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A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF SCOUTING IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Scouting is a volunteer movement in Punjab working under the administrative control of the Governor of Punjab. The movement has two types of volunteers one scout and the other one are leaders to train the three sections of scouting; Shaheen, Boy Scout, and Rover. Movement scheduled different events for camping for the preparation and training through different courses. The title of the study was “A study on the role of scouting in community development in Punjab”. The main objectives of the study were; to explore the structure of scouting in Pakistan; to identify the factors which affect scouting activities in Punjab; to examine scouting activities and their effectiveness on scouts in Punjab. The population of the study was all the scouts and scout leaders of elementary, secondary, and higher secondary schools in Punjab province. The study was delimited to three districts of Punjab (Bahawalpur, Hafiz Abad, and Sargodha). From these three districts, three hundred and sixty scouts and one hundred and eight scout leaders were selected from fifty-four schools of the three districts. After collecting data, one data sheet was developed in SPSS version17 and interpreted by using its features of statistical formula's frequency of the summed values, percentages, and means of all values. After analyzing data it was found that 44.87 percent of participants disagree that guidance regarding the scouting in their district is appropriate. 67.52 percent of participants agreed that scouting provides chances to all the scouts to promote their scout qualification. It is showed that 41.67 percent of participants disagreed that the course material of scouting is easily available. 48.29 percent of participants agreed that the study is suffered while the scouts and leaders are on scouting. In light of the findings of the research, it was concluded that the majority of the participant were agreed that scouting is an expensive activity; the majority of the participants disagreed that institutions don't permit the scouts and leaders for the scout courses and other events.

Keywords: *Scouting, Community Development, Effectiveness, Impact*

1 INTRODUCTION

Exploring is one of the volunteer developments of the day. Presently it is associated with all age of the individuals fit as scouts and their chiefs. This development is non-political, having the enthusiasm to work for the general public and advancement of the society (Duffy, 2006).

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Scouts are working with various divisions like health, in the diverse wellbeing efforts, and nearby Government for neatness of the general public and other social administrations.

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Scouts equally work with rescue groups at various functions and traffic police offices to mindful of the transit regulations in the network (Raja, 2000). The function of this development has gotten huge for the accomplishment of youth and the advancement of the network. Exploring is a completely sorted out relationship for the advancement of society and network. Scout Development is a stage for the young for their sound exercises (Baker, 2008). The administrators adopt an indispensable function for the great working of any association. Scouts are overseen by their superiors from the unit level to forward. For the development of their abilities scouts and pioneers join various courses under the administration of the pioneers to run the unit and gathering in an ideal style (Headquarter, 2013). Punjab Boy Scouts Association Lahore is working under the authoritative control of Pakistan Boy Scouts Association Islamabad with 64828 Shaheen scouts, 150311 Boy scouts, and 25863 Rovers alongside 7221 leaders with the enthusiasm of volunteerism all over Punjab. These scouts work for the advancement of network and services to mankind (Enumeration Participation Scouts, 2013). According to Ifeanaco (2006), Education is considered to be a constitution that enables to maintain the social order. Relevant social responsibilities are filled through awareness of manners and etiquette that has been developed through the contribution of Education. Bernadette (2006) considered that the quality of education at all levels depends upon the competencies of the teachers the importance of quality of education in different ways. He argued that the quality of education at any level in the education system it depends on the competence and development of teachers (Test Card Boy Scout, 2012). As indicated by Pawell (1920), Scouts are occupied with various get-togethers of health division and join traffic police intentionally to mindful of the transit regulations and different obligations concerning the traffic regulations. Scouts work with the district in the issues of neatness and proficiency mission of the schooling office. Scouts additionally look into common protection matters in Punjab. Exploring is a volunteer development working with its enthusiasm everywhere in the world. Scouts are the mainstays of network advancement and assume an essential part for the government assistance and improvement of the network. Scouts are prepared in the diverse instructional courses of various levels and types as indicated by the age of the adolescent. The scouts are likewise prepared in their establishments by the scout leaders were they advance their scholarly and actual improvement to turn into a productive member of society (Utts & Heckard, 2004).

Significantly, scouts are given by the significance concerning their preparation programs at the public and worldwide levels additionally their administration at the common level is working for building up the interest among the young people of this country. It is the obligation and duty of the EDO's who are scouts magistrate at the locale level and are fulfilling their duties of exploring with the assistance of DEO (SE) and DEO (EE-M) related to the heads of the foundations as Gathering scout pioneers and heads of the scouts with its lower arrangement. All projects are being led under the initiative of area scouts secretaries at the local level. This group works willfully as well as bound to work for the reason for exploring by assignment. The deficiency begins to turn into a shadow tree that such individuals are in the administration of exploring and are viewed as a key to this development at the regional level who are not fundamentally scouts and work moreover because of administration rule submission (Government of Pakistan, 1993). There is no compelling reason to select increasingly more youth as scout however the need of the day is to make the genuine soul of exploring among the young and to empower the adolescent to choose their better future and just as to create themselves for the reason for society improvement to demonstrate a productive member of society (Tyas, 2014). A worthy mentor can control and

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assuage the understudies in a better manner. In exploring among the instructors, an educator is being chosen as Scout Pioneer and is prepared under the preparation strategy of the affiliation (Mehboob, 2006). After finishing his schooling of exploring he is viewed as the head of the scouts. In any establishment, it is important to include the top of the organization for the progress of exploring so the affiliation announces him Gathering Scout leader by the task. Scouts Unit meeting is appropriately held in the school under the direction of leader and regulatory control and authorization of top of the foundation. During the talk chiefs likewise urge the adolescent to approach by accomplishing crafted by various kinds for the government assistance of network (Capability Identifications. 2012). Committed and energetic youth is chosen as scouts and among these scouts, a few scouts are named as senior petrol leaders and petrol leaders and some are additionally given different assignments identified with represents the smooth running of the unit. Leaders prepared and set them up to support the poor and for the improvement of the network. These scouts don't participate in any political function as the affiliation is nonpolitical and work to accomplish the closeness of Allah (Pawell, 1929).

The curriculum of scouting is planned under the National training policy and is assembled in the national language for better outcomes. A large portion of the part is Islamic and some are identified with science, morals, and society. Practically every subject is bordered with the connected handy. This all shows that this educational plan is intended to turn a scout into a productive member of society. The courses of exploring scouts will undoubtedly satisfy various undertakings in the general public and scouts will undoubtedly work with various offices like health, traffic police, fire unit, 1122, civil defense, city board, and other social welfare departments (National Training Policy and System, 2013). It is important to begin exploring from Primary schools on beginning premises. Then it may effectively be advanced step by step from elementary level to advance level. Everything scouts can without much of a stretch maintain the Laws of exploring of their part and just as all by-laws planned by the relationship at locale level. Legitimate warning of scouts plan gave by the EDO (Education) for each schedule year can likewise get advancement exploring (National Training Policy and System, 2013).

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Boy scouts are willfully working for the government assistance and advancement of the network and their adequacy in the general public in all fields of life. Various explores on this issue show that a greater part of our foundations is not taking advantage of this development. Consequently, it was important to lead an exploration to examine its part in the social improvement in Punjab. The research was moved toward an exhaustive scale at the Punjab level to study and gather information to break down for the fulfillment of this proposed investigation. This study was pointed toward exploring “A study on the role of scouting in community development in Punjab, Pakistan.”

Objectives of the Study

Following were the objectives of the study:

- i. To examine the scouting activities, structure, and their role in increasing scout's efficacy in Punjab.
- ii. To identify the factors that affect scouting activities in Punjab.

Research Questions

The study was carried out for the pursuit of the following question;

- i. How the scout movement is functioning?
- ii. What is the role of scouting in the overall development of the practitioners?

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Rationale of the Study

In the current period of crisis, Pakistan is confronting numerous difficulties concerning budgetary issues. Government isn't in a situation to encourage General society in various issues. In this circumstance, there ought to be some substitute NGO's or affiliations who can encourage the general population in a well way intentionally. So it is significant for the Legislature to help and encourage such sort of development working in the nation willfully. The help from the pioneers and scouts of this development can assume a crucial part for the improvement of the nation with no costs. This development is simply on the style and method of living and functioning as given by Islam. Scouts have the enthusiasm to work for the network under the rules of the laws of the development. Scouts of the apparent multitude of areas are ever prepared to serve humankind. This study will be helpful in many ways as follows;

- It will be helpful for policymakers for the development of better approaches for scouting.
- It will be supportive for the Leaders to make this movement more operative in their institutes.
- It will offer a healthier working atmosphere in the community progress.
- It will be helpful for the leader to the role of scouting in community development in Punjab.
- It will support to observe scouting events and their usefulness on scouts in Punjab.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was descriptive and the following methods were adopted for the research.

Population and Sampling

The total population studied was 24, 1004 scouts and 7170 team scout leaders. A total number of 108 scout leader from; 36 municipal committee administrators, 36 traffic police supervisors, 36 civilian hospital medical directors, and 36 district police officers of the civil police, were the responders from around Punjab. This study considered three regions of Punjab, namely Sargodha, Hafiz Abad, and Bahawalpur. Eighteen schools were included in the sample from each region; nine institutions were selected from rural and urban areas, the same number. A total of 360 scouts were selected as a sample from 56 schools of all three Districts of the study. The students were selected through a simple random sampling. The research was delimited to: three areas of Punjab (Sargodha from northern Punjab, Hafiz Abad from central Punjab, and Bahawalpur from Southern Punjab) were included in the study. Men's primary schools, high schools, and higher secondary schools from the government sector in the Bahawalpur, Hafiz Abad, and Sargodha districts of Punjab.

Research Instrument

Two different questionnaires (one for leaders and one for scouts) were used as tools for data collection. A survey study in the literature was conducted to identify a variety of questionnaires about the area of interest. After the interviewee's information portion, some questionnaire questions were designed with a frequency of always, sometimes, and never, but some were developed on a five-point Likert scale. It has been verified by a group of fifteen experts to determine the validity of the content of the questionnaires. The elements that received the approval of 60% of the experts were kept in both questionnaires. The unapproved points have been changed several times in light of the critical and positive comments of these experts. The questionnaires were piloted on a micro-sample of three units (Eighteen Shaheen Scouts, Twenty-Four Boy Scouts, Eighteen Rover Scouts, and Eighteen Scout Leaders). This has led to some further revisions to the questionnaires.

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An interview sheet has been designed to collect information from the selected sample of three selected districts of Punjab. It was checked by a group of fifteen experts to determine the substantive validity of the interview. The items approved by 60% of the experts remained on the interview sheet. The non-approved items have been adjusted from time to time in the light of the critical and positive comments of the experts. The sheet was sent to a micro-sample of three units (three heads of the sample) along with their leaders. This has led to some further revisions in the interview sheet. The respondents were asked to give their opinion about Scouting.

Variable

- Gender: Male
- Locality: Urban and Rural
- Designation: Scouts (Shaheen, Boy Scouts, and Rover) and Scout Leaders (Shaheen, Boy Scouts, and Rover)

Data Collection

The researcher attended fifty-four schools randomly selected from three districts of Punjab with the same participation from three districts, as well as from three scouting sections and even the rural and urban environment. The investigator specially organized a one-day Scout seminar with the help of the relevant Scout district secretaries in three selected districts of Punjab at their district headquarters to obtain accurate and accurate data without loss. From each school, the leaders and scouts of the relevant sections of the scouting were asked to respond to the study and role of community development scouting.

4. RESULTS

After collecting information and data, the researcher selected the SPSS software 17 version to analyze and interpret the data. A different statistical package like frequency and percentage were used according to the objectives of the study.

Table 1. *Current Status of Scouting in Schools*

Sr	Statements	SDA %	DA %	N %	A %	SA %	M	SD	Sign.
1	Guidance regarding scout training is appropriate	22.5	44.5	4.0	25.5	3.5	1.67	12.21	0.00
2	Material for scouting is easily available	15.5	49.5	7.5	22.5	5.0	1.56	15.65	0.00
3	Scouting is an expensive activity	12.5	23.5	2.0	61.5	0.5	3.12	23.45	0.00
4	Institutions give permission easily for scout training	7.0	12.5	5	45.5	30.0	3.34	17.42	0.00
5	Scouting provides an equal chance to promote scout qualification	8.5	11.5	3.0	56.5	21.5	3.27	27.75	0.00

Table 1 shows the current status of scouting in schools. Descriptive statistics in the table shows that Guidance regarding scouting training was not appropriate and material for scouting was also not available for students. The mean value (> 2.5) does not support the statements. The majority of the students (62) agreed that scouting was an expensive activity for them. Mean Value (<2.5) also supports the statement. The majority of the students 75.5% were in favor that institutions gave permission easily for scout training. The majority of the students 78% reveal that scouting provided an equal chance to promote scout qualifications.

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Mean Value (<2.5) also supports the statement. Opinions of students regarding the current status of scouting were significant at the level of significance > 0.05.

Table 2. *Impact of Scouting on Scout's Overall Development*

S No	Statements	Always	Sometime	Never
		%	%	%
1	Scouts always accomplish the scout promise	55.5	35.5	9.0
2	Scouts always prefer to work together	67.0	24.5	8.5
3	Scouts like to participate in the volunteer services	34.5	47.5	18.0
4	Scouts always remain non-violent	55.0	34.5	10.5
5	Scouts promote conflict resolution strategies	23.5	51.5	26.0

Table 2 reveals that 55.5 % of respondents agreed that scouts always accomplish the scout promise. More students (67%) showed their agreement that scouts always prefer to work together. Nearly 48% of students sometimes like to participate in volunteer services. Fifty-five percent of scouts were always remaining non-violent. Almost 52% of students always promote conflict resolution strategies.

Table 3. *Scout Promise is Repeated in Almost All Scout Events*

Category	Area	Always		Sometime		Never	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
Scouts	Bahawalpur	52	14.44	25	6.9	43	11.9
	Hafizabad	93	25.83	26	7.2	1	0.3
	Sargodha	91	25.28	25	6.9	4	1.1
Scout Leaders	Bahawalpur	17	15.74	14	13.0	5	4.6
	Hafizabad	33	30.56	2	1.9	1	0.9
	Sargodha	24	22.22	12	11.1	0	0.0
Total	Bahawalpur	69	14.74	39	8.33	48	10.26
	Hafizabad	126	26.92	28	5.98	2	0.43
	Sargodha	115	24.57	37	7.91	4	0.85

The analysis of the above table after different scales indicated that 66.24% (14.74% + 26.92% + 24.57%) of the total number of scouts and leaders believe that the promise of the scouts is always repeated in the scout 'events and only 1/4 22.22% (8.33% + 5.98%). % + 7.91%) of the respondents revealed that the Scout Promise sometimes repeats itself in scouting events and some 11.54% (10.26% + 0.43% + 0.85%) of the respondents replied that the Scout Promise is never repeated in event scouting. Further analysis showed that there is a significant variation in the Hafiz Abad district. Comparative analysis of three districts shows that the district of Hafiz Abad is higher (26.92%) than other districts. There is a significant difference between the streaks of supporters. It can be empirically stated that the slogan of the promise is repeated in all events. The total average calculated value of the data collected by the scouts is 2.52 (Max = 3) and the Scout leader is 2.63 (Max = 3). It indicates that most of both categories agree with this statement.

Table 4. *Scouts are bound to Work Together in the Courses and Other Activities*

Category	Area	Always		Sometime		Never	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
Scouts	Bahawalpur	72	20.00	26	7.2	22	6.1
	Hafizabad	94	26.11	20	5.6	6	1.7
	Sargodha	55	15.28	24	6.7	41	11.4
Scout Leaders	Bahawalpur	18	16.67	16	14.8	2	1.9
	Hafizabad	20	18.52	14	13.0	2	1.9

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	Sargodha	31	28.70	5	4.6	0	0.0
	Bahawalpur	90	19.23	42	8.97	24	5.13
Total	Hafizabad	114	24.36	34	7.26	8	1.71
	Sargodha	86	18.38	29	6.20	41	8.76

The analysis of the table above at different scales indicated that 66.24% (14.74% + 26.92% + 24.57%) of the total number of Scouts and leaders believe that the Scout promise is always repeated in scout events and only 1/4 22.22% (8.33% + 5.98%). % + 7.91%) of respondents indicated that the Scout Promise sometimes repeats itself in scouting events and about 11.54% (10.26% + 0.43% + 0.85%) of the respondents replied that the Scout Promise is never repeated when scouting events. Further analyzes showed that there is significant variation in the district of Hafiz Abad. Comparative analysis of three districts shows that the district of Hafiz Abad is higher (26.92%) than other districts. There is a significant difference between fan streaks. It can be empirically stated that the slogan of the promise is repeated in all events. The overall average value calculated from the data collected by the scouts is 2.52 (Max = 3) and the Scout Leader is 2.63 (Max = 3). It indicates that most of both categories agree with this statement.

Table 5. *Scouts are Engaged in Volunteer Services*

Category	Area	Always		Sometime		Never		Mean
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
Scouts	Bahawalpur	56	15.56	29	8.1	35	9.7	2.37
	Hafizabad	96	26.67	20	5.6	4	1.1	
	Sargodha	40	11.11	61	16.9	19	5.3	
Scout Leaders	Bahawalpur	16	14.81	12	11.1	8	7.4	2.45
	Hafizabad	26	24.07	7	6.5	3	2.8	
	Sargodha	19	17.59	16	14.8	1	0.9	
Total	Bahawalpur	72	15.38	41	8.76	43	9.19	2.41
	Hafizabad	122	26.07	27	5.77	7	1.50	
	Sargodha	59	12.61	77	16.45	20	4.27	

The analysis found that 54.06% (15.38% + 26.07% + 12.61%) of the total number of scouts and leaders said that scouts are always volunteering and 1/3 30.98% (8, 76% + 5.77% + 16.45%) of the respondents revealed that Scouts sometimes volunteer and only 14.96% (9.19% + 1, 50% + 4.27%) of the interviewees answered that scouts are never involved in volunteer work. Further analysis showed that there is a significant variation in the Sargodha district. Comparative analysis of three districts shows that the Hafiz Abad district has a higher percentage (26.07%) than other districts. There is a significant difference between the set of favorable responses. Empirically, it can be said that scouts are always volunteering. The overall mean value calculated from the data collected by the scouts is 2.37 (Max = 3) and that of the Scoutmaster is 2.45 (Max = 3). It indicates that the majority of both categories agreed with this statement.

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Following are the conclusions of the study drawn from the results of the study:

Findings of the study reveal that currently scouting training was not appropriate and material for scouting was also not available for students. Scouting was an expensive activity for them, institutions gave permission easily for scout training and scouting provided an equal chance to promote scout qualifications. Scouts always accomplish the scout promise, scouts always prefer to work together and sometimes like to participate in the volunteer services. The scout promise appears to be repeated in almost all scouting events. It is described that the slogan is

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sometimes adequately addressed during the scouting "once a scout is always a scout". The first objective of the study was to probe the scouting activities and their effect on scout efficacy. It was revealed in the study that the scout movement was involved in the preparation of a supportive, self-controlled, and self-confident workforce. The same results were drawn by Muhammad, Noor, and Khan (2019). They also articulate the need for contents in the curriculum that support social cohesion. The results reveal that scouting activity plays a substantial role in temperament development. These activities also play role in the accomplishment of curricular goals. The second objective of the study set for ascertaining the impact of scouting on community development. It has been shown that the majority of participants always respond positively to the statement that the scouts are expected to cooperate in courses and other activities. It turned out that most participants always participate in social work, cooperate with others, and remain non-violent. It is reported that most participants promptly respond to their head, and sometimes in favor of the cooking skills training provided in the scouting courses. It was shown that most participants sometimes responded to different integration areas, the objectives of these fields are made clear to the scouts. These activities provide a stage to unveil the hidden talent of the participants. It is the success criteria of the activity that members join in willingly and participate fully. These results supported the conclusions drawn by Leslie (1992), Thomas, and Morison (1995).

The study articulated that students who participate in the scouting activities were found matured and confident as an associate to those who didn't join. Maribeth (1990) drew the same results in his study on the impact of curricular activities. Although the non-contributor did not display the same potentials there is a prospect that the scout may acquire these potentials from home. This study is limited to the impact of scouting and yet not able to study the impact of the home environment. The social surrounding has an impact on the personality of the individuals.

Recommendations

In light of the review, analysis, and results of this study, the following recommendations were made.

- The objectives of the exploration camps should always be made clear to the scouts. Material and guidance should be provided by the district and provincial leadership. Scouting course material should be readily available at least at the district level and each institution should have several books on scouting in the school library.
- Leaders must be well aware of their responsibilities. One of the responsibilities of the leader is to make scouting a convenient activity. The cost must be reduced and must be financed by the government.
- Pakistan is a developing country and mostly the students belong to the poor background. It is highly recommended that the cost of the scouting program should be kept affordable for poor students. Heads of institutions should actively participate in scouting as group leaders. While camping, Scouts must be equipped with the necessary facilities to ensure safety. Scouting provides district-level courses. It may be extended at the draft and unit level which may filter its benefits downward. Scouts consider scouting as an expensive activity.

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