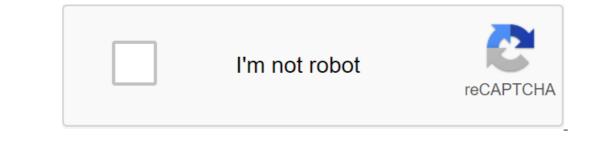
Scouts





জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান এর জন্মশত বার্ষিকী উপলক্ষ্যে দে... বিস্তারিত জনাব মোঃ আবুল কালাম আজাদ সভাপতি বাংলাদেশ স্কাউটস বিস্তারিত আভ্যরীণ ই সেবাসমূহ ওয়েবমেইল অনলাইন এসএমএস ক্যা :;লেন্ডার ২০২০ ইন্টারকম ইমেইল ও অন্যান্য যোগাযোগ জাতীয় সংগীত ইনোভেশন কর্নার The Worldwide Youth Education Movement This article is about the Scouting movement. For other purposes, see Scout

(disambiguation). ScoutingCountryWorldwideUnited Kingdom (origin) Founded1908FounderRobert Baden-Powell Scouting movement for young people. Although it requires an oath of allegiance to the country's political leaders, and in some countries to the country's political leaders, and in some country's political leaders, and in some countries to the country's politic God, it would otherwise allow membership without distinction of gender, race or origin in accordance with the principles of its founder, Lord Baden-Powell. The purpose of the Scout movement is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual potential as individuals, as responsible citizens and as members of their local, national and international community. In the first half of the twentieth century, the movement grew to cover three main age groups for girls: Brownie Guide, Girl Guide and Girl Scout and Ranger Guide. It is one of several youth organizations around the world. In 1906 and 1907, Robert Baden-Powell, lieutenant general of the British Army, wrote a book for boys about intelligence, with the influence and support of Frederick Russell Burnham (head of scouts in British Africa), Ernest Thompson Seton of Woodcraft Indians, William Alexander Smith of the Boys Brigade, and his publisher Pearson. In mid-1907, Baden-Powell camped on Brownsea Island in England to test ideas for his book. This camp and publication of Scouting for Boys (London, 1908) is generally seen as the beginning of the Scouting movement. Leaders welcome a boy in Scouting, March 2010, Mexico The movement uses a Scout method, an informal education program with a focus on practical outdoor activities including camping, woodworking, water sports, hiking, and sports. Another widely accepted characteristic of the movement is the Scout uniform, deliberately concealing all the differences in social status in the country and making for equality, with a neckerchief and hat campaign or comparable headgear. Distinctive insignia includes fleur de lis and shamrock, as well as icons and other patches. The two largest umbrella organizations are the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS), mainly for girls-only organizations but also for organizations that adopt co-educational organizations. 2007 marked the centenary of the Scout movement around the world, and member organizations planned events to mark the event. The story of the Scout camp trigger for the Scout movement around the world, and member organizations planned events. Charterhouse, one of England's most famous public schools, Baden-Powell was interested in the outdoors. Later, as a military officer, Baden-Powell was stationed in telligence and intelligence, and in 1884 he published intelligence, and in 1884 he published intelligence and intelligence. In 1896, Baden-Powell was stationed to the Matabeleland region of southern Rhodesia (now zimbabwe) as Chief of Staff to General Frederick Carrington during the Second World War. In June 1896, he met here and began a lifelong friendship with Frederick Russell Burnham, the American head of the British Army Scouts in Africa. It was a formative experience for Baden-Powell not only because he had the time of his life commanding reconnaissance missions into enemy territory, but also because many of his later Boy Scout ideas originated here. During a joint scouting patrol in the hills of Matobo, Burnham complemented Baden-Powell's woodworking skills, inspiring him and sowing seeds for both the program and the code of honor, later published in The Scouting for Boys. Practiced by border guards of the American Old West and native American peoples, woodworking is generally little known to the British Army, but is well known to the American scout Burnham. These skills eventually formed the basis of the so-called Scouting movement. Both of them recognized that wars in Africa were changing markedly and the British Army, but is well known to the American scout Burnham. These skills eventually formed the basis of the so-called Scouting movement. during their joint reconnaissance missions, Baden-Powell and Burnham discussed the concept of a broad woodworking training programme for young people rich in exploration, tracking, field work and self-reliance. At this time in Matobo Hills Baden-Powell first began to wear the hat of his signature campaign, as the one bore Burnham, and acquired his horn kudu, a military in strument of Ndebele, which he later used every morning in Brownsea Brownsea wake up the first Boy Scouts and invite them together for training courses. Three years later, during the Second Boer War, Baden-Powell was besieged in the small town of Mafiking by a much larger Boer army. Mafeking Cadet Corps was a group of young men who supported the troops by carrying messages that freed men for military duties and kept the boys occupied during the long siege. The Cadet Corps performed well in helping in the defense of the city (1899-1900), and was one of the many factors that inspired Baden-Powell to form a scouting movement. Each participant received a badge that illustrated the combined compass point and the tip of the spear. The logo of the badge was similar to the arrowhead in the shape of a fleur de fox, which Scouting later adopted as an international symbol. The siege of Mafeking was the first time since childhood that Baden-Powell, an ordinary soldier, entered the same orbit as civilians - women and children - and discovered the usefulness of well-trained boys. In the United Kingdom, the public, through newspapers, followed Baden-Powell's struggle to keep Mafeking, and when the siege was broken, he became a national hero. This rise to fame has fueled the sales of a small instruction book book he wrote in 1899 about military scouting, and desert survival, aid to Scouting, 20 which owed much to what he learned from discussions with Burnham. On his return to England, Baden-Powell noticed that the boys had shown considerable interest in Aids to Scouting, which was unexpectedly used by teachers and youth organizations as their first scouting guide. He was called upon to rewrite the book for boys, especially during an inspection of the Boys' Brigade, a large youth movement drilled with military precision. Baden-Powell thought it wouldn't be appealing and suggested that the boys' brigade could grow much more if scouting was used. He studied other schemes, parts of which he used for scouting. In 2007, a British 5p coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Scout movement in July 1906, Ernest Thompson Seton sent Baden-Powell a copy of his 1902 book, Birchbark Roll of the Woodcraft Indians. Ceton, a British-born Canadian american living in the United States, met Baden-Powell in October 1906, and they shared ideas about youth training programs. In 1907, Baden-Powell wrote a project called Boy Patrols. In the same year, to test his ideas, he gathered 21 boys of mixed social origin (from boys' schools in the London area and some boys from Poole, Parkstone, Hamworthy, Bournemouth and the Winton Boys Brigade) and held a week-long camp in August on Brownsea Island in Poole Harbour, Dorset. It method now known as the Patrol System and a key part of the scouting movement allowed the boys to organize in small groups with the elected leader of the patrol. In late 1907, Baden-Powell embarked on an extensive tour organized by his publisher Arthur Pearson to promote his forthcoming book, Scouting for Boys. He didn't just rewrite his AIDS for scouting; he omitted the military heroes: firewood, explorers (and later, sailors and pilots). He also added innovative educational principles (the Scout method) through which he extended the attractive game to personal mental education. In early 1908, Baden-Powell published Boys Scouting in six two-week installments, producing activities and programs that could be used by existing youth organizations. The reaction was phenomenal and quite unexpected. In a very short time scout patrols were set up and down the country, all following the principles of the book of Baden-Powell. In 1909, crystal Palace in London hosted the first scouting rally, attended by 11,000 scouts, and some girls were dressed as scouts and calling themselves Girl Scouts. Baden-Powell retired from the Army, and in 1910, it had more than 100,000 Scouts. Scouting for Boys was published in England later in 1908 as a book. The book is currently the fourth title of all time and the basis for a later American version of the Boy Scout Handbook. At the time, Baden-Powell intended the scheme to be used by established organizations, particularly the Boys' Brigade, from founder William A. Smith. However, due to the popularity of his face and the adventurous outdoor games he wrote about, the boys spontaneously formed scouting and flooded Baden-Powell founded the Boy Scouts Association in Great Britain. As the movement grew, Sea Scouts, and other specialized units were added to the program. The original article scouting law The main article: Scouting Law Is the Scouting Law Is the Scouting Law Is the scout will try to do as best as possible what he promised, or what is asked of him by a scout loyal - to his king or queen, his leaders and his country. The duty of the scout is to be useful, and to help other scouts - a friend to all, and the brother of any second scout - scouts help each other, regardless of differences in status or social class. Scout polite - He is polite and useful to all, especially women, children and People. He doesn't take anything for helping. Scout is a friend of animals - It does not make them suffer or kill kill without having to do it. Scout obeys orders - even those he does not like. Scout smiles and whistles Scout sparingly - he avoids unnecessary waste of money. The Scout is pure in thought, word and business (added later) Promise of the Scout sparingly - he avoids unnecessary waste of money. The Scout sparingly - he avoids unnecessary waste of money. the boy must take the oath of the scout, thus: On my honor I promise that--- I will do my duty to God and the queen. I'm going to do everything I can to help others, whatever it is. I know the law of the scout, and I will obey it. Taking this oath, the scout will stand, holding his right hand level with his shoulder, palm in front, thumb, resting on the nail of the little finger, and the other three fingers vertically, pointing upwards: --- This is a scout salute and a secret sign. The Girl Guiding movement pioneer Olav Baden-Powell's Boy Scout Movement quickly established itself throughout the British Empire shortly after the publication of Scouting for Boys. By 1908, scouting had been established in Gibraltar, Malta, Canada, Australia, New York, Malaya (YMCA) Experimental Troops in Penang) and South Africa. In 1909, Chile became the first country outside of British possessions to be recognized as Baden-Powell by the Scout Organization. The first scouting rally, held in 1909 at Crystal Palace in London, brought together 10,000 boys and several girls. By 1910, there were Boy Scouts in Argentina, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States. The programme was originally aimed at boys between the ages of 11 and 18, but as the movement grew, the need for leadership training and programme was originally aimed at boys between the ages of 11 and 18, but as the movement grew, the need for leadership training and programmes for younger boys, older boys and girls became apparent. The first Cub Scout and Rover Scout programs were launched in the late 1910s. They acted independently until they received official recognition from their country's scouting organization. In the United States, attempts at Cub programs began in 1911, but official recognition was not received until 1930. The first march of Armenian Scouts in Constantinople in 1918, the Girls wanted to be part of the movement almost immediately after it began. Baden-Powell and his sister Agnes Baden-Powell introduced Girl Guides in 1910, a parallel movement for girls, sometimes referred to as Girl Scouts. Agnes Baden-Powell became the first president of Girl Guides when it was formed in 1910, at the request of the girls. She stepped down as president of Girl Guides in 1920 in favour of Robert's wife Olave Baden-Powell, who was named chief guide (for England) in and the World's Chief Of The World in 1930. At the time, the girls had to remain apart from the boys' boys social standards, although there are youth co-educational groups. By the 1990s, two-thirds of the SCOUTing organizations in WOSM had become co-educational. At the First World Jamboree in August 1920, the 500 Wolf Cubs performed grand as at the Olympia Arena in London, London, London, Baden-Powell could not single-handedly advise all the groups that asked for his help. In 1910 and 1911, early Scout training camps were held in London and Yorkshire. Baden-Powell wanted the training to be as practical as possible to encourage other adults to take on a leadership role, so the Wood Badge course was designed to recognize adult leadership training. The development of the training was postponed by the First World War, and the first course of Wood Badge was held only in 1919. Wood Badge was held only in 1919. countries. Gilwell Park near London was acquired in 1919 on behalf of the Scout Association as a training centre for adult and scouting sections such as Cub Scouts and Girl Guides. One of them was Rovering to Success, written for Rover Scouts in 1922. A wide range of leadership training exists in 2007, from core to specific programs, including Wood Badge training. Influenced by U.S. President Calvin Coolidge greeting 1,500 Boy Scouts while making an annual trip to the Capitol, 1927 Important elements of traditional Scouting have their origins in Baden-Powell with experience in education and military training. He was a 50-year-old retired Army general when he founded Scouting, and his revolutionary ideas inspired thousands of young people, from all parts of society, to take part in activities that most never thought of. Comparable organizations in the English-speaking world are the Boys' Brigade and the Nemilitarian Forest People; however, they never matched the development and growth of Scouting. Aspects of scouting practice have been criticized as too militaristic. Australian Scouts, the informal, spiritual ceremony of the Scouting uses images taken from the experience of American borders. This includes not only his selection of animal badges for the Cub Scouts, but underlying the assumption that American be used as part of the curriculum. In contrast, British scouting uses images taken from Indian because this region was the focus of attention in the early years of the Scouting movement. Personal experience in India led him to accept Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book as a major influence for cub scouts; for example, the name used for the leader of Cub Scout, Akela (whose name was also assigned to Webelos), is that the leader of the wolf pack in the book. The name Scouting seems to have been inspired by the important and romantic role of military scouts doing reconnaissance in the wars of that time. In fact, Baden-Powell wrote his original book of military scouts, especially in initiative, self-reliance and observational skills. The popularity of the training of British military scouts doing reconnaissance in the wars of that time. In fact, Baden-Powell wrote his original book of military scouts doing reconnaissance in the wars of that time. book among young men surprised him. As he adapted the book as Scouting for Boys, it seems natural that the movement took the names Of Scouting, although it is applied differently in differently in different countries. The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) take a strong stance, excluding atheists. The Scout Association in the United Kingdom allows variations of its Promise to accommodate various religious obligations. While, for example, in the predominantly atheist Czech Republic, the Scout Oath does not mention God at all with the organization, being strictly non-religious, in 2014, the United Kingdom Scouts were given the choice that they could make a variation of the Promise that replaced duty to God with supporting our Scout values, the Scouts define Canada's Duty to God in a broad sense in terms of commitment to the principles and leave it a separate whether they can follow the scouts of the Scout method, which includes an informal education system that emphasizes outdoor practice. Programs exist for scouts between the ages of 6 and 25 (although age limits vary slightly by country), and the specifics of the program are geared towards scouts between the ages of 6 and 25 (although age limits vary slightly by country), and the specifics of the program are geared towards scouts so that they are age-appropriate. The Scouting Method Main Article: Scouting Method Scout method is the primary method by which scouting organizations, boy and girl, manage their units. WOSM describes scouting as 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 method conceived by the Founder. The purpose of the Scouts is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual, social and spiritual potential as individuals, as responsible citizens and as members of their national and international communities. The Principles of the Scout Method is a progressive system designed to achieve these goals, consisting of seven elements: law and promise, learning based on this, a team system, a symbolic foundation, personal progression, nature and adult support. While community service is a core element of the Scout method: community service. The Law and Promise of the Scout movement around the world and unites all scouting associations. The emphasis on learning in practice provides experience and practical orientation as a practical method of learning and building self-confidence. Small groups build unity, character, self-reliance, along with a focus on reliability and personal honor, help develop responsibility, character, self-reliance, self-confidence, reliability and readiness; that ultimately lead to cooperation and leadership. The program with various progressive and attractive activities and games provide a pleasant way to develop skills such as agility. In an outdoor setting, they also provide contact with the natural environment. Since the birth of the Scouts, Scouts around the world have made a promise to scout to live up to the ideals of the movement, and to subscribe to the Scout Law. The form of promise and laws varied somewhat from country to country and over time, but must meet WOSM requirements to qualify for membership in the National Scout Association. Scout's motto, Be Prepared, has been used in various languages by millions of Scouts since 1907. Less well known is the Scout Slogan, Make a Good Turn Daily. Girl Guides events in front of the Catholic Church in Poland Common ways of implementing the Scout stime together in small groups with shared experience, rituals and activities, as well as emphasizing good citizenship and making decisions by young people in an age-appropriate manner. Weekly meetings are often held in local centres known as scout dens. Cultivating love and appreciation outdoors is a key element. The main activities include camping, woodworking, water sports, hiking, mountaineering and sports. Camping is most often organized at the unit level, such as one scouting unit, but there are periodic camps (known in the U.S. as campories) and jambori. The camps occur several times a year and may include several groups from the local area or region camping together on weekends. Events tend to have a theme such as pioneers. World Scout Moots meetings, originally for Rover Scouts, but mostly focused on scouting leaders. Jambors are major national or international events held every four years, during which thousands of thousands camp together for one or two weeks. Activities at these events will include games, scouting competitions, badge, pin or patch trade, water sports, wood shooting, archery and events related to the theme of the event. The sculpture, erected in 1982 in honour of the 1979 Jamboree at Perry Lakes in Western Australia and 75 years of scouting in some countries, is the highlight of the year for scouts to be spent at least a week in the summer, active outdoors. It can be camping, hiking, sailing or another trip with a subdivision, or a summer camp with a subdivision (at the council level, state or province). Scouts attending summer camp with a subdivision, or a summer camp with a subdivision, or a summer camp with a subdivision, or a summer camp with a subdivision (at the council level, state or province). work on Scout badges, promotion and improve Scout skills. Summer camps can operate special programs for senior scouts such as sailing, mountaineering, canoeing and whitewater, caving and fishing. At the international level, Scouting sees one of its roles as promoting international harmony and peace. Various initiatives are aimed at achieving this goal, including developing activities that benefit the wider community, challenge prejudice and promote tolerance of diversity. Such programmes include cooperations, as is part of the Marrakech Charter. Uniforms and distinctions, including various NGOs, the United Nations and religious institutions, as is part of the Marrakech Charter. separate country. R. Tate McKenzie's sculpture The Perfect Scout depicts a scout in a traditional Scout uniform is a widely accepted characteristic of the social situation in the country and makes equality; but, more importantly, it encompasses the differences of the country and race and creed, and makes everyone feel that they are members of each other from one great fraternity. The original uniform, still widely accepted, consisted of khaki shirts, shorts and a wide-brimmed campaign hat. Baden-Powell also wore shorts because he believed that being dressed as a scout helped reduce the age distance between adults and young people. Uniform shirts are now often blue, orange, red or green and shorts are often replaced by long trousers throughout the year or only in cold weather. While designed for use in homemade stretchers- Scouts have been trained to use them this way with their staves, a traditional but deprecated item. Leather belts and campaign switches or leaders Wooden badges can be used as emergency turnstiles, or anywhere that string was needed in a hurry. Neckerchiefs have been selected as they can be easily used as a sling or triangular bandage band distinctive insignia for all are scout uniforms recognized and worn around the world, including the Wooden Badge and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) and fleur-de-lis by WOSM member organizations and most other scouting organizations. The swastika was used as an early symbol by the Boy Scout Association of the United Kingdom and other countries. Its early use in Scouting was on Thanks Badge, introduced in 1911. Lord Baden-Powell's 1922 design for the Medal of Merit added a swastika to the Scout Arrow, symbolizing the good fortune of the recipient. In 1934, the Scouts asked for a design change because of the swastika's connection to its recent use of the German National Socialist Workers' Party (Nazi) Party. The new Medal of Merit was issued by the Boy Scouts Association in 1935. Age groups in scouting and leadership of the Group of Hong Kong Scouts Cub Scouting and Guiding movements are usually divided into sections by age or school class, allowing activities to be adapted to the maturity of group members. These age differences have been the ages of 11 and 17. In most member organizations, this age group is the Scout or Guide. Programmes have been developed to meet the needs of young children (usually between the ages of 6 and 10) and young adults. The exact age ranges for programs vary by country and association. The traditional age groups as they were between 1920 and 1940 in most organizations: Age Range Boys section girls section from 8 to 10 Wolf Cubs Brownie Guide from 11 to 17 Boy Scouts, Scouts, Scouts, Rainbows , Joey Scouts, Keys, and Teddy. Programs for post-teens and young adults include senior section, Rover Scouts, senior scouts, venture scouts, senior section, Rover Scouts, senior section, Ro been adapted to specific programs such as Air Scouts, Sea Scouts, Rider Guides and Scouting bands. In many countries, scouting groups, or that contain one or more sections. Under the auspices of the Scout Group, the sections are divided according to age, each of which has its own terminology and leadership structure. Adults and leader Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Adults Scouting Movement interested in scouting or leadership, including former scouts and guides, often join the philippines, university students can join the philippines, university students can join the philippines. In the United Kingdom, university students can join the Student Scouting and Guide Organization and, after graduating from university, join the Scout and Guide Association. Scouting units are usually run by adult volunteers such as parents and guardians, former scouts, students, and community leaders, including teachers and religious leaders. Scout leadership positions are often divided into single and worldly positions. Uniform managers received official training, such as a wooden badge, and received a warrant for the title in the organization. Lay members usually hold part-time roles such as Scout Master and Assistants, whose names vary between countries. In some countries, units are supported by non-specific areas, which range from meeting assistants to members of the unit's committee may also wear uniforms and be registered Scout leaders. Additional posts in the form, called Commissioners, are located above the unit at levels such as the district, county, council or province, depending on the structure of the national organization. Commissioners work with lay people and professionals. Training groups and related functions are often formed at these levels. In the UK and elsewhere, the national scouting organization appoints the chief scout, the most senior member in uniform. Throughout the world, Scouting spread around the world after its founding in the United Kingdom. The first association outside the British Empire was founded in Chile on 21 May 1909 following the visit of Baden Powell. In most countries of the world, there is currently at least one scouting (or governing) organization. Each is independent, but international cooperation is still seen as part of the Scout movemer In 1922, WOSM began as the policy governing body, he organizations (then men only). In addition to being the policy governing body, he organizations. It is also responsible for four international centres: Our Cabana in Mexico, Mexico, In Switzerland, Pax Lodge in the United Kingdom, and Sangam in India. Today, internationally, the two largest umbrella organizations. The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS), primarily for organizations working only for girls, but also accepts co-educational organizations. Co-educational scouts and guides from several different countries, individual scouting organizations for boys and girls have been retained in other countries, especially in Europe, scouting and leadership have come together, and there is a single organization for boys and girls that is a member of both WOSM and WAGGGS. The American Boy Scouts allowed the girls to join them in early 2018. In other countries such as Australia and the United Kingdom, the National Association of Guides remains as a separate movement and member of WAGGGS. In some countries such as Greece, Slovenia and Spain there are separate associations of scouts at the 8th Indonesian National Rover Moot 8-17 July 2003, the Pambanan Temple-Yogyakarta Scout Association in the United Kingdom has been co-training at all levels since 1991, and this was optional for groups and sections across the UK to become a co-education by January 2007, the year of the scouting movement. The traditional Baden-Powell Scout Association has been a collaborative educational since its inception in 1970. In the United States, the Cub Scout and Boy Scout BSA programs were for boys only until 2018; she has changed her policy and is now inviting girls to join as local packages to organize all the girl's dens (same form, same book, same activities). For young people aged 14 and over, Venturing has been co-educational since the 1930s. Girl Scouts USA (GSUSA) is an independent organization for girls and young women only. Adult leadership positions at BSA and GSUSA are open to both men and women. In 2006, of the 155 WOSM national scouting organizations (representing 155 countries), 122 belonged only to WOSM and 34 belonged to WOSM and WAGGGS. Of the 122 owned by WOSM alone, 95 were open to boys and girls in some or all sections of the program, and 20 were only for boys. All 34 owned by both WOSM and WAGGGS, were open to boys and girls. In 2007, WAGGGS had 144 member organizations, and 110 of them belonged only to Of these 110, 17 were co-educational and 93 accepted only girls. By 2019, the organization had more than 50 million Scouts registered, and by 2006, 10 million registered guides worldwide, from 216 countries and territories. The top 20 countries with scouting and leadership are sorted by the common male and female affiliation of all organizations. (n.b. 1) Membership of the country 99100 Participation in the Population Scouting introduced Guiding Indonesia 17,100,000 7.2% 1912 USA 7,500,000 2.4% 1910 1912 India 4,500,000 2.4\% 1910 1912 In 0.3% 1909 1911 Kenya 480,000 1.1% 1910 1910 1910 1910 20 South Korea 270,000 0.5% 1922 1946 Germany n.b. 2' 250,000 0.3% 1910 1912 Canada 220,000 0.7% 1908 1910 Japan 200,000 0.2% 1913 1919 France.n.b. 4' 200,000 0.3% 1910 1911 Belgium'n.b. 5' 170,000 1.5% 1911 1915 Poland. 6 160,000 0.4% 1910 1910 Nigeria 160,000 0.1% 1915 1919 Hong Kong 160,000 2.3% 1914 1916 - Full tables on the list of members of the World Organization of Scouts and guides, see Scouting in Germany - including 30,000 non-aligned scouts and guides, See Scouting in Italy - Including 60,000 non-aligned scouts and guides, see Scouting in France - including 5,000 non-aligned scouts and guides, see Scouting in Poland Non-Aligned and Scouting in Belgium - Including 20,000 non-aligned scouts and guides, see Scouting in Poland Non-Aligned scouts and guides, see Scouting in France - including 20,000 non-aligned scouts and guides, see Scouting in Poland No passed between the first publication of Scouting for Boys and the creation of the current largest supranational organization of the world's youth, and several scout associations had already been formed in many countries. Alternative groups have been formed since the initial formation of boy Patrols Scout. They may be the result of groups or individuals who claim that WOSM and WAGGGS are more political and less youthful than Lord Baden-Powell intended. They believe that scouting has generally moved away from its original intentions because of the political machinations that have been taking place with long-standing organizations, and want to go back to the earliest, simplest methods. Others do not want to follow all the original ideals of the scouting organizations are focused only on national scouting associations. They are serviced by five international scouting organizations: the Grder of the World Scouts, the first international scouting organizations. They are serviced by five international scouting organizations. They are serviced by five international scouting organizations have established their own international scouting organizations. based scouting organization, founded in 1956. The Confederation of European Scouts, established in 1978. The World Federation of Independent Scouts, mostly South American, was founded in 2010. Some Scouting organizations are also serviced by international organizations, many of which have religious elements, such as Pathfinders, a youth organization of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, formed in 1950. The Royal Rangers are a youth organization of the Assemblies of God, formed in 1962. Influence on society Since the establishment of the Scout movement in the early 1900s, the programs of some countries have participated in social movements such as the nationalist resistance movement in India. Although scouting was introduced to Africa by British imperialism. Similarly, the African Scouts used the principle of the Scout Act that the Scout is the brother of all other Scouts to collectively claim full imperial citizenship. The study found a strong association between participation in scouting and leadership in youth and significantly improved mental health. The data, from almost 10,000 people, was derived from a study of people born in November 1958 in the United Kingdom, the Scout Association has been criticized for its insistence on using a religious promise that led the organization to introduce an alternative in January 2014 for those who do not want to mention God in their promise. This change has made the organization completely non-discriminatory based on race, gender, sexuality and religion (or lack thereof). The Boy Scouts of America have been at the center of criticism in the United States for not allowing open participations, or banned the scouting of the ban in 2013. Authoritarian communist regimes such as the Soviet Union in 1920 and fascist regimes such as the Soviet Union in 1920 and fascist regimes such as the scouting movement. In Film and Art Home Article: Scouting in Popular Culture for much of the twentieth In many countries; numerous films and works of art focus on this topic. Film critic Roger Ebert mentioned a scene in which a young Boy Scout, Indiana Jones and The Last Crusade as when he discovers his life mission. Works by artists Ernest Stafford Carlos, Norman Rockwell, Pierre Jubert and Joseph Tsatari, as well as the 1966 film Follow me, boys! are shining examples of this spirit. Scouting is often seen in a humorous manner, as in the 1989 film Troops of Beverly Hills, the 2005 film Down and Derby, and the film Scout Camp. In 1980, Scottish singersongwriter Jerry Rafferty recorded I was a Boy Scout as part of his album Snakes and Ladders. See also The Scouting Portal Camp Fire Girls Kibbo Kift Order of Woodcraft Knight Pioneer Movement SpiralScouts International Links - Baden-Powell, Robert (1908). Scouting for Boys: A Handbook for teaching good citizenship. London: H. Cox. ISBN 978-0-486-45719-2. 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