

**“An Analysis of the Youth and Leadership Program in Bangladesh:
A Study on Bangladesh Scouts”**

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Date of Submission: 11/02/2024

Letter of Transmittal

Date: 11/02/2024

To,

Professor Mohammed Masum Iqbal, PhD

Department of Business Administration,

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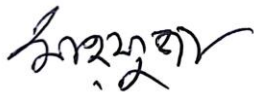
Subject: Submitting an internship report titled “An Analysis of the Youth and Leadership Program in Bangladesh: A Study on Bangladesh Scouts”

Dear Sir,

Upon completion of my internship, I am pleased to inform you that my paper, “**An Analysis of the Youth and Leadership Program in Bangladesh: A Study on Bangladesh Scouts**” is complete. I am incredibly happy to present the report to you.

The study, which covered the months of March 1, 2023, through May 30, 2023, is now complete. In order to write this report, I exerted every effort and did my best to gather pertinent and informative data. I'm having a terrific time working on this issue. Within the allotted time and with the resources that I have, I have attempted to make the report thorough and colorful. In case any further elaboration or clarification is necessary I would welcome the opportunity to consult with you and will be obliged to provide you with further information.

Yours Sincerely,



Most. Mahfuja Parvin

ID:213-12-128

Masters of Business Administration

Department of Business Administration

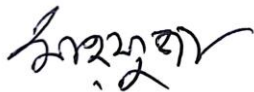
Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship

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STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I **Most. Mahfuja Parvin**, hereby declare that the report of my internship titled “**An Analysis of the Youth and Leadership Program in Bangladesh: A Study on Bangladesh Scouts**” Is embodied upon the result of my study and observation and observation from my Three months" work in Bangladesh Scouts and pursued under the supervision of **Professor Dr. Mohammed Masum Iqbal, Department of Business Administration, Daffodil International University, Dhaka**

I also would like to confirm that, this report is prepared for academic purposes, not for any other purpose, Besides, I affirm that the information organized in this report is original and this report has not been submitted to, in any form, any other university or institution for any degree or any other purpose.



Most. Mahfuja Parvin

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Master of Business Administration

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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that the internship report entitled “**An Analysis of the Youth and Leadership Program in Bangladesh: A Study on Bangladesh Scouts**” Is prepared by Most. Mahfuja Parvin, ID: 213-12-128, as a requirement of MBA Program under the Department of Business Administration and the Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship at Daffodil International University.

The report is recommended for submission.



Professor Dr. Mohammed Masum Iqbal

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

Acknowledgment

In the beginning, I am very much grateful to the Almighty for giving me the strength and opportunity, and sound mind to complete the internship report. I express my heartiest gratitude and deepest respect to the honorable supervisor of my internship program, **Professor Dr. Mohammed Masum Iqbal, Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship, Department of Business Administration, Daffodil International University** for his brilliant and excellent guidance and assistance to complete this report. My sincere gratitude goes to Mr. Unue Ching, Executive Director of Bangladesh Scouts for providing the excellent opportunity and supporting me during my internship period.

I also would like to give excellent thanks to Mr. Md Rakib Hasan Shipu, Honorable member, National executive committee of Bangladesh Scouts and Ms Farhana Rahman Setu, Deputy Regional Commissioner (program) Bangladesh Scouts, Air Region to direct and help me to complete my internship report. They guide me from conceptualization to planning and designing the report. I would also like to again thank my Internship Supervisor **Dr. Mohammed Masum Iqbal, Professor, Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship, Daffodil International University** for guiding me and encouraging me to work on this exciting topic for my internship report. With their support, I could complete my internship along with this report successfully.

I am extremely thankful to all the officials of Bangladesh Scouts to share related topics of the organization in detail. Working with them has been a pleasant experience. From the very beginning, they welcomed me cordially, which made my internship and my job much easier and more enjoyable. Out of their busy schedule, all the officials made time for me and provided me with useful information. I thank all of them for their cooperation.

Finally, my heartiest thanks go to others who were involved and help directly and indirectly to prepare this report. Without them, not all these would have been made possible.

Executive Summary

Bangladesh Scouts will ensure better services to the people of Bangladesh, and they will be more -to the development of the Young People of Bangladesh.

This report has been compiled based on the experiences gathered during the internship program at Bangladesh scouts, particularly while focusing on the youth leadership insights were drawn from various brochures and publications of other organizations to enhance the analysis and findings presented in this report. The combination of firsthand experience and information from external sources contributes to a comprehensive and well-rounded assessment of the youth development and leadership.

The voluntary educational organization known as the Bangladesh Scouts seeks to enhance the social, intellectual, physical, and spiritual development of young people. Throughout the year, the organization regularly hosts training sessions, workshops, camps for community development, youth programs, and other activities. Nonetheless, there are a number of issues with the Bangladesh Scouts' conception and execution of youth development initiatives.

Through camporees and jamborees, scout organizations assist scouts in honing their talents. These get-togethers offer scouts from diverse troops the chance to learn and practice new skills including camping, first aid, knot making, and teamwork. Jamborees and camporees provide scouts with additional opportunities to engage in enjoyable activities, meet new people, and develop their leadership skills. It's a fantastic opportunity for scouts to develop and becoming more proficient in a friendly and exciting setting

The scarcity of resources is one of the main problems. Because it is a volunteer organization, the Bangladesh Scouts don't have a lot of funding to run year-round programs. Young people may not have enough possibilities for training and development as a result of this lack of resources. The absence of cooperation throughout various organizational divisions and levels is another issue. This may result in misunderstandings and ineffectiveness when organizing and carrying out youth development program.

Another problem is that young people are not aware of the advantages of taking part in youth development programs. The Bangladesh Scouts offer many options, but many young people are unaware of them, which might result in poor participation rates.

The Bangladesh Scouts can improve their youth development activities by increasing funding, enhancing coordination across departments, creating a comprehensive training program, and raising awareness through outreach initiatives and marketing campaigns. These suggestions aim to promote the organization's youth development initiatives, ensuring they are successful and rooted in transformative ideals like equality, inclusivity, mutual respect, sustainability, harmony, and optimism for the future.

List of Abbreviation

APR	-	Asia Pacific Region
APRJ	-	Asia Pacific Regional Jamboree
ALT	-	Assistant Leader Trainer
BS	-	Bangladesh Scouts
CNC	-	Chief National Commissioner
COMDECA	-	Community Development Camp
DRC	-	Deputy Regional Commissioner
DNC	-	Deputy National Commissioner
JOTA-JOTI	-	Jamboree on the Air- Jamboree on the Internet
LT	-	Leader Trainer
NC	-	National Commissioner
NHQ	-	National Headquarters
NSO	-	National Scout Organization
RC	-	Regional Commissioner
RS	-	Regional Secretary
UL	-	Unit Leader
WB	-	Wood Badger
WSA	-	World Scout Association
WOSM	-	World Organization of Scout Movement
WSB	-	World Scout Bureau
WSJ	-	World Scout Jamboree

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Chapter 01

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The term "Scouting" generally refers to a Youth Development and Leadership institution that deals with young people all over the world. However, it's important to note that there are various types of youth organization, such as BNCC, Red crescent, Girls Guide Association and more. When people know the term "Youth Development and Leadership" organization without any specific qualification, it usually pertains to another organization."

Through its programs and projects, scouting supports young people's personal and civic development. This educational movement is dedicated to making sure that every young person has the chance to reach their full potential and become leaders in both their local community and the wider globe.

The non-formal educational approach used by scouting strives to provide young people with the knowledge and abilities necessary to support these values. Scouting helps young people become engaged citizens who are dedicated to serving others by being solution-focused and change-oriented through the Youth Program. As an informal educational movement, Scouting is coming up with new ideas to help shape the lives of young people. Through enjoyable activities, outdoor experiences, and meaningful interactions, scouting offers a unique educational method that challenges and encourages young people to build courage and confidence while enjoying their growth journey inside an organized system.

Scouting was established more than a century ago, and its approach to teaching is based on the same core values and tenets. It seeks to support people's personal growth as engaged members of their local, national, and international communities. A wide range of Scout Youth Program competencies, with an emphasis on knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values, serve as the guidelines for this approach.

1.2. Background of the Study

As part of the M.B.A. in Business Administration internship program, it is necessary to provide interns with hands-on experience in real-life tasks. The primary objective of this program is to familiarize students with the professional world. In line with this goal, my academic supervisor assigned me the task of preparing a report titled "An Analysis of the Youth Development and Leadership & Program in Bangladesh: A study on Bangladesh Scouts." This report offers a comprehensive overview of the various activities carried out by Bangladesh Scouts, with a particular focus on the young people. Its purpose is to examine and evaluate the youth development in detail.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are following.

- 4.1. To explain the youth and leadership development in Bangladesh.
- 4.2. To analyze the youth and leadership development program of Bangladesh Scouts.
- 4.3. To identify the problem related to the planning and implementation of youth and leadership development program by Bangladesh Scouts.
- 4.4. To make some recommendations to solve the problems.

1.4 Scope of the study

The main focus of the report will be an entry-level position report specifically on the Youth Development and Leadership by implement scout Programme. It is crucial for MBA students to have a good understanding of citizen service and satisfaction in the scouting. In today's modern world, youth development plays a pivotal role in the success of any Country through organization. This report aims to analyze various aspects of overall, highlighting any issues identified and proposing potential solutions. By doing so, the management can make informed decisions to enhance their overall Youth Development and Leadership and strengthen their relationships both within the world environment and with their young people . Scouting is a global youth Movement that builds friendships, experiences, and skills for life, shaping young people's futures as active citizens. More than 500 million young people and adults have joined and experienced the power of Scouting's non-formal education since it was founded in 1907. Since then, the Scout Movement has continued to grow and is now active in 173 National Scout Organizations. Today, over 57 million young people, supported by millions of dedicated volunteers, take part in Scouting activities and events worldwide.

1.5. Methodology of the Study

This report has been compiled based on the experiences gathered during the internship program at Bangladesh scouts, particularly while focusing on the youth leadership insights were drawn from various brochures and publications of other organizations to enhance the analysis and findings presented in this report. The combination of firsthand experience and information from external sources contributes to a comprehensive and well-rounded assessment of the youth development and leadership.

1.5.1 Data Collection

To complete the study two types of data are used those are given below:

The study employed both primary and secondary data sources for data collection and analysis.

Primary Data:

Primary data was gathered through direct interactions with Bangladesh Scouts officers, and other relevant members. This allowed for obtaining firsthand information and insights regarding the youth development and leadership.

Secondary Data:

I have collected secondary data from different types of books, magazines, publications related to scouting, books published by the founder of scouting, also the constitution and rules of Bangladesh Scout and training manuals and other books and papers.

1.5.2 Target Population

The target population for the study encompasses the members of Bangladesh scouts and other staff members directly involved in the youth development and leadership. These individuals possess valuable insights and expertise regarding the Scouts' practices. Furthermore, the study may also consider the scouts who have availed leadership from scouting. Their perspectives and experiences can provide important feedback on the Bangladesh Scouts management system and youth satisfaction.

1.5.3 Nature of the Study

This study employs analytical and descriptive terms to characterize its nature. Its primary objective is to thoroughly analyze and evaluate the youth development and leadership of Bangladesh Scouts. The study will comprehensively assess various aspects, including the program at Bangladesh scouts processes, risk management strategies, and the overall effectiveness of its credit management system. By conducting a detailed examination of these factors, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of Scout movement which practices and identify any areas for improvement of youth.

1.5.4 Sampling Method

To complete the study Convenience sampling technique or systems have been used, which is a type of non-probability sampling.

1.6. Limitations of the study

- The study relies on participants' self-reported experiences and perceptions, which may be subject to memory bias or social desirability bias.
- The study relies on purposive sampling from former scouts who entered the job market in the last decade, potentially excluding diverse perspectives and experiences.
- The findings may not be universally applicable due to the specific focus on former scouts who entered the job market in the last ten years.
- The translation of data from Bengali to English may introduce nuances or lose cultural context, impacting the accuracy of thematic analysis.
- Limiting the study to individuals who entered the job market within the last 10 years may overlook the long-term impact of scouting on professional development.
- The focus on individuals actively seeking jobs or already employed may exclude valuable insights from former and uninning scout.

Chapter 02

About Scout Movement

2.1 Youth and leadership development in Bangladesh.

Youth and leadership development in Bangladesh have seen significant strides, with voluntary organizations playing a pivotal role. Among these, the Scout movement has emerged as a key player, fostering personal growth, community engagement, and leadership skills among the country's youth. Bangladesh, a nation with a youthful demographic, recognizes the importance of channeling the energy and potential of its young population. Voluntary organizations, particularly the Scout movement, have been instrumental in shaping the trajectory of youth development. The Scout movement in Bangladesh operates on the principles of inclusivity, skill-building, and community service.

One fundamental aspect of the Scout movement's impact is its emphasis on skill development. Scouts engage in a variety of activities that promote physical fitness, teamwork, and problem-solving. These skills not only contribute to personal growth but also lay the foundation for effective leadership. Bangladesh's youth, through their participation in scouting, acquire practical skills that are applicable in various aspects of life. Furthermore, the Scout movement places a strong emphasis on community service. Scouts are actively involved in projects that address local needs, ranging from environmental conservation to social welfare initiatives. This hands-on involvement instills a sense of responsibility and empathy in the youth, fostering a generation of leaders who are committed to the betterment of society.

Leadership development within the Scout movement is a gradual and holistic process. Scouts progress through different ranks, each requiring them to take on more responsibilities and leadership roles. This tiered structure ensures that youth in Bangladesh not only learn leadership skills but also have opportunities to apply them in real-world situations. The Scout movement's impact extends beyond individual development to community building. By engaging in community service projects, Scouts become catalysts for positive change within their neighborhoods. This grassroots approach to leadership development creates a ripple effect, inspiring others to get involved and fostering a culture of active citizenship. In Bangladesh, where social cohesion is crucial, the Scout movement plays a vital role in bringing together youth from diverse backgrounds. The movement promotes unity, tolerance, and understanding, fostering an environment where young leaders can collaborate effectively. This interconnectedness is a powerful tool for addressing societal challenges and building a more harmonious nation.

2.2 The youth and leadership development program of Bangladesh Scouts.

The youth and leadership development program of Bangladesh Scouts stands out as a comprehensive and impactful initiative, contributing significantly to the personal growth and societal engagement of the country's young population. Bangladesh Scouts provides a platform for youth to acquire a diverse set of skills, ranging from outdoor survival techniques to effective communication and teamwork. Leadership development within the Bangladesh Scouts program is a dynamic and progressive process. The structured advancement system encourages scouts to take on increasing levels of responsibility as they move through different ranks. This tiered approach not only builds leadership skills but also nurtures a sense of accountability and initiative among the youth. Community engagement is another cornerstone of the program. Bangladesh Scouts actively involves its members in community service projects, addressing local needs and fostering a sense of social responsibility.

The program's success can be attributed to its adaptability and inclusivity. Bangladesh Scouts welcomes youth from diverse backgrounds, providing an inclusive environment that promotes unity and understanding. This diversity enhances the learning experience, exposing participants to different perspectives and fostering a culture of mutual respect and collaboration. Furthermore, the program's integration of modern challenges and global issues ensures that youth are not only equipped with traditional scouting skills but are also aware of contemporary issues. This forward-thinking approach prepares young leaders to navigate the complexities of the modern world and encourages them to contribute meaningfully to societal development.

Volunteers and leaders within the Bangladesh Scouts play a crucial role in the success of the program. Their dedication and mentorship guide the youth through their development journey, serving as positive role models. This mentorship aspect contributes to the program's effectiveness in instilling values and shaping well-rounded individuals ready to assume leadership roles. The youth and leadership development program of Bangladesh Scouts serves as a model for fostering the holistic growth of the country's youth. By combining skill development, leadership training, community engagement, and inclusivity, the program not only equips young individuals with the tools they need for personal success but also cultivates a generation of leaders committed to the betterment of Bangladesh's society as a whole.

2.3 Scout Movement

Scouting is a global youth movement that strives to help young people become engaged citizens by helping them form lifelong friendships, experiences, and life skills. It is an exciting and enjoyable opportunity for youth to develop and positively influence their communities. Since Scouting was established in 1907, almost 500 million adults and children have joined and benefited from its non-formal education. The Scout Movement has expanded ever since, and there are currently 173 National Scout Organizations that are involved in it. With the help of millions of committed volunteers, over 57 million youth participate in Scouting programs and events globally today.

2.4 Scouting's History

Over 500 million adults and youth have participated in Scouting since the organization's founding more than a century ago. To become engaged citizens and bring about constructive change in their local areas, each joined the Movement.

Today, with more than 57 million Scouts in more than 200 countries and territories, Scouting is the largest educational youth movement in the world. Scouting continues to inspire youth to become involved citizens who work to create a better, more sustainable world by offering a unique blend of education, adventure, and fun. In 1907, during a camping trip on Brownsea Island in England, Robert Baden-Powell, a British Army officer, decided to test his ideas about teaching young boys practical skills and character development. He organized a group of 20 boys from diverse backgrounds and led them through activities that included camping, tracking, and woodcraft. This experimental camp laid the foundation for what would later become the Scout Movement.

The camp provided Baden-Powell with inspiration for his book "Scouting for Boys," which he wrote and published in 1908. In the book, he described his idea for a movement that would teach young people the importance of citizenship, responsibility, and self-reliance. It promoted outdoor recreation, cooperation, and the acquisition of useful skills.

The Scouting movement immediately became well-known and expanded throughout the world. The Scouting ideas were embraced by boys and girls from diverse cultural and background backgrounds. Scouts from all around the world gathered in London in 1920 for

the inaugural World Scout Jamboree, which celebrated the spirit of global cooperation and friendship.

Early Beginnings: Scouting began as a program for boys aged 11 to 18.

1907: Robert Baden-Powell's first experimental camp, which he set up at Brownsea Island, United Kingdom, with 20 boys, was a huge success.

"Scouting for Boys," which was published by Baden-Powell in 1908, became an enormous hit and has since sold over 100 million copies.

1909–1918: The Scout Movement Expanded

In 1909, "Scouting for Boys" underwent five language translations. It resulted in a Movement that took on the moniker "The Boy Scouts" quite rapidly.

1909: Over 11,000 Scouts attended a London Scout rally.

1910 saw the founding of the Girl Guides by Baden-Powell, who was assisted by his sister Agnes.

1914: The patrol system was established to ensure the stability of scouting throughout World War I. Since Patrol Leaders agreed to take the place of adult leaders during the war, their goal was to guarantee that scouting could continue without interruption.

1916 saw the founding of Cub Scouts for boys under the age of eleven, with the help of Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Book" and the production of the "Wolf Cub's Handbook."

In 1918, the Rover Scouts were established for young adults and older boys.

Scouting's Global Events and Governance, 1919–1922.

1920: Thirty-three National Scout Organizations attended the inaugural World Scout Jamboree in London, United Kingdom, which coincided with the first World Scout Conference (then known as the International Scout Conference).

1920 saw the founding of the Boy Scouts International Bureau, later known as the World Scout Bureau, in London, United Kingdom.

Thirteen National Scout Organizations were represented at the 2nd World Scout Conference, which took place in Paris, France, in 1922. There were slightly more than a million Scouts worldwide.

1922 saw the election of the first World Scout Committee, later known as the Boy Scouts International Committee.

1947: The United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO) gave General Consultative Status to the World Organization of the Scout Movement.

Between 1960 and 1980, a number of nations attained independence, which led to National Scout Organizations reuniting or joining the World Organization of the Scout Movement.

1980–2007: After the Cold War, scouting reemerged in all of the nations where it had been practiced prior to World War II and spread to the newly independent states that made up the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Youth Program, which was created by local Scout leaders to better serve their communities, progressively replaced scouting in emerging nations. Scouts started to take an increased interest in local, national, and international social, economic, and environmental issues.

2.5 Organizational Structure of World Scout Movement

WOSM (World Organization of the Scout Movement)

Made up of its officially recognized National Scout Organizations, it is an international non-governmental organization. As of right now, there are 171 National Scout Organizations worldwide. There are local Scouting operations in at least 52 more countries and territories worldwide in addition to the 171 Member Organizations. In addition to facilitating communication with other NSOs and the World Organization, the NSO's duties include promoting and growing scouting in that nation. NSOs must receive recognition from the World Scout Conference in order to join WOSM. Each nation may only have one NSO. When a nation has more than one National Scout Association (NSA), a federation is established for global membership and national coordination. The most recent member, Afghanistan, joined in 2020. Of the 171 NSO's. There are 216 countries where Scouting exists. There are more than 54 million Scouts in the world (2020). There are only 6 countries without Scouting.

A land Islands, Anguilla, Antarctica, Bermuda, Bonaire-Saint Eustatius and Saba, Bouvet Island, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Island, Cayman Islands, Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Faroe Islands, French Guiana,

Gibraltar, Greenland, Guadeloupe, Guam, Head Island and McDonald Islands, Martinique, Mayotte, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, Pitcairn, Réunion, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Helena, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre & Miquelon, Sint Maarten, South Georgia and the South Sandwich, Svalbard and Jan Mayen, Turks and Caicos Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Wallis and Futuna. There are 14 countries where Scouting exists (be it embryonic or widespread) but where there is no National Scout Organization which is yet a member of WOSM. Albania, Central African Republic, Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Nauru, Samoa, Somalia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. WOSM maintains official contacts with French Polynesia, which is an associate member of the Asia-Pacific Scout Region.



Governance: Six Regions comprise the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM), which is composed of 171 National Scout Organizations worldwide: Africa, Arab, Asia-Pacific, Eurasia, Europe, and Inter-America. WOSM is governed by the World Scout Conference, which is held every three years. The World Scout Committee, the organization's executive body, is chosen by the membership. The secretariat is the World Scout Bureau, which is led by a Secretary General.

The World Scout Conference: Every three years, there is a conference. Observers approved by their National Scout Organization may also attend the event in addition to delegates. A maximum of six voting delegates from an NSO may attend a World Scout Conference. International Commissioners, the Scout in charge of WOSM contacts and relations with Scout Organizations abroad, are typically included in delegations.

The Conference's duties include reviewing the global Scout Movement's standards and policies, developing the World Organization's overarching policy, and taking any necessary action to advance the Movement's goals.

Every three years, there is a conference. Observers approved by their National Scout Organization may also attend the event in addition to delegates. International Commissioners, the Scout in charge of WOSM contacts and relations with Scout Organizations abroad, are typically included in delegations.

An international Scout youth forum is organized in connection with the conference. Participant preparation of inputs and suggestions to the World Scout Committee and World Scout Conference helps participants gain the skills needed to participate in decision-making. Members between the ages of 18 and 26 are welcome to join the Youth Forum; many of them are also World Scout Conference delegates. One temporary solution to increase young participation in global decision-making is the World Scout young Forum.

The Conference's responsibilities include choosing locations for upcoming World Scout Events, such as the World Scout Jamboree, World Scout Moot, World Scout Conference, and World Scout Youth Forum, as well as electing members of the World Scout Committee and accepting new member nations. Egypt will host the World Scout Conference and World Scout Youth Forum in 2024.

The World Scout Committee:

The World Scout Committee is WOSM's governing body. It is in charge of carrying out the World Scout Conference's resolutions and representing it in between meetings.

Members who can vote: Twelve duly elected members, each representing a separate nation. They are chosen for a three-year term by secret ballot inside the World Scout Conference. The elected members may run for reelection a second time, with a six-year maximum term limit.

Ex-officio non-voting members include: The Secretary General of WOSM; the World Scout Committee's chosen Treasurer; the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of each properly elected Regional Scout Committee; and a member of the World Scout Foundation's Board of Directors. Typically, the Committee convenes twice a year. The Secretary General, two Vice-Chairpersons, and the Chairperson make up its Steering Committee, which meets as needed.

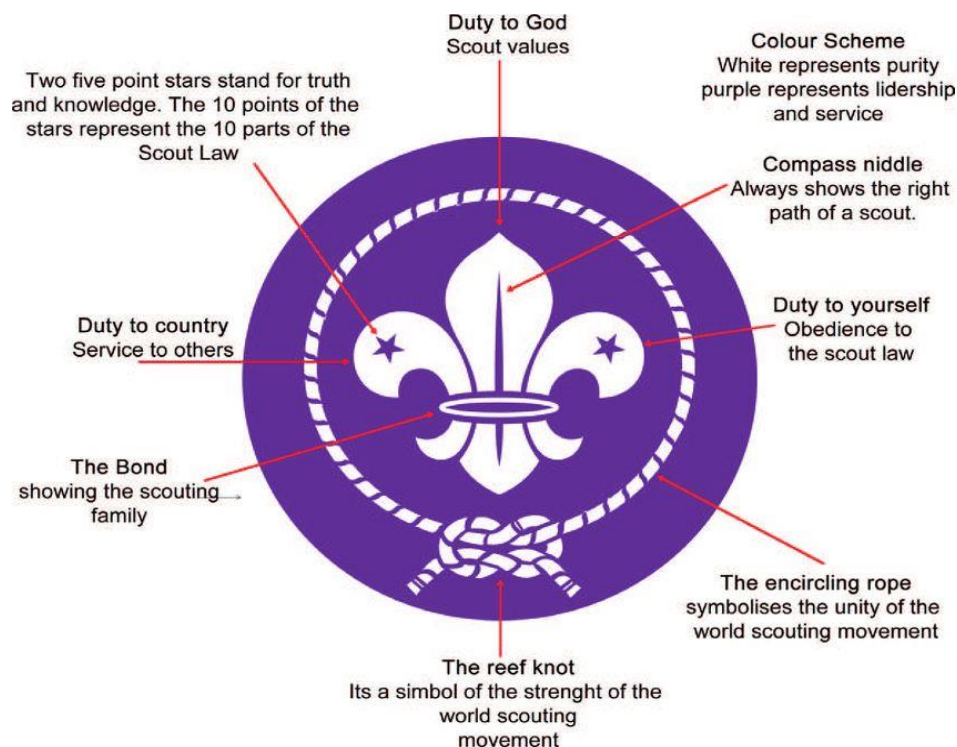
Advisors for Youth at the World Scout Committee

Six Youth Advisors are chosen by the World Scout Committee from the World Scout Youth Forum, and their job is to encourage more young people to participate in the organization's decision-making process. They participate in World Scout Committee meetings and are chosen to a three-year term.

Framework for Operations

The World Scout Committee creates an operational framework that helps carry out the Triennial Plan. This framework is usually made up of different Work Streams, Task Forces, and Standing Committees. The 2021–2024 Operational Framework's first volunteer appointments have been made, and updates will be shared going forward in accordance with the project-based methodology to fulfill the Triennial Plan.

Emblem of WOSM



Regions:

The World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) is made up of 173 National Scout Organizations (NSOs) all over the world, divided into six Regions: Africa, Arab, Asia-Pacific, Eurasia, Europe, and Inter America. The World Scout Conference, which takes place every three years, is the governing body of WOSM. It elects a World Scout Committee, which is the executive body of the organization. The World Scout Bureau is the secretariat and is headed by a Secretary General. Scout Regions are _____

- Inter America - Panama City, Republic of Panama
- Asia Pacific - Manila, Philippines
- Europe - Geneva, Switzerland & Brussels, Belgium
- Africa - Nairobi, Kenya
- Arab - Cairo, Egypt
- Eurasia - Kyiv, Ukraine

Asia-Pacific Scout Region:

The Asia-Pacific Scout Region is the divisional office of the World Scout Bureau of the World Organization of the Scout Movement, headquartered in Makati, Philippines, with satellite offices in Australia and Japan. The Asia-Pacific Region services Scouting in the land area of Asia south of Siberia and east of Central Asia, and the bulk of the Pacific Basin, with the exception of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau, which are under the Interamerican Region by way of the Aloha Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

The Asia-Pacific Scout Region has witnessed the births and rebirths of national Scout organizations since the region was founded in 1956. Starting with ten founding members, it grew to 27 member countries by 2016, comprising two associate members and 25 full-fledged members, totaling 30 million Scouts. The Region is home to eight of the top fifteen Scout associations worldwide. Following the rebirth in the region, Scouting has been developed or is being developed in all of the former communist governments of Central Asia and the Soviet Union. Scouting was suppressed for many years by communism in Mongolia, the first Soviet satellite state since 1924, and Afghanistan, where it has just resurfaced. However, in 2009, the World Scout Committee acknowledged Gerakan Pramuka Indonesia's claim that it had 17 million members as of the 2008 census. This has directly impacted and

altered the number of members in the area. leading to a 9 million rise in membership, reaching a total of 24.7 million in 2009.

Despite being widely divided by disparate resources, cultures, ethnic groups, and technological advancements, scouting in the Asia-Pacific region is generally respected by the general public, governments, and a diverse range of public and private sector volunteers. It is also supported by a small but devoted group of professionals in the Scouting service. Jose Rizal Pangilinan is the current Regional Director, and Dale Corvera is the current Regional Chairman, holding office from 2002 to 2028. They are both Filipino natives. Carvers was selected as chair by her fellow committee members on February 16, 2022, following the APR Regional Scout Committee elections. Excellency, Indonesian Ambassador Ahmad Rusdi. The Asia-Pacific Region Scout Committee will pick a new chair after his term ends in 2024.

Emblem of Asia-Pacific Scout Region:



2.6 Bangladesh Scouts

The national Scouting organization for Bangladesh is called Bangladesh Scouts. Scouting in Bangladesh was authorized by the Bangladeshi government on September 11, 1972 (Monday), by President's Order (No. 111). On July 1, 1974, Bangladesh joined the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) as an autonomous member. As of 2017, the group had 16,82,761 members.

In 1978, the group renamed themselves "Bangladesh Scouts." Girls (Girls in Scouting) are allowed to join in 1994.

The scouting movement has expanded throughout the years despite significant challenges. Scouts participate in community service projects in a variety of fields, including sports, community development, child welfare, agriculture, health and sanitation, creating and

sustaining affordable housing, agriculture, health and sanitation, community development, and child welfare.

When there is a national emergency, like the numerous floods that Bangladesh experiences, Scouts are called upon to assist with shelter organization, citizen relocation, and flood control.

All young people aged 6 to 25 are eligible to join, irrespective of their caste, creed, or race. The government is a big supporter of the Scouts because it understands the importance of Scouting for citizenship education. In order to make our approach relevant, scouting offers various educational methods and strategies that we as scouts appreciate. By our participation, scouting will continue to deliver blessings in life and the quest of pleasure. Strive to strengthen ties and international cooperation with the WOSM, the Asia-Pacific Regional Scouts, and other national scout organizations. The organizations by exchanging views, trainers, scouts and scouters.

Emblem of Bangladesh Scouts:



Scout Law:

1. A Scout's honor is to be trusted.
2. A Scout is a friend to all.
3. A Scout is courteous and obedient.
4. A Scout is kind to animals.
5. A Scout is cheerful at all times.
6. A Scout is thrifty.
7. A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

Scout Promise:

On my honor I promise that I will do my best

- To do my duty to God and my country
- To help other people at all times
- To obey the Scout law.

Method of Scout Movement:

The Scout Method is an essential and unique system for progressive self-education. It applies various elements that support Scouting's purpose and principles and creates a cohesive and balanced system for young people to experience the true potential of Scouting in a safe environment.

There are 8 (eight) elements of Scout Method.



Purpose of the Scout Movement: The purpose of the Scout movement is “To contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual, social and spiritual potentials as individuals, as responsible citizens and members of their local, national and international community’s”.

Mission of Scouting: The Mission of world Scouting is “to Contribute to the education of young people, through a value system based 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”.

2.7 Organizational Structure of Bangladesh Scouts

Scouting is organized in 64 administrative districts, 5 urban areas, and 489 Upazilas (including recently created Upazilas) over the whole country of Bangladesh. The four special zones—Rover, Railway, Naval, and Air—only go down to the district level. 64 Administrative Districts, 5 Metropolitan Districts, 64 Rover Districts, 14 Railway Districts, 6 Air Districts, and 6 Naval Districts covered by the Regions make up the 159 District Scouts in total. There are currently 13 regions that are part of Bangladesh Scouts.

The Bangladesh Scouts' top policy-making body is the National Council. This council is presided over by His Excellency the President and Chief Scout of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. There is an annual meeting of the National Council. Bangladesh Scouts are holding their 44th annual general meeting, which is the national council meeting this year. The Bangladesh Scouts' Chief Executive is the Chief National Commissioner. Twenty National Commissioners and forty National Deputy Commissioners devoted to opportunity, voluntary work, and scouting services at the federal level are there to support him. 68 highly qualified Professional Scout Executives are dedicated to the general growth and development of the Scout movement across the country.

Organization: The national scouting organization for Bangladesh is called Bangladesh Scouts. Scouting was first introduced in this country as a division of the British Indian Scout Association. Following then, scouting endeavors were overseen by the East Bengal Scout Association till Bangladesh's great independence. In April 1971, during the Bangladesh Liberation War, it was renamed the Bangladesh Boy Scout Association. The founding members of "Bangladesh Boy Scout Samity," who attended the first National Council Meeting on April 8–9, 1972, in a liberated Bangladesh, were Scout Leaders. Under President's Order No. 111, the Bangladeshi government recognized the "Bangladesh Boy Scout Samity" in that same year. Bangladesh Boy Scouts Samity was officially recognized as

the 105th member organization of the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) on June 1st, 1974.

The National Council Meeting of Bangladesh Scouts held on 18th June 1978 renamed 'Bangladesh Boy Scouts Samity' as 'Bangladesh Scouts'. "Bangladesh Boy Scouts Samity" was renamed "Bangladesh Scouts" at the National Council Meeting of the Bangladesh Scouts on June 18, 1978. A resolution at the 21st National Council Meeting, which took place on March 19, 1994, led to the introduction of Girl-in-Scouting in the Bangladesh Scouts as well. The Bangladesh Scouts' final annual council meeting took place on March 16, 2023. major Scout Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid, together with H. E. the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,

The focal point of the annual council is His Excellency the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Chief Scout. The Bangladesh Scouts' highest administrative authority is vested in the Chief National Commissioner. To support the Chief National Commissioner, there are forty Deputy National Commissioners and twenty National Commissioners. Additionally, 65 Executives with professional training have been assigned to grow Scouting around the nation. Bangladesh Scouts Day on April 8 of every year. In accordance with this resolution, Bangladesh Scouts will observe Bangladesh Scouts Day for the first time on April 8, 2022. "We are for each other" is this year's Bangladesh Scouts Day theme. In honor of Bangladesh Scouts Day, the 50th anniversary of the organization has launched a plethora of Scout initiatives.

History: The years 1914–2014 have been a dazzling period in Bangladeshi scouting history. The fact that St. Gregory's High School pioneered scouting in this region of Bengal makes the occasion much more noteworthy. It truly is a reason to rejoice for this event. The British Commander of the Concentration at Dhaka, Sir Robert Scallon, paid a visit to St. Gregory School on February 4, 1914. Sir Robert asked the lads to attempt and form a troop because there were only four Boy Scout troops in Calcutta at the time and no Boy Scouts existed in Dhaka. It happened on March 2, 1914. Mr. Francis, the local scoutmaster, enlisted six St. Gregory High School lads.

Mr. H. Beuran signed the Bengal Provincial Commissioner's final permission. The Assistant Scoutmaster on probation was Brother Vital. The official moniker of the unit was "The First Dhaka St. Gregory's School... Number One." The approval was dated May 7, 1914. Mr. Harnett served as the Scoutmaster.

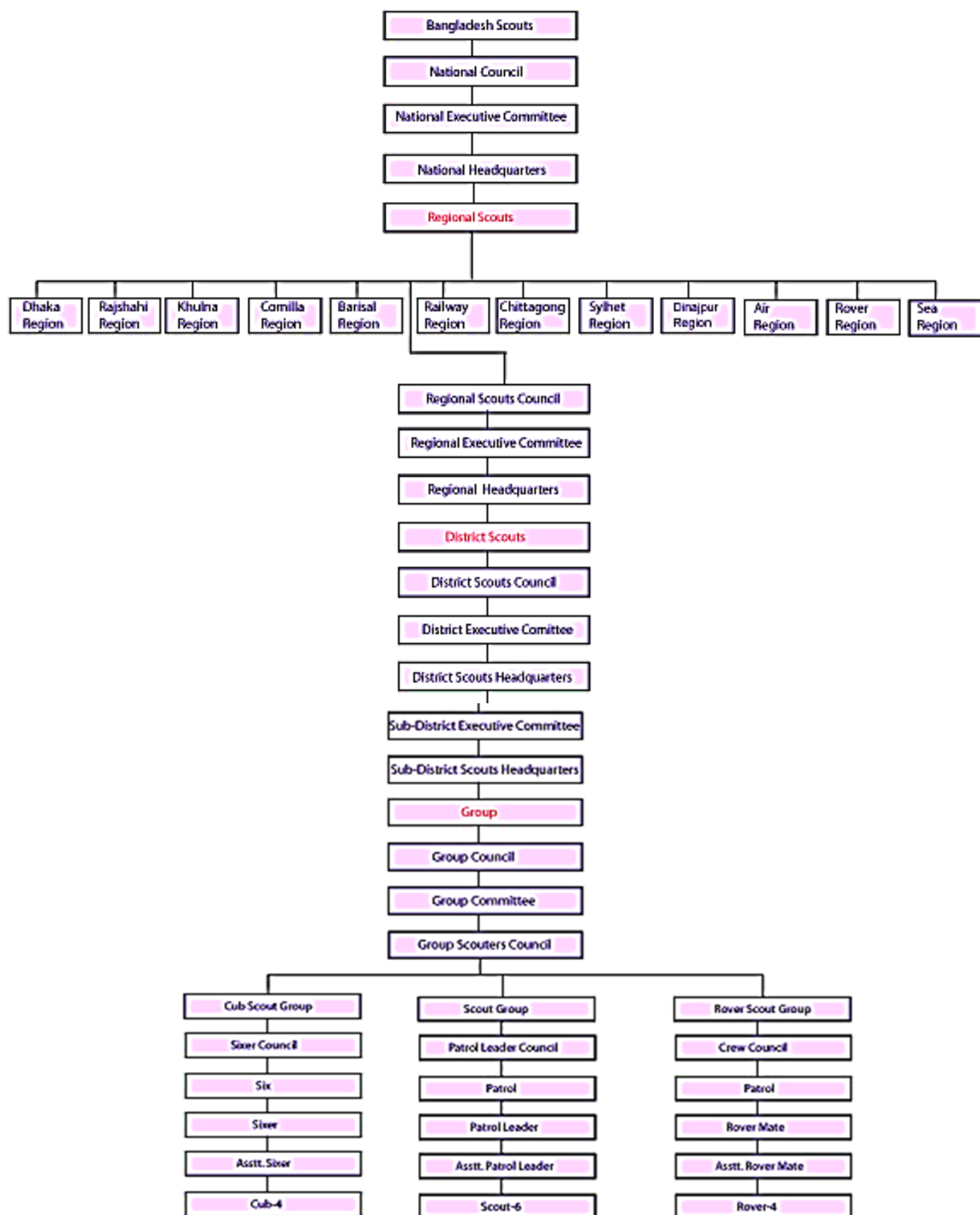


Figure: Organizational Structure of Bangladesh Scouts

National Level

National Scout Council: The National Council of Bangladesh Scouts will exist. This Council is the Bangladesh Scouts' top policy-making body. The following people will make up the council. The Chief Scout, the President, the Vice President, the Chief National Commissioner, the Treasurer, the National Commissioners, one vice-chancellor, the Director, the Chairman of the Bangladesh Technical Education Board, the Chairman of the Bangladesh Madrasa Education Board, the President of all regional scouts, the Director, the Department of Secondary and Higher Education, the Director General, the Department of Primary Education, the Chairman of the Department of Social Services, the Representative of the Ministry of Education (not below the rank of Deputy Secretary), etc. r) Regional Commissioner, Bangladesh Scouts, All Regions; s) Deputy National Commissioners t) Each and every National Executive Committee member u) Secretary General, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society v) National Commissioner, Bangladesh Girl Guides Association The President and Chief National Commissioner jointly nominated one Life Patron Member from among the Life Patrons. w) One alternate member from among the Life Members. x) One alternate member from among the Life Members. y) One alternate member from among the General Members. z) Representatives nominated by the Regional Executive Committee. Director of Executive Affairs, first.

This council is where Bangladesh Scouts make all of their decisions. Typically, a general meeting takes place once a year. Through this meeting, Bangladesh Scouts makes all of its decisions based on the councilors' opinions.

The National Executive Committee: The following individuals will be part of the National Executive Committee:

(a) Chief National Commissioner; (b) Vice-Presidents; (c) Treasurer; (d) National Commissioners; (e) Vice-Chancellor, National University (g) Chairman of all Boards of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (h) Chairman of the Department of Primary Educations (i) Director General of the Department of Technical Education (j) Chairman of the Bangladesh Madrasa Education Board (k) Chairman of the Department of Secondary and Higher Education (l) A Ministry of Education delegate (not below the rank of Deputy Secretary) (m) The National Executive Committee co-opted three members, at least one of whom was a woman (n) The National Executive Committee will be composed of six councilor representatives chosen from each of the six regions. (o) Two representatives from

each of the Regional Scouts (p) Executive Director (q) (one each nominated by the Regional Council and the Regional Commissioner) The National Executive Committee will have one (1) Boy Rover and one (1) Girl Rover, who have served as Senior Rover Mates and are PRS certified, as members for a maximum of one (1) year (to fill these memberships).

Chief Scout: The People's Republic of Bangladesh's ex officio president is also its Chief Scout. He is the primary source of motivation and inspiration for the Bangladeshi Scout movement. The Chief Scout is welcome to attend all of the organization's events and meetings. He is able to convene the National Council at any location.

President: The president of the Bangladesh Scouts will be appointed. At the tri-annual general meeting, the National Council will choose him. He will approve the meeting minutes and preside over the National Council and National Executive Committee meetings. If there is anything in 'Constitution and Rules' that needs clarification, his commentary will be taken as definitive.

Chief National Commissioner: In accordance with the certificate that the Chief Scout of Bangladesh has signed, a Chief National Commissioner will be chosen for a term of three (3) years from among those who have competently served as National Commissioners on the proposal of the National Council.

Regional Level

Regional Scout Council: There will be a council in each region. This council will be made up of the following members: No more than five people can serve as patron, president, or vice president. 4) A regional commissioner; (5) a treasurer; and (6) a number of regional deputy commissioners. 7) Secretary 8) Co-Secretary 9) District Scout Commissioners and Secretaries 10) Regional Executive Committee Members 11) The Deputy Director for the corresponding regions of Secondary and Higher Education 12) The departmental deputy director of the relevant departments' primary education 13) Bangladesh Scouts regional officer 14) Regional Scouts' (Cab and Scout) leader trainers 15) Offices of District Education 16) Primary Education Officers for each district 17) A single delegate chosen by the district executive committee.

All decisions of regional scouts are taken by this council. A general meeting is usually held once a year. All decisions of the Regional Scouts through this meeting are taken based on the opinion of the Councilors.

Regional Executive Committee: The following positions will make up the Executive Committee of Regional Scouts: The individual designated as President is the Chairman of the Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. 2) Vice President (up to five people) 3) Commissioner for the Region; 4) Treasurer 5) Deputy Commissioner Regional (several times) 6) District Scout Commissioners; 7) Joint Secretary; and 8) Secretary 9) Deputy Director, corresponding areas' secondary and higher education 10) Divisional Deputy Director, Department of Primary Education, as applicable 11) The Bangladesh Scouts officer in the area Twelve) Two delegates chosen from the Leader Trainers 13) A pair of delegates chosen by the Regional Council from the region's districts 14) If required, two associate members 14) If required, two associate members 15) The Regional Council delegates assigned to the National Executive Committee. 16) For a maximum of one (1) year, one Boy Rover and one (1) Girl will serve as members of the Regional Executive Committee.

The Divisional Commissioner is the patron.

President: The person in charge will be the Chairman of the relevant Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. He will serve as the chair of the Executive Committee and Regional Council sessions. Vice-Presidents The number of Vice-Presidents of the Regional Scouts cannot exceed five.

Commissioner for the Region: On the recommendation of the Tri-Annual General Meeting of the Regional Council, the Chief Scout and the Chief National Commissioner shall sign a certificate appointing the Regional Commissioner for a term of three years.

District Level

District Scout Council: Every Scout District will have a Council. This council will be made up of the following members: First Vice President (no more than five), then the President District Commissioner (#3) Assistant District Commissioner (#4) Treasurer (#5) 6) District Education Officer 7) Joint Secretary 8) Secretary Officer for Primary Education in the District 10) The district's Bangladesh Scout officer 11) Secretaries and Commissioners from Upazila and Thana 12) A pair of delegates proposed by every Upazila/Thana Executive Committee member.13) Cub and Scout Section Leader Trainers and Assistant Leader Trainers; 14) Every member of the District Executive Committee. This council is where district scout decisions are made. Typically, a general meeting takes place once a year. The councilors' opinions constitute the basis for all decisions.

District Executive Committee: The District Scouts shall have an Executive Committee consisting of the following posts: 1) The President; 2) The Vice President (limited to five individuals). (No more than seven people) 3) District Commissioner 4) Treasurer 5) Assistant District Commissioner 6) Secretary 7) One Joint-Secretary 8) Officer of District Education Officer for Primary Education in the District 10) The Bangladesh Scouts officer assigned to the region 11) The district's president, as well as the executive officers of each upazila under it 12) Commissioners from Upazila 13) District Cub Scout and Scout Leader in the District 14) Cub and Scout Branches District Leader and Assistant Leader Trainers 15) Associate members: 4 (four) people (one leader, a woman, and one male, both under 35 years old) 16) The District Commissioners and Secretary ex officio are the corresponding Rovers.

President: The Executive Committee will be presided over by the Deputy Commissioner (DC). He will serve as the chairperson for all Council and Executive Committee sessions.

Upazila Level

Upazila/Thana Council: The Upazila/Thana Scout Council will exist. It will be organized as follows: (No more than five people) 1) Patron; 2) President; 3) Vice President 4) Commissioner/Upazila 5) The Treasurer 6) Assistant Commissioners from Thana and Upazila (no more than 7) 7) Secretary 8) All Assistant Leader Trainers and Leader Trainers (under Upazila/Police Station authority) 9) Every unit commander 10. Group/Unit Committee President.

Upazila Executive Committee: The following roles will make up the Executive Committee of each Upazila/Thana Scout: 1) The President; 2) The Vice President (limited to five individuals). 3) Commissioner of Upazila 8) Treasurer 5) Assistant Commissioners from Thana and Upazila (no more than seven members) 6) Secretary 7) Joint Secretary b) Scout Leader and Upazila/Thana Cub Scouts 9) Upazila Education Officer 10) Professional Scout Executive of the district's Bangladesh Scouts 10a) Officer of Secondary Education, Upazila 11) Two delegates from elementary school groups and two from secondary school groups, who are group or unit presidents. Twelve) Under Upazila, Leader Trainers and Assistant Leader Trainers (Cab and Scout Branches) 13) Associate Members 4 (four) (one leader who is female and one who is male and who is under 35 years old)

Patron: The Upazila Scouts will have the Chairman of the Upazila Parishad as its patron.

President: The Upazila Scouts' ex-officio president will be the Upazila Nirbahi (Executive) Officer. He will serve as the council and executive committee chairman.

Upazila Commissioner: On the proposal of the Upazila Council's triennial general meeting, the Upazila Commissioner shall be appointed for a term of three years by means of a certificate signed by the District and Regional Commissioners.

Group/Unit Level

Group/Unit Level: A Cub Scout Unit, Scout Unit, and Rover Scout Unit make up a whole Scout Group. Scout groups can occasionally be formed from one or more scout units within any branch.

Group Characteristics: There are two sorts of scouting groups: Scout Groups: (1) Academic/Regulated; (2) Open.

Academic/Regulated Scout Groups: Schools, madrasas, colleges, and universities that have been authorized may organize this kind of group. The group's governing authority will be the leader of the relevant institution or organization.

Open scout groups: Children of scouting age who reside in any neighborhood beyond the boundaries of the controlled group are eligible to form this kind of organization. With the educational institution's consent in writing, their members can also be admitted to the free scout group. With the approval of the upazila, district scouts, the council president of the open scout group will be the controlling authority of the group.

2.8 Training Centre's of Bangladesh Scouts

Brief Profiles of National and Regional Training Centers:

1. **National Scout Training Centre, Mouchak, Gazipur:** Subsequently, the National Scout Training Center was established in 1960-61 as the Provincial Scout Training Center of the East Pakistan Boy Scout Association at Cha Bagan area of Joydevpur Police Station (now Sadar Hospital). Later it was shifted and this training center was built in Kouchakuri Mauza of Kaliakair Upazila in a new form. The National Scout Training Center is located at former Laksharchala present Mouchak Union of Kaliakair police station along the Dhaka-Tangail highway about 11 km from Joydevpur intersection in Gazipur district.
2. **National Scout Training Centre, Sirajganj:** Bangladesh Scouts, National Scout Training Centre, located on 22.6650 acres of land at Sirajganj Ghurka and Banigram Mauza.

3. **National Scout Training Centre, Debiganj, Panchagarh:** Bangladesh Scouts, National Scout Training Center-3, Debiganj, Panchagarh is situated on 15.37 acres of land. Also 2.56 acres land settlement process is going on. Here the work of office cum residential building has been completed and the construction of another building is in progress.
4. **Nature Observation Center cum National Scout Training Centre, Taltali, Barguna:** Nature Observation Center cum National Scout Training Center of Bangladesh Scouts, Taltali, Barguna is situated on 10.00 acres of land at Bara Nishanbaria Mauza of Taltali Upazila, Barguna District. Where the program of developing modern infrastructure is ongoing to use it as a venue for various types of scouting training activities including nature observation.
5. **Regional Scout Training Centre, Satoria, Manikganj, Dhaka:** Dhaka Region Regional Training Center situated on 4.00 acres of land at Dotara Mouza, Satoria Upazila, Manikganj in a natural and picturesque environment. Where various types of scouting programs and training programs are being developed in stages to build modern infrastructure.
6. **Regional Scout Training Centre, Muktagacha, Mymensingh:** Muktagachha in Mymensingh district was used as regional scout training center of Dhaka region. This square shaped training center established on 4.81 acres of land is currently known as Mymensingh Regional Scout Training Centre, Muktagachha, Mymensingh.
7. **Regional Scout Training Centre, Dashmile, Dinajpur:** The Regional Scout Training Center of Dinajpur Region is located on 2.42 acres of land at Dasmile of Kaharol Upazila of Dinajpur District in a natural and beautiful environment a little away from the locality. It has a 3-storied building, a dining hall and a prayer hall.
8. **Regional Scout Training Centre, Naodapara, Rajshahi:** Rajshahi Region Regional Office and Scout Training Centre, situated on 2.950 acres of land at Noodapara, Rajshahi. The then president of the region and Chairman of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Board, Rajshahi Mr. Prof. Md. Nurul Islam inaugurated on 08 December 2001.

There are 2 paved buildings with residential facilities for 40 people (attach bath) and various facilities.

9. **Regional Scout Training Centre, Noodapara, Bogra:** Regional Scout Training Centre, Nungola, Noodapara, Bogra The training center is situated along the 4-lane Bogra-Rangpur highway. Total land area is 2.80 acres. The Regional Scout Training Center consists of three rooms (bathroom, first tinshed house) to be used as office room.
10. **Regional Scout Training Centre, Laxmanabad, Golapganj, Sylhet:** Regional training center of Sylhet region is situated on 11.41 acres of land at Laxmanabad, Golapganj upazila of Sylhet district, a little away from the locality in a natural and beautiful environment.
11. **Scout Training Centre, Pullerhat, Jessore, Khulna:** The Khulna Region Office and Regional Scout Training Center is situated on 14.40 acres of land at Pulerhat, Jessore Sadar Upazila. The Regional Scout Training Center consists of 1 building with three floors, 1 building with two floors and Drishti Nandan with 1 cafeteria. The ground floor of the three-storied building has 7 rooms used as offices (President, Regional Commissioner, Treasurer,
12. **Regional Scout Training Centre, Daulatpur, Karnaphuli, Chittagong:** Chittagong Regional Training Center is situated on 3.00 acres of land at Daulatpur, Karnaphuli (formerly Patia), Imam in natural and scenic surroundings. Scouting has a number of infrastructures for conducting various programs and training activities which are gradually being modernized and up-to-date.
13. **Regional Scout Training Centre, Kaptai, Rangamati, Chittagong:** Regional training center located on 1.00 acres of land at Kaptai, Rangamati, Chittagong in a lush and beautiful environment of immense natural beauty. Physical infrastructure will be built according to the master plan for conducting various programs and training activities of Scouting.

14. Regional Scout Training Centre, Rupatali, Barisal: Barishal Regional Training Center is situated on 1.45 acres of land at Rupatali Mauza of Barisal Sadar Upazila. Scouting has several infrastructures for conducting various programs and training activities which are being modernized and modernized gradually.

15. Regional Scout Training Centre, Lalmai, Comilla: From 26 June 1997, the activities of Bangladesh Scouts, Comilla region started, but on 29 March 1980 AD. From Sadar Dakshin Upazila, scouting activities are going on in a pleasant environment at the foot of Lalmai Hill. The training center is spread over 7.38 acres of land.

16. Regional Scout Training Centre, Bahadurpur, Gazipur: Bahadurpur Rover Palli or Rover Scout Training Center of Rover Region is located on about 27 acres of Dim Bazar in the erstwhile Kaultia Union of Joydevpur Sadar Upazila of Gazipur District. It has a facility with modern facilities. These include air-conditioned VIP rooms, common rooms, 45-seat conference room, 200-seat session hall, dormitory, tallet block, etc. Besides, there is a well-furnished dining hall with 100 seats.

17. Regional Scout Training Centre, Railway Zone: Bangladesh Scouts, Railway Region Regional Headquarters and Regional Scout Training Center was established in 2007 at its present location, South Kamlapur, Dhaka. At present the area of the Regional Scout Training Center is 0.50 acres. There are various necessary infrastructure including a dormitory, 1 VIP room, a conference hall, a dining hall.

It's all about the scout training Centre information all over the country.

2.9 Camping

Organized camping is a creative, educational experience in cooperative groups living in the outdoors. It uses the natural surroundings to contribute significantly to physical, mental, spiritual, and social growth.

- Camping contributes to good health.
- Camping helps campers develop self-reliance and resourcefulness.
- Camping enhances spiritual growth.
- Camping contributes to social development.
- Camping is an experience in citizenship training.

Why is camping so important to Scouting?

The campers are also learning other crucial "life" skills like hygiene, self control, responsibility, and other things of that such. Campfires are naturally associated with the camping experience. Being able to construct and light a good fire is not as easy a skill as it seems. It takes many years of practice and experience before you can light a fire with the minimum of materials and use it effectively. In this section you can find how to light different types of fires. Being able to use a knife, saw and axe can be an important camping skill. They will enable you to do a variety of things around camp from lighting your fire to constructing your camp equipment. It is important that a scout learns how to use and look after these items correctly and safely.

2.10 About an International Camp:

Bangladesh Scouts hosted the 32nd Asia-Pacific & 11th National Scout Jamboree on 19-27 January 2023 at National Scout Training Centre, Mouchak, Gazipur. A total number of 10,165 participants including Scouts, IST members and guests took part in this regional event held every four years. For the smooth functioning of the 32nd Asia-Pacific & 11th National Scout Jamboree, a 69-member Jamboree Organizing Committee headed by Dr. Md. Mozammel Haque Khan, Chief National Commissioner, Bangladesh Scouts and Hon'ble Commissioner (Inquiry), AntiCorruption Commission was formed earlier. Before the Jamboree, the Organizing Committee held 9 meetings.

Jamboree Promotion: The Publication and Communications Team issued three online bulletins before the Jamboree and three news bulletins during the Jamboree. They arranged a Press Meet just before the Jamboree, promoted the events through Facebook page, YouTube channel, local print and electronic media. Most of the print media reported on the event before the Jamboree, after the Opening and Closing Ceremony. The Media Team also displayed festoons, banners and digital panels in different important places.

Transportation: Overseas participants, Leaders and guests were given transportation from the airport to the Jamboree venue and vice versa. The Transportation Team also supported the local Units to reach the Jamboree Venue from the nearest bus station and train station.

Central Events: Opening Ceremony 21 January 2023 at 7:00 pm Chief Guest: Dr. Dipu Moni, MP Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Education Government of the People's Republic of

Bangladesh The Regional Chairman and the Regional Director were also present in the Opening Ceremony along with the President, the Chief National Commissioner and the National Commissioner (Programme), Bangladesh Scouts.

Closing Ceremony: 25 January 2023 at 11:00 am Chief Guest: Hon'ble Prime Minister, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina Commemorative Stamp was released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina in the Closing Ceremony. In the Closing Ceremony, Jamboree Flag was handed over to the next APR Scout Jamboree Organizer Korea Scout Association.

Site Selection: The Jamboree was supposed to be held at Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Industrial City, Mirsarai, Chattogram. Ultimately the site was changed as because arranging this gigantic event in Chattogram that is about 196 km far away from the capital city Dhaka required a substantial amount of money much higher than we generally spend at our National Scout Training Centre, Mouchak, Gazipur. Since this was a Regional event and only 4 participants confirmed till 14 December 2022, the Organizing Committee decided to arrange this Jamboree in the name of "32nd APR & 11th National Scout Jamboree" at National Scout Training Centre, Mouchak, Gazipur to mitigate the present economic recession the whole world is suffering. And the Regional Committee endorsed our proposal to shift the Jamboree site from Mirsarai, Chattogram to Mouchak, Gazipur.

Accommodation: All the overseas Leaders were provided indoor accommodation and the Scouts along with the Unit Leaders were accommodated in tents. Tent accommodation was arranged for most of the local IST members.

Jamboree Arenas: The names of the villages and sub camps were: Village:-01 Kuakata Village:-02 St. Martin's Village:-03 Patenga Village:-04 Cox's Bazar Sub Camp: Nijhum Dwip Sub Camp: Bashbaria Sub Camp: Mandarbaria Sub Camp: Sonadia Island Sub Camp: Katka Sub Camp: Guliakhali Sub Camp: Shamlapur Sub Camp: Tarua. These are the popular sea beaches of Bangladesh. The main arena of the Jamboree were named as the Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Arena.

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Arena: Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the architect of independent Bangladesh, the shaper of independence, the voice of Bengali language and culture. He was born on March 17, 1920, in a village in Gopalganj district. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the beloved son of Sheikh Lutfar Rahman and Saira Khatun. Bangabandhu was known as 'Khoka' in his childhood. Bangabandhu's first

school was Dimadanga Primary School of Tungipara village. Later, he was admitted to Gopalganj Missionary School and passed the matriculation examination with merit, and was admitted to Calcutta Islamia College in 1942. Bangabandhu showed the potential of leadership since his school life. While a student of Gopalganj Missionary School, A K Fazlul Huq, the then Chief Minister of Bengal, came to visit the school (1938). The young Mujib is said to have organized an agitation in order to impress the chief minister about the depressed situation of the region. 54 United States election,

1971 Bangabandhu played an integral role in the declaration of independence and the achievement of independence from the cooperation movement. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the best Bengali of thousands of years and the name that is forever etched like a bright star in the soil and people's hearts of Bengal is Bangabandhu Sheikh Jamboree Guide 63 32nd Asia-Pacific & 11th National Scout Jamboree 32 BANGLADESH 2023 and APR Scout Jamboree 2023 Mujibur Rahman. He emerged as an undisputed leader due to his fiery speech and uncompromising determination. He became Bangabandhu by occupying the hearts of millions of Bengalis. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is forever etched in the hearts of every Bengali in the pages of history by establishing the independent Bangladesh cherished in the dreams of Bengalis.

Villages

Village-1: Kuakata

On Bangladesh's southernmost tip, Kuakata, also referred to as Sagar Kanya (Daughter of the Sea) by the locals, is a unique place of magnificent beauty. About 30 kilometers in length and 6 km in width, Kuakata is located in Latachapli union under the Kalapara Police Station in the Patuakhali district. It is located 320 miles from Dhaka and 70 km from the Patuakhali district headquarters. Seeing the entire dawn and sunset from the same location is one of the rarest experiences. It is well-known for being a natural refuge for migratory winter birds, as well as for having a number of coconut palms, a sandy beach in Blue Bay, Jhau Forest, colorfully sailed boats cruising the Bay of Bengal, fishing, steep cliffs, and waves to surf.

There are many different kinds of trees and plants in Jhaubon and Lebur Chor, including Keura, Geowa, Goran, Koroj, and Golpata. Kuakata beach and the Buddhist Temple are only four (4) kilometers apart. The largest Buddhist statue in South Asia is the Kuakata Buddha.

The ancient customs and cultural history of the traditional Rakhyne tribal family, as well as a Buddhist temple, date back approximately 100 years. The striking mix of the bay's vast expanse of water, a sandy beach, a clear blue sky, and an evergreen forest can be found at Kuakata. During the celebrations of "Maghi Purnima" and "Rush Purnima," a large number of devotees come here.

Village-2: Saint Martin

Situated around 9 km south of the point of the Cox's Bazar-Teknaf peninsula, Saint Martin Island is a small island of just 3 km² in the northeastern Bay of Bengal. It is the southernmost section of Bangladesh. The name "Narikel Zinzira" in Bengali, which translates to "Coconut Island," is commonly used to refer to it. It is the only coral reef island in Bangladesh. The island is home to a variety of ecosystems, such as stony areas, mangroves, lagoons, and areas rich in coral. It provides numerous animal species with a safe haven. On St. Martin's Island, records show the existence of 153 species of seaweed, 66 species of coral, 187 types of oysters, 240 species of fish, 120 species of birds, 29 species of reptiles, and 29 species of mammals. Beautiful sunrise on the east side of the island or over to sunset on the west side can be enchanting. Stars are amazingly plentiful on a moonless night. The southern point of the Island has a millions of years old Rock formed from Coral. The area is popular as Rock Beach and can be visited on foot.

Village-3: Potenga

The port city of Chattogram, Bangladesh, is located 14 kilometers (8.7 mi) south of Patenga, a sea beach in the Bay of Bengal. It is close to the Karnaphuli River's mouth. Stretching for miles, Patenga Beach is one of Bangladesh's most well-known beaches. The 32nd Asia-Pacific & 11th National Scout Jamboree, 32 BANGLADESH 2023 nd APR Scout Jamboree 2023, is set to take place in close proximity to the point where the Bay of Bengal and the Karnaphuli river converge. Nature enthusiasts come here to take in the fresh air and picturesque beach area as a getaway from the bustle of the city. Shah Amanat International Airport and the Bangladesh Naval Academy are both conveniently located near the seashore. The beach is narrow, making swimming difficult. The actual beach is mostly sandy, with a few rocky areas scattered throughout. The main reason people visit Patenga Beach is that it offers some of Bangladesh's most breathtaking sunrises and sunsets. A boat ride on the ocean's waves or a river cruise on the Karnaphuli River are further options for the more daring tourists. Nature lovers will discover that Patenga Beach is home to the majority of

Bangladesh's wading bird species. If they're lucky, they may even spot spoonbilled sandpipers scuttling around. Patenga Beach is a diverse, engaging, and most importantly, beautiful place for visitors. It's a tourist location that draws people in with the promise of pleasant weather.

Village-4: Cox's Bazar

Chittagong Division's District of Cox's Bazar is well-known for having the longest continuous stretch of sandy coastline. It is 150 kilometers to the south of Chittagong, an industrial harbor. At 121 kilometers, the sea beach in Cox's Bazar is thought to be the longest in the world. Captain Cox, the place's creator, is credited with giving it its name. In 1798, he established this incredibly charming beach. Initially, the Cox's Bazar beach was merely a tiny port and health resort. It has been the least frequented beach among the others, despite being the longest beach in the world. Visitors can take in the tranquility of the area as well as the soothing wind of the Bay of Bengal Sea here.

One of these is the stunning Himchari waterfall, which is situated 18 kilometers south of the seashore in Cox's Bazar. With its lovely, cool green hills and amazing water fall where people may swim and bathe away from the actual sea, this is the most popular location in the district. Moheshkhali Island,

Sub Camp-1: Nijhum Dwip

Nijhum Dwip is a small piece of land rising in the heart of the Bay of Bengal in the southwest of Hatia Upazila of Noakhali. Consisting of four main islands of Ballar Char, Kamlar Char, Char Osman and Char Moulovi and several smaller islands, the archipelago emerged in the early 1950s. Its area is about 14,050 acres. The island was first discovered by local fishermen. They named it Baluar Char, which later evolved into Ballar Char. But some say, the ancient name of the island is Char Osman. A man named Osman first settled on this island with a team of buffaloes. The island is named Nijhum Dwip (Silent Island) as it is completely silent of industrial or unnatural noise. The Forest Department of Bangladesh started its activities in the 70s. First four pairs of deer are released experimentally. Nijhum Island is now a deer sanctuary. According to the 1996 deer census, the number of deer is 22,000. Nijhum island surrounded by salt water is a keora tree sanctuary. Many claim that Nijhum Island is the second largest mangrove forest in Bangladesh after Sundarbans. It has about 35 species of

birds. It becomes a bird sanctuary for many species of visitors during the winter season. There are also about 43 species of vines and 21 species of other trees. This is a natural haven for every nature lover.

Sub Camp-2: Kotka

Kotka beach is one of the most beautiful tourist spots among the entire Sundarbans where one can do a jungle trail along with night stay. It is actually a sanctuary area for the wild animals and UNESCO declared it as a world heritage site. In Kotka, deer and monkeys can be seen many in numbers and the predators as the Royal Bengal Tiger can be seen sometimes. It has been said locally that the tigers often being available where the deer are available. If it is managed to get a safari early in the morning with a small boat to the inlet part of the river through forest a lots of wild animal could be watched. Like the other part of Sundarbans, Kotka is also full of flora and fauna. It took a survey and said that there is about 245 genera and 334 types of plants are at The Sundarbans. More than fifty species of birds found at kotka including some extinct type of birds likes Grey Eagle, the vultures and hornbills. The forest authority made a reservoir to get the sweet water for the wild animals during dry season. There is a watch tower Jamboree Report 21 also and from the tower tourists get a wonderful view of the forest. Form the watch tower it takes half an hour in walking distance you will reach to a wonderful sea beach out there named as Jamtola Beach. In winter season tigers Paws & Footprint can be seen often in the Kotka Beach.

Sub Camp-3: BashBaria

BashBaria The natural beauty of Sitakunda, Chittagong is boundless. The beautiful scenery of mountainous lake, the picturesque hillside, ecopark green forests, ecoparked hillsides, and the beautiful scenery of Lake Hill are mesmerizing in every way. A few days back, a new tourist spot has been added to the previous list, and it is the Bansbaria Sea Beach. On the Dhaka-Chittagong highway, a small market named Bansbariya Bazar is about 25km north of Chittagong city. Through this market, a narrow pitch can be reached in just 15 minutes on the coast of Bansbariya Sea. One of the most alluring part of the beach is the sunset view. Beautiful golden sunlight melts on the sea water is quite captivating. There is a iron bridge over the sea. The main attraction of this beach is that one can walk in the ocean more than half a kilometer through the bridge and can travel freely to get the beauty of nature. The trench tree of Jhao garden and the new wave of huge sand fields, all in all, this wonderful beauty is waiting for the visitors.

Sub Camp-4: Guliakhali

Guliakhali Sea Beach is a wonderful place with a green carpet on the sea shore. There is a wide expanse of water all around. On the other hand Keora trees are growing around the small canals running through the Keora forest. This Keora forest goes deep into the sea. Its environment is like swamp forest and mangrove forest. From a distance, it looks like a green carpet spread across the beach. You will not see this kind of beauty of the seashore! That is why thousands of tourists flock to Gulyakhali sea beach. A narrow canal meanders through the hills of small trees carpeted with green. These canals are filled with water during the tides. Guliakhali Beach is located 5 km from Sitakunda Bazaar. It is completely different from other beaches in terms of nature and structure. On one side of the horizon is the pair of water bodies and on the other side the Keora forest. This place has an enchanting beauty that no one can deny. It is completely different from other beaches in terms of nature and structure. To the west of the beach, the horizon is a pair of bodies of water, to the east you can see the mountains. There are Keora forests in the area. Roots of Keora trees can be seen around the canal running through the Keora forest. This forest goes deep into the ocean. Its environment is like swamp forest and mangrove forest. The wide grass carpeting the beach makes it different from other beaches. A narrow canal is drawn through the middle of this greenery. The canals are filled with water during the tides. Birds, waves and the unique position of Mithali can be seen on this beach.

Sub Camp-5: Mandarbaria

Mandarbaria Beach is a beautiful beach in the Bay of Bengal located in Satkhira district. There is a beach called Mandarbaria in Bangladesh which is unknown to most people. The forest at Mandarbaria on the banks of the river Hariyabhanga in Satkhira district and the picturesque sandy beach across the Bay of Bengal in front of it is like a boundless creation of nature. One may have seen many beaches of the Bay of Bengal including Cox's Bazar, Teknaf, Ukhia, Inani, St. Martin. Coming to Sundarbans, no one can imagine that such a big beach will be seen. Evergreen Sundarbans can be seen on both sides of the river along the route. The eyes will widen as if it is the kingdom of green. A gathering of greenery has taken place here with the combination of Sundari, Keora, Bain, Pasur, Garan, Golpata, Singra, Hetal, Khalsi, Gewa trees. Mandarbaria is quite different from other beaches. A place surrounded by wonderful beauty. Behind the fear of tigers and in front of the unbelievably lovely lapped sea, vast beaches, forests surrounded by green mystery. Tourists will find

themselves wrapped in a net of nostalgia here on the secluded beach for a different feeling. Deer and tiger footprints on the beach will increase the hypnosis several times.

Sub Camp-6: Shamlapur

Shamlapur Along the newly opened Teknaf Marine Drive there are three beaches called Shamlapur, Shilkhali, and Hajampara. On the earlier time, there were no special roads for going to those beaches. It is true, there have no such opportunities like Cox's Bazar beaches, but after the launch of Marine Drive, these beaches are now regularly visited who looks for solitude beaches in Bangladesh. Among the three beaches, Shamlapur Sea Beach is so attractive. Shamlapur Sea Beach is a beach where one can enjoy the vastness of its solitude in the midst of all the void. There is always a peacefulness everywhere. Shamlapur Beach can be a perfect place and gives the opportunity to enjoy one's time with their favorite one and the sea. In the deserted land, one can enjoy spending without huge crowd. Local people call it as Baharchara beach. Again, for those who love solitude, this beach is the ideal place for them. It is located 2 hours away from Cox's Bazar.

Sub Camp-7: Sonadia

Sonadia is a small island in south of Bangladesh. This island is under Cox's Bazar district. It's the most famous city for tourists. World longest sea beach is laid in Cox's Bazar. Sonadia is one of the iconic Island of Cox's Bazar district. It's very near from Cox's Bazar city. Local people called it Sonadia char. It's approximately 7-9 square kilometers in area. In size Sonadia is tiny but it's beauty is extraordinary. Sonadia Island is surrounded by the sea beach on the three sides. On the other hand, the natural small trees, canals and different types of birds and sea-animals have made the place unique and attractive. In addition, the island is called the heaven of birds. Some of the birds are Petrels, Snipe, Greenshank, Teether and various kinds of duck. Notably, people started to live here only 100-150 years ago. Here lives on average only 2,000 people. Comparatively, the east side of the island lives more people than the west. The island consists of 2 mosques, 1 primary school, 1 cyclone center, and nearly 12 deep Tube Well. Fishing is the most popular profession for the people of this island. Similarly, they also prepare dry fish, collect and produce the Minnow (Shrimps and other fish). Likewise, it is the biggest island for dry fish. In the winter season, the island is full of dry fish activities. This is the primary income source of the people on this island. In fact, the land is also eminent for Snails and Oysters.. The Island is full of Salt Water. For this reason, it

is not possible to grow any crops or vegetables here. With this in mind, all the people go to Maheshkhali to buy their necessary items. Sonadia Island is an ideal place for camping.

Sub Camp-8: Tarua

Tarua about 42 to 48 years ago, Tarua Island arose in the chest of the Bay of Bengal in Charfashan upazila of Bhola district of Barisal division of Bangladesh due to the accumulation of sediment in the turbulent waves of the sea. After that, the island was filled with greenery when the forest department planted various types of trees. Out of 31.31 sq km, 28.20 sq km is covered by vast forest area. To reach this Tarua beach one has to cross about 15 km by sea. fishermen used to come to this small island to catch fish. At that time, a type of fish called Tarua Local was caught in the fishermen's nets. It is believed that this is the reason why this area was named Tarua. But nowadays everyone knows this wonderful place of Bangladesh as Tarua Beach.. It is like a sanctuary for birds.

Jamboree Theme Song

This climate green soil is our home
Sky is the roof of that house
Beyond the boundaries of language and caste
I extended the hand of friendship.
come on friend -
I fly the kite of love in that sky.
Asia pacific regional jamboree'
11th Bangladesh Jamboree
I will be by your side happily
on your sad day
Be fearless in danger
Scout knows Neo.
I will be by your side happily
on your sad day
Be fearless in danger
Scout knows Neo.
come on friend
Let's fly the kite of love in this sky

Asia pacific regional jamboree'
11th Bangladesh Jamboree
We are related in spirit
The world is built on faith
Scout rover is a significant difference
The rich, the poor and the destitute.
Let's be kindred in spirit
The world is built on faith
Scout rover is a significant difference
The rich, the poor and the destitute.
come on friend
Let's fly the kite of love in this sky.
Asia pacific regional jamboree'
11th Bangladesh Jamboree
Well done, Bangladesh. Well done Bangladesh.

Jamboree Program:

Bangladesh Scouts hosted the 32nd Asia-Pacific & 11th National Scout Jamboree from 19-27 January 2023 at the National Scout Training Centre, Mouchak, Gazipur, Bangladesh. As it was declared earlier the challenges were named as ELAN. Participants of the jamboree participated in 11 ELANS and some central events. Participating units were allocated in 12 Sub camps under 4 villages. Participants joined the Elans village wise.

The names of the ELANS are:

ELAN-01: Dawn
ELAN-02: Camp Craft
ELAN-03: Obstacle
ELAN-04: Fun Factory
ELAN-05: Fantasy
ELAN-06: Hiking
ELAN-07: Better World Framework
ELAN-08: Fun & Games
ELAN-09: Neighbor

ELAN-10: i-3

ELAN-11: Campfire

ELAN-01: Dawn Participating scouts started their day with Rhythmic Aerobic Exercises, YOGA, and Jogging during Jamboree. It was declared that minimum of seven scouts from every unit must participate in this Elan but it was found that, all of the members of the unit participated these interesting sessions. Educational Objectives: 1. The main objective of this Elan was to help the scouts to start their day with a fresh mind. 2. To make the scouts habituated to start every day with some prescribed activities to keep the body and mind fit and fresh.

ELAN-02: Camp Craft Every participating unit decorated area their tent area with interesting Gadgets. This Elan create an competitive mentality among the scouts. Every unit tried to give their tent area the best look than the others. Educational Objectives: 1. To aware the scouts, how to keep their surrounding clean so that they can practice this at their home and as well as their schools.

ELAN-03: Obstacle The obstacle was one of the most adventurous programs in this Jamboree. Different types of obstacle items were installed to make this event enjoyable and colourful. Zip line, Tire passing, Slip Walls, Spider Net, Crawling, Monkey Bars, Wire Crawl and so many competitive items made this event enjoyable to the scouts. Educational Objectives: 1. To make the student mentally strong 2. To inculcate competitive spirit among the scouts.

ELAN-04: Fun Factory This was on the colourful program of the jamboree. This ELAN was the combination of Fun and Learning. There were two parts. One was only for Fun Activities and another was learning by Doing. In the fun part, Participants got the opportunity to involve themselves in different activities in this Elan. Through Learning by doing the scouts had the opportunity to learn different things from daily life to increase their skills and knowledge. Educational Objectives: 1. To encourage Scouts to become self-reliant.

ELAN-05: Funtasy This was one of the best arrangements of the jamboree according the comments of scouts. Each and renowned amusement park “Fantasy Kingdom” which is located at 21 km away from the jamboree ground. Each and every participant joined this program. Participants got the opportunity to enjoy the 10 rides. Educational Objectives: 1. To encourage Scouts about the importance of team building.

ELAN-06: Hiking This was the first time to arrange night hiking for the scouts. Scouts reached the destination using field book, tracking sign, information, puzzle and code cipher. After finishing the hiking every unit have stay at the end point. They had to stay overnight. Considering the tiredness of the participants cooked food was provided to everyone at the Camp in Camp site. Educational Objectives: 1. To encourage Scouts about the importance of team building. 2. How to cope with different hostile environment

ELAN-07: Better World Framework Bangladesh Scouts is operating all of the initiatives of the Better World Framework. 06 different stalls such as Messengers of Peace, Scouts of the World Award, Earth Tribe, HeforShe and Dialogue for Peace. By taking part in this Elan, participant came to know about the activities of these initiatives throughout Bangladesh and the world. Stalls of each initiative set up at the premises of GDV. Educational Objectives: 1. To introduce better world framework among the participating scouts. 2. To encourage Scouts to prepare, submit and complete a project under better world framework

ELAN-08: Fun and Games This was a friendly competitive activity. All of the members participated in this event. Each game must be played as a team. Each unit got opportunity to play any of the 4 games Football, cricket, Kabaddi, Frisbee, Volleyball, Badminton, Handball, Chess, Ludu, Discus throwing, Kiting, and so many national and international games will be arranged for the participants. Educational Objectives: 1. To encourage Scouts about the importance of team building. 2. To inculcate competitive spirit among the scouts.

ELAN-09: Neighbor During the Jamboree, a unit received hospitality from another unit. One unit invited another unit from another village at previous night of program day. Hosting unit entertain the visiting unit with traditional food items of their own district. 30 Jamboree Report Educational Objectives: 1. To know about the tradition of another district 2. Building friendship with unknown scouts from another district.

ELAN-10: i-3 i-3 is the short form of (iii) belongs to Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure focusing the Goal-9 of SDG. There are so many industries in Mouchak, Gazipur. To get the clear scenario of Garment Factories every unit from camp in camp. one of renowned factory of Khan Brothers adjacent the camp in camp site are was the venue of this event. Educational Objectives: 1. To know about the production system of a garments factory which is playing in our our national economy.

ELAN-11: Campfire After unit wise, sub camp wise campfire 10 units from each village were selected for the village campfire. Distinguished guests were invited at the village

campfire. Top ten scout units from the village campfire were selected for the grand campfire. The grand campfire was arranged on 26th January 2023. Educational Objectives: 1. Importance of working as team 2. To know about the culture of different countries and different parts of Bangladesh.

SOME OTHER CEREMONIES

Top Achievers' Gathering: About 800 Members of ATAS (Association of Top Achiever Scouts) and BATAS (Association of Top Achiever's Scouts Bangladesh) attended this grand program. This event was scheduled on 22nd January 2023 at Bangbandhu main arena.

Wood Badger's Gathering: About 800 leaders from home and abroad joined the Wood Badgers' Gathering on 23rd January 2023. Attractive programs were designed to make the gathering remarkable. Renowned scouters were present as guest in the gathering.

Volunteers' Night: Volunteers played an important role in the successful implementation of a camp. Volunteers gathering or get together "Volunteers night" will be organized to encourage accelerating their work. About 678 volunteers joined this attractive program at the main cafeteria.

International Night: A colourful cultural event were arranged to introduce the culture of participating NSOs of the Jamboree. Beside this, renowned artists from Bangladesh performed in program to make program attractive and colourful. Honourable minster form Ministry The Ministry of Liberation War Affairs was present as the chief guest of the night.

Swapping: Scouts and Adult leaders exchanged their collected scarf, badge, woggle, coat pin, t-shirts, key-ring, stamps, envelopes, handmade things, etc with scouts and adult leaders (According to SfH Guidelines) during the jamboree.

GDV - Global Development Village: It was a specific area to help the participating scouts to gather knowledge about the health, environment, and climate, of the contemporary world side by side with SDG. This changing world is constantly facing various challenges such as health, nutrition, pure water, sanitation, environment, climate change, catastrophe, child health, maternal health, HIV/Aids, various diseases, gender issues, information technology, etc. which impact our daily life. To combat this challenge, national and international, government and non-government organizations are implementing various programs.

Acquiring broad ideas and knowledge on these topics, GDV was established in coordination with various government and non-government organizations and NGOs to face future challenges in aiming to make aware scouts and common people. Scouts, participating from different countries, enriched their knowledge and experience by visiting the stalls of GDV in the prescribed time and sharing their views can apply in their daily life. After visiting the stalls of GDV, the participants enjoyed a cultural and recreational program.

Some other basic features of the Jamboree follow:

- ✓ Name of the Event : 32nd Asia-Pacific & 11th National Scout Jamboree 2023.
- ✓ Date : 19-27 January 2023.
- ✓ Venue : National Scout Training Centre, Mouchak, Gazipur.
- ✓ Theme : Sabash... a fountain of energy .[Sabash is a Bengali word and in English it means WELL DONE. Scouts always do good turns. This theme has been chosen to encourage the Scouts to do more good turns with a fountain of energy]
- ✓ Registration Fees: (Overseas - US \$ 100.00 for participants and Leaders, US \$ 75.00 for guests (2 nights & 3 days)
- ✓ Number of participants:
 - Overseas Scouts and Leaders: 84 from 8 NSOs
 - Local Units: 858 (each Unit consists of 9 Scouts and 1 Leader)
 - Local IST (Leaders): 745
 - Local IST (Rover Volunteers): 678
 -
- ✓ Food management: Overseas participants, leaders and guests were served cooked food at the central dining hall. Local IST members were also provided cooked food at the Jamboree Cafeteria.
- ✓ Contingent Support: The Contingent Support Team looked after the contingents, especially the overseas contingents one by one.
- ✓ Home Hospitality: A total number of 6 participants availed Home Hospitality.
- ✓ Health Management: The Health Management Team provided immediate support to the overseas participants and the locals at the Camp Hospital as required. This Team also took instant initiative to hospitalize the patients at the nearest hospital when required.
- ✓ GDV: A total number of 47 Government, Non-government and voluntary organizations including Asia-Pacific Support Centre and Bangladesh Scouts set up their booths in the

GDV arena. There were also different stalls on Scouts of the World Award, Earth Tribe, HeforShe, and Dialogue for Peace. Visiting these stalls, the participants came to know the updates of the initiatives locally and globally.

- ✓ Retail Services: Retail Services arena was basically the Jamboree marketplace. The participating Scouts and Leaders used to shop there. Retail Services Team had some arrangements of amusement for the Scouts.
- ✓ Safe from Harm Certification: Each and every IST member and Unit leader had to pass the online Safe from Harm course and receive the certificate which they had to show at the time of their reporting. Eventually, the young people felt safe at the whole Campsite.
- ✓

JAMBOREE BUDGET: Income and expenditure statement of the Jamboree hasn't yet been finalized. An approximate amount of BDT 45,000,000.00 (forty five million) was spent while the income was BDT 30,000,000.00 (thirty million). Hence, the amount of expenditure over income remains BDT 15,000,000.00 (fifteen million) and Bangladesh Scouts contributed this amount accordingly.

Numbers of Participants:

Breakdown of overseas participants:

SL	Country	Unit Leader	Scout	IST	Guest	Official Staff	Total
1.	Nepal	02	12	12	04	-	30
2.	Scouts of China (Taiwan)	-	-	03	-	-	03
3.	Germany	-	-	01	-	-	01
4.	America	-	-	02	-	-	02
5.	Canada	-	-	01	-	-	01
6.	Philippines	01	02	05	-	-	08
7.	APR	-	-	-	06	04	10
8.	WOSM	-	-	-	-	01	01
9.	Korea	-	-	-	28 (25 WSJ and 33 APR Scout Jamboree Survey Team)	-	28
Total		03	14	24	38	05	84

Breakdown of local participants:

SL	Country	Unit Leader	Scout	IST	Guest	Total
1.	Bangladesh	858	7722	1423	78	10,081
GRAND TOTAL						10,165

JAMBOREE EVALUATION

a. Comments on the following Jamboree facilities:

Sl.	Objective	Excellent	Good	Average
01.	Jamboree Programme	195	79	31
02.	Accommodation	221	87	96
03.	Utility Services	151	115	162
04.	Transportation	61	52	53
05.	Registration	60	54	44
06.	Village Management	59	48	52
07.	Sub Camp Management	83	60	43
08.	Food Management	194	124	70
09.	Field Hospital	232	98	77
10.	Safety & Security	203	111	90
11.	Jamboree Theme Song	236	97	71
12.	Badge, Scarf, Woggle & ID Card	275	115	85
13.	Scout Shop Management	56	52	46
14.	Information Centre	72	59	92
15.	Jamboree Service Team	95	114	103

b. Remarks on the events/ceremonies of the 32nd APR & 11th National Scout Jamboree:

Name of the event	Excellent	Good	Average
01: Opening Ceremony	309	171	78
02: Campfire (Sub Camp)	90	112	59
03: Village Campfire	231	152	25
04: Grand Campfire & Closing Ceremony	165	101	17
05: Top Achievers' Gathering	154	103	100
06: Wood Badgers' Gathering	153	115	75
07: International Night	141	116	69

Note: Participation in the evaluation system:

Category	Number of participants taking part in the evaluation	Answer given	Answer not given
Scouts and Unit Leaders	400	319	81
IST Members	400	320	80
Overseas Participants	70	55	15
Special Need Children	88	55	33

Its All about a camp and camping life.

2.11 Scouting Education

Scouting education enables young people to be self-fulfilled, inspired, action-oriented, and committed to a life of purpose. Scouting is rooted in the transformative ideals of equality, inclusivity, mutual respect, sustainability, harmony, and optimism for the future.

➤ **Empowering Young People as Global Citizens:**

Through its programs and projects, scouting supports young people's personal and civic development. This educational movement is dedicated to making sure that every young person has the chance to reach their full potential and become leaders in both their local community and the wider globe.

The non-formal educational approach used by scouting strives to provide young people with the knowledge and abilities necessary to support these values. Scouting helps young people become engaged citizens who are dedicated to serving others by being solution-focused and change-oriented through the Youth Program.

➤ **A Unique Educational Experience:**

As an informal educational movement, Scouting is coming up with new ideas to help shape the lives of young people. Through enjoyable activities, outdoor experiences, and meaningful interactions, scouting offers a unique educational method that challenges and encourages young people to build courage and confidence while enjoying their growth journey inside an organized system. The learner-centered approach of scouting recognizes that every young person is an individual with the capacity to grow in a variety of ways. Scouting is specifically designed to encourage people to discover and develop at their own speed by taking into mind different age groups..

➤ **Learning by Doing**

Scouting was established more than a century ago, and its approach to teaching is based on the same core values and tenets. It seeks to support people's personal growth as engaged members of their local, national, and international communities. A wide range of Scout Youth Program competencies, with an emphasis on knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values, serve as the guidelines for this approach.

2.12 Scout program

Through camporees and jamborees, scout organizations assist scouts in honing their talents. These get-togethers offer scouts from diverse troops the chance to learn and practice new skills including camping, first aid, knot making, and teamwork. Jamborees and camporees provide scouts with additional opportunities to engage in enjoyable activities, meet new people, and develop their leadership skills. It's a fantastic opportunity for scouts to develop and becoming more proficient in a friendly and exciting setting!

Scout groups plan activities like as Comdeca, Jota Joti, and Moot in addition to jamborees and camporees. Comdeca, which means for Community Development Camp, is a place where scouts work on positive community service projects. An exciting global event known as Jota Joti uses amateur radio and the internet to unite scouts all over the world, promoting cross-cultural friendship and exchange. Scouts from all over the world come together at Moot to engage in a variety of activities, attend workshops, and discover new cultures. These activities provide scouts new experiences, extend their horizons, and improve their abilities and perspective on the world!

For Rover Scouts, who are senior scouts between the ages of 18 and 26, Rover Moot is a unique get-together. It's a fantastic chance for Rovers from many nations to connect, exchange stories, and take part in thrilling expeditions. Activities like hiking, camping, volunteering in the community, and cultural exchanges are frequently a part of Rover Moots. It's an opportunity for Rovers to make friends for life, hone their leadership abilities, and have a great time discovering new places. Rovers undoubtedly anticipate this occasion with tremendous excitement!

Scout groups plan activities like as Comdeca, Jota Joti, and Moot in addition to jamborees and camporees. Comdeca, which means for Community Development Camp, is a place where scouts work on positive community service projects.

Jota Joti is an awesome event that uses amateur radio and the internet to link scouts from all over the world! It is an acronym for Jamboree Online and Jamboree on the Air. Scouts can connect with one another via radio waves and internet platforms during Jota Joti, exchanging stories, customs, and forming new friendships. It's a fantastic way to have a worldwide scouting adventure without ever leaving your house, learn about many nations, and hone your communication skills!

Chapter 03

Analysis of the Youth and Leadership Program in Bangladesh: A Study on Bangladesh Scouts

The problem related to the planning and implementation of youth and leadership development program by Bangladesh Scouts.

Through questionnaire interviews, several challenges related to the planning and implementation of the youth and leadership development program by Bangladesh Scouts have been identified. Participants expressed concerns about the adequacy of program planning, citing issues such as unclear objectives and insufficient alignment with the diverse needs of the youth. Responses also highlighted challenges in implementation, with participants noting a lack of effective coordination and communication among program stakeholders. This hindered the seamless execution of activities and impacted the overall quality of the program. Furthermore, there were concerns about resource allocation, with some respondents noting a need for increased funding to enhance the scope and impact of the initiative.

Participants emphasized the importance of ongoing evaluation and feedback mechanisms to address these challenges. They suggested incorporating regular assessments to measure the program's effectiveness, allowing for timely adjustments and improvements. Additionally, there was a consensus on the need for increased community involvement and collaboration to ensure the program remains responsive to evolving societal needs.

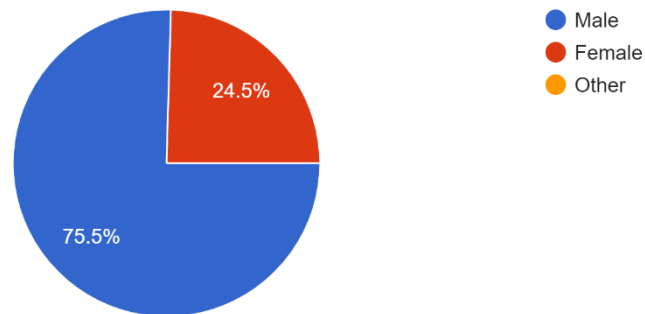
The questionnaire interviews shed light on various challenges in the planning and implementation of the youth and leadership development program by Bangladesh Scouts. Addressing these concerns through improved planning, enhanced communication, and increased community engagement will contribute to the program's success and better serve the developmental needs of the country's youth.

3.1 Questionnaire survey analysis

3.1.1 Gender

Demographic Information (Gender)

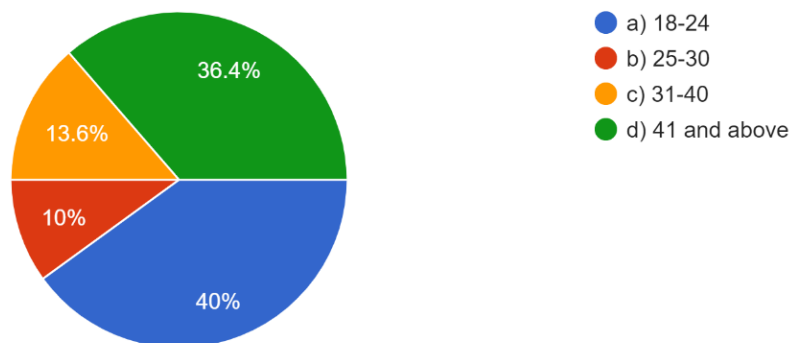
110 responses



Interpretation:

My fieldwork has demonstrated that 75.5 percent of respondents are male and only 24.5 percent of respondents are female when completing the questionnaire (see above table).

3.1.2 Age



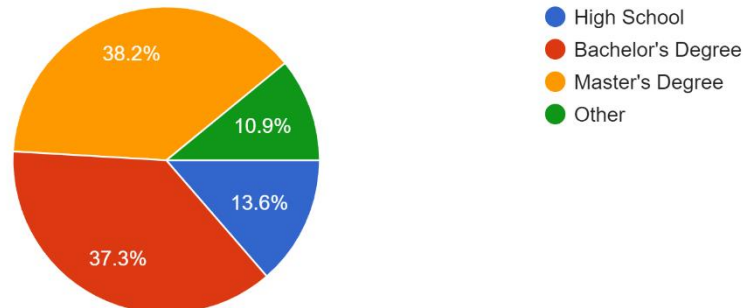
Interpretation:

According to this chart, 40% of volunteer leader are between the ages of 18 and 24, 10% are between the ages of 25 and 30, 13.6% are between the ages of 31 and 40, 36.4% are between the ages of 41 and above years old.

3.1.3 Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification

110 responses



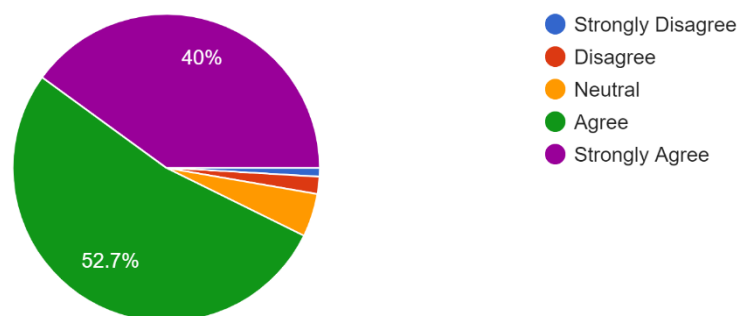
Interpretation:

According to the findings, 38.2 percent of are master's level, 37.3 percent honors level, and 13.6 percent are secondary level and others 10.9 percent.

3.1.3 Impacts on Personal Growth and skill Development

The youth development programs in Bangladesh have a significant impact on personal growth and skill development

110 responses



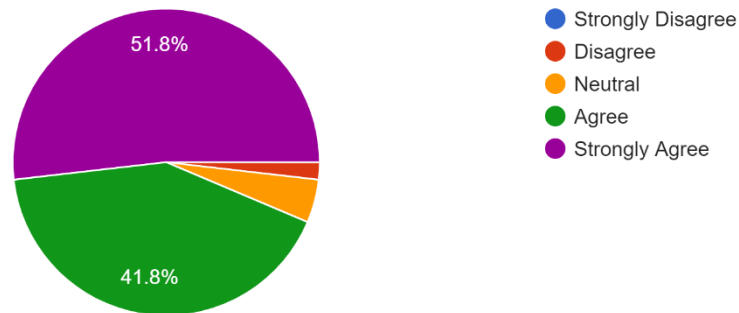
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 0.9 percent, disagree 1.8 percent, neutral 4.5 percent, agree 52.7 percent, strongly agree 40 percent.

3.1.4 Promotes Leadership

The Bangladesh Scouts' youth development program effectively promotes leadership qualities among the youth.

110 responses



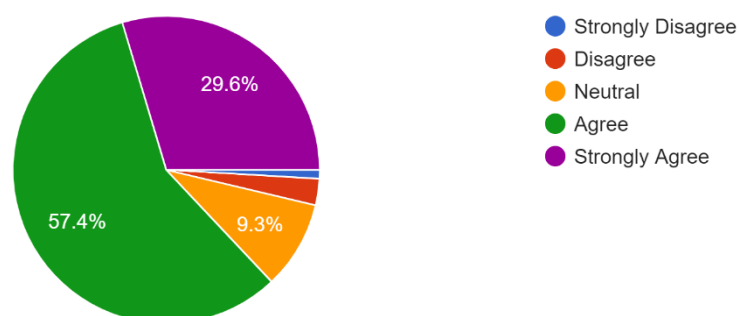
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 0 percent, disagree 1.8 percent, neutral 4.5 percent, agree 41.8 percent, strongly agree 51.8 percent.

3.1.5 Training

The training sessions provided by Bangladesh Scouts adequately address the needs and interests of the youth participants.

108 responses



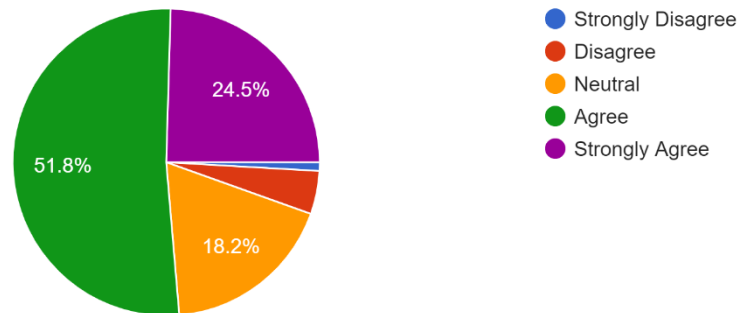
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 29.6 percent, disagree 0.9 percent, neutral 2.8 percent, agree 9.3 percent, strongly agree 57.4 percent.

3.1.6 Communication Channel

The communication channels between Bangladesh Scouts and the youth participants are effective in disseminating information about program activities.

110 responses



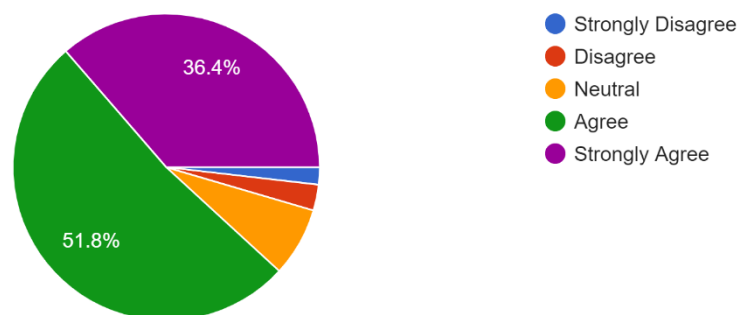
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 24.5 percent, disagree 0.9 percent, neutral 4.5 percent, agree 18.2 percent, strongly agree 51.8percent.

3.1.7 Participation

The youth development program of Bangladesh Scouts encourages active participation and engagement from the youth.

110 responses



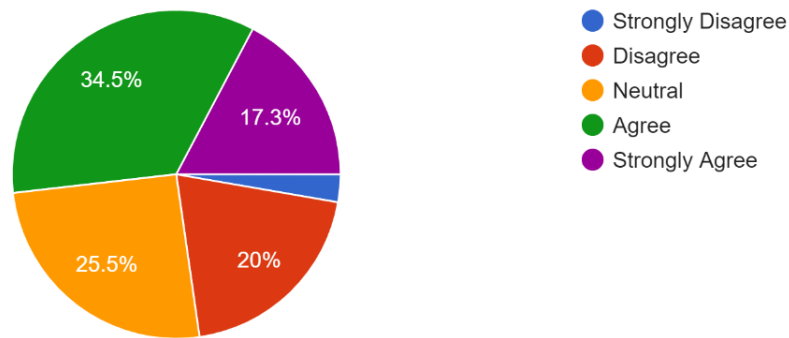
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 36.4 percent, disagree 1.8 percent, neutral 2.7 percent, agree 7.3 percent, strongly agree 51.8 percent.

3.1.8 Resource Allocation

The resources allocated for the implementation of youth development programs by Bangladesh Scouts are sufficient.

110 responses



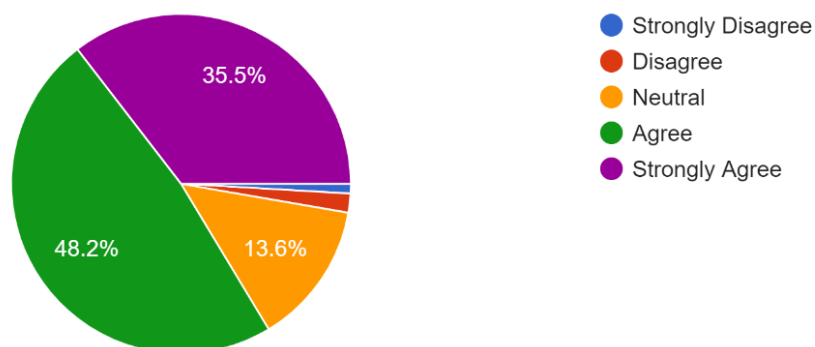
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 17.3 percent, disagree 2.7 percent, neutral 20 percent, agree 25.5 percent, strongly agree 34.5 percent.

3.1.9 Leadership Skill

The leadership skills acquired through participation in Bangladesh Scouts' programs are transferable to other areas of life.

110 responses



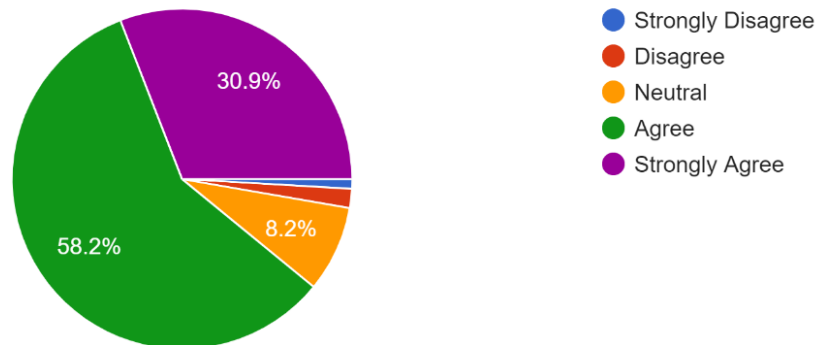
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 35.5 percent, disagree 0.9 percent, neutral 1.8 percent, agree 13.6 percent, strongly agree 48.2 percent.

3.1.10 Collaboration

The youth development programs of Bangladesh Scouts foster a sense of community and collaboration among participants.

110 responses



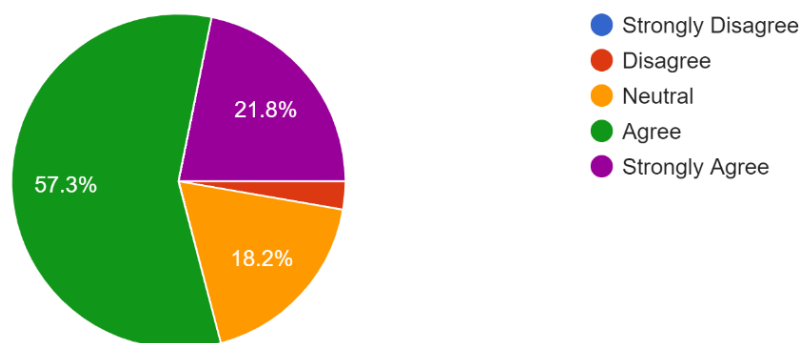
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 30.9 percent, disagree 0.9 percent, neutral 1.8 percent, agree 8.2 percent, strongly agree 58.2 percent.

3.1.11 Challenges

The curriculum of the youth development program aligns well with the current needs and challenges faced by the youth in Bangladesh.

110 responses



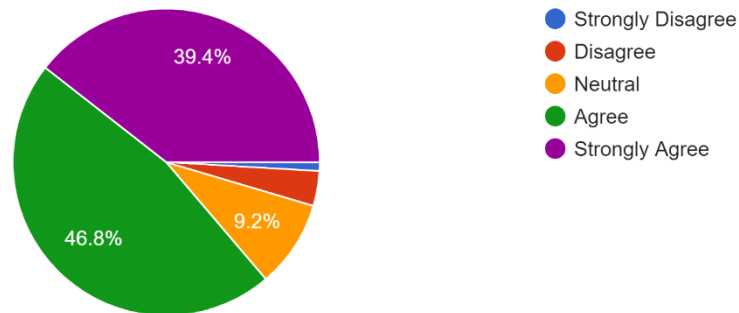
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 21.8 percent, disagree 2.7 percent, neutral 18.2 percent, agree 0 percent, strongly agree 57.3 percent.

3.1.12 Confidence and Self Esteem

The leadership opportunities provided by Bangladesh Scouts enhance the confidence and self-esteem of the youth.

109 responses



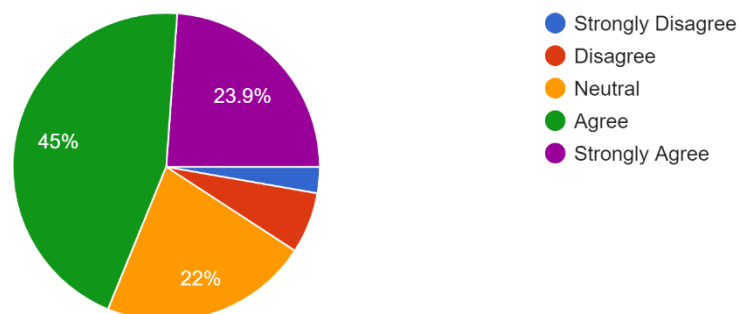
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 39.4 percent, disagree 0.9 percent, neutral 3.7 percent, agree 9.2 percent, strongly agree 46.8 percent.

3.1.13 Implementation Process

The implementation process of youth development programs by Bangladesh Scouts is transparent and accountable.

109 responses



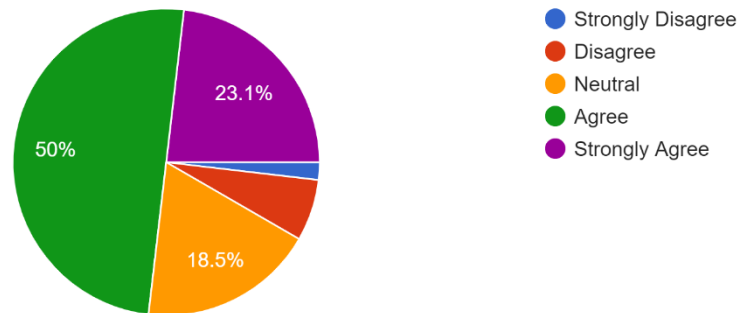
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 23.9 percent, disagree 2.8 percent, neutral 6.4 percent, agree 22 percent, strongly agree 45 percent.

3.1.14 Evaluation Mechanisms

The evaluation mechanisms employed by Bangladesh Scouts effectively measure the impact and effectiveness of youth development programs.

108 responses



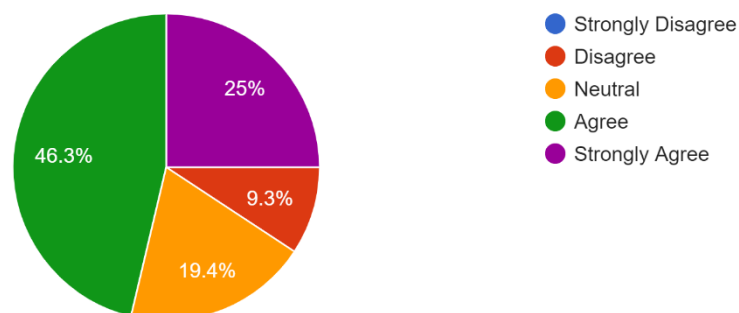
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 1.9 percent, disagree 6.5 percent, neutral 18.5 percent, agree 50 percent, strongly agree 23.1 percent.

3.1.15 Socio Economic Background

The youth development programs of Bangladesh Scouts are accessible to all segments of the youth population, regardless of socio-economic background.

108 responses



Interpretation:

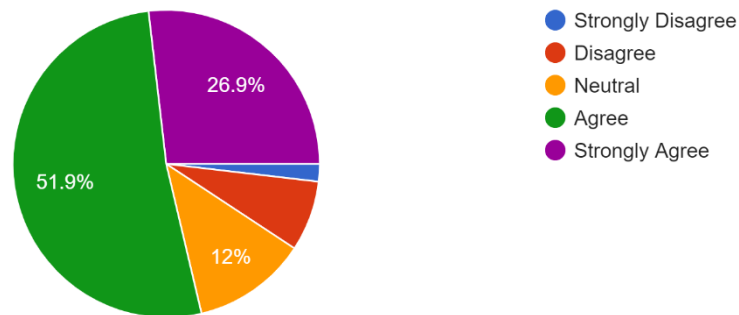
According to the findings of strongly disagree 0 percent, disagree 9.3 percent, neutral 19.4 percent, agree 46.3 percent, strongly agree 25 percent.

\

3.1.16 Mentors and Leaders

The mentors and leaders involved in Bangladesh Scouts' programs are supportive and capable of guiding the youth towards personal growth and development.

108 responses



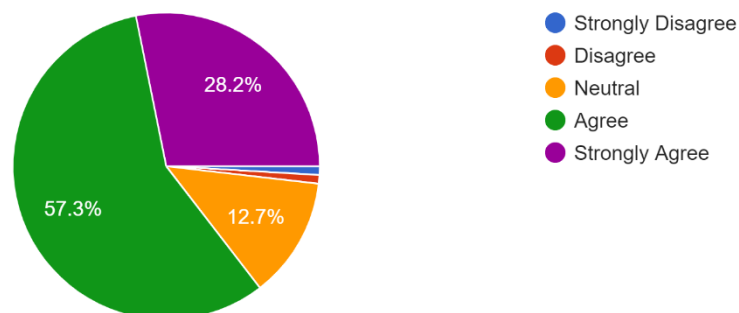
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 1.9 percent, disagree 7.4 percent, neutral 12 percent, agree 51.9 percent, strongly agree 26.9 percent.

3.1.17 Effectiveness

The youth development programs of Bangladesh Scouts effectively address issues such as leadership development, civic engagement, and social responsibility.

110 responses



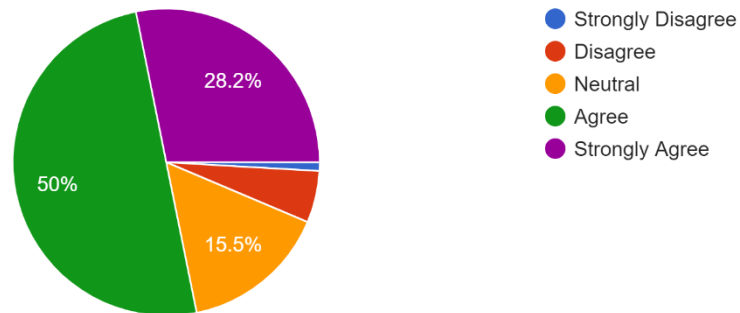
Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 0.9 percent, disagree 0.9 percent, neutral 12.7 percent, agree 57.3 percent, strongly agree 28.2 percent.

3.1.18 Stakeholders

The communication between Bangladesh Scouts and other stakeholders (government agencies, NGOs, schools, etc.) is effective in enhancing the impact of youth development programs.

110 responses



Interpretation:

According to the findings of strongly disagree 0.9 percent, disagree 5.5 percent, neutral 15.5 percent, agree 50 percent, strongly agree 28.2 percent.

Chapter 04

Problem, Recommendation, Conclusion

4.1. The problem related to the planning and implementation of youth development program by Bangladesh Scouts:

The voluntary educational organization known as the Bangladesh Scouts seeks to enhance the social, intellectual, physical, and spiritual development of young people. Throughout the year, the organization regularly hosts training sessions, workshops, camps for community development, youth programs, and other activities. Nonetheless, there are a number of issues with the Bangladesh Scouts' conception and execution of youth development initiatives.

The scarcity of resources is one of the main problems. Because it is a volunteer organization, the Bangladesh Scouts don't have a lot of funding to run year-round programs. Young people may not have enough possibilities for training and development as a result of this lack of resources.

The absence of cooperation throughout various organizational divisions and levels is another issue. This may result in misunderstandings and ineffectiveness when organizing and carrying out youth development program.

Another problem is that young people are not aware of the advantages of taking part in youth development programs. The Bangladesh Scouts offer many options, but many young people are unaware of them, which might result in poor participation rates.

To find such problems, a thorough evaluation of the Bangladesh Scouts' youth development program's design and execution is necessary. Aligning program objectives with the needs and ambitions of the youth population is a crucial component. Determine whether a thorough needs assessment was conducted to comprehend the difficulties the young person is facing.

Evaluate the program's diversity as well. Make sure it serves a wide spectrum of young people by taking into account variables like gender, socioeconomic status, and location. The program's influence may be reduced by exclusion caused by a lack of inclusion.

Examine the curriculum and activities of the program to make sure they are youth-specific, culturally sensitive, and appropriate for the youth's age. A mismatch may cause disengagement and prevent the desired results from happening.

Mechanisms for evaluation and monitoring are essential. The efficacy of the program as a whole may be impacted by deviations from the scheduled activities caused by improper

monitoring. Create strong feedback loops so you can monitor the program's effectiveness over time and make necessary improvements.

Take into account the stakeholders' participation in the planning process, which includes the youth. A top-down strategy might overlook insightful opinions from people who are impacted directly. Involve young people in decision-making to promote commitment and ownership.

Sustainability of finances is still another important issue. In order to guarantee stability and longevity, evaluate the program's funding sources and budget. The long-term viability of the program may be compromised by an overreliance on one source of money.

Communication plans are necessary to maintain the interest and knowledge of all parties involved. Inadequate communication can result in misinterpretations, a decline in involvement, and a diminished impact of the program.

Finally, examine the program's dependability and scalability. If it works, think about how it could be repeated in other areas or enlarged to reach more young people. Early detection of possible scalability issues is essential to optimizing the program's beneficial outcomes.

And last, there is the issue of youth development initiatives not being evaluated. Without a thorough evaluation, it is challenging to assess the programs' efficacy and pinpoint areas in need of development.

4.2 Recommendations to solve the problems

The following suggestions will help the Bangladesh Scouts plan and carry out their youth development activities more effectively:

1. Fund increase: To promote its youth development initiatives, the Bangladesh Scouts should approach governmental and non-governmental groups for more money.
2. Enhance coordination: To guarantee that programs are organized and carried out successfully, the organization should set up clear channels of communication and coordination across various departments and levels of the organization.
3. Create a thorough training program: To guarantee that its volunteers and employees have the abilities and know-how required to organize and carry out successful youth development initiatives, the Bangladesh Scouts should create a thorough training program.
4. Raised awareness: The group needs to educate young people on the advantages of taking part in youth development initiatives. Outreach initiatives and focused marketing campaigns can help achieve this.
5. Collaborate with other groups: In order to take use of their resources and experience, the Bangladesh Scouts should collaborate with groups that share their aims and objectives.
6. Create a system for monitoring and evaluation: To keep tabs on the development of its programs for youth development and pinpoint areas in need of improvement, the organization has to create a system for monitoring and assessment.
7. Create a mentoring program: To assist and guide youth as they engage in youth development initiatives, the Bangladesh Scouts ought to create a mentoring program.
8. Increase community involvement: To make sure that its youth development programs are pertinent and sensitive to the needs of young people, the organization should involve the community more in these initiatives.
9. Create a leadership program: To give young people the chance to hone their leadership abilities, the Bangladesh Scouts ought to create a leadership program.

10. Form partnerships with schools: In order to give young people access to its youth development initiatives, the organization should form partnerships with schools.
11. Create a program to recruit volunteers: In order to increase the number of volunteers who can assist the Bangladesh Scouts with their youth development initiatives, a program to recruit volunteers should be created.
12. Increase program diversity: The organization should increase the variety of its youth development initiatives in order to appeal to a wider range of young people.
13. Create a feedback system: To get input from the youth on its youth development initiatives, the Bangladesh Scouts should set up a feedback system.
14. Create a social media plan: In order to interact with youngsters and raise awareness of its youth development programs, the organization needs to create a social media strategy.
15. Create a research and development unit: To find the greatest youth development methods and apply them to its programs, the Bangladesh Scouts should create a research and development unit.

4.3 Conclusion

Scouting offers a wide range of benefits for those who join. Scouts learn important life skills like leadership, teamwork, problem-solving, and communication. They also develop self-confidence, resilience, and a sense of responsibility. Scouting provides opportunities for adventure, outdoor activities, and community service, fostering personal growth and a sense of belonging. It's a chance to make lifelong friends, explore new interests, and contribute to the community. Overall, scouting is an incredible journey that helps individuals become well-rounded, capable, and compassionate individuals. Joining scouting opens up a world of opportunities and unforgettable experiences.

SCOUTING IS A LIFESTYLE
SCOUTS CREATING A BETTER WORLD

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Appendix

A survey about scouting (Bangladesh Scouts) which work youth development and leadership.

Likert Scale Questionnaire

Dear Participant,

Thank you for participating in this study. Your responses will help in understanding the effectiveness of the youth development and leadership program implemented by the Bangladesh Scouts. Please indicate your level of agreement with each statement by selecting the appropriate option.

Demographic Information:

1. Gender:
 - Male
 - Female
 - Other (please specify): _____
2. Age: _____ years
3. Educational Qualification:
 - High School
 - Bachelor's Degree
 - Master's Degree
 - Other (please specify): _____

Likert Scale Questions:

4. The youth development programs in Bangladesh have a significant impact on personal growth and skill development.
 - Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
5. The Bangladesh Scouts' youth development program effectively promotes leadership qualities among the youth.
 - Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree

6. The training sessions provided by Bangladesh Scouts adequately address the needs and interests of the youth participants.
 - Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
7. The communication channels between Bangladesh Scouts and the youth participants are effective in disseminating information about program activities.
 - Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
8. The youth development program of Bangladesh Scouts encourages active participation and engagement from the youth.
 - Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
9. The resources allocated for the implementation of youth development programs by Bangladesh Scouts are sufficient.
 - Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
10. The leadership skills acquired through participation in Bangladesh Scouts' programs are transferable to other areas of life.
 - Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
11. The youth development programs of Bangladesh Scouts foster a sense of community and collaboration among participants.

- Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
12. The curriculum of the youth development program aligns well with the current needs and challenges faced by the youth in Bangladesh.
- Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
13. The leadership opportunities provided by Bangladesh Scouts enhance the confidence and self-esteem of the youth.
- Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
14. The implementation process of youth development programs by Bangladesh Scouts is transparent and accountable.
- Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
15. The evaluation mechanisms employed by Bangladesh Scouts effectively measure the impact and effectiveness of youth development programs.
- Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
16. The youth development programs of Bangladesh Scouts are accessible to all segments of the youth population, regardless of socio-economic background.
- Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree

- Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
17. The mentors and leaders involved in Bangladesh Scouts' programs are supportive and capable of guiding the youth towards personal growth and development.
- Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
18. The youth development programs of Bangladesh Scouts effectively address issues such as leadership development, civic engagement, and social responsibility.
- Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
19. The communication between Bangladesh Scouts and other stakeholders (government agencies, NGOs, schools, etc.) is effective in enhancing the impact of youth development programs.
- Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree
20. Overall, I believe that the youth development and leadership program of Bangladesh Scouts positively contributes to the holistic development of the youth in Bangladesh.
- Strongly Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly Agree

Thank you for your valuable input!