

A GUIDE TO

SERVICE SCOUTING

The Scout Association of Maldives

Contents

| | | |
|---|-------------|----------|
| Chapter I | Page | 3 |
| The origin and background | | 3 |
| Service Scouting | | 4 |
| The Service Scout Crew | | 4 |
| Prospective Service Scouts | | 4 |
| Service Squire | | 5 |
| Service Scout | | 5 |
| | | |
| Chapter II | | |
| What they do | | 6 |
| Practical Training | | 8 |
| Collective Training | | 9 |
| Duty to God | | 9 |
| Service to others | | 10 |
| | | |
| Chapter III | | |
| Service Crew Administration | | 11 |
| Qualification of the Service Scout Leader | | 12 |
| | | |
| Chapter IV | | |
| Reception of the Service Squire | | 12 |
| Self-examination | | 13 |
| Service Scout Investiture | | 15 |
| | | |
| Chapter V | | |
| Advancement scheme | | 17 |
| Badge syllabuses | | 19 |
| | | |
| Chapter VI | | |
| Scout Law and Promise interpreted | | 22 |

Service Scouting

CHAPTER I

The origin and Background

In tracing the origin of Service Scouting as the term being used in the Maldives corresponding to the term Rover Scouting in the world, it is found that the scheme was published in the middle of 1917 which reveals the several lines of thought that went to its making. The need for recognizing the changing need of the older boys was clearly stated in launching this section of the scout movement for giving extended and separate training for the older boy. But it must be admitted that the scheme did not succeed at the beginning. The time of its launching was unsuitable; the first world war was at its most critical stage and there was no man-power available to carry through such an elaborate scheme. A more serious weakness was that the scheme was too ambitious for a voluntary movement.

Initially the term Service Scouts was in use for about a year; it then, in 1918 gave way to Rover Scout, and the original scheme was gradually transformed in to a plan for training a higher age-group than that for which the first Senior Scout scheme was intended. Soon after this Rover Scouts gradually took shape under the guidance of Colonel de Burgh. In October 1921 a crucial conference on Rovers was held. This was the meeting of men of special experience invited by B. P to discuss with him the future of the new section.

B.P's own view of the need and method of Rover Scouts are expressed in the following memorandum:

" My own feeling is that the Rover stage is the third progressive step in the education of the Boy Scout, and its important that it completes his education and holds him under good influence and in good companionship at the critical period of his life.

But you cant hold a lad without giving him some definite objectives and activities. So we offer services. Under "service" I should include three progressive steps: Service to Self, Service to the Movement, and

Service to the Community”.

When the question of a hand book for Rover arose, comparable with Scouting for Boys and the Wolf Cub's Handbook, B. P did not at first see his way clear. He wanted the new branch to be elastic and so in his view there could not be any easy hard and fast scheme of practical training. But when the book did appear in 1922, with the title *Rovering to Success*, it proved to be a book of advice and guidance in many problems of young manhood, and as such it has had a remarkable success far beyond the movement itself.

Milestones in Rovering:

- 1918 Rover Scouting started
- 1921 Conference held for the Senior Scouts and Rovers
- 1922 *Rovering to Success* by B.P Published
- 1923 Mr. P. B. Navill appointed as Rover Commissioner
- 1926 First national Rover Moot held at Albert Hall, London.
- 1931 First World Rover Moot held in Kandersteg, Switzerland.
- 1934 The Rover World magazine published
- 1946 The new Plan for Rovers introduced
- 1953 New rules for Rovers published
- 1977 First Asia-Pacific Rover Moot, Victoria, Australia
- 1991 Eighth World Rover Moot , Gilwell Park, Victoria, Australia

Service Scouting

Service scouting is the final stage in that system of training in the principles and practice of citizenship in which the Cub Scout and the Scout each in turn plays its part. The training methods of the several sections vary to suit the needs of the boys comprising of them, being adapted to the requirements of the different age-groups, each forming part of the logical whole, leading progressively to the next. A boy joining the Cub Scout at the age of 7 1/2 , is encouraged to work his way through the Pack and Troop until, at the age of eighteen, he becomes a Service Scout. Thereafter, in the Service Scout Crew, he will be helped to train himself, in mind, body and spirit, a man who prove a source of strength to the nation rather than one who looks to it for personal security.

The Service Scout Crew

A Service Scout Crew is an integral part of a Scout Group. A complete group consists of Cub Scout Section, Scout Section, and the Service Scout Crew. The Crew is lead by a warranted scouter, responsible to the Group Scout Leader. He is called the Service Scout Leader (SSL). The membership of a crew is of two kinds: full members called the Service Scouts and Service Squires, who are on probation.

Prospective Service Scouts

A Service Scout Crew has two sources from which to draw its members; those who are already scouts and others. The most prolific source should be the Group of which the crew forms a part. The GSM, as the co-ordinator of Group training activities has a duty to ensure that scouts are encouraged to go up to the service crew as soon as they have reached the age for Service Scouts and they are mentally and physically ready for Rovering. A simple Reception Ceremony (procedure for the reception ceremony given in the appendix) is sometimes of value. A crew may also accept candidates who are not already scouts or who have been out of touch with scouting. Discretion is needed, if the proportion of candidates of this sort is excessive, as there is a danger of the scout spirit of the crew being swamped. On the other hand some of the best scouters sometimes had come from that group.

Service Squire

Before a candidate can be admitted as a Service Squire, certain conditions must be observed. Before a young man is admitted to a crew he must be approved by the GSM and SSL (Service Scout Leader) and the crew. He should have reached the age of 18 but should not have attained his 25th birthday. On admission he is known as a Service Squire until such time as he is invested as Service Scout. Before a Service Squire is invested he must fulfill the requirements for the investiture as given in the appendix.

During his probationary period a Service Squire should be encouraged to take part in all the normal Crew activities and must comply with certain training requirements. This probationary phase should never be

unnecessarily protected. He should not depend on Crew traditions nor should it be regarded as a test of tenacity of purpose. In very few instances only, the probationary period should exceed six months in length. For a Squire with good scouting background may well find himself ready for presentation much early. However those who have had no scouting experience will require special attention. Their proper instruction in the Scout Promise and Law and in the way of scouting is bound to take time and care. Should it be apparent that the Squire is making no real progress, it may seem that he is unsuitable for the demands of Rovering and SSL after consulting the crew may well advise him to resign.

Service Scout

Before a Service Scout can be invested as a Service Scout, he must fulfill certain conditions. The ceremony of admission, known as the presentation of a Service Scout is in two parts; a self-examination or vigil, and the Investiture. It was originally drawn up by the founder Lord Baden Powell, during the early days of Rover Scouting, and it is intended to emphasize the fact that at his investiture, a Service Scout undertakes certain responsibilities. The form of the presentation ceremony is given in the appendix. Though the degree of the ceremonial part may be varied within the limits laid down according to the wishes of the Crew and of the Squire concerned, the essentials of the ceremony must not be omitted.

The central idea is that the Squire before becoming a Service Scout shall with the aid of the questions drawn up by the founder, quietly think out what he is doing with his life, and whether he is ready to be invested as a Service Scout and renew or make his Scout Promise from the man's point of view. It should be made clear that he should not seek to be invested until he is quite sure that he can honestly do so. The SSL should satisfy himself that the Squire is in fact ready for his investiture.

In his self-examination the Squire reviews the past, think of the future possibilities dimly seen and dedicates himself to the service of his country and fellow men. There need be no particular ceremony for the vigil, he can keep it in the quiet of his own room, but it is the responsibility of the SSL to see that no young man joins the Crew without being fully determined to shape his life in accordance with the Service Scout ideals. The wishes of the Squire should always be respected. Once he is invested

, a Service Scout is expected to be governed by certain principles which are set out at length in the appendix. He is also expected to carry out a balanced programme of training, of which details are given in the following pages.

Chapter II

What they do

The primary task of the Service Scout Section is that of continuing and completing the progressive training in citizenship given to the Cub Scouts, Scouts and in manner suited to the age of the Rover. Accordingly what they do is almost entirely related to the performance of this task. The Service section tackles its job along the lines which are laid down by the Founder, and which have proved themselves over the years. By the development of character, intelligence, health, strength and skill, the Service Scouts are encouraged to make useful carrier for themselves, helped to prepare themselves for their family responsibilities and fit themselves to service to the community. Most of all, assisted to put the principles of the Scout Promise and Law into practice in their daily lives, in the hope that their examples may infect other people with magic of the sound of the scout spirit

purpose. One should be an experienced Service Scout and the other should preferably be a friend of the Service Squire. Both should have the purpose of Rovering and the traditions of the Crew very much at heart. Acting as a sponsor to a Squire is not only an honour and a responsibility, but it is a very valuable part of a Service Scout's own training in leadership by example. Rovering relies on conscientious sponsors to ensure that only reasonably acceptable candidates, those who are likely to benefit for Rovering, are allowed to go forward to full membership of the Crew. The spiritual training of a Service Squire is best left to the SSL himself, unless the sponsors are very experienced and quiet reliable. The sponsors can and should help indirectly by the force of their example, by themselves demonstrating how to approach the Scout Promise and Law from the standpoint of an adult. Moreover they should, attend to all the religious services and by so doing they will impress upon the Squire that this is expected of all members of the Scout Movement.

The SSL when helping the Service Squire to prepare himself for his presentation, will find the Founder's interpretation of the Scout Promise and Law of great help. Should the SSL feel personally inadequate for the task, there is no harm in seeking assistance from a religious person or an experienced scouter. The advice of this sort, however valuable, cannot relieve the SSL from his overall responsibility of ensuring that before a Service Squire starts his vigil and proceeds to his investiture, his spiritual preparation is adequate.

The Founder called Rovering, " a brotherhood of the open air and service". That statement is as true as today as it was when first he made it. From this definition of Service Scout flow the two main principles on which Service Scout training is based. They are:

- (a) Service Scout training should incorporate the distinctive marks of Scouting - the backwoods atmosphere and the scout ideals of character and conduct.
- (b) Service Scout training should have as its ultimate aim the development of a balanced individual, ready and willing to play his full part in the community.

The first of these principles mention the two distinctive marks of Scouting. It will be apparent that the former of these - the backwoods

atmosphere - is well brought out in a Service Scout's training, which has been deliberately set in the well-proved framework of scouting with its joy of backwoodsmanship and nature craft; adapted to the needs of those of the Service Scout age, and providing real opportunities for the practice of advanced scout craft, camping, pioneering, hiking, exploring and so on. The Crew is in no place for the man to whom they gave no appeal.

But an urge to take part in scouting activities is by no means all that is needed. Service Scout training should incorporate the scouting ideals of character and conduct. Enjoyment of scouting activities; is but the outward visible sign of a Service Scout. He also needs the inward spiritual grace which we call the scout spirit - those ideals of character and conduct which are the mark of every true scout, and which have their foundation in the scout Promise and Law. To acquire the scout spirit is a process of gradual absorption rather than a matter of specific training, but it is necessary to ensure that every training activity is aimed at encouraging that desirable attitude towards life, and so far as possible, this has been done.

We now come to the second principle on which Service Scout training is based, namely that it should have as its ultimate aim the development of a balanced individual, ready and willing to play his full part in the community - a man, as it were, with an all round attitude to life. Most men have their own particular interest, some things appeal to them more than others, and come more easily. The temptation is to apply themselves too much to have their favourite occupations and to neglect their lesser interests. This leads to uneven development, which we want to avoid. At the Service Scout age there is a great awareness of the possibility of life, a broadening of the vision, things seem to be opening up. Left unchecked, the likelihood of lopsided development is grave.

Our training accordingly aim to bring out the Service Scout in body, mind, and spirit, in that ascendant order of importance. Body, mind and spirit are interlocked in our natures; none can be neglected without detriment to the others. We assist a Service Scout in his body development by comprehensive practical training; his mental development is aided by what we call collective training; while systematic training in duty to God helps him to widen his spiritual life. Just as body, mind and spirit are interdependent, so the various parts of a Service Scout's training blend into and strengthen each other.

Practical Training;

A Service Scout's practical training - much of which has been made his own responsibility - is linked with a series of Service Scout proficiency badges, the requirements for which are set out in the appendix. The training syllabus is designed to cover these requirements; which are, as it were, definite targets set before each Service Scout, each having the incentive of a badge to be won: the whole culminating in the B.P Award. Proficiency badges are traditional in Rovering, though for a time they fell out of favour. They were reintroduced in their present form in 1956 as part of the current practical training scheme, and Service Scouts are encouraged to take pride in earning and wearing them, as honourable evidence of their keenness and efficiency. At the same time it should be borne in mind that while these badges have their own intrinsic value more important still is the work and perseverance which their training entails, and the increased knowledge and experience that goes with them. The more a Service Scout can be persuaded to tackle badge training for its own sake, rather than the badges to which it leads, the greater the ultimate benefit to him as an individual.

Practical training has four facets - training in scout craft, training by expedition, the completion of a selected project, and training for service to others. They may be tackled in the order that best suits the Service Scout concerned. The practical training is designed to encourage the type of man who is likely to benefit from Rovering to join the Crew; to assist him to acquire the skills on which his future service can be based; and build him up physically. But at the same time it is aimed at the development of certain desirable attributes of character. Thus training in scout craft ensures that all Service Scouts attain a proficient standard to equip them for the outdoor pursuits of Rovering. Expeditions provide an incentive for the spirit of adventure, and develop self-reliance, initiative, determination and powers of leadership. The completion of his project instills in a Service Scout, the virtues of perseverance, patience, and pride of achievement. The object of training for service is to influence the Service Scout to realize that as a member of the community he has an obligation to others, and to bring out qualities of self-discipline, tolerance, and personal example. It will be apparent that a Service Scout's practical training provides many opportunities for putting collective training into action and giving it meaning, in addition, by emphasizing service to others and bringing him into intimate contact with the wonders and beauties of nature, it sets the stage for his further training in duty to God.

Collective Training:

Collective training - the Crew working together as an entity for the benefit of its members - fulfills three functions. It helps to broaden the Service Scouts outlook, putting them in touch with worthwhile and lasting interests. Because it takes place in an atmosphere of brotherly friendship and mutual assistance, it helps in preparing Service Scouts for their future responsibilities as adult members of the community. It is also designed to develop the spirit of the scout good turn into an attitude of eager readiness for service in the widest sense of the word.

Collective training is carried out through the medium of what are known as

“ Crew Programs “ - the formal activities of the Crew as a whole, as distinct from the individual activities of its members, already described under practical training. Crew Programs are planned and prepared in advance by the Crew Council. The intention behind them is to develop and encourage a wide general interest in people and affairs, rather than to attempt to deal deeply into specialized knowledge. The traditional Rover approach remains the right way - planned outings, visits, inter Crew meetings, visiting speakers, discussions and so on; as well as collective good turns and jobs planned, organized and undertaken by the Crew as a whole. Many collective activities fit in naturally with practical training - a candidate for the project badge may well report progress during the course of a normal Crew programme while by nature and through the example , affect the development of an other young Service Scout.

Duty God:

It has already been mentioned that training in duty to God, must go hand in hand with the practical and collective training. In most instances, it also depends on the foundation laid by the others while he has been in the Pack and in the Troop. Rovering should be quick to give credit to those it is really due.

Training in duty to God is both the most important and the most difficult duty as a SSL must face and one that calls for the exercise of most delicate judgment. Important as self-training in spiritual development may be, it is folly to blind ourselves to the fact that many Service Scouts

today are to a large extent lacking in spiritual roots, are losing their religious backgrounds which they have acquired when they were young. Sometimes they have no one to turn to if they are confronted with moral problems. Some may be able to cope up unaided, but the average Service Scout needs timely, and practical sympathy and help, even though it may entail getting under his skin - sometimes a painful process for both concerned.

A Service Scout's training in Scout Promise and Law should be particularly aimed at developing a forthright practice of his duty to God - faith in action not merely passive in words. During his probation as a Service Squire, he should have accepted to do his best to attend to religious duties and to set a high personal example to Cub Scouts, Scouts at all times and to make the Scout Promise and Law a living force both in his own life and in theirs. It is the SSL's duty to help and encourage his Service Scouts in their spiritual development to the best of his ability. It must be realized that no one, however well conducted, can replace the sympathetic understanding, personal example and good influence of a wise, friendly and God-fearing SSL. The SSL should never plead ignorance as an excuse for withholding his help.

Service to Others:

A Service Scout's "service to others" must be separately considered, though in fact it is implicit in all a Service Scout does. Service to others is an obligation which permeates the whole of scouting, and is the natural outcome of all scout training. Beginning with the Cub Scouts daily good turn, it slowly evolves through the Scouts duty to be Useful and Help Others into higher and yet higher forms of effort, until through Service Scout training it reaches its fulfillment in service to the community, the aim of Service Scouting and its motto.

We must be in no doubt about what the scout movement and the Service Scout section in particular, means by "Service to the Community". It is the service to the community to establish oneself in life; to work and play with a will and to the best of one's ability, making no distinction in quality between work that is paid for and the work that is not paid; to love and respect one's parents and help them if they need it; to bring up a family and run one's home in an efficient and happy way; to stand on one's own feet, seeking aid from no one but God. It is also service to the community

to participate in local, or national affairs; to take part as a volunteer in civil or welfare works, or in first aid; to do ones duty to the country. Not least in importance - indeed the Founder rated it as one of the greatest, if not the greatest among them all - is the service to the Scout Movement itself, and from its very start, training for work as an adult leader in scouting has been a recognized aim of Rovering and it remains so even today. To concentrate on his own needs and the needs of those nearest and dearest to him is in no sense a selfish attitude of mind at Service Scouts age, indeed to do otherwise may well neglect his real responsibilities or willfully disregard them. Loyalty to work or to home may well preclude most of other forms of service to many Service Scouts. It is wrong to permit and worse still to encourage a Service Scout to neglect those obvious loyalties in order to indulge in more immediately attractive acts of specific service. Ofcourse we want the flame of unselfish service for so long land mark of Rovering, to continue to shine brightly and strongly.

Naturally training for service entails the carrying out of specific jobs, for the Service Scout learns by doing. Individual and collective service to others of some kind should be expected of every Service Scout. The emphasis should be on the meticulous preparation for a task, its proper performance and not the least a through cleaning up. Getting the credit should be the least important thing. This sort of practical training can should form part of the normal Crew Programme; that it is an aspect of collective training. It should be planned, organized, and run by the Crew Council. The SSL has however his part to play. He may perhaps appoint himself as the unofficial Job Master and suggest suitable outlets for service to the Crew Council. More important, he should use his influence to control the work. The Crew must resist the temptation of doling out definite jobs to individual Service Scouts, before they are ready to carry them out properly. They must be beware of slurring over the careful preparation and practice that is necessary if the job is to be done really well. It is the SSL's job to see that the service is tackled along the proper lines and dissuade Service Scouts from picking and choosing until they find jobs which suit them and their ambitions.

Chapter III

Service crew administration

The Crew is placed in charge of a warranted Service Scout Leader (SSL) who is appointed by The Scout Association of Maldives, on the recommendation of the institute or the body sponsoring the Crew. The necessary qualifications required to be Service Scout Leader are given later in this chapter. An applicant for a warrant as SSL must serve a probationary three months in that rank before the actual warrant is issued. Before a leader begins any work in a given Crew his probation period must be approved by the Association in writing. A Service Scout Leader may also have his assistants, one or more, and they are also required to be warranted scouters appointed in a similar manner. Provision is also made for the election of Service Scout Mates on a scale of one Mate to every four to six Service Scouts. It is suggested that in view of the training value, a Service Scout should hold such an appointment for one year only, and thus giving as many Service Scouts as possible, the opportunity to benefit from that leadership.

The Service Scout Leader though placed in charge of his Crew, should delegate its running so far as possible to the Crew it self. The Crew, in turn the Crew Council, should be made responsible for all internal matters of discipline, administration, and control and expenditure of Crew funds. The Crew Council consists of the SSL, as a guide; the Service Scout Mates and other Service Scouts as the Crew may find it necessary. Administration matters affecting other sections of the group, if they are part of a general group consisting of other sections, it is to be dealt by the SSL and in turn by the GSM through the Group Council.

No Crew can function properly unless it has a place where the Service Scouts can meet, and which they can call as their own. Such a corner known as the Service Scout Den, has been built on their own, and this is to be encouraged as far as possible. The aim should be to have a place which is easily accessible to them to meet whenever they are free. The day to day running of the Den is the concern of the Crew Council. It should be noted that no Crew may be registered or established within a group, unless they have place to meet.

The strength of the Crew should normally be between 12 and 24, divided into two to four Service Scout patrols.

The Crew shall be a unit of the Group of Cub Pack, Scout Troop, and the Service Scout Crew, provided that there is no such group, the Service Scout Crew shall be treated separately as a Group. Every Crew shall have a serial number assigned by the Association, if it is a separate group. Otherwise it shall have the same name and the number of the Group to which it belongs.

The uniform of the Service Crew shall be as prescribed in the POR. That is dark blue trousers and light blue shirt. They carry the Group scarf, if they belong to a particular group. or the Crew shall register their own scarf with the Association. The uniform of the Service Scout Leader or the Assistant Service Scout Leader shall be the same that of the Unit Leader's uniform as prescribed in the POR.

Qualifications of SSL

The warranted Service Scout Leader or the Assistant should be a male and the general qualifications are set out as follows:

1. Have a general understanding of the Scouting for Boys, The Wolf Cub's Handbook, Look Wide, Roving to success, national POR,
2. A general knowledge of the needs of the community of his neighbourhood,
3. A personal standing, character and experience of life, which will enable him to lead young men, and an understanding of the principles of leadership,
4. Acceptance by the Service Scout Crew concerned,
5. Have reached the age of 25 years to be a Service Scout Leader, preferably 30 years of age, and for the Assistant Service Scout Leader the age of 21 years, preferably 25 years,
6. Should have attended the Unit leaders Basic Course, preferably the basic course for Service Scout leaders

Chapter IV

Reception and Investiture

Service Squire Reception:

This ceremony is only used where the candidate has come from an other group or is a new comer to the scout movement.

The Crew is formed in to a semi-circle, The Service Squires in the rear. The SSL in the centre. The candidate is led by the presenter to a position midway between the SSL and the sponsors, facing the SSL. If the candidate has come up from an other group then he should be presented by his former Unit Leader.

Presenter: I present to you (the name of the candidate), a candidate for reception as a Service Scout Squire.

SSL: Are you satisfied that he is trying /will try to act up to a scouts obligation, including the doing of a good turn, and is likely to become a worthy member of this Crew.

Presenter: I am

SSL: (To candidate) Rovering is a brotherhood of the open air and service. In seeking to join that brotherhood, are you ready to improve your knowledge of practical scouting and to persue the open air life.

Candidate: I am

SSL: Do you realize that your first duty is to your home and to establish yourself in life.

Candidate: I do

SSL: Are you willing to train yourself for your future service to the community.

Candidate: I am

SSL: Do you accept the way of life set forth in the Scout Promise and Law.

Candidate: I do

SSL: Thus assured, I now ask you to renew/ make the Scout Promise as a token of your sincerity and to mark your Reception as a Service Scout Squire.

Candidate: On my honour I promise that I will do my best to do my duty to Allah and the country, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Scout Law.

SSL: I trust you on your honour to do your best to keep that promise. I now receive you as a Service Scout Squire (taking the candidates by the right hand shake) and admit you as a member of the world wide brotherhood of scouts.

I invest you with this and I remind you that it now your duty to prepare yourself for the full membership of the Crew, to which end I now entrust you to your sponsors who will assist you in your efforts.

The sponsors step forward, to the right of the Squire and then marches to join the other Service Scouts and Squires, who greet him in an appropriate fashion.

Self-Examination or Vigil:

As one grows older, time passes more and more quickly. It is worth asking the following questions to one self in that pursuit of life, as life only lasts for a short time and it is soon away.

1. Am I making the best use of the life that God has given me?
2. Am I frittering it away, in doing nothing that counts - that is wasting it ?
3. Am I working at things that are not doing any good to anybody?
4. Am I seeking too much of my own enjoyment or money making, or promotion without trying to help other people?

5. Whom have I injured or hurt in my life ? Can I do anything to make things amend them?
6. Whom have I helped in my life ? Is there any one else I can help ?

The Service Scout section of the scout movement is described as a " brotherhood of service ", so if we join it we shall get the opportunity of training for and of doing service in many ways that would not have been open to us otherwise.

1. Am I joining the Service Scout section only for the fun I can get out of it ?
2. Am I determined to put real self-sacrificing service in to it ?
3. What do I mean by service ?
4. Do I really think for others, rather than for myself, in my plans or undertakings?
5. What kind of service am I best fitted to do - at home, at work, and in my spare time?

Service is not for spare time only. Service should be an attitude of life which will find outlets for its practical expression at all times.

We get no pay or reward for doing service, but that makes us free men in doing it. We are not working for an employer, but for own conscience. This means we are men.

As the success of our Service will depend to a great extent on our personal character, we must discipline ourselves in order that we may be a good influence to others.

1. Am I determined to try and give up bad habits acquired in the past?
2. What are the weak points in my character?
3. Am I absolutely honourable, truthful, and trustworthy?
4. Am I loyal to God, to the country, my family, my employer, those under me, the scout movement, my friends and myself?
5. Am I good-tempered, cheery, and kind to others ?
6. Am I sober and clean-living, and clean-speaking?
7. Have I pluck the patience to stick it out when things go against me?

8. Have I a mind of my own, or do I allow myself to be carried away by the persuasion of others?
9. Am I strong-minded enough to keep off temptation to do harmful things to me and to others?
10. Am I weak in some of these things, do I resolve here and now, with God's help, to do my best to correct them and chuck them up?

May God give me strength to go forward henceforth a real man, a true citizen, and a credit to my country.

Investiture:

The investiture as outlined by the Founder is given in full. Those who prefer to leave out some of the ceremonial part may do, without losing the essence of the function. It should always be performed by the Service Scout Leader, but if this is impossible a Unit leader who has himself been invested as Service Scout may take his place. It is suggested that it adds to the impressiveness of the ceremony if the Service Scout Leader has a copy of the ceremony bound in suitable cover. However he should know it by heart.

The investiture should never be held in public; it is a solemn exercise of the Crew's corporate life.

Before any one can be invested as a Service Scout, he must fulfill the following, to the satisfaction of the Service Scout Leader (SSL):

1. Have read and studied Scouting for boys, the Wolf Cub Hand Book, Look Wide, Rovering to success, and senior level scout literature,
2. Have studied and understood the Scout Promise and Law, as they concern Service Scouts, and be applying them in a spirit of unselfish service to life in general,
3. Hold the first class badge, or have sufficient scouting knowledge to be competent to instruct a boy of scout age with the second class tests, and have attained a competent standard in tests 8, 9, 10, and 12 of the first class badge,

4. Be able to take part intelligently in a discussion on scouting, bringing in question of group, atoll , and the national organization,
5. Have undergone a period of exposure as may be decided by the SSL, but not exceeding six months, except in very special circumstances.

The young man, after the vigil or self-examination, and after having reached the minimum standard for investiture, is brought before the Service Scout Crew, the Crew being in uniform, and stands with his two sponsors, one on either side of him, before a table. The table may be covered with the national flag or the Scout flag. The leader stands facing them behind the table and calls the candidate by name, says:

Leader: Have you come with a desire to become a Service Scout in our world-wide brotherhood?

Candidate: I have

Leader: In spite of difficulties you have had in the past, are you now determined to do your best to be honourable, truthful and straight in all your dealings; clean in what you think, in what you say, in all what you do?

Candidate: I am.

Leader: Have you carefully thought that you are doing in your life?

Candidate: I have

Leader: Do you understand that Service means that at all times you will be good-natured towards all other people, and will do your best to help them, even though it may not be convenient or pleasant or safe for you, and that you will accept no reward for doing so ?

Candidate: I do

Leader: Do you understand that by becoming a Service Scout you are joining a brotherhood in which we want to help you to carry out your ideals, and in which we ask you to obey our rules and carry out our motto of service for others?

Candidate: I do

Leader: As a token of washing away of the past misdeeds and as a sign that you are determined to commence afresh, are you willing to give such a sign here in the presence of us all?

Candidate: I am

Leader: Understanding these things, then, I ask you to renew/ make your Scout Promise, bearing in mind, that you are expected to interpret it, not from a boys point of view, but from that of a man.

Candidate: On my honour I promise that I will do my best,
to do my duty to Allah and the country,
to help other people at all times,
to obey the Scout Law,

(The leader then takes the new Service Scout by the right hand shake and gives him a buffet on the right shoulder with his left hand)

Leader: I trust you on your honour to keep your promise, and that you have one tender point, namely, your honour; nothing should be more quickly felt than an imputation against it.

(After which the Service Scout Leader presents him with his badge)

Leader: In this badge of Service Scout Symbol with yellow, green, and red, you see the representative colours of the three sections of our brotherhood. Let it remind you of your duty to your younger brother and of your responsibility, as Service Scout, to set them at all times an example worthy of your best self.

(The Crew close in round the new Service Scout, shaking him by the right hand and giving him a welcome)

Chapter V

Advancement scheme

The general advancement scheme of the Service Scout Advancement Scheme as follows.

Probationary period:

Minimum age 18 years
period: 3-6 months

Scout Spirit:

- Know scout ideals,
- Know Service Scout Membership badge,
- Know Service Scout Crew flag
- Certification by Sponser Crew Scouter.

Scout participation:

- Knowledge up to Cub Scout First Star,
- Knowledge of Scout Second class,

Scout skills:

- Earn Service Scout badge,
- Instruct Cub Scout and Scout

Scout Service:

- Participate in community service and activities for the development of scouting.

Badge awarded:

Service Scout badge

Training period:

Duration 2 years

Scout Spirit:

- Know and live by the Service Scout ideals,

- Certification by the Crew leader.

Scout participation:

- Know and practice team mate leadership skills,
- Learn about profficiency badge scheme,
- Serve as a profficiency badge counse!lor.

Scout skills:

- Help Cub Scout / Scout earn any three profficiency badges,
- Learn and serve as instructor for Cub Scout First star and Scout Second class,

Scout Service:

- Participate in commuity Service and activities for the development of scouting.

Badge Awarded:

Instructor's Badge

Service period:

Duration 2 years

Scout Spirit:

- Know and live by the Service Scout ideals,
- Certification by the Crew leader.

Scout participation:

- Know and practice senior mate leadership skills,
- Assist as a Cub Scout leader,

Scout skills:

- Help Cub Scout / Scout to earn three more profficiency badges,
- Organize an outdoor camp or outdoor activities, in an other island for the Cub Scout / Scout,

Scout Service:

- Participate in community service and activities for the development of scouting.

Badge Awarded:

Training Service badge,
Scout Craft Badge

Leadership Period:

Duration 2 years

Scout spirit:

- Live by the Service Scout ideals,
- Certification by the Crew leader.

Scout participation:

- Know and practice scout leadership.

Scout skills:

- Serve as an apprenticeship as a Pack / Troop leader.

Scout Service:

- Study and evaluate a Community Development Project,
- Plan Community Service and activities,
- Continue participation in community service and activities with the Association for the development of scouting.

Badge Awarded:

Service Badge,
Ramblers Badge.

Badge Syllabuses:

1. Service Training Star:

It is worn on both epaulettes above the project badge, and is granted

by the Association on the recommendation of the SSL. Before being awarded the service training star, a Service Scout must give six months service with a group at least as an assistant unit leader, to the satisfaction of the Association and the GSM of the concerned Troop or Pack.

2. Instructor's Badge:

It is worn above the right pocket, and is granted by the Association on the recommendation of the SSL. Before he is awarded the instructor's badge he must fulfill the following:

- Hold the Service Training Star,
- Show that he is acting, with the approval of his SSL, as an instructor to a Cub pack or Scout Troop, to the satisfaction of the unit leader,
- Have a knowledge and ability to instruct in the subject in either in the Cub Scout section or the Scout section:
- In the case of Cub Scout, First and second star badges, and any two proficiency badges, including a reasonable knowledge of the Wolf Cub's hand book, Kipling's jungle books,
- In the case of Scouts, the first class badge and any for four proficiency badges, one of which must be a public service badge, including a reasonable knowledge of the scouting for boys,

The badge will have to be surrendered within four months of ceasing to be an instructor.

3. The Project Badge:

Worn on both epaulettes and is granted by the Association on the recommendation of the SSL, on fulfilling the following conditions:

- Register with the Association, in consultation with the SSL, a project chosen by the candidate, and devote at least six months on the project, while keeping all records of his activities. At least three times during the period he must report progress to the SSL with records, supported by

models, charts, maps, or other exhibits which may have been needed to elucidate the work.

(A project may be defined as a self imposed task demanding skills, application and care. The Service Scout picks the project for himself. There is no restriction of his choice of subject within reason, but it should preferably be something which bears no direct relation to his means of livelihood, or alternatively a subject in which he is considerably of higher standard or achievement. When the Service Scout is himself satisfied that he has completed his selected project, he must demonstrate the result of his work to his SSL, and the Association. The SSL and the Association, may in turn seek the necessary expertise if necessary to decide on the recognition of the project work.

4. Ramblers Badge:

The Ramblers badge is worn on both the epaulettes and is granted by the Association on the recommendation of the SSL, on the following conditions:

- Be competent to instruct and examine a senior scout in the requirements of two of the following badges - Camp warden, Forester, Senior pioneer, Naturalist, Handiman, and interpreter.
- Have completed as a member of the team of not more than 7 service scouts, a journey extending over four consecutive days and three nights, or two journeys each extending over 48 hours, with two nights out, not reckoning travel time from the starting point and from finishing point. The journey must be organized by himself and approved by the SSL and the Association. The joubet must present a definite set of endurance as well as to bring out qualities of self-reliance, initiative, determination and leadership. He must submit a log of the expedition to his SSL.

5. Scout craft Star:

Scout craft star is worn on both epaulettes above the Rambler's badge, and is granted by the Association on the recommendation of the SSL, on the following conditions:

- Hold a warrant as a Pack or Unit Leader and have served atleast six months after the training to qualify for the star,

OR

- Have camped atleast 10 separate occasions aggregating not less then 10 nights on three different camp sites, and comply strictly with Camping Standards. He must keep a log of these camps and submit to the SSL,
- Be competent to instruct and examine a senior scout in any two of the following badges - Despatch Rider, Master swimmer, Quartermaster, Senior pioneer, Master cook. (He need not necessarily act as an examiner in the badges selected)

6. Baden Powell Award:

The BP award is worn on both epaulettes, and is granted by the Association on the recommendation of the SSL, on the following conditions:

- Hold Rambler's Badge, Project Badge, Scout Craft Star, and the Service Training Star,
- In the opinion of the SSL, has set a personal example of the scout way of life, and be carrying out the service motto - Service , in practice,
- Have a successful interview with the Chief Commissioner, and the commissioner appointed for him by the Association for the purpose.

A scout entering the Crew , having already gained the Bushman's thong, will continue to wear it in his scout uniform. If he has gained the President's scout he will wear it between the elbow and the shoulder of the left arm. On receiving the Baden Powell Award, a service scout will remove fro his uniform all other special proficiency badges he holds, with the exception of the Service Scout Instructor's badge.

Chapter VI

Scout Promise and Law interpreted for the Service Scouts

The Promise

On my honour

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

I promise

This particular promise is a solemn undertaking, not to be made lightly even by a boy, still less so by a man. Therefore think it over carefully before embarking on it.

That I will do my best

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

To do my duty to Allah

To realize the nature of God, and secondly, to develop and practice the tenants of Islam, particularly the five prayers regularly and adhere to the religious practices at all times according to the age.

And the country

That is your country, under the leadership constituted by the will of the majority,

To help other people at all times

This is putting into constant and active practice, the divine law of loving your neighbour as yourself.

To obey the scout law

To obey the scout law does not mean to sit down passively in a state of goodness, but to improve your own character and actively to practice love in all your daily doings

The Law

The term Service Scouts stands for a *true man* and a *good citizen*. The law for Service Scouts, is the same as for Scouts, in wording and principles, but has to be viewed from a new standpoint - that is, from that of a man.

A Scout is trustworthy

As a Service Scout, no temptation however great or however secret will persuade you to do a dishonest or a shady action, however small. You won't go back on a promise once made.

A Service Scout's word is as good as his bond, The truth, and nothing but the Truth for the Service Scout.

A Scout is loyal

As a good citizen you are one of a team playing the game, honestly for the good of the whole. You can be relied upon by the people, by the scout movement, by your friends, and fellow workers, your employers or employees, to do your best for them even though they may not always quite come up to what you would like of them. Moreover, you are loyal also to your self; you will not lower your self-respect by playing the game meanly; nor will you let another man down - a woman either.

A Scout is useful and helpful to others

As a Service Scout your highest aim is Service. You may be relied upon at all times to be ready to sacrifice time, trouble, or if need be, life itself for others.

Sacrifice is the salt of service

A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other scout

As a Service Scout you recognize other fellows as being, with yourself, sons and daughter of the same father, and if you disregard whatever may be their difference of opinion or creed or country. You suppress your prejudices and find out their good points. If you exercise this love for men to all others, you will help to bring about international peace and good will.

A Scout is courteous

Like a knight of olden days, as a Service Scout, you are of course polite and considerate to women, old people, and children. But more than this, you are polite also even to those in opposition to you.

Whose is in the right need not lose his temper,
whose is in the wrong cannot afford to.

A Scout is a friend to animal

You will recognize your comradeship with God's other creatures placed, like yourself, in this world for a time to enjoy their existence. To ill-treat an animal is therefore a dis-service to the creator.

A Scout obeys his parents, patrol leaders and scout leaders.

As a Service Scout you discipline yourself and put yourself readily and willingly at the service of constituted authorities for the main good. The best disciplined community is the happiest community, but the discipline must come from within, and not merely be imposed from without. Hence the greater value of the example you give to others in this direction.

A Scout smiles

As A Service Scout you will be looked to as the man to keep your head, and to stick it out in a crisis with cheery pluck and optimism.

"If you can keep your head when all about you,
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;

You'll be a man, my son "

A Scout is thrifty

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

A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed

As a Service Scout you are expected to be not only clean-minded, but clean-willed; able to control any scrupulous tendencies and intemperances; to give an example to others of being pure and above-board in all that you think, say or do.

There is to the Scout Code, the eleventh law, an unwritten one, namely, A scout is not a fool. But this perhaps would be unnecessary as a code for the Service Scouts. You are now in responsible position of giving example to others, which may lead them to good or evil, according to whether or not you model your conduct on the Law, and how far you carry out that Promise which you have made, on your honour, as a Service Scout, to give out good will and to help to all.