

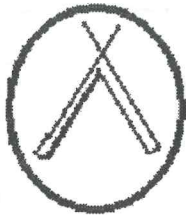
CAMPER

PROFICIENCY



BADGE

A BOSCOUTS PUBLICATION



CAMPER

1. Know normal requirements of Personal Kit for a Week's camp- For a Week end Hike Or Cruise equipment

Rations for weekend Patrol camp of 7 boys

2. Know the principal points to look for in selecting a patrol/troop campsite and describe with rough plan, how he

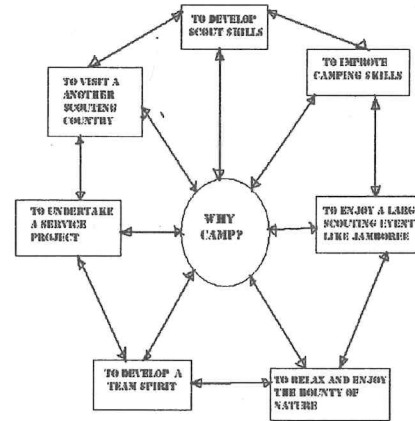
would lay out a patrol camp with reference to tents, kitchen, sanitation etc. OR Know how to select an anchorage mooring or berth for a rowing or sailing vessel, a sea going vessel.

3. Demonstrate that he (a) understand the use and care of an axe; (b) understands use of and can tie following knots in addition to Pratham sapan and Dwitiya Sapan test knots, slip reef, double sheet bend, bowline on bight and manharness knot.
4. Demonstrate how to pitch, strike, pack and execute petty repairs to a 90 pounder and 180 pounder choldary or make a hut of materials locally available sufficiently big for his patrol to sleep in.
5. Show that he has a satisfactory knowledge of camp cookery and understand proper methods of storing food, purification of water and how to dispose of refuse.
6. Have camped under canvas or in temporary hut constructed by him or on board a ship or boat with his Troop or patrol

for not less than twelve nights and have camped out alone or with another scout for at least 3 nights not necessarily consecutively in either case.

WHY CAMP?

A Scout who does not go to camp is like a sailor who never goes to sea. Camping is the heart of Scouting, but camping must have a purpose.

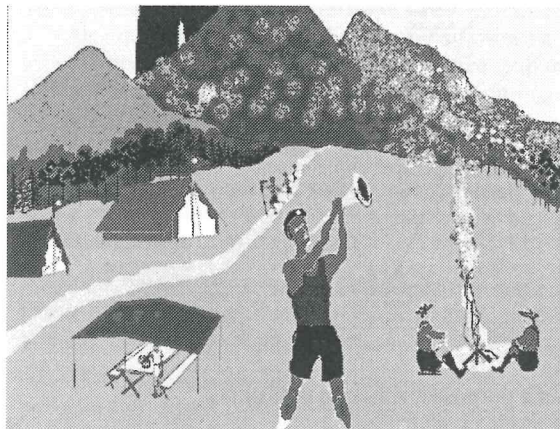


Without a purpose it runs into difficulties.

Without a purpose Camping standards will grow poorer, either the programmes are not prepared or lack imagination. The end result is that young people for whom camping should be an exhilarating experience, 'the icing on the cake' of their regular advancement into Scouting ideals, becomes a bore, a waste of time, money, and equipment. Scouting could lose its very image of jolly good adventure gang show. That helps no one, not surely the boy or the girl

So find the purpose. Ask the question Why camp?

Once you have the purpose clearly in front of you, then you can plan various programmes to transmit the idea to each and every camper.



Then you can arrange the required facilities and the specific training modules, the pre-training activities in the weekly meetings and focus discussions in the Patrol Leader's Council

Let the Scouts know well in advance the date, place and the activities planned. They should also plan ahead their own contribution as individual scouts and as a patrol.

PURPOSE HELPS TO PLAN PROGRAMME WHICH IN TURN LOOKS FOR AVAILABLE FACILITIES AND ZERO IN ON SPECIFIC TRAINING ACTIVITIES.

The key note in all Scout/Guide training is camping and hiking. No one person has ever done more to influence young people though voluntary adventurous activities than Baden Powell, the founder of Scout guide movement.

The essence of Scout/Guide training is that the skills of camping are mastered so that hobbies, service to others, and conservation of natural resources can be practiced.

Camping is the basic skill that Scouts/guides should master if they are to master advanced adventure activities like climbing, spelunking, rafting etc.

**Come to camp boys (girls) for work and pleasure
For it is there boys (girls) you find Scouting's treasure
Campcraft is the essence of Scouting and
Scouting is the secret of campcraft**

1. PERSONAL KIT FOR A WEEK'S CAMP

WHAT YOU WILL NEED FOR THE CAMP		
IN YOUR HEAD	ON YOUR PERSON	IN YOUR PACK
* Common sense * Essential knowledge of Camping like country code, compass and map know how * Imagination	* Correct Uniform including scout staff with Patrol flag * Cell phone * Band aids * Matches (Water-Proofed) * Small notebook & pencil * Compass * Map * Whistle * Tissue Papers * Boots with double socks * Knife * Light but strong braided nylon rope * A small mirror * Wrist watch * Water bottle * Money	* Spare clothes * Pullover * 6'x4' ground sheet * Sleeping bag/ 2 blankets * Sleeping clothes * Wash clothes-towel * Toilet kit- soap, comb, t. brush and paste * Tote-Litter bag * Flash light * Rain gear * Hat * Gloves * Survival bag/ration * Cooking canteen * Plate, Mug & Spoon * Repair Kit * Swim trunks * Lightweight footwear * Personal First-Aid kit * Collapsible water bucket
<u>In Your Heart</u> * Respect for property * Cheerful disposition * Adventurous Spirit		

PERSONAL KIT FOR A WEEK END HIKE (DO NOT FORGET THE FIRST AID KIT)

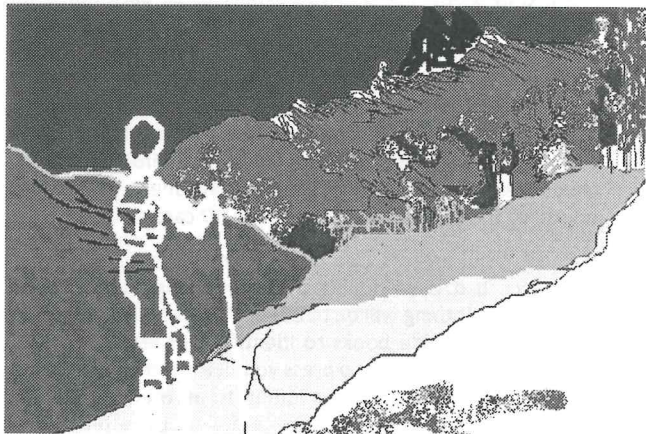
Hiking is camping on the move (Tramping camp) and need a very lightweight kit, for grams will weigh like Kilograms after some hours of hard walking especially in hilly terrain..

You should aim not to carry more than 10 Kgs on your person

A new hiker-camper always tends to lug more luggage than needed, but with experience he learns to prune his list to the bare minimum.

- Your kit requirements depend on the duration of the hike- If it is only a day hike and you expect to be back home for night then all you need is what you wear on your person like Uniform, staff, water-bottle, hike boots, small mirror, comb, a clasp knife, cell phone+ charger, some cash, notebook and pen and few band-aids. Your hike pack may contain a pullover, a PVC windcheater, torch, small towel, extra socks, spare handkerchief, hike lunch and 'bird seed' (nuts, chocolate+cereal mix) and a small ground sheet. On the flap pocket of the pack, compass and map, ID card
- Your kit requirements also depend on the focus activity of your hike. If it is swimming then swimming trunks, towel, soap, spare clothing will be needed. – if it is nature rambling, you will need guide books to identify your leaves, flowers, birds and clouds, folders to press your leaves- If it is a heritage site hike, you may need in addition to all the other things, drawing books and guide books- a 'follow the stream' hike

may have its own specific requirements. A star gazing hike being a night activity may demand you stay out in the cold night for a major portion of the night, so extra warm clothing will be the order of the hike, as well as a small telescope or a good binocular. A Thermos full of warm chocolate drink and some sweet cookies will not be out of place. A big clear plastic bag with which you can cover yourself provides warmth while offering clear view of the heavens. If you are planning to return early in the dawn, then you may not need to lug your toilet kit, wash cloth and towel.



PACKING THE KIT

Invest in a good light weight rucksack, if you are serious about your camping. It is money well spent- It must suit your build and size- have a frame and plenty of pockets

Place all your gear on a table and divide them into following SIX categories:

1. **Below the rucksack:** Tent and its collapsible poles, pegs in its own bag – Stove and fuel in their own bags.
2. **In Main Sack:** If divided on one half, or at the bottom half of a single sack rucksack: -Sleeping bag in its bag- spare clothes & Sleep clothes in their bags-
3. **In Main Sack:** If divided or at the top half of single sack- Toilet bag- Cooking canteens- Eating utensils and cutleries- Ground sheet on top covering all. Waterproof jacket on top when not worn



4. **In Outside Pockets:** light weight camp footwear in its bag – Emergency foods – Repair kit- Shoe clean kit- torch light and spares- Fuel for stove- First Aid kit- Tote Litter Bag
 5. **In the Wind cheater's pockets:** All purpose pocket knife (swiss type?)- Water-proofed matches- Toilet papers- Money, diary, IDs- tickets- Small personal first aid kit- Compass - whistle and small mirror- Length of nylon cord
 6. **On the top Flap of the rucksack:** Map -light rain gear- cell phone- Survival bag
- Your Rucksack should be in bright red so as to stand out and identify you in case of emergencies
 - First Aid Kit containing Band- Aids of assorted sizes (4 nos) – Gauze in sterilized packet- Dettol/Savlon- Crepe bandage- needle-Safety pins- scissors- tablets (paracetamol), burnol cream- lactocalamine for insect bites

CARING FOR YOUR KIT

Always keep your camp equipment in good repair

The list of personal gear, Patrol gear and Troop equipments must be up to date and checked and verified before and after a camp.

The tents must be well dried and aired before being packed away- any dampness will set the rot quickly. Mend any tear immediately. Keep the guy lines in good condition. Remove all knots in them before you pack your tent.

Store all canvas after drying them well. Don't allow mice to nest in them

Take a good care of your walking boots. After a hike clean them and if they get wet, dry them in shade. Stuff dry newspapers inside to dry them quickly.

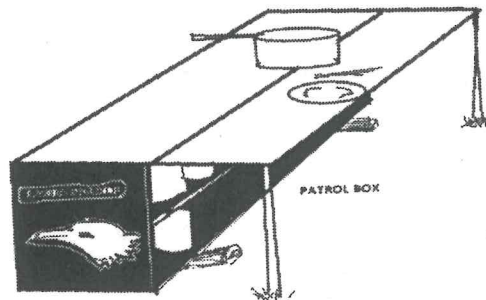
Daily air your ground sheets, sleeping bags and blankets in the sun

Keep knives and axes in their sheaths when not in use and always keep them well honed.

All ropes and hawsers must dried and hanked loosely and hung on pegs

Making a Patrol box is a good project. It will also serve as a kitchen table in the camp

Keep the cooking utensils clean and in their proper place. Store them in the kitchen box after the camp.



POINTS FOR SELECTING AN OPTIMAL CAMP SITE

Basic principles that must be understood before you go in for selecting a good camp site...

Learn to fit into the wonderful and varied landscape all around you. You must right from the outset be conscious of your responsibility to conserve nature and its resources. Although nature offers its gifts in a bounteous and generous measure and there is enough for all our needs, not even nature can satisfy the greed and selfishness of man.

Scouts are aware that other creatures have as much right to exist and enjoy the gifts of nature as we are.

In this age when development, gobble up huge tract of land, is it possible to find the ideal dream camp site. It is still possible but a more determined search may be needed. More expertise and diligence in reading the survey of India 1" map can yield surprising results. Check with local Scout leaders and farmers and other outdoor type people. They may have some real nice sites.

Select a camp site based on following parameters:

1. Possessing the specific facilities to fulfil the purpose of the camp
2. Accessibility, safety and privacy.
3. Availability of water for drinking and bathing
4. Plenty of natural shelter

5. Dry and elevated ground reasonably flat.
6. Fresh food supplies, firewood
7. Emergency shelter and medical facilities.

With these points in mind, take an advance party (SM and Patrol Leaders) to the site and check it out. Talk with local leaders and community workers. Make a preliminary agreement with local doctor, Trade agreement with local traders about the supply of required food items and the quantity for the duration of the camp. Make contact with Local Scout Troop and plan joint programme with them. Take photographs of the Camp site for all possible angles. Check whether you can get the latest Survey of India map of the Campsite and its environs. Contact Places of worship for Friday Namaz and Sunday services...



WINDY HARBOR

WASHING

LATRINE

SLEEPING TENTS

ACTIVITY AREA

NORTH

ECHO FIRE - FIRE PIT

DINING SHELTER

BLIND TENT & FRANK ALEX

WIDE GAMES

ROAD

1. The Site is accessible from a farm road nearby
2. The farm could provide supplies of milk, meat and vegetables and offer help in case of emergencies
3. The water for drinking and bathing is provided by a running stream
4. The Sleeping tents are sheltered from wind by a stand of trees.

- ## PLAN IN YOUR PATROL-IN- COUNCIL

A black and white line drawing of a classroom scene. A teacher, a woman with short hair wearing a patterned shirt, is seated at a desk on the left, looking towards the students. On her desk is a book titled 'CHINESE' and some papers. Several students are seated at desks facing her. Five of the students have their right hands raised high in the air, indicating they want to answer a question. The students are wearing short-sleeved shirts, some with collars. The classroom has a simple design with a bench-like desk and a plain background.

DUTIES ON ARRIVAL AT THE CAMP SITE

Tent Pitching

4 Scouts are earmarked for Tent pitching and arranging the personal gear (If its is an overnight camp, not too many gadgets will be needed, excepting **The Spider- a strong line tied between the two tent poles to hang things and get them off the ground.** (The 'Spider' is a sign of an experienced camper).

Today 2Men light weight tents are available for about Rs. 2000- They are made of strong Nylon fabric (beware of naked light near them) and come with collapsible aluminium tent poles and pegs. They are easy to carry and pitch. They also come with attached ground sheet. You only have to be careful that there is nothing sharp underneath the ground sheet. If the weather is threatening, you may have to dig trenches around the tent to drain away the water.

2 Scouts design the kitchen, make the fire place and enclose the whole area. Then they start the fire and put water on and begin meal preparation forthwith. (a cup of tea as a starter will do lot of good after initial burst of activity.)

1 Scout fetches water and fills the storage cans in the kitchen

1 Scout collects fire wood and makes the wood pile and makes arrangement for covering it.

The **4 Scouts** after pitching the tents, work on the **Latrines** next- dig the 3' long, 3' deep and 1 ½' wide trenches- gather the soil on

one side and cover the site for privacy. They also prepare the urinal and the wash up place – collect and store the water necessary.

The week-end or overnight camp begins after Saturday Lunch. Normally You arrive at the site, pitch your tents, start the fire and have a solid tea. After that you should spend some two hours in pursuing the badge work or scouting skill, which is the focus agreed on in the Patrol-in- Council. Then you should have a vigorous game, wash up prepare your bed, roll down your tent and prime your hurricane lamps for the night.

Then it is time for supper followed by campfire. (In an overnight camp the kitchen fire has to stand in for camp fire as well) with songs and skits.

'A little wind blows in the trees and an owl hoots; the stars begin to prick the sky. It's the best time of all until the fire begins to become drowsy and so do you'.

So you stand together and say a little prayer, sing the taps and go to bed

STRIKING CAMP

B.P has asked his scouts to leave only Two things behind when they strike camp. The first is to leave NOTHING (Leave No Trace), the second is THANKS to the owner of the Camp site.

*"The mission of **Leave No Trace** is to promote and inspire responsible outdoor recreation through education, research and partnerships."*

"We should all realize that every right implies a responsibility, every opportunity an obligation, every position a duty, and that the most effective sermon is expressed in deeds instead of words."

The idea of leaving No Trace should help to ensure the well being of the land. It balances the use of land with the need to protect the environment for the future generation of young people.

So leave your camp site as you would like to find it when you arrived for the camp.

Carry out these procedures to make sure you do so:

1. Burn all the left over garbage and bury the ashes
2. Flatten all the tin cans and bury them or put them in a trash can if there is one. Don't leave them lying around hurting animals and poisoning the land.
3. Make sure the latrines are filled and marked with sign.
4. Fill all the pits you dug up and re-turf the top.
5. Put out the fire place, clear the ashes and bury them



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6. Make a human chain and go across the campsite picking all the scrap left over

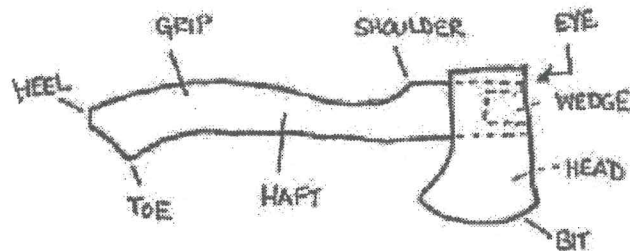
Use your common sense and feel for the next camper- You will do right.

Show appreciation to the host of your camp by doing some good turn. Farmers can always use a helping hand.

3. USE AND CARE OF AN HAND AXE

There are two types of axes used in Camping conditions. One is a short 15" long with head weight up to 1 ½ Kg. This is otherwise called as the 'Hatchet'. It is good for light logging and trimming work around the camp.

The Hatchet comes in two varieties nowadays. One is an all steel, one -piece, head and haft bonded type. Wood, rubber or plastic is molded around the haft handle to reduce the shock of hitting. This

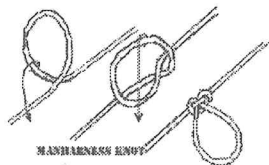
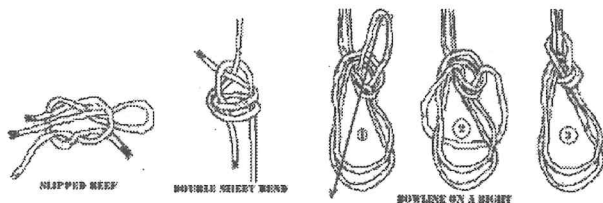


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**KNOW HOW TO TIE THE ADDITIONAL KNOTS OF
SLIP REEF, BOWLINE ON BIGHT, DOUBLE
SHEETBEND AND MANHARNESS KNOT.**



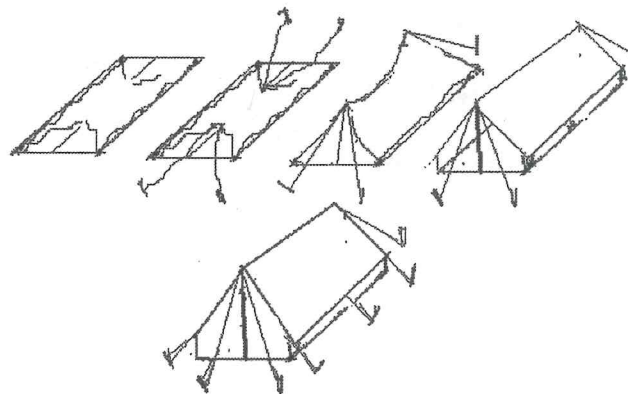
Slip Reef: This is a Reef knot tied for quick release. It is useful wherever you need a temporary knot to hold.

Bowline on Bight: It is a very useful knot where you need two loops of same size. This knot is often used in the place of fireman chair knot to lower a person from a burning building. Even an unconscious person could be lowered with the help of this knot.

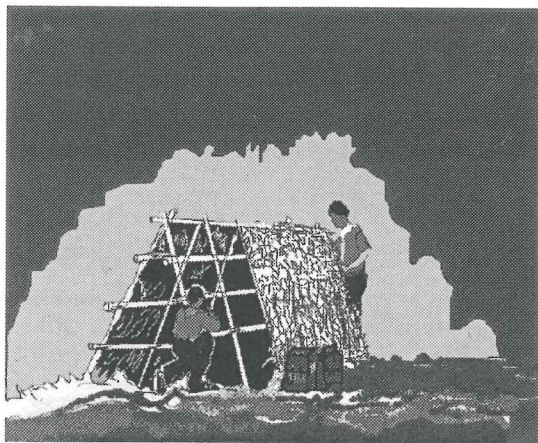
Double sheet Bend: As you can see it is a double strength Sheet Bend and can hold heavier pulls. Use it when you have to tie a flag in a blustery wind.

Manharness Knot: This knot is used when you need a loop in the middle of the rope

**4. DEMONSTRATE PITCHING, STRIKING AND
PACKING A TENT- EXECUTE PETTY REPAIRS TO
TENTAGE**



STRIKING A TENT



Making shelter out of natural material

5. CAMP COOKERY- ESSENTIALS OF CAMP COOKING- WHO COOKS?

Rations for a weekend Patrol camp of 7 boys

- Remember appetites are bigger in the camp than at home.
- Nutritional value of the food is more important than flavor in a camp
- In order to be fit and well, you must eat balanced food.

A balanced diet includes 3 types of foods:

(a) Proteins and minerals to build the body- *meat, poultry, fish, egg, milk products, bread, cereals, peas, beans, nuts etc.*

(b) Energy foods- fats and carbohydrates- they give working energy for breathing, heart beat, blood circulation and all movements- *butter eggs, milk, bacon, ham potatoes, vegetables fruit, sugar etc.*

(c) protective foods like vitamins that keep you toned and helps to resist diseases- *milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits etc.*

Average food quantities- for two campers for one day

1. Biscuits – 200 grams
2. BREAD -1 Loaf
3. Butter- 120 grams
4. Coffee instant- 100 grams
5. Cooking oil- 50 ml
6. Fish 300 grams
7. Fruit- 300 grams
8. Jam – 120 grams
9. Meat 500 grams
10. Milk- 200 grams (powder)
11. Cornflakes- 120 grams

12. Potatoes- 400 grams
13. Rice -200 grams
14. Salt- 20 grams
15. Sugar – 200 grams
16. Sausage 300 grams
17. Tea-6 teabags
18. Tomatoes- 300 grams
19. Vegetables – 500 grams

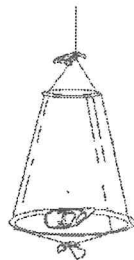
Multiply this **FOUR** times for a patrol quantity

FOOD STORAGE

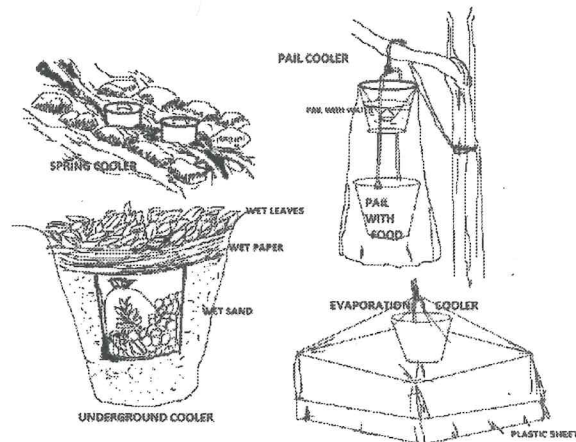
In camp food must be protected from heat, dampness, insects, and animals

1. Food storage must be kept under the shade always. In a standing camp, the storage tent must be sited where it will be in shade all day. You can also dig a hole big enough to keep your food stuff- It must be in the shade always and protected from foraging animals.
2. Food can be kept sealed in container under running water to keep it cool

3. Keep biscuits, sugar and salt in airtight container as they will absorb moisture from the air.
4. Keep the food off the ground in a hanging shelf, covered with a muslin cloth
5. Keep cheese, butter etc in their wrapper- Keep them away from insects- covered but not airtight- Bread can stay in polythene as long as it breathes
6. Keep drinking water covered and in shade.
7. Go for foods in tubes if it is available.

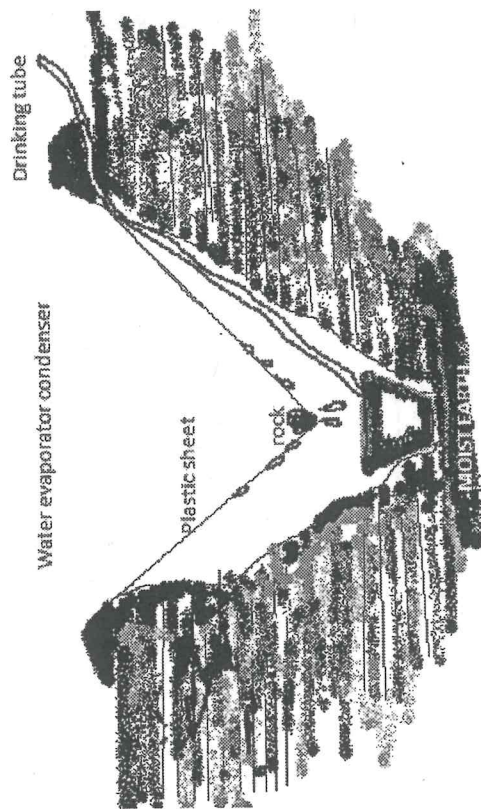


FOOD STORAGE



WATER PURIFICATION

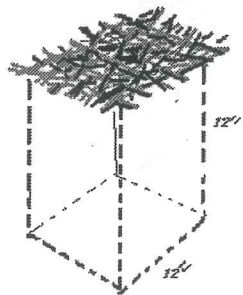
- Purify the suspect water by boiling for 10 minutes, cool it and let the mud settle at the bottom
- You can add a pinch of Potassium permanganate and let the water settle for sometime.
- For really pure water you can make a water evaporator and drink the water thus condensed.
- Plastic bag tied around leafy branches will yield sizable amount of pure water



DISPOSAL OF THE WASTE- MAKING WET AND DRY PITS

Scouts live in clean camps and leave behind clean camp sites. Scouts don't litter. They dispose of the waste in a proper manner. Where it is permitted burn all the dry garbage. In a temporary camp, waste water can be taken to the edge of the camp site and scattered over the ground. In settled camp site you must dig wet pit for disposing the waste water.

WET PIT WITH GREASE TRAP



Woven strainer to place over the wet pit - made from sticks, grass



6. CAMPING WITH TROOP OR PATROL FOR 12 NIGHTS (NOT CONSECUTIVELY)

Individual or Buddy camping for 3 nights (not consecutively)