P.'s stories of his army adventures. Scouting had begun in earnest and was destined to spread around the world.

B.-P. himself considered the camp a success. It had shown him the soundness of his patrol system. It had demonstrated the appeal of camping and outdoor activities to boys of all classes. It had established that the most effective way of learning scout craft was through practices and games. It had proved that, when put 'on their honour,' boys would do their very best.

Within a few days of his return B.-P. began to receive letters from the boys and their parents. The boys expressed themselves enthusiastically about the marvellous time they had experienced. The reactions of the parents were of the greatest importance to Baden-Powell. They had trusted their boys to his care for an experiment. The parents felt that their boys had not only picked up useful knowledge but had become more resourceful and more independent.

After the Brownsea camp, B.-P. rewrote his earlier handbook and called it Scouting for Boys. He incorporated many ideas from two American programmes for boys: The Woodcraft Indians, and The Sons of Daniel Boone. Scouting for Boys was first published as a six - part series of magazine articles. People liked the series so well that it was published as a book in 1908.

Spurred by Baden-Powell's enthusiasm and personal magnetism, Boy Scout patrols started to appear in each of communities in which the General had stopped on his countrywide tour to describe his Boy Scouts scheme. By

the time the sixth and final part of the book made its appearance at the end of March, Boy Scouting had swept like a tidal wave across the length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

The general doubt that is likely to arise is as to when exactly scouting was born. The conduct of the first experimental camp by Baden- Powell at Brownsea Island in 1907 is considered to be the birth of Scouting.

## Birth of Guiding

1909 is the memorable year in the history of Scouting to have the first gathering of Scouts at Crystal Palace, London. Over 11,000 Scouts in uniform who attended the rally proved their willingness to play the game of Scouting.

Along with these 11000 Scouts, there were a handful of girls who too wanted to join the game.

It was a surprise for Baden Powell to see girls at the rally, wearing uniforms like Boy Scouts. When he asked them **“Who are you?”** they replied, 'We are Girl Scouts!' They said they too wanted very much to be in the game like their brothers.

He tried to persuade the girls to give up the idea, but he found enthusiasm in those young girls and determination to follow their brothers. So, he separated the girl section

of the Movement into a new section and put his sister Agnes Baden-Powell in charge to look after it, calling the branch as Girl Guides. Thus, was born the Movement for girls. After B.-P.'s marriage, his wife Olave St. Clair Soames (fondly known as Lady Baden-Powell) was a great source of strength to B.P., in promoting Scouting and Guiding around the world. Both of them undertook several world tours to highlight Scouting and Guiding. After B. P's death on 8th 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.

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 has five regions i.e. Africa, Arab, Asia Pacific, Europe and Western Hemisphere.**

## **Scouting and Guiding in India**

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 15th 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.

## **HISTORY OF ROVERING**

### **World level**

Scouting started in 1907 with what is now known as the Scout section, which was followed by the establishment of the Cub Scout section (Cub Scouts) in 1916. During World War I, the need for a Scouting Programme for young adults arose, leading to the formation of the Rover Scout section in 1918.

The term "Rover Scouts" was first mentioned by Baden-Powell in The Boy Scouts Head Quarters Gazette in August 1918 and the scheme was fully established by November 1919. He wrote a handbook for the new scheme, which was published in 1922 under the famously known 'Rovering to Success'. It contained his philosophy for a

happy adult life as well as ideas for activities that Rover Scouts could organise for themselves

### **AUG 01, 1918**

The term "Rover Scouts" was first mentioned by Sir Robert Baden-Powell in The Boy Scouts Headquarters Gazette in August 1918, and the scheme was fully established by November 1919.

**JUNE 01, 1922** - *Rovering to Success* *Rovering to Success* is a life-guide book for Rovers written and illustrated by Robert Baden-Powell and published in two editions since June 1922. *Rovering to Success* sets out a philosophy for living in the adult world rather than being an instructional handbook. It is written in the style of advice from a father or of a wise uncle.

### **SEP 01, 1931**

The 1st World Rover Moot was held in the year 1931 at Kandersteg, Switzerland. and thereafter held almost every four years until 1961.

### **Indian Rovering**

In India, Rovering was started in Mizoram in the year 1933. The first All India Rover Camp was held at State Training Centre, Nizamuddin, Delhi on 28th July 1959. The first Service camp for Rovers was held in the 3rd National Jamboree held at Bangalore from 26th to 31st Dec. 1960.

A National Seminar for Rovers and Rangers was held in Delhi from 27 to 30 Sept. 1964 in which age limit for Rovers and Rangers was fixed i.e. 18 to 24 years

The first Conference of the Rover and Ranger Leaders was held at Western Railway Zonal Training School, Udaipur from 29th to 31st March 1967. It was inaugurated by His Highness Maharaja Bhagwat Singhji of Udaipur on 29th March. 74 Rover Leaders and 20 Ranger Leaders representing 16 states attended the Conference. Mr. G. R. Padolina, Executive Commissioner Far East Region, Boy Scout World Bureau and Mrs. C. Cameron, Chairman Constitution Sub-Committee of the WAGGGS participated in the Conference. Former National Organising Commissioner Shri D. P. Joshi acted as Secretary to the Conference.

The Gandhi Centenary Regional Rover/Ranger Samagam was held at National Training Centre Pachmarhi from 29th December 1969 to 6th January 1970. It was recognised by WAGGGS and Boy Scout World Bureau. 289 Rovers and 63 Rangers from 17 State Associations attended the Samagam. The theme was 'Peace through Friendship'. Prominent persons like Shri Jai Prakash Narain, Salvador Fernandes, Sheela Ghori, Narsimachari, S. Tripathi (Rajasthan) Field Marshall Manekshaw, Shri R. P. Kathuria and Smt. S. S. Sachdev visited the Samagam and addressed the Scout and Guide Leaders.

The Rajasthan State, Bharat Scouts and Guides started an agricultural project in Pisanganj, Ajmer. Some financial assistance was received from the Govt. of India. A camp was organised at Hatoondi in November, 1971. 28 young farmers were trained for 10 days in both agricultural techniques and Grameen Rovering. Shri Ganeshi Ram SOC Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides was in-charge of this project.

First President Rover/Ranger Award Rally was held at Nizamuddin in 1971.

A Farm Project was started at the National Training Centre in the vicinity of Pachmarhi to train young farmers, in modern methods and techniques of agriculture. An Agricultural Assistant, who was also an experienced Scouter, was appointed as incharge of the farm. The farmers who came for the training were also trained in Rovering. A tube well was sunk which gave 2500 gallons of water per hour. The Agricultural Assistant toured nearby villages to enthuse young farmers and to enroll them as Grameen Rovers. The first course of the Project was held at National Training Centre, Pachmarhi from June 2 to 10, 1972. Seventeen young men participated. Shri R. S. Dhiman National Training Commissioner (Scouts) conducted the course.

During 12th National Jamboree at Bhopal, National Year of Rover/Ranger closing ceremony was done.

His Excellency the Vice President of India Mr. K.R. Narayanan, consented the proposal of the Bharat Scouts and Guides to institute Upa-Rashtrapati Award to be given to the Rover/Ranger units for community development-oriented programmes for one year on the lines of the Prime Minister Shield Competition. Its launching took place at the Vice

President's Residence (No. 6, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi) on October 2, 1994.

The B.P. book *Rovering to Success* was printed in India in 1990 and the first revised Indian Edition in 2002.

The following trekking programmes were undertaken by the Rovers & Rangers of Bharat Scouts and Guides for the first time in 1999-2000:

(i) Himalayan Trekking to Hemkund : 116 Rovers and Rangers from 18 states started from Raiwala and went upto Hemkund, Valley of Flowers (1500ft.above sea level). They enjoyed the natural scenic beauty, flora & fauna on the way.

(ii) Coastal Trekking: 130 Scouts and Guides from 14 States participated the six-day trekking programme (10-15 October, 1999) commencing from Southern Railway Training Centre, Mandapam.

(iii) Desert Trekking: 59 Rovers and 19 Rangers with their leaders participated in this event. Starting from Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, they hiked for about 15 kms. a day. On their way, they campaigned for community development projects such as literacy, AIDS Awareness etc.

2018 is celebrating as Centenary year of Roving worldwide. The BSG is also planning to make these celebrations memorable one for the youth.



**The FAQ of this Chapter will cover all about Scouting, Roving, Ranging Doubts and What to do next? etc.,**



# CHAPTER – II

## Promise, Law and 4 Bonds

### The Scout/Guide Promise

Every member of the Movement makes the Promise voluntarily and this serves as a moral binding force. When young people freely choose to make a promise, it adds a strong sense of personal responsibility.

At the time of investiture every Scout or Rover has to make the Promise as follows:

*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 Scout/Guide Law*

Notice the words B.-P. included in the Promise: “On my honour.” He considered one of the Scouter's most important tasks was to develop a sense of honour in each individual. On it, B.-P. said, “the whole of the Scout's or Rover's future behaviour and discipline hangs.” You can develop this basic virtue by treating each Scout or Rover as a responsible person you can trust. When Scouts or Rover recognizes this, they will reciprocate your trust.

Scouts have a wide range of abilities: some have more, some less. B.P. recognized this and built it deliberately into the Scout Promise, no matter how difficult the task, both you and the Scout or Rover would be satisfied if each could truthfully say, "I will do my best."

Duty to God is a fundamental obligation of every Scout or Rover. Whatever their faith, we expect and encourage Scouts or Rover to fulfil their religious duties.

As the Scout or Rover grows older in Scouting, interpretation of the Promise will mature.

## The Scout/Guide Law

**Note: Wherever the word Scout comes can be replaced with Guide for Rangers (Girls)**

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

The Law and Promise for the Scouts and Rovers are the same, however Rovers being grown up and responsible people who can understand the pros and cons of their action as an individual should be aware of their responsibilities to the family, friends, community and the National at large. The scout law should be interpreted to the extent of their duties towards themselves and their communities at large.

**1. A Scout is Trustworthy** – As a Rover no temptation however great or wherever secrets will persuade Rovers to do a dishonest or a shady action, however small. They should not go back on a promise once made.

“ A Rover Scout's word is as good as bond”

“The truth and nothing but the truth for the Rover scout”

**2. A Scout is Loyal** – You should inculcate the knowledge that as a good citizen you are one in a Team “playing the game” honestly for the good of whole. They can be relied upon to the best for others. The Rovers must stick to their fellow Rovers, their friends, family members and do the best for them- even though they may not always quite come up to what a Rover would like of them. A Rover should also be loyal to himself by not lowering his self respect, by playing the game meanly, and will not let another person down.

**3. A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout** - You should see that other fellow being with

yourself disregarding whatever the differences of opinion, the caste, creed or country. They should not be a snob, i.e. he should not be looked down upon because he is poor, or who is poor and resents another because he is rich.

“ All the world a brotherhood”

**4. A Scout is courteous** - You are expected to be polite and considerate to women, old people, differently abled and children. Do not expect or accept any reward for being helpful or courteous. Your behaviour should attract others to be with them.

**5. A Scout is a friend to animals and loves nature** – You all know that in scouting, we believe and have faith in God which should make you respect God's creation – nature and animals. You should take care of animals, birds and try to save them from danger and enemies. You should not kill any animal unnecessarily, unless it is endangering one's life.

“A Rover Scout has to be big hearted”

**6. A Scout is disciplined and helps protect public property** – Rovers to be disciplined and to obey the order because it is their duty.

Public property is meant for the benefit of all in general and any loss to it will be loss to all of us and particularly to the country. You should develop a sense of belonging in yourself to protect the public property and prevent any damage to it and become a role model to others. You

should participate in service project in the Fairs, Public Places and monuments etc which will develop discipline and helping the country.

**7. A Scout is Courageous** - You should develop the habit of facing hardships. You have to be ready to face any situation that comes not only in scouting life but in general life as well. You go on whistling and smiling. You should be always ready to take considerable risk for others. You should not use any foul or bad language even provoked. If you develop confidence to be courageous, automatically you will be able to manage the situation.

**8. A Scout is Thrifty** – You develop the habit of saving. Be it money, time, materials etc. You should see that they do not become burden on anybody. Being a Rover, you must understand the cost of everything giving loss to us for over use or wasted and understand how to do the work with minimum requirements. Thrifty is not only in money and material, but also in time. Do not waste time. Time once lost, cannot be re-gained.

**9. A Scout is pure in thought word and deed** – You also not only to be clean minded but clean – willed. Develop to control against any temperament like sexual tendency, showing resentment against elders, bullying youngsters etc. Become an example to others by being pure and a person of integrity. When your thoughts are good, your words (talk) is good which leads to do good deeds.

# The 4 Bonds of Scouting and Guiding

## Scout/Guide Sign

The Scout sign identifies you as a Scout anywhere in the world. The sign is given at the time of Investiture and at the time of renewal of the Scout Promise.

The three upraised fingers stand for the three parts of the Scout Promise. The thumb and little finger together stand for the bond between all Scouts.

The Scout Sign is given by raising the right hand, in level with the shoulder, palm to front with three fingers stretched together and thumb closing on the little finger. Refer Camp fire yarn No.3 in Scouting for Boys.

## Scout/Guide Salute

Scout Salute is an expression of mutual esteem and good-will. It is a mark of respect and good manners. It is the privilege and not a service act. It is an outward expression of the spirit of discipline and respect for the other. The manner of saluting indicates the standard of discipline and the state of training and the morale in the Unit. It is the privilege of the one who sees first to salute first.

Salute is given by raising the right arm smartly to the level of the shoulder, palm to the front with the three fingers stretched together, the first touching the forehead, one inch above the right eyebrow and the thumb closing on the little finger and after that the arm, cutting to the front is quickly and smartly brought down curling the fingers. Normally all movements are done to the timing of four counts e.g., “one, two, three, four” counting mentally. “One” – Raise the arm and salute. “Two, three” - Pause. “Four” – Bring the arm down. The salute, as the sign, reminds members of the promise taken. The 3 fingers held upright represents the 3 fold Promise. Etiquette is to allow the other person to take the salute before bringing down the arm. Breaking off: On command a smart right turn, a side step and march off breaking the formation. (a continuous movement).

## Left-Hand Shake:

Left-Hand Shake Greeting with a smile; shaking hands with left and saluting with the right is a specialty of the movement. Founder conceived left hand shake as a form of greeting the members of the movement.

The idea originated from an incident in his military career in South Africa. When Col. Baden-Powell entered the capital city of the Ashanti tribe in 1896, he was received by one of the Chiefs, who while greeting him formally extended his left hand. B.-P. held out his right hand in return. But the chief said “No, in my country, the bravest of the brave shakes with left hand.”

## MOTTO OF SCOUTING/GUIDING

**Be-Prepared**: This means you are always in a state of readiness in mind and body to do your DUTY.

Be Prepared in Mind by having disciplined yourself to be obedient to every order, and also by having thought out beforehand any accident or situation that might occur, so that you know the right thing to do at the right moment, and are willing to do it.

Be Prepared in Body by making yourself strong and active and able to do the right thing at the right moment, and do it.

The Scout Motto “Be Prepared” denotes a way of life and an attitude of mind, which would enable you to get proficient in practical skills, help you face

challenges in life and also to be in readiness to be of service to others. This can be achieved by being physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight. The Motto is also a reminder for you to be always in a state of readiness in mind and body to be able to do your duty and to help others even in times of unprecedented calamity.

## **The Motto of Rovering/Rangering is SERVICE.**

It means being a Rover, you must be prepared yourself in all respect to give your service to the society and the nation. You must be ready at any time to do your duty towards the organisation, society and the nation. The service is from your inner conscious, not by force.

## UNIFORM

Know the parts of Uniform and make your own scarf and woggle with any materials except Plastic and Leather



# RANGER UNIFORM



## SONGS:

*Sing National Anthem correctly with meaning of it and duration.*

The National Anthem of India is played or sung on various occasions. Instructions have been issued from time to time about the correct versions of the Anthem, the occasions on which these are to be played or sung, and about the need for paying respect to the anthem by observance of proper decorum on such occasions. The National Anthem was written by Shri. Rabindranath Tagore.

**Duration : 52 sec**

**Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he  
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata  
Panjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha  
Dravida-Utkala-Banga**

**Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga**

**uchchala-jaladhi-taranga**

**Tava Subha name jage, tave subha asisa mage,  
gahe tava jaya-gatha.**

**Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he**

**Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.**

**Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he,**

**Jaya Jaya Jaya Jaya he.**



**The FAQ of this Chapter will cover all about Why Promise and Law, what to do next? etc., Why this is adopted in Scouting? Importance of Scarf?**

# CHAPTER – III

## FIVE ROCKS

The next five chapters are described as” **Rocks you are likely to bump on**” (while paddling your own canoe). They are:

**I. “Horses”** which deals with gambling, The dark side of this Rock is the leafing and betting at races and foot ball matches, and prize fighting. The bright side is the active enjoyment of true sport and hobbies and earning your own living.



**II. “Wine”** on the perils of alcohol abuse,

The dark side of this Rock is the temptation to ruin one's real happiness through self-indulgence. The bright side of the fact that through overcoming desire you can gain strength of character and higher enjoyment of life.

**III. “Women”,** which includes some very basic sex education which was considered ground-breaking at the time, but includes Victorian ideas of racial purity and abstinence. The dark side of the Rock is the temptation to forget reverence due to women.



The bright side is the safe guarding oneself against temptation through the cultivation of chivalry and manly protecting strength.

#### **IV. “Cuckoos and Humbugs”**

which warns against political extremism but encourages political public service,



The dark side of this Rock is the danger of being sucked in by cuckoos and humbugs or extremists.

The bright side is the development of self-education and service for the community which counteract the life of cuckooism.

**V. “Irreligion”**, in which B-P contends that understanding of God can be found through nature study and helping others, and includes a quote from The Quran. The dark side of this Rock is the danger of atheism and irreligion.

The bright side is its realization of God and service to Brother Men. To this the study of Nature is a direct help.

The last chapter of the book, Rovering – the Aim of the Rover Brotherhood, explains the purpose and structure of Rover Scouting and gives a wide range of suggestions for activities and service projects that Rovers could undertake.

The book finishes with the last two verses (switched in order) of “The Call of the Wild” from “Songs of a Sourdough” by Robert W. Service, and the message; ***“Happiness is yours if only you paddle your canoe aright. With all my heart I wish you success, and the Scouts' wish – GOOD CAMPING!”***

He shows that by wrong use, good things become bad things, and healthy pleasure may develop the harmful self-indulgence.

He draws a distinction between true health-giving sports and other things, he points out that character

renders prohibition unnecessary, that a sense of chivalry will solve one of the greatest dangers with which young man is faced, and that religion is reverence for the wonders of the Universe.

In short, the author expresses himself freely and frankly as the old fellow to a lot of young fellows whose welfare he had at his heart. B.P. advises we should play the game in the spirit of game to make ourselves happy. Difficulties are the salt of life and we should not think too seriously.

Dear Rovers, you must have the knowledge of both the books i.e., Scouting for Boys and Rovering to Success so that you can easily do the Brotherhood of Open Air and become Healthy, Happy and Helpful Citizens of the Country.



The FAQ of this Chapter will cover  
Importance of Rovering to Success Book and all  
Chapters?  
Why to read this book?  
What is the importance of adding this book for Rovering?

# CHAPTER – IV

## SERVICE

Out of the following Service Action you can select any two service activities and complete it at your preferred time and submit the report in the prescribed format.

### Session Materials:

1. How the Service Action can be done
2. How to select it
3. How to Report it after completing
4. How to get recognised through your service Action.
  - a. Upa Rashtrapati Award
  - b. Scouts of the World Award
  - c. Messengers of Peace
  - d. Patrimonto Badge

### List of Service Actions:

- + Service at any UNESCO Heritage centre
- + Service Activities in local festivals
- + Service in Local Health Program (Blood Donation, Eye Check-up, Pulse Polio, Vaccination Drive)

- ✚ Service In Annual College Day function, In maintaining the Campus, Cleanliness, Plastic Free Zone.
- ✚ Render a service for 3 months in Institution / Village / Slum Area / at your locality based on the need for the development of the area you have selected.
- ✚ Have Knowledge about the Laws for protecting women.
- ✚ Organise Campaign to stop the violence against women and girl child.
- ✚ Visit a Manufacturing factory of your locality or near by your institution and understand the manufacturing process of various products and also respect the dignity of the labour.
- ✚ Do a Service action to help the people who are in need to get services of the Govt. needs at your locality or near your institution in getting their services for the need that they want from Govt. portals or filling the applications for it and follow-up with them.
- ✚ Participate in a Campaign to educate people in protecting public properties.
- ✚ Plan and work for a Project at least for a month in to help Children/ Aged/ Differently able/ Sick persons in an old age home or at an orphanage or at an appropriate place close to locality.

- + Plan and finance a project with your group members to enrich the life of villagers, staying in a village at least for a week.
- + Render service at least for five days in a camp at local/District/State level.
- + **Any other similar service Activities can be taken.**



The FAQ of this Chapter will cover  
Why Rovers and Rangers need to do service?  
What are the Benefits to Self?  
What are the Benefits to Community for creating better world?  
What recognitions you get by doing this?

# CHAPTER – V

## CAMPING and HIKING

This Chapter will cover the following topics to learn and skill yourself and get ready for Camping and Hiking

- ✚ Learn the fun with **ropes and Spars** (Whipping, knots, lashings)
- ✚ Skilling yourself with **Pioneering** (Scout Engineering for Life) like tripod stand, notice board, 2 to 3 gadgets learn to make
- ✚ Learn to Identify your location and how to be a survivor in any place with **survival skills** (Compass, Mapping, Cooking, Fire Laying and Lighting, Signalling)
- ✚ How to be a **first-aid**er (First aid, CPR, Carry methods of victims, etc.)
- ✚ Knowledge on **Wood Craft, Conventional Signs**
- ✚ Be a Good **Observer** (Skills of Sense training through Kim's Method)
- ✚ Flag Etiquettes
- ✚ Know about BP Six Exercises



The FAQ of this Chapter will cover

Why, where, and How the Skills of Knots, Pioneering, Survival Skills, First-aid Skills help them in daily life?

Importance of Camping and Hiking in Scouting?

How to do a Camp / Hike?

# **CHAPTER – VI**

## **Scouting and Spirituality**

The spiritual development of all members is an important element of Scouts. The Scout Association is a Movement that explores faith, beliefs and attitudes as a core element of our programme, and is one of our fundamental Values.

The “World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond” estimates the number of young people between 15 and 24 years at approximately 1.3 billion or 18% of the total world population. It is impossible to draw a line between the social and cultural world in which young people now find themselves and the religious/spiritual world, because the latter is part of the former. In actual fact, the way in which a young person grasps the religious/spiritual dimension in his life cannot be perceived in isolation because it is influenced by the way he sees his entire life.

What does the panorama of youth in today’s world look like? A first response could be that it is a panorama that is complex, pluralistic, extremely varied, and divided.

To support the age group of Rovers and Rangers on understanding the Scouting and Spirituality they can also

learn about the WOSM Better World framework activities like.

1. **Messengers of Peace**
2. **Dialogue of Peace**
3. **Dialogue for Interreligious and Interculture Peace**

## **RELIGIONS AND CULTURES: TRADITIONAL, MODERN AND POST-MODERN**

The situation we have described applies principally to countries with “modern” and “post-modern” cultures, i.e., Europe and other so-called “rich, industrialized or developed” countries in the northern hemisphere.

It is emphasized that when we speak of “**traditional**” or “**modern**” cultures, we are not being judgemental, we are using the words “traditional”, “modern” and “post-modern” in their sociological sense. In countries with a **traditional culture**, a mentality of pre-technical civilization tends to prevail whereby stability, rather than change, is seen as a more desirable model of social organization. “They maintain that the survival of the group depends on the permanence of institutions, standards, beliefs, rituals, customs”.

In contrast, **modernity** is a cultural configuration that developed in Europe in the 16th century, more or less about the time of the Renaissance and continuing with the

philosophy of the Age of Enlightenment. Man became the centre of the universe, innovation and change were favoured as forms of social organization, the economic dimension came to the fore with the industrial society and the triumph of individuality was consecrated in “...a form of civic individualism where each individual grew in compliance with civic universality” [N.B. Citizenship and submission to the law] (Example: French Revolution).

The recent (and disputed) term “**post-modernity**” covers the last 20-30 years. It is identified with modernity in its cult of individualism but substitutes the “tribal and reticular characteristic” for universality and “makes the me and its hedonic jubilation the supreme purpose”. Paradoxically, the multiplication of identifications weakens the me and the image becomes intrusive: “...the advertising image, the television image, the virtual image, the trademark image ...everyone and everything must make an exhibition of themselves”.

**Attend at least any one All faith Prayer, which can be conducted during any one of the National Days, festivals**

**Activity: Other than your religious festival you can attend any other religious function of different region.**



The FAQ of this Chapter will cover

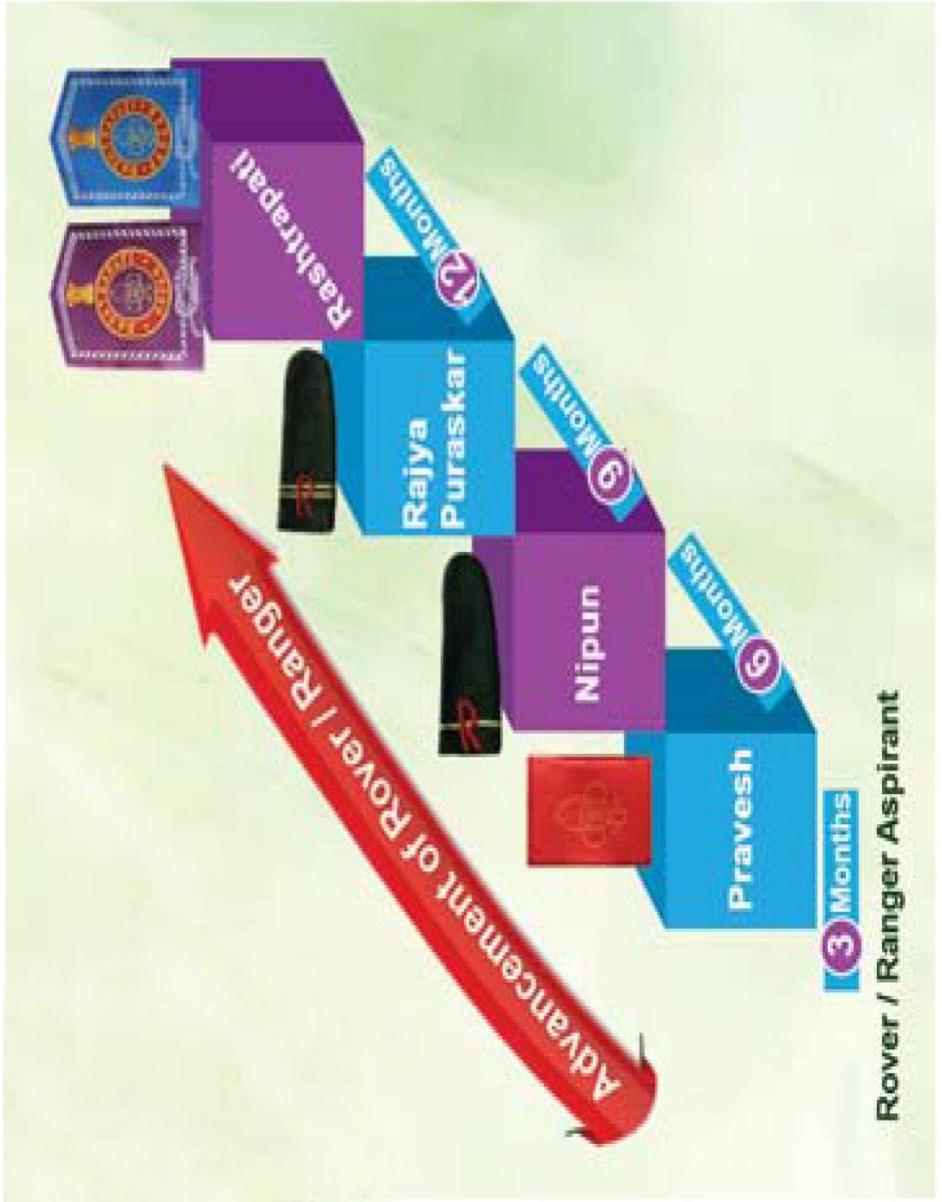
Why Spirituality is importance in Scouting?  
How to Work on it?

# **CHAPTER – VII**

## **Personal Progression & Proficiency Badges**

### **Personal Progression:**

Any boy / girl who work join the scouting / guiding movement and adopt himself / herself in developing the core values of Rovering / Rangering along with the Skills, Service, Health and Character which are the four pillars of Scouting can also find his / her interest in getting various awards at District level, State Level and National Level through Personal Progression. This place a important role in the Scout Method of Education.



## Proficiency Badges:

Each Boy / Girl can find their interesting skill subject or the hobby which they like to do or sometimes the passion in them can be identified by themselves when they select any of the proficiency badges in Roving and Ranging level. We have 56 Proficiency Badges out of which few are mandatory for the Personal Progression levels to complete and others they can select on their interest of learning by doing it.

When a boy / girl completes each proficiency badge he will be not only earning a skill badge of that particular skill, he/she will be having the skill for his/her entire life "***Skill for Life***".

## Group 1 -

### Physical Health

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| i) Athlete          | ii) Boxer          |
| iii) Climber        | iv) Explorer       |
| v) Free Being Me    | vi) Gymnast        |
| vii) Rambler        | viii) Rock Climber |
| ix) Self Defence    | x) Sportsman       |
| xi) Yoga Instructor |                    |

## Group 2 - Character

- |                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| i) Family Life Educator      | ii) Heritage       |
| iii) Personality Development | iv) Public Speaker |
| v) World Friendship          |                    |

## Group 3 - Hobby

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| i) Cell Phone Mechanic | ii) Computer Operator        |
| iii) Desert Folk       | iv) Fashion Designer         |
| v) Fine Art            | vi) First Aider              |
| vii) Hair Dresser      | viii) Information Technology |
| ix) Journalist         | x) Modeling                  |
| xi) Motor Mechanic     | xii) Photographer            |
| xiii) Tailor           | xiv) Web Safety              |

### **Group - 4 Service**

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) AIDS Awareness          | ii) Ambulance man        |
| iii) Blood Donor           | iv) Civil Defence        |
| v) Community Worker        | vi) Disaster Management  |
| vii) Disaster Preparedness | viii) Literacy           |
| ix) Population Educator    | x) Pollution Control     |
| xi) Rural Worker           | xii) Sanitation Promoter |

### **Group 5 - Conservation**

- |                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| i) Ecologist          | ii) Energy Conservation       |
| iii) Forester         | iv) Soil Conservation         |
| v) World Conservation | v) World Scout<br>Environment |

### **(b) For Sea Rover only:**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. First knot | 2. Second knot |
|---------------|----------------|

### **(c) For Air Rovers only:**

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Airman         | 2. Air Mechanic   |
| 3. Air Navigator  | 4. Air Spotter    |
| 5. Aviator        | 6. Flight Steward |
| 7. Meteorologist. |                   |



The FAQ of this Chapter will cover

1. Why Personal Progression is required?
2. How can you achieve the advancement levels?
3. How to gain the Proficiency Badge Skills for Life?

# CHAPTER – VIII

## Scouting Skills

A Boy and Girl who is Rover / Ranger will acquire various “Skills for Life” while he/she undergoes training in this movement.

The Skills that will be learnt and experienced are:

-  Camping & Hiking
-  Survival Skills
-  Team Building and Working with Team
-  Knots & Lashings
-  Finding Directions using Compass, or without Compass
-  Map Reading and Map Making
-  Scout Pioneering
-  Dealing with Fire Laying and Lighting
-  Cooking for the patrol, individual using vessels or without vessels in Backwoods
-  Good Health Management
-  Time Management
-  Adopting to any Situation – Be Prepared
-  Serving to Community
-  Disaster Preparedness and Management
-  Leadership Skills
-  Personality Development
-  Career Counselling



The FAQ of this Chapter will cover

1. How to learn the Skills and Do next?
2. How to apply the right skill in right place?
3. How to be a Leader and manage the team?

## Reference Books:

1. **Scouting for Boys** (English)
2. **Rovering to Success** (English)
3. **Girl Guiding in India** (Kannada)
4. **Ranger Handbook** (English)
5. **Ranger Leader Handbook** (English)
6. **Rover Scouting** (English)
7. **All faith prayer** (Kannada)
8. **Pioneering Hand Book** (Kannada)
9. **B.P. Six Exercise** (Kannada)
10. **Camp Fire Book** (Kannada)
11. **Camping and Hiking** (English)
12. **Drill and Marchpast** (English)
13. **Knots and Pioneering** (Kannada)
14. **Games Galore** (English)