
SANGAM

India

Girl Scouts of
Central Maryland:

***Be a Partner
with the World***



The Mission of Sangam

"To provide outstanding international opportunities for training and self-development in a multi cultural environment."

Girl Scouts of Central Maryland
4806 Seton Drive
Baltimore, Maryland 21215
web: www.gscm.org
phone: 410.358.9711
fax: 410.358.9918

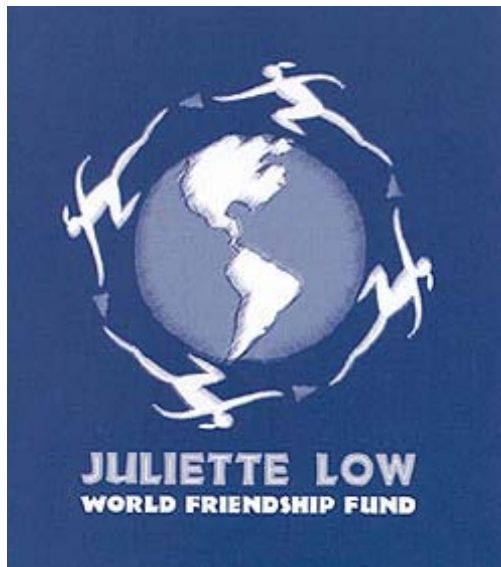
INSIDE THIS PACKET:

Be a Partner with the World– SANGAM CHALLENGE	3
Be a Partner with the World– Sangam Patch	4
World Association	5
WAGGGS Symbols, Pins, and Promises	7
Girl Scout Holidays	11
Juliette Gordon Low	13
World Problems	14
World Religions	17
Introducing Sangam	18
Bharat Scouts and Guides	19
India	21
Tradition	22
Festivals	26
Games	28
Recipes from India	29
Philanthropy	31
For More Information	32
Be a Partner with the World– Sangam Report Form	33

“Be A Partner With The World– Sangam” CHALLENGE:

"In memory of Juliette Low, founder in America of the Girl Scouts, let a fund be raised ... for the promotion of Girl Scouting and Girl Guiding throughout the world, as a contribution toward world peace and goodwill ..."

— "Minutes of the 13th National Council Meeting,"
Girl Scouts of the USA, 1927



As girls learn about Sangam and Indian culture, it is an opportune moment to learn about and contribute to the Juliette World Friendship Fund. This patch packet is meant as a tool for learning about our sister Girl Scouts in India and as a means for contributing to the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund. Girl Scouts of Central Maryland challenges each individual and troop/ group to reach out to Girl Scouts and Girl Guides across the globe by contributing to the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund as they complete this patch packet.

The Juliette Low World Friendship Fund was established as a living memorial to the founder of Girl Scouting in the United States. The fund helps extend Girl Scouting and Girl Guiding to many parts of the world. The fund supports educational programs intended to foster relationships between Girl Scouts from 144 nations. Donations support service projects, training and international opportunity events, as well as exchange visiting programs. This special fund also sponsors projects to fight illiteracy, hunger and disease and sends aid to Girl Scouts and Girl Guides affected by natural disasters. This is a worthwhile Fund to begin learning about philanthropy, as the money is used to help and serve girls all over the world experience the benefits, enrichment, and aid offered by Girl Scouts and Girl Guides.

To "Be A Partner With The World - Sangam," a girl will do seven activities. Girl Scouts of Central Maryland suggests that girls practice philanthropy by donating to the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund. Girls can do this by giving from their own resources or collecting donations from others. When troops/groups are ready to make a donation, leaders are asked to submit the total donation as cash, a money order or cashier's check made payable to Girl Scouts of Central Maryland. Anyone who makes a \$5.00 donation will receive a certificate of appreciation.

All Juliette Low World Friendship Fund donations should be accompanied by the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund Money Report Form provided in this packet. Donations should be mailed or brought to the reception desk at the Girl Scouts of Central Maryland service center. Participation patches may be purchased from the council shop.

The activities found within this packet will help girls understand that differences among people have a positive value to society. These differences add to the quality, interest, and value of our lives as individuals. Girls will discover that although people are different, they have many things in common. In dealing with natural disasters such as earthquakes, it is hoped that girls will gain a greater understanding of the world as an interdependent system and seek ways to influence change and contribute to development. The idea is to start girls thinking about their own country, other countries, and their role and responsibility in the world today.



Be A Partner With The World: Sangam Patch Requirements

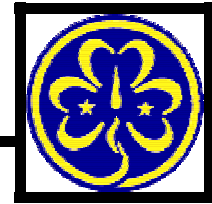
Complete seven of the fifteen requirements. The four starred() are highly recommended.*

1. **WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS:** Increase your understanding of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. What ten common bonds do all Girl Scouts and Girl Guides share?
2. **WAGGGS SYMBOLS, PINS AND PROMISES:** Learn about a variety of the pins and promises of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts around the world.
3. **GIRL SCOUT HOLIDAYS:** Celebrate Juliette Low's Birthday, World Thinking Day, or Girl Scout Week by participating in a wide game about Sangam.
- *4. ***JULIETTE LOW:** Juliette Low was a woman with a vision. She taught Girl Scouts in 1912 how to serve their country and dreamed of a program for girls that would contribute to international understanding and goodwill. If Juliette Low came to your troop meeting, how would you describe five ways "Being a Partner With the World" has helped increase your knowledge of global understanding?
5. **WORLD PROBLEMS:** Consider the problems that affect the world in which we live. In particular, consider world hunger and the results of malnutrition in our society. Play the "Feeding a Family" game. Learn about the Maryland Food Bank. What can you do to help?
6. **WORLD RELIGIONS:** Investigate a religion different from your own. If possible, visit a place of worship different than your own.
- *7. ***SANGAM:** Discover all you can about Sangham: its history, location, style, and the program offered for girls and adults. If possible, talk to someone who has visited there. What does the name mean?
8. **BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES:** Learn about Girl Guides from India. Find out about the three levels of Girl Guides: bulbuls, guides, and rangers.
- *9. ***INDIA:** Several times a year Sangam offers a program called Explore India. Using pictures, travel brochures, maps and/or drawings, plan a ten day sightseeing trip leaving from and returning to Poona.
10. **GUEST:** Invite someone from a different country or culture to share her/his heritage with you. If possible, ask a person from India to Speak
11. **TRADITION:** Enjoy the history of India by doing two of the following : Learn about Indian folk tales, traditional dresses or outfits, or make a timeline of important events and people in India's history.
12. **FESTIVALS:** Find out how the youth in India celebrate their holidays. Try some of their traditions with your group.
13. **GAMES:** Play at least two games from India.
14. **FOOD:** Have a tasting party with dishes unique to India that might be served at Sangam. Learn about the spices that are unique to Indian food. Try to visit a local Indian restaurant.
- *15. ***PHILANTHROPY:** Learn about the four themes of philanthropy: 1) Definitions of Philanthropy 2) Philanthropy and Civil Society 3) Philanthropy and the Individual 4) Volunteering and Service
What is the value of giving? What type of groups rely on donations to operate? Consider practicing philanthropy by contributing to the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund.

Requirement # 1

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS:

Increase your understanding of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. What ten common bonds do all Girl Scouts and Girl Guides share?



What is WAGGGS?

As of July 2002, 144 Girl Guide/Girl Scout national associations, including Girl Scouts of the USA, belonged to the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS). It not only provides the structure for uniting all its member organizations, but also promotes and establishes the Girl Guide/Girl Scout program in new countries around the world. WAGGGS member organizations aim to increase opportunities for girls and help them develop important life skills. Girl Scouts of the USA supports international friendships through contributions to WAGGGS, including a donation every year from its Juliette Low World Friendship Fund to the World Thinking Day Fund.

How did it begin?

Sir Robert Baden-Powell first created Boy Scouts in England in 1908. When girls showed up at a Boy Scout rally in 1909, Sir Robert decided that girls needed their own movement and name, and created the Girl Guide movement, first led by his sister, Agnes. In 1918, Sir Robert's wife, Olave, became the United Kingdom's Chief Guide, and the following year formed the International Council, which later (in 1928) officially became the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

WAGGGS' Mission is:

'to enable girls and young women to develop their fullest potential as responsible citizens of the world'

Countries Represented in WAGGGS:

Antigua and Barbuda	Chad	Guyana	Maldives	Romania	Tanzania
Argentina	Chile	Haiti	Malta	Russian Federation	Thailand
Armenia	Colombia	Honduras	Mauritania	Rwanda	Togo
Aruba	Congo	Hong Kong	Mauritius	Saint Kitts & Nevis	Tonga
Australia	Cook Islands	Hungary	Mexico	Saint Lucia	Trinidad and Tobago
Austria	Costa Rica	Iceland	Monaco	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	Tunisia
Bahamas	Cyprus	India	Namibia	Samoa	Turkey
Bahrain	Czech Republic	Ireland	Nepal	San Marino	Tuvalu
Bangladesh	Denmark	Israel	Netherlands	Senegal	Uganda
Barbados	Dominica	Italy	Antilles	Sierra Leone	Ukraine
Belarus	Dominican Republic	Ivory Coast	Netherlands	Singapore	United Arab Emirates
Belgium	El Salvador	Jamaica	New Zealand	Slovak Republic	United States of America
Belize	Ecuador	Japan	Nicaragua	Slovenia	Uruguay
Benin, People's Republic of	Egypt, Arab Republic of	Jordan	Nigeria	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu
Bolivia	Estonia	Kiribati	Norway	South Africa	Venezuela
Botswana	El Salvador	Korea	Oman,	Spain	Yemen
Brazil	Estonia	Kuwait	Sultanate of	Sri Lanka	Republic
Brunei	Fiji	Latvia	Pakistan	Sudan	Zambia
Darussalam	Finland	Lebanon	Panama,	Surinam	Zimbabwe
Burkina Faso	France	Lesotho	Republic of	Swaziland	
Burundi	Gambia, The	Liberia	Papua New Guinea	Sweden	
Cambodia	Georgia	Libya	Paraguay	Switzerland	
Cameroon	Germany	Liechtenstein	Peru	Taiwan	
Canada	Ghana	Luxembourg	Philippines		
Central Africa Republic	Greece	Madagascar	Poland		
	Guatemala	Malaysia	Portugal		
	Guinea	Malawi	Qatar		

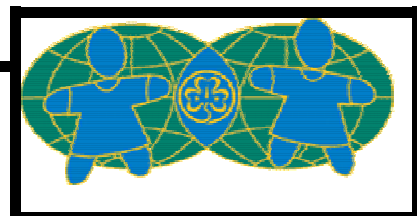
2002



WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS: Continued

What common bonds do we share with other WAGGGS members?

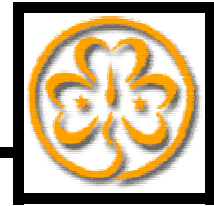
1. We share the same ethical code, as expressed in the Promise and Law. We believe we have a duty to God, a duty to our country and a duty to serve others.
2. We share the same symbol, the World Trefoil. Used on our pins, flags and badges, its meaning is:
 - The colors represent the golden sun in the blue sky, shining down on all the children in the world.
 - The three leaves of the Trefoil remind us of our threefold Promise.
 - The two stars represent the Promise and Law.
 - The center vein pointing upwards stands for the compass needle always showing the way.
 - The base of the Trefoil is shaped like the heraldic 'feu' and represents the flame of the love of mankind.
3. We share the same motto, "Be Prepared," taken from the initials of the Founder of the Boy Scouts, Lord Baden-Powell.
4. Every Girl Guide and Girl Scout tries to do at least one GOOD TURN each day.
5. We share the same sign or salute, three fingers of the right hand raised to remind us of our threefold Promise.
6. We share the same handshake. We greet each other with a left handshake so that we might easily recognize a "true Girl Scout." Lord Baden-Powell said the left hand is the one nearest the heart and so signifies friendship.
7. We share a common anthem, the WORLD SONG. Written in 1917 for the Danish Girl Scouts, it was adopted in 1950 by WAGGGS.
8. We all celebrate Thinking Day, February 22, the joint birthday of the Founder of the Movement, Lord Baden-Powell, and of his wife, Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide. We all contribute to the Thinking Day Fund to promote Girl Guiding in developing countries. (Girl Scouts in the U.S.A. contribute to the Thinking Day Fund through the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund.)
9. We have four Girl Guide Houses where our members may visit or attend sessions: Our Cabaña in Mexico, Our Chalet in Switzerland, Sangam in India and PAX Lodge in England.
10. Our members traveling outside their own countries may use the World Association Card of Introduction as an official credential of membership.



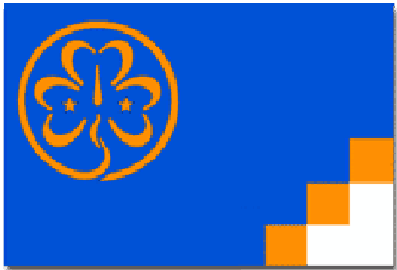
Requirement # 2

WAGGGS SYMBOLS, PINS, AND PROMISES:

Learn about a variety of the pins and promises of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts around the world.



Trefoil and Flag



The Trefoil, used on the World Badge, is the unifying symbol of WAGGGS. Every part has a meaning. The golden Trefoil on a bright blue background represents the sun shining over all the children of the world; the three leaves represent the three-fold Promise as originally laid down by the Founder; the base of the stalk represents the flame of the love of humanity; the vein pointing upwards through the centre of the Trefoil represents the compass needle pointing the way; and the two stars represent the Promise and Law.

On the World Flag, a white blaze in the lower, right-hand corner represents WAGGGS' commitment to peace; this is crowned by three golden blocks symbolizing the three-fold Promise. It is used at the World Centers, the World Bureau, WAGGGS' gatherings and by all Members Organizations.

World Thinking Day



The Thinking Day symbol was introduced in 1975. The World Trefoil in the center represents the World Association, whilst arrows pointing towards it represent action and direction. The circular design represents the World of the Girl Guide/Girl Scout Movement.

WAGGGS Our Rights Our Responsibilities

In 2002 WAGGGS launched its new Triennial Theme, Our Rights, Our Responsibilities, and developed a special symbol to embrace all initiatives supporting this theme.

The Trefoil in the centre of the logo demonstrates how WAGGGS plays a central role in the issues of people's rights and responsibilities and the four squares highlight that the World Association reaches to all four corners of the world. The two hands emphasize the call to action and the need for 'hands on' work by member organizations and individuals; there are two hands symbolizing the powerful impact of working in partnership together. The word OUR is written in large, upper case text to stress that each one of us must be active, effective citizens in safeguarding and securing rights for ourselves and others.

The symbol as a whole, with its use of dynamic colors, represents movement and change, and reminds us of the need to take positive action in support of this important world-wide initiative.

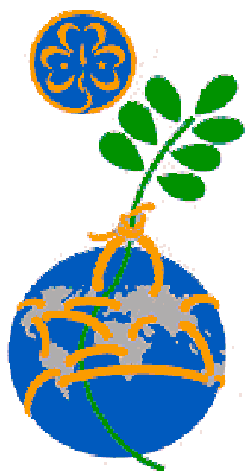
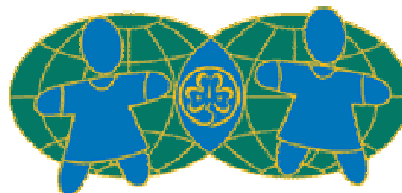




WAGGGS Symbols, Pins, and Promises Continued

The WAGGGS Building World Citizenship Symbol


In 1996 WAGGGS developed a special symbol to use during Building World Citizenship, the six year initiatives to highlight how WAGGGS can make a difference through global work by supporting projects based on the environment, food and nutrition, education, peace, health, and culture and heritage.



The WAGGGS Peace Symbol

In 1993, WAGGGS developed a special symbol to use during Create Peace Worldwide - the WAGGGS Initiative, a three year initiative to highlight WAGGGS' members' commitment to peace. The logo was designed by a former Girl Guide from Brazil. Its special symbolism brings members together in friendship and peace.

For more information on WAGGGS →

 WAGGGS Badges Poster (23-936) is available from the GSCM Store. Game Cards for WAGGGS Pins and Promises (04-408) is available from GSCM Volunteer Resource Center.

 Visit the WAGGGS Official Web site: <http://www.wagggsworld.org/>



WAGGGS Symbols, Pins, and Promises Continued

WORLD ASSOCIATION PIN CEREMONY

You need a large circle painted blue which may be fastened to the wall. Make a world trefoil - paint it gold - cut into five parts: three leaves, stem and base. Fasten transparent tape to the parts so that they may be stuck to the background piece in proper formation. Two leaves must have star cutouts and center must have compass needle cut out so these will show through blue when put together.

Narrator:

The World Association Pin is the badge of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, which includes all countries that have Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

The Blue stands for the sky under which all Girl Scouts and Guides do a good turn daily.

The Gold stands for the sun, that all people may be blessed with the sunshine of happiness.

1st girl:

These leaves are emblems of friendship among the peoples of the world. Upon this background we shall place the trefoil known to all Girl Scouts and Guides throughout the world. I place my leaf with the hope that we may soon clasp friendly hands around the world.

2nd girl:

I place my leaf for all those who come from high mountain regions. May the world know what it means to be safe.

3rd girl:

This leaf I place for those who come from farms, ranches and plantations. It is with the hope that hunger shall be driven from places far and near, that I place this leaf.

4th girl:

This stem represents the arts and sciences. Through them, all men are brothers. May tolerance and understanding make them friends.

5th girl:

This flame-like base completes the whole. I put it here with hope that there shall one day be life abundant for all ages and races and creeds. May this flame encircle the world with goodwill.

Narrator:

The compass needle in the center points the way to go. The two stars stand for the Promise and Law, the two guiding principles of our lives.

The World Association was formed in order to promote unity of purpose and common understanding throughout the world and to encourage friendship among girls of all nations. Girl Scouts wear this pin with pride as a symbol of international friendship.



WAGGGS Symbols, Pins, and Promises Continued

PRESENTING THE WORLD ASSOCIATION PIN AT INVESTITURE

The World Association Pin may be presented at an Investiture Ceremony, along with the Girl Scout pin, by adding a few phrases to the traditional investiture.

1. Lighting of the candles.
2. Presentation of girls to be invested.
3. The Promise.
4. Presentation of the Girl Scout Pin or World Association Pin.
5. Welcome as members and as Girl Scouts of the United States of America.
6. Explanation of meaning of Girl Scout Trefoil.
7. Song: "Whene'er You Make A Promise."

To present the World Association Pin, change somewhat your final words (Step No. 6) as follows:

"The Girl Scout pin, which you have just received, shows that you are members of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America. The World Association Pin, which you will next receive, stands for membership in the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Both pins carry the trefoil design, with three gold leaves standing for the three parts of the Girl Scout Promise. May these pins bring to you, as you start your Girl Scouting, the feeling that you are going into something deeper, wider, and more joyful - a quest that you are following together; and the great joy of the quest is the comradeship it brings in working together, playing together, and seeking together. Today in every land, this emblem points the way to brotherhood, friendliness, and good citizenship."

The stars in the leaves of the World Trefoil symbolizes the Girl Guides' and Girl Scouts' Promise and Law; the vein is the compass needle, which guides; the trefoil rests on a flamelike base, the flame of the love of mankind, symbolizing the highest thought of international friendship.

Song: "Whene'er You Make A Promise."

Requirement # 3

GIRL SCOUT HOLIDAYS:

Celebrate Juliette Low's Birthday, World Thinking Day, or Girl Scout Week by participating in a wide game about Sangam.



Juliette Low's Birthday: October 31, 1860

Juliette Gordon Low, the founder of the Girl Scouts in the United States, was born on Halloween 1860, in Savannah, Georgia.

World Thinking Day: February 22

World Thinking Day was first created in 1926 at the fourth Girl Guide/Girl Scout International Conference, held at Girl Scouts of the USA's Camp Edith Macy (now called Edith Macy Conference Center). Conference attendees decided that there should be a special day when Girl Scouts and Girl Guides all around the world think of each other and give thanks and appreciation to their "sister" Girl Scouts. The delegates chose February 22 as the date for Thinking Day because it was the mutual birthday of Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement, and his wife Olave, who served as World Chief Guide.

Girl Scout Week: Surrounding March 12

Girl Scout Week is the week containing March 12, the Girl Scout birthday, the anniversary of the first Girl Scout troop meeting in the United States in 1912. This observance is celebrated each year, starting with the Sunday on or preceding the 12th.

March 2006

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
			8	9	10	11
5	6	7				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Note: The days from March 12 to 18 are highlighted in purple and labeled 'GIRL SCOUT WEEK'.



Girl Scout Holidays Requirement
Continued

Sangam WIDE GAME

The purpose of a wide game is to have fun while learning. A wide game is played by teams following a trail with stops at stations to try new activities. This wide game is designed to let 60-80 girls "Be a Partner With the World" in a 2-1/2 hour event. The cost to each participant is \$5.50 (\$5 for the JLWFF #4, and \$.50 for expenses). The event should be held in a meeting place with one area large enough for everyone to gather and several smaller areas for activities.

- 15 mins. REGISTRATION Collect permission slips and money. Have name tags ready for six teams. (ex: pink circles, yellow squares, etc.) Print girls' names on name tags.
- 15 mins. OPENING A flag ceremony with a World Flag (if possible). Sing an opening song. Describe the wide game to the girls and arrange them in their teams to begin visiting each station. (ex: pink circles to Station I, yellow squares to Station II, etc. Tell leaders beforehand which direction the girls will move.) Ring a bell or blow a whistle every 15 minutes for teams to change stations.
- 90 mins STATIONS Ask each group's leader(s) to prepare one "Be a Partner With the World" requirement to present to the girls in fifteen minutes. Encourage hands-on activities, instead of lectures.
- 10 mins. With the girls still in their last station, discuss how their last activity helped them increase their knowledge of global understanding. Help print their answers clearly on 8-1/2" x 11" paper.
- 20 mins. CLOSING
Everyone gathers again. Sing a closing song (suggestion: When e'er you make a promise). Ask each team to tell how their last activity helped Juliette Low's dream. (Put their answers on a poster for the display.) Announce how much has been collected for the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund. Present "Be A Partner With The World" patches.

SAMPLE STATIONS: Total 90 minutes
(The girls work best in groups of about 10-12. If your group is larger than 75, form more teams and add more stations.)

Station I	(Req #7) Sangam Take the girls on a "flight" to India to visit Sangam. Show them pictures and tell them all about the sights of India. Have girls cut pictures out of magazines to make a collage on life in India.	Station III		(Req #13) Games Play a game from India
		Station IV		(Req #11) Folk Tales Have girls read and learn about an Indian Folk Tale. If there is time, have the girls act it out.
		Station V		(Req #14) Food Serve various snacks originating from India. Have each group prepare a dish ahead of time. Or have girls make <u>Cucumber Raita</u> .
Station II	(Req #9) India Have a poster board ready for each team, and lots of brochures ready to cut and paste. Have the girls make a display to show for Requirement #16 after the Wide Game.	Station VI		(Req #1 or 2) WAGGGS Talk about our common bonds in Girl Scouting. Play the games to learn about pins and promises around the world.

Juliette Gordon Low
Founder
Girl Scouts of the USA



*"She was quick-silver and pepper —
the whole leavened with humanity and laughter."*

—Eleanor Arnette Nash active in early Girl Scouting and
sister of poet Ogden Nash

The full biography of Juliette Gordon Low is available at: www.girlscouts.org/about/birthplace/biography.html, and at the Girl Scouts of Central Maryland Service Center. The following is a few excerpts from this biography © 2003 GSUSA:



Juliette Gordon Low, founder of Girl Scouts of the USA, was born Juliette Magill Kinzie Gordon on October 31, 1860, in Savannah, Georgia.

"Daisy," as she was affectionately called by family and friends, was the second of six children of William Washington Gordon and Eleanor Kinzie Gordon. Family members on her father's side were early settlers in Georgia, and her mother's family played an important role in the founding of Chicago, Illinois.

Following her school years, Juliette Gordon traveled extensively in the United States and Europe.

On December 21, 1886, her parents' 29th wedding anniversary, Juliette married William Mackay Low, a wealthy Englishman, at Christ Church in Savannah, Georgia. Although the couple moved to England, Juliette continued her travels and divided her time between the British Isles and America. Before her marriage, Juliette had suffered from chronic ear infections. She had lost most of her hearing in one ear because of improper treatment. At her wedding, when she was 26, she lost hearing in her other ear after a grain of good-luck rice thrown at the event lodged in her ear, puncturing the eardrum and resulting in an infection and total loss of hearing in that ear.

Juliette Gordon Low spent several years searching for something useful to do with her life. Her search ended in 1911, when she met Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and became interested in the new youth movement. Afterwards, she channeled all her considerable energies into the fledgling movement.

Less than a year later, she returned to the United States and made her historic telephone call to a friend (a distant cousin), saying, "I've got something for the girls of Savannah, and all of America, and all the world, and we're going to start it tonight!" On March 12, 1912, Juliette Low gathered 18 girls to register the first troop of American Girl Guides. Margaret "Daisy Doots" Gordon, her niece and namesake, was the first registered member. The name of the organization was changed to Girl Scouts the following year.



WORLD PROBLEMS: Consider the problems that affect the world in which we live. In particular, consider world hunger and the results of malnutrition in our society. Play the “Feeding a Family” game. Learn about the Maryland Food Bank. What can you do to help?



“Feeding a Family” Game

(adapted from *Make Hunger History* and *Hunger No More*)

Form four groups of girls. Give each group a paper describing its family and income. Each group is to plan a nutritious menu for one day, based on the money it has. All costs are for the meal for the whole family). When they have finished, have them present their menus. Invite them to talk about the ease or difficulty in making the decisions and to compare the results. Challenge the girls to think about people who no money to buy food for their family.

Family 1: Family Size → 3
Money for One Day → \$18

Circle Your choices in the following menu:

Breakfast for three people

Cereal and fruit: \$2
Frozen waffles and fruit: \$3
Toast: \$1

Dinner for three people

Spaghetti, salad and bread: \$5
Hot dogs and soup: \$4
Dinner at a pizza place: \$15

Lunch for three people

Cheese sandwiches: \$2
Ham sandwiches, apples and cookies: \$4
Peanut butter & jelly sandwiches and carrots: \$2

Snacks for three people

Ice cream: \$4
Fruit: \$2
Cheese and crackers: \$2

How much will your menu cost: Per day _____, per week _____, per year _____ ?

Family 2: Family Size → 5
Money for One Day → \$18

Circle Your choices in the following menu:

Breakfast for five people

Cereal and fruit: \$4
Frozen waffles and fruit: \$5
Toast: \$2

Dinner for five people

Spaghetti, salad and bread: \$8
Hot dogs and soup: \$6
Dinner at a pizza place: \$20

Lunch for five people

Cheese sandwiches: \$4
Ham sandwiches, apples and cookies: \$6
Peanut butter & jelly sandwiches and carrots: \$24

Snacks for five people

Ice cream: \$6
Fruit: \$3
Cheese and crackers: \$4

How much will your menu cost: Per day _____, per week _____, per year _____ ?



WORLD PROBLEMS
Continued



Family 3: Family Size → 4
Money for One Day → \$8

Circle Your choices in the following menu:

Breakfast for four people

Cereal and fruit: \$3
Frozen waffles and fruit: \$4
Toast: \$2

Dinner for four people

Spaghetti, salad and bread: \$7
Hot dogs and soup: \$5
Dinner at a pizza place: \$18

Lunch for four people

Cheese sandwiches: \$3
Ham sandwiches, apples and cookies: \$5
Peanut butter & jelly sandwiches and carrots: \$3

Snacks for four people

Ice cream: \$5
Fruit: \$2
Cheese and crackers: \$3

How much will your menu cost: Per day _____, per week _____, per year _____ ?

Family 4: Family Size → 4
Money for One Day → \$30

Circle Your choices in the following menu:

Breakfast for four people

Cereal and fruit: \$3
Frozen waffles and fruit: \$4
Toast: \$2

Dinner for four people

Spaghetti, salad and bread: \$7
Hot dogs and soup: \$5
Dinner at a pizza place: \$18

Lunch for four people

Cheese sandwiches: \$3
Ham sandwiches, apples and cookies: \$5
Peanut butter & jelly sandwiches and carrots: \$3

Snacks for four people

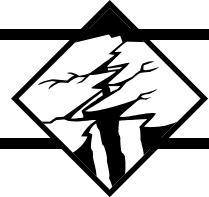
Ice cream: \$5
Fruit: \$2
Cheese and crackers: \$3

How much will your menu cost: Per day _____, per week _____, per year _____ ?

<p>TRUE OR FALSE →</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is not enough food in the world to feed everyone: TRUE FALSE Africa is the only continent where people are starving: TRUE FALSE All people in the United States have plenty to eat: TRUE FALSE There is no solution to world hunger: TRUE FALSE <p>Ⓜ Ⓝ Ⓟ Ⓡ</p>	<p>WEB RESOURCES →</p> <p>Read to feed: http://readtofeed.org/</p> <p>Kids Can Make a Difference: www.kidscanmakeadifference.org</p> <p>The Hunger Project: www.thp.org/index.html</p> <p>Maryland Food Bank: www.mdfoodbank.org</p>
---	--



WORLD PROBLEMS Continued



History: The Maryland Food Bank (MFB) opened in April, 1979, after a year of planning by public and private sector leaders in response to the growing problem of hunger. In our first year we distributed 400,000 pounds of food -- this past fiscal year, **11,866,806 pounds** of food worth more than \$20 million. The MFB is an affiliate of America's Second Harvest, the national network of over 200 food banks and food rescue organizations.

Mission: As long as hunger exists in Maryland, the Maryland Food Bank will strive to supply necessary grocery products to charitable food providers so that these organizations can feed every individual and family in need. The Maryland Food Bank will accomplish this by gathering excess donated food and grocery products from the food industry and the general public and by distributing these products to community food providers.

Recipients: Food is distributed through more than 900 feeding programs -- the majority of which are food pantries, soup kitchens and emergency shelters throughout Maryland (except Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties that are served by the Capital Area Food Bank). These charities feed and distribute food to homeless and unemployed people, and to low-income individuals and families.

Contact: To become a member provider, to volunteer time, to donate food, to make a financial contribution, or to offer gifts-in-kind, please call 410-947-0404.

Additional Programs:

Fresh Foods For Families — Produce People Care, America' Second Harvest Produce Project, and MAGNET Gleaning. Three initiatives bring produce in so hungry people can get the proper nutrition they need. Because of the perishable nature of these foods, their nutritional value, and the additional storage and handling requirements for our member providers, produce is distributed *without any* shared maintenance fee.

Produce People Care the Maryland Wholesale Produce Market's program in Jessup, supplies fresh produce to MFB three times a week -- tons of perfectly edible produce would otherwise go to waste.

Mid-Atlantic Gleaning Network (MAGNET) gathers volunteers to harvest good crops from farmers' fields, saving what would otherwise remain in the fields.

America's Second Harvest, with support from Kraft Foods, offers MFB truckloads of produce from across the country. All that's needed to receive and distribute this food is funding for commercial trucking and packing fees.

Bread on the Water purchases foods, which typically are not donated in quantities to meet the demand, at wholesale and then sells it to the agencies for their convenience.

Second Helping collects ready-to-eat foods from the kitchens of caterers, restaurants, and institutions and delivers it directly to soup kitchens and shelters. Second Helping operates in Central Maryland up to seven days and nights a week serving 25 soup kitchens and shelters.

Volunteers: Harvest for the Hungry, led by Larry Adam, is an entirely volunteer effort conducting community canned food and fund drives on behalf of hungry Marylanders. Partners include Steelworkers, Unions, Patuxent Publishing, Allstate, U.S. Postal Service, WBAL-11, Bank of America, Piper Rudnick, and Federal workers, and others. In addition hundreds of volunteers work in our warehouse and office on the second Saturday morning and third Wednesday every month.

Requirement # 6

WORLD RELIGIONS:

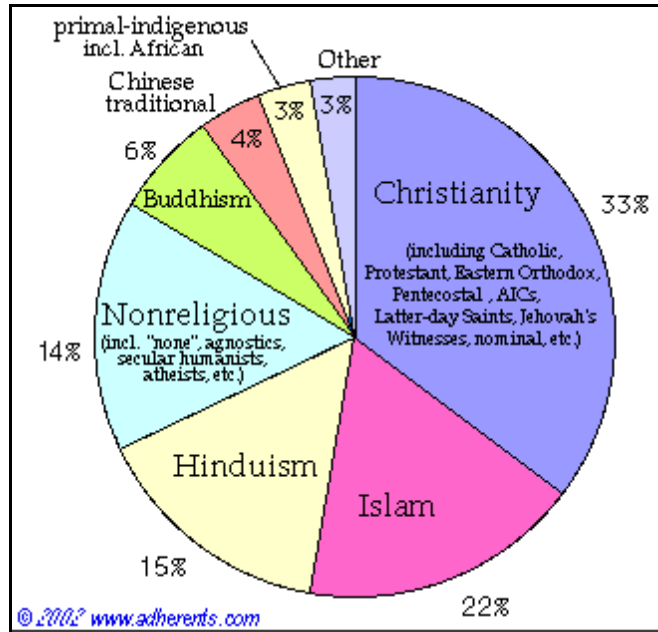
Investigate a religion different from your own. If possible, interview someone of that belief.

Statistics of the world's religions

are only very rough approximations. The records of religious organizations are all kept differently and are often scattered. This list accounts for the religions of over 98% of the world's population.*

1. Christianity: 2 billion
2. Islam: 1.3 billion
3. Hinduism: 900 million
4. Secular/Nonreligious/Agnostic
5. Atheist: 850 million
6. Buddhism: 360 million
7. Chinese traditional religion: 225 million
8. primal-indigenous: 150 million
9. African Traditional & Diasporic: 95 million
10. Sikhism: 23 million
11. Juche: 19 million
12. Spiritism: 14 million
13. Judaism: 14 million
14. Baha'i: 6 million
15. Jainism: 4 million
16. Shinto: 4 million
17. Cao Dai: 3 million
18. Tenrikyo: 2.4 million
19. Neo-Paganism: 1 million
20. Unitarian-Universalism: 800
21. Thousand
22. Rastafarianism: 700 thousand
23. Scientology: 600 thousand
24. Zoroastrianism: 150 thousand

* © 2002 www.adherents.com. "Adherents.com is an Internet initiative and is not affiliated with any religious, political, educational, or commercial organization."



The Classic List of World Religions:

- Baha'i
- Buddhism
- Christianity
- Confucianism
- Hinduism
- Islam
- Jainism
- Judaism
- Shinto
- Sikhism
- Taoism
- Zoroastrianism

Religious Awards Available to Girl Scouts:

The religious awards are a great way to explore your faith and get recognized for the effort! All of these awards are endorsed by both GSUSA and the religious organization that the award represents. The following religions have awards available: African Methodist Episcopal, Baha'i, Baptist, Buddhist, Christian Church (disciples of Christ), Christian Science, Churches of Christ, Eastern Orthodox, Episcopal, Hindu, Islamic, Jewish, Lutheran, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Polish National Catholic Church, Presbyterian Church, Protest and Independent Christian churches, Religious Society of Friends, Community of Christ, Roman Catholic Church, Unitarian Universalist, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, and Unity Church. For more information contact the Girl Scouts of Central Maryland Volunteer Resource Center: 410-358-9711. Or visit: www.praypub.org.

Requirement # 7

Introducing Sangam...

www.sangamwaggs.org.uk/

Sangam is located in the city of Pune, which is in the state of Maharashtra, in India. Pune is about 190 km (120 miles) from Mumbai (formerly Bombay) on the west side of the country.

Sangam was built in 1964 and it was officially opened by Lady Baden-Powell in 1966.

The building is of warm, red brick with white trim, white pillars and an arched roof. The buildings surround an inner courtyard with swaying trees and an inviting swimming pool. The gardens, flowers and trees help to give Sangam an atmosphere of cool tranquility. The seven acres of land stretch through the shady campsite, past the flagpole down to the banks of the gently-flowing Mula River.



The weather in Pune is warm to hot all year round, making the cool peaceful surroundings of Sangam a welcome relief. April through to June are the scorching hot summer months. Events are not planned at this time, but guests are welcome for informal stays.

In Sanskrit, the word "Sangam" describes a place where three rivers meet. It also means "coming together" and here at Sangam Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from many nations can come together to experience international living at its best and to forge lasting friendships.

Our international events are scheduled throughout the season, starting in July and running through to the following March. The event topics vary, but all emphasize cultural sharing, common links in Guiding/Girl Scouting and the rich cultural heritage of India.

Special events are organized for groups of ten or more who request their own "tailor-made" event. Space permitting, accommodation is available for Guides/Girl Scouts and friends of the Movement to stay while traveling in India.

Whatever time of year you visit, you will find Sangam is a quiet haven in the midst of India's noise and commotion!

Sangelee Sangam is the new mascot and logo for Sangam. It was a natural choice for Sangam to have an elephant as a mascot, but the imaging and name of the Sangam elephant was an important part of creating Sangelee. The name Sangelle is derived from the first part of Sangam and the first part of elephant. It is spelled with a combination English and Indian spelling in order to make the name unique— thus Sangelee was born. The image itself was created by guides in the United Kingdom. The new mascot was debuted at the world Conference in 1999.



Friends of Sangam (FOS) are groups of people found in countries around the world, who care about Sangam and want to see Sangam grow and thrive. These groups act as advocates around the world, spreading the word about the wonderful opportunities available at Sangam. The FOS mission statement is: "FOS members will encourage interest in Sangam World center through active promotion and dissemination of information and aid further developments at Sangam through fundraising." There are currently FOS groups in Australia, Finland, Denmark, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mumbai, the Republic of China, Sri Lanka, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the USA.



Sangam is a member of WAGGGS. ©2002, The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. www.wagggsworld.org
For copyright information please go to: www.wagggsworld.org/newsroom/policies/linkspolicy.html

The Bharat Scouts and Guides

The Girl Guide movement got a start in India at Jabalpur (M.P.) In 1911. It expanded enormously. There were about 50 girl guide companies with a membership of over 1200 by 1915. These companies were directly registered with imperial scout headquarters, London, like other Scout organization. But an All India Girl Guides Association was formed in 1916. Girl Guiding was restricted to British Girls till 1916.

Unification of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides:

There were scattered organizations during the pre-independence era. However, serious efforts made by leaders like Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the then Education Minister, Govt. of India, Mr. Mangal Das Pakwasa, the then Governor of C.P. and Scout Leaders like Dr. H. N. Kunzru, Pt. Sri Ram Bajpai, Justice Vivian Bose. Final merger took place on 7th November 1950 under the name of the Bharat Scouts & Guides. The Girl Guides Association joined the Bharat Scouts & Guides a year later in 15th August 1951.

The Bharat Scouts & Guides has extended since 1950 enormously in quantitative and qualitative terms.

There are three branches in the Bharat Guides:

- **Bulbuls** aged 6+ to 10+
- **Guides** aged 10+ to 18+
- **Rangers** aged 18+ to 25

A **Bulbul Flock** consists of 12 to 24 girls divided into groups called sixes, each named after a different bird. Before enrolment, a Bulbul must pass her Tenderpad Test. She then progresses towards becoming a one- and two-star Bulbul, by working through a range of tests.

The Bulbul Motto is - Do Your Best

A **Guide Company** has between 12 and 32 girls divided into patrols of not more than eight girls in each. A Guide must pass her Pravesh Test prior to enrolment. She then works through five levels before earning the Rashtrapati Guide Award, the highest award for the Guide age group.

The Guide Motto is - Be Prepared

A **Ranger Team** consists of 4 to 24 girls. After investiture a Ranger practices her promise of duty to God and country, particularly by giving service to her community. She works towards the highest achievement for her section, the President's Ranger.

The Ranger Motto is - Service

Uniforms:

Bulbuls and Guides both wear either a royal blue dress with brown leather belt and group scarf or a royal/navy blue skirt with white blouse and group scarf. **Rangers** wear a white salwar kamiz (baggy trousers and long top) with a royal blue dupatta (an oblong long scarf worn over the shoulders), a brown leather belt and their group scarf. **Guiders** wear a royal blue sari, white blouse, brown leather belt and the scarf of their unit, district or position. All sections wear The Bharat Scouts and Guides woggle, a cloth promise badge and black shoes.

The Promise Badge:

The promise badge is a cloth badge with the **trefoil superimposed on the fleur-de-lis** with the **Ashoka Chakra** (wheel) in the centre of the trefoil. The colors are blue for Bulbuls, green for Guides and red for Rangers.



The Bharat Scouts and Guides: www.bharatcoutsguides.org/index.htm

A member of WAGGGS. ©2002, The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. www.wagggsworld.org

For copyright information please go to: www.wagggsworld.org/newsroom/policies/linkspolicy.html

The Bharat Scouts and Guides

CONTINUED

The Guide Movement is based on the following principles:

(i) Duty to God: Adherence to spiritual principles, loyalty to the religion that expresses them and acceptance of the duties resulting there from.

(ii) Duty to others:

- Loyalty to one's country in harmony with the promotion of local, national and international peace, understanding, cooperation. - Participation in the development of society with recognition and respect for the dignity of one's fellowmen and for the integrity of the natural world.

iii) Duty to self: Responsibility for the development of oneself.

The Law for the Guide:

A Guide is trustworthy.

A Guide is loyal.

A Guide is a friend to all and a brother/sister to every other Scout/Guide.

A Guide is courteous

A Guide is a friend to animals and loves nature.

A Guide is disciplined and helps protect public property.

A Guide is courageous.

A Guide is thrifty.

A Guide is pure in thought, word and deed.

The Promise for the Guides:

" On my honour, I promise that I will do my best- To do my duty to God* and my country To help other people and To obey the Scout/Guide Law"

* Word Dharma may be substituted for the word God, if so desired.



The Bharat Scouts and Guides: www.bharatscoutsguides.org/index.htm

A member of WAGGGS. ©2002, The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. www.wagggsworld.org

For copyright information please go to: www.wagggsworld.org/newsroom/policies/linkspolicy.html



Requirement # 9

India



- Country name:** *conventional long form:* Republic of India
conventional short form: India
- Government type:** federal republic
- Capital:** New Delhi
- Independence:** 15 August 1947 (from UK)
- National holiday:** Republic Day, 26 January (1950)
- Constitution:** 26 January 1950
- Suffrage:** 18 years of age; universal
- Flag description:** three equal horizontal bands of orange (top), white, and green with a blue chakra (24-spoked wheel) centered in the white band; similar to the flag of Niger, which has a small orange disk centered in the white band
- Location:** Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and Pakistan
- Geographic coordinates:** 20 00 N, 77 00 E
- Area:** *total:* 3,287,590 sq km
land: 2,973,190 sq km
water: 314,400 sq km
 slightly more than one-third the size of the US
- Climate:** varies from tropical monsoon in south to temperate in north
- Terrain:** upland plain (Deccan Plateau) in south, flat to rolling plain along the Ganges, deserts in west, Himalayas in north
- Natural resources:** coal (fourth-largest reserves in the world), iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, diamonds, petroleum, limestone, arable land
- Natural hazards:** droughts; flash floods, as well as widespread and destructive flooding from monsoonal rains; severe thunderstorms; earthquakes
- Population:** 1,045,845,226 (July 2002 est.)
- Nationality:** *noun:* Indian(s)
adjective: Indian
- Ethnic groups:** Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3% (2000)
- Religions:** Hindu 81.3%, Muslim 12%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.9%, other groups including Buddhist, Jain, Parsi 2.5% (2000)
- Languages:** English enjoys associate status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people; there are 14 other official languages: Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi, and Sanskrit; Hindustani is a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu spoken widely throughout northern India but is not an official language
- Literacy:** *definition:* age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 52%
male: 65.5%
female: 37.7% (1995 est.)



TRADITION: Enjoy the history of India by doing two of the following :
Learn about Indian folk tales, traditional dresses or outfits, or make a timeline of important events and people in India's history.

A Drum: An Indian Tale

A poor woman had only one son. She worked hard cleaning houses and grinding grain for the well-to-do families in town. They gave her some grain in return and she lived on it. But she could never afford to buy nice clothes or toys for her son. Once, when she was going to the market with some grain to sell, she asked her son, "What can I get you from the market?" He promptly replied, "A drum, Mother, get me a drum."

The mother knew she would never have enough money to buy a drum for her son. She went to the market, sold the grain, and bought some gram flour and some salt. She felt sad that she was coming home empty-handed. So when she saw a nice piece of wood on the road, she picked it up and brought it home to her son. The son didn't know what to do with it.

Yet he carried it with him when he went out to play. An old woman was lighting her wood stove with some cow-dung patties. The fire was not catching and there was smoke all around and it made the old woman's eyes water. The boy stopped and asked why she was crying. She said that she couldn't light her fire and cook. The boy said, "I have a nice piece of wood and you can start your fire with it." The old woman was very pleased, lit the fire, made some bread, and gave a piece to the boy.

He took the bread and walked on till he came upon a potter's wife. Her child was crying and flailing his arms. The boy stopped and asked her why the child was crying. The potter's wife said the child was hungry and she had nothing in the house to give him. The boy gave the bread in his hand to the hungry child, who ate it eagerly and stopped crying. The potter's wife was grateful to the boy and gave him a pot.

When he walked on, he came to the river, where he saw a washer man and his wife quarreling. The boy stopped and asked the man why he was scolding and beating his wife. The washer man said, "This woman broke the only pot we had. Now I've nothing to boil my clothes in before I wash them." The boy said, "Here, don't quarrel, take this pot and use it." The washer man was very happy to get a large pot. He gave the boy a coat in return.

The boy walked on. He soon came to a bridge, where he saw a man shivering in the cold without so much as a shirt on him. He asked the man what had happened to his shirt, and the man said, "I was coming to the city on this horse. Robbers attacked me and took everything, even my shirt." The boy said, "Don't worry. You can have this coat." The man took the coat and said, "You're very kind, and I want to give you this horse."

The boy took the horse, and very soon he ran into a wedding party with the musicians, the bridegroom, and his family, but all of them were sitting under a tree with long faces. The boy stopped and asked why they looked so depressed. The bridegroom's father said, "We're all set to go in a wedding procession. But we need a horse for the bridegroom. The man who was supposed to bring it hasn't arrived. The bridegroom can't arrive on foot. It's getting late, and we'll miss the auspicious hour for the wedding." So the boy offered them his horse, and they were delighted. When the bridegroom asked him what he could do in return, the boy said, "You can give me something: that drum your musician is carrying." The bridegroom had no trouble persuading the drummer to give the drum to the boy. The drummer knew he could easily buy another with the money he was going to get.

The boy now rushed home to his mother, beating his new drum, and told her how he got it, beginning with a piece of wood from the roadside.

Women's Traditional Clothing

The traditional Indian dress is the Sari which can be worn in many ways. Underneath the sari one wears a Petticoat: - a waist-to-floor length skirt, tied tightly at the waist by a drawstring and a Choli : a blouse that ends just below the bust. The Salwar Kameej is the second most popular dress and is gaining in popularity fast with the younger generation. The Salwar Kameej too has had many design changes. The new designers have come up with great variations of the Salwar Kameej. Women also wear Lehngas.

The Sari : The age old Sari has kept its popularity throughout the centuries because of its total simplicity and practical comfort, combined with the sense of luxury and sense of sexuality a woman experiences. For a single length of material, the sari is the most versatile garment in existence. A sari is a rectangular piece of cloth which is five to six yards in length. The style, color and texture of this cloth varies and it might be made from cotton, silk or one of the several man-made materials. *The sari has an ageless charm since it is not cut or tailored for a particular size.*

A Brief History

Any unstitched fabric in history has somehow been given sacred overtones. The belief was that the unstitched fabric was pure. This garment can fit any size and if worn properly can accentuate or conceal.

This supremely graceful traditional dress can also be worn in several ways : Maharashtrian : Navvari, Gujarati style, Bengali style, Kerala style, Irula style, Pinkosa (farmer) style, etc. Thus there are many ways of wearing a sari, as well as its color and texture. It could be of shimmering silk or the finest gauzy cotton. Perhaps a pastel-hued solid color or a myriad of woven flowers. It may even be embroidered with golden threads, or finished with a richly tasseled border. The way and kind the sari worn is very much indicative of the status, age, occupation, region and religion of a woman and is true especially in India.

The Famous Legend:

One of the famous "Sari legends" has been described in the 5,000 year old Indian epic, the Mahabharat. Legend has it that when the beautiful Draupadi - wife of the Pandavas -was lost to the enemy clan in a gambling duel. Lord Krishna promised to protect her virtue. The enemy was determined on "bagging" their prize, caught one end of the sari that draped her so demurely, and pulled and pulled at it to unravel. They continued to pull and unravel, but could reach no end. Thus protecting her virtue.

Here is how to wear a Sari.....

- Tie the petticoat tightly at the waist. Tuck the top right corner of the sari into the petticoat at the navel and wrap it around the waist anti clockwise once. Make sure the lower end of the sari touches the floor.
- At the tucked-in end hold the top edge of the sari with right hand between stretched forefinger and thumb and start making pleats. Make about 6 pleats of about 6 inches wide each, hold them together at the navel level and ensure they fall evenly on the floor. Crease the pleats with your hand to ensure that they stay that way.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Tradition: Continued

How to wear a Sari Continued...

- Tuck the pleats together into the petticoat, keeping the navel at the center of the pleats. The tucked-in pleats should spread like a Chinese fan as they fall towards the floor. (Its a good idea to pin your pleats together at the top with a big 'safety' pin before tucking into the petticoat).
- Drape the remaining fabric around the waist anti-clockwise once more and take it over your left shoulder so that it falls on your back and goes down till your knees.
- Secure the portion of the fabric on your left shoulder by pinning it to the blouse at the shoulder with a small 'safety' pin. This helps keep the "pallu" in place.
- Enjoy wearing this beautiful piece of clothing.



The Choli : It is the tightly fitted, short blouse that ends just below the bust worn under a sari. It is either long sleeved, short sleeved or sleeveless. The choli evolved as a form of clothing in 10th century AD and the first cholis were only front covering; the back was always bare. Blouses of this type are still common in the state of Rajasthan. Today, there are numerous styles of cholis inspired by the booming Indian fashion industry.

The Salwar Kameej : Another popular attire of women in India is the salwar-kameez. This dress evolved as a comfortable and respectable garment for women in Kashmir and Punjab, but is now immensely popular in all regions of India. Salwars are pyjama-like trousers drawn tightly in at the waist and the ankles. Over the salwars, women wear a long and loose dress known as a kameez. One might occasionally come across women wearing a churidar instead of a salwar. A churidar is similar to the salwar but is tighter fitting at the hips, thighs and ankles more like leggings. Over this, one might wear a collarless or mandarin-collar dress called a kurta.

The Lehanga : Apart from the choli, women in Rajasthan wear a form of pleated skirt known as the ghagra or lehanga. This skirt is secured at the waist and leaves the back and midriff bare. The heads are however covered by a length of fine cotton known as "odhni" or "dupatta".

Don't Forget These Dates for Your Timeline:

ca. 2500-1600 B.C.	Indus Valley culture.
ca. 563-ca. 483 B.C.	Life of Siddhartha Gautama--the Buddha; founding of Buddhism.
711	Arab invaders conquer Sindh, establish Islamic presence in India.
1757	Battle of Plassey--British victory over Mughal forces in Bengal; British rule in India begins.
1858	East India Company dissolved; rule of India under the British crown--the British Raj--begins with Government of India Act; formal end of Mughal Empire.
August 15, 1947	Partition of British India; India achieves independence and incorporates West Bengal and Assam; Jawaharlal Nehru becomes prime minister of India.
January 30, 1948	Mahatma Gandhi assassinated in New Delhi.



festivals

Find out how the youth in India celebrate their holidays. Try some of their traditions with your group.

The Festival of Lights

Diwali, the Hindu New Year, falls in October or November. It comes at the end of the monsoon rains, when the weather is pleasant and mild. It is a time of rejoicing and giving gifts, and honoring Lakshmi, goddess of prosperity.

Daughters return home to visit. Houses are freshly cleaned, whitewashed and decorated with designs. Business account books are closed and new ones opened ceremoniously. In the morning of the first day everyone rises early, takes a perfumed bath, dresses in new clothes, and enjoys a breakfast of fourteen different foods.

At dusk on the festival days, houses and shops are decorated with lights to attract Lakshmi's blessing. Traditionally small saucers of oil with tiny cotton wicks are placed so that they outline roofs, doors and windows. Davali means a row of lights. Fireworks are set off. People who live along three rivers fasten lighted lamps to little rafts of bamboo and set them afloat on the water. The children shout with joy and clap their hands at the pretty sight of hundreds of twinkling lights floating down the river.

Makra Sankrant

This seasonal festival which comes at the time of the winter solstice in January. It is observed all over India for three days, especially by Hindu women and children. Celebrating the coming of longer days, it is a time for family reunions; for giving of alms to the poor and to the priests; and for bathing in rivers.

The special sweets and cakes made for the festival always contain sesame seed and brown sugar. On the first day everyone gets up early, bathes and dresses in their best clothes. Women decorate small clay pots filled with gram seeds and berries by rubbing turmeric and red powder on the outside. The pots are given to neighbor women.

Children like this festival because they get so much sweet food. Small silk bags of sesame seeds, in tiny sugar pellets, are given to friends with the greeting, "eat this sweet sesame and speak sweetly to me," intended to end all quarreling throughout the year.

Basant

The spring festival is called Basnat, which in Sanskrit means yellow, the sacred color in India and a symbol of spring. During this festival, everyone wears yellow in some part of his clothing.

The family fasts until noon and place an offering of food and white flowers before the image of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning and the arts. They then go to an open field for a picnic lunch together and to enjoy the out of doors. This is the season for flying fun, flat, tailless kites made of colored tissue paper and bamboo. The first hundred feet of the kite's string is often covered with a glue holding ground glass so that it can cut the string of another kite whose string it crosses. Fights between kites become very exciting. Children chase after the freed kites, hoping to capture one as it falls to the ground.

CELEBRATE



Brother and Sister Day

The fifth day of Divali is Bhua-Beez. At this time, the brother and sister relationship is celebrated and gifts are exchanged. While the sister lives at home, she prepares warm water for her brother's morning bath and scented oils for his massage. When she is married, and returns to her old home, she supplies the food for her brother on that day. She arranges a special low stool, drawing decorative designs on the floor around it, and in the evening the brother is seated there, facing east. She puts on his forehead a vertical line of red power. She then performs the ovalni, waving two small lamps on a brass tray, ceremoniously, and prays for him. She throws a few grains of rice on his head wishing him a long and safe life.

In return, the brother puts a gift for his sister on the tray—jewelry, a sari, a piece of fabric, or money. A girl with many brothers is considered fortunate. Later in the day she compares gifts with those of her friends. When they are adults, the brother may go to his sister's home for the ceremony or send a gift. When a mother has sons only, she invites a cousin or the daughter of a friend to be their "sister." This relationship may last through life. If a girl has no brother, she may do ovalni to the moon.

Onam

The Hindu harvest festival comes in the fall and is celebrated by all people. Everyone gladly welcomes the sunny month of harvest after the rainy monsoon season. The festival lasts for four days. Landlords distribute rice and cloth to their tenants, who in return make token presents from the produce in the fields. Everyone takes part in the games, music, and dancing. There is a special day given over to the children when they receive presents of new cloth from their families. They have special enjoyment at this time with swings. A child sits on the swing seat while another pushes him forward with a song. At the east, vegetarian food is served and eaten from plantain leaves. In Hindu homes beautiful floral designs prepared by the women are set up in the courtyards.

Doll Festival

The Doll Festival in October is chiefly for women and girls. It lasts for nine days and is filled with entertainment.

In a special place in each house there is placed a copper or silver dish, which is filled with rice and covered with coconut and mango leaves to represent the Divine Mother, the Hindu goddess Durga. Toys and dolls are placed in rows around the walls of the room, representing gods, men and animals. Festoons of colored paper and flowers are used to decorate the room. This is a time when women and girls, wearing their best clothes, visit one another's homes. Music and dancing are part of the entertainment in each home. Girls sing to the goddess as they hold hands and move in a slow circular dance. The hostess gives gifts of coconuts, cakes, and betel nut to her guests as they leave.



WATER POTS

Divide the group into two teams, the Water Pots and the Runners. The Water Pots squat in a line, about 3 or 4 feet apart. One of the runners is IT and tries to touch one of those other Runners who are running back and forth between the Water Pots. Runners can dodge back and forth between the water Pots, but IT cannot. IT must run down and around the end, trying to touch a runner. When IT is tired of chasing, she suddenly squats beside a Water Pot and that Pot becomes IT. When all Runners have had a turn at being tagged, the sides change and the Runners become Water Pots.

PASS ON

For this game a bag containing slips of paper numbered one to ten is needed. Players stand or sit in a circle and pass the bag to each other. The game leader blows a whistle and the person holding the bag at that time takes out a slip of paper and calls out the number. She must then recite the part of the Girl Scout Law which has that number. Players continue passing the bag round the circle until all numbers have been picked and all the Law recited.

SATHI KHOJ (LOST A COUPLE)

Girls form a circle. Number in twos. Two stand behind ones forming two circles. Inner circle turns left and outer circle turns right. Each couple will have one Number One and one Number Two facing opposite directions. Leader blows whistle to start. Both circles start to run, keeping in their respective circles but each circle in opposite directions. On the second whistle each girl has to find her partner, the one who was standing with her to form a couple at the beginning. On finding each other they hold hands and sit down wherever they can. The couple last to sit will be sent out. This is a popular game in India; any number can play, indoors or out.

CROWS AND CRANES

The group is divided into two ranks, one rank called Crows and the other Cranes. These ranks sit in line facing one another with feet touching. At a distance of 6 or 7 yards behind each rank a line is drawn. The leader calls "Crows" and the Cranes attempt to catch the Crows before they can cross the line behind them. The game should be played in such a manner that both ranks are kept on alert by prolonging the "C-r-r—" before finishing the word.

UNDER AND OVER STICK RELAY

Teams form single file lines. Put a stick on a marked spot about ten yards in front of the team. Number One races for the stick and returns holding it in position necessitating the team having to either jump over or duck under it. She returns it to the marked spot and then touches the hand of the second player, who repeats Number One's action. Number One takes up position at rear of file. The runner decides how she will hold the stick.

FOOD: Have a tasting party with dishes unique to India that might be served at Sangam. Learn about the spices that are unique to Indian Food. Try to visit a local Indian restaurant.

Recipes from India

Mangalore Bonda

- Maida- 1 cup
- Rice flour- 1/4 cup
- Rava- 2 tablespoons
- Thick sour yoghurt- 3/4 cup
- Chopped Spinach or (any other greens of your choice)- 1/2 cup
- Chopped onions- 1/4 cup
- Finely cut green chilies- 1 tablespoon
- Chopped cilantro (coriander)
- Curry leaves
- Cooking soda- 1 pinch
- Salt

Mix all the ingredients together (except the greens and cooking soda) and keep this mixture closed for 6 hrs. Heat oil in a pan. Mix the chopped greens and the cooking soda to the above said mixture. Make lemon sized balls out of this mixture and deep fry few balls at a time, until golden brown. Serve hot with coconut chutney.

Kaju Katli (Cashew Nut Sweet)

- 1 cup Cashew nuts
- 3/4 cup Sugar
- 2 tablespoon Milk
- 1 tablespoon Ghee
- 1 teaspoon vanilla essence
- 1 cup boiling water
- 2 sheets of silver leaf

Soak the cashew nuts in boiling water for 1 hour. Drain it and process smoothly in a food processor by adding milk & then sugar. Heat the ghee in a large pan, add the cashew nut paste and cook over medium heat, stirring constantly until the mixture becomes thick. Then, add vanilla essence and mix thoroughly. Put this mixture in a greased tray and spread it evenly and press the silver leaf on the top. Let it cool for 45 minutes. After it is cooled, cut into diamond shaped pieces.

Bread Thair Vadai

- Plain Yoghurt- 1 cup
- Bread Slices- 5 (Remove the crusts)
- Milk- 4 tablespoons
- Red chili powder- 1/2 tsp
- Roasted Cumin powder- 1/2 tsp
- Black salt powder (Kala namak)- 1/2 tsp
- Salt
- Chopped Cilantro
- Sweet chutney- 1 tablespoon (see below)

Mix all the spice powders and set aside. Whip Yoghurt with salt. Add milk to the bread slices and make it into a smooth dough. Make small balls out of this dough and flatten it. Make a hole in the center. Before serving keep this bread vadais in a plate and pour whipped yoghurt on it and a drop of sweet chutney. Sprinkle mixed spice powders and garnish with chopped cilantro.

Sweet Chutney

- Jaggery (grated)- 5 tablespoons
- Tamarind- lemon sized ball
- Seedless dates- 5
- Red chili powder- 1/4 tsp
- Salt

Soak tamarind in water and strain. Chop the seedless dates and cook with little water. Add all the ingredients and grind into a smooth paste. Strain through a strainer. Boil for few minutes until it becomes thick.

Cucumber Raita

- Plain Yoghurt- 1 cup
- Finely chopped cucumber- 1/2 cup
- Chopped coriander- 1 tsp
- Cumin powder- 1/8 tsp
- Salt
- Pepper
- Red chili powder- a pinch

Whisk the yoghurt with little water. Add the cucumber. Season with salt, pepper & cumin powder and mix well. Sprinkle the red chili powder on top & Garnish with chopped coriander.

Find Indian restaurants that you can visit in your area.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

Mushroom Pulao

- Long grain rice- 2 cups (450 ml)
- Mushrooms- 150 g (5 oz)
- Onions- 50 g (2 oz) (sliced thinly)
- Garlic- 2 cloves (crushed)
- Ginger- 1/2 tsp (grated)
- Garam masala- 1/2 tsp
- Oil- 3 tablespoons

Wash the rice in several changes of water. Let it soak in 4 cups of water for 30 minutes. Drain thoroughly. Wipe the mushrooms with a dampened cloth. Cut them into slices. Heat the oil in a large heavy pan and add ginger & garlic and fry for 2 minutes. Add onions and fry for another few minutes. Then put the mushrooms, rice, garam masala & salt and mix well and saute for 3 minutes. Reduce the heat to medium. Pour 3 cups of water and bring to a boil. Cover the pan tightly and reduce the heat to very low. Cook for about 30 minutes. Turn off the heat and let it sit covered for 5 more minutes.

Chicken Tandoori

- Chicken pieces- 2 lbs. (washed & dried in paper towels)
- Tandoori masala- 1 tablespoon
- Garam masala- 1 tsp
- Grated ginger- 1 inch piece
- Small onion- 1
- Plain yoghurt- 1 cup
- Lime juice- 1 tablespoon
- Salt
- Chopped cilantro (coriander) leaves

Rub the chicken pieces with salt and lime juice. Keep it aside. Grind the chopped onion, ginger, yoghurt, salt, tandoori masala and garam masala together and make it into a smooth paste. Place the chicken pieces in a glass tray and pour the ground paste over them. Let it marinate in the refrigerator for about 5-6 hrs (preferably overnight). Then drain the excess marinade. Preheat the oven to 400°F. Arrange the marinated chicken pieces in an ovenproof shallow pan and cook for about 30 minutes or until browned. Garnish with chopped coriander leaves. Serve hot.

Potato Bonda**Batter:**

- Bengal gram flour- 1 cup
- Rice flour- 1/4 cup
- Red chili powder- 1 tsp
- Cooking soda- 1 pinch
- Salt

Filling:

- Potatoes- 2 cup (boiled & mashed)
- Chopped onions- 1/2 cup
- Finely chopped green chillies- 4
- Chopped cilantro
- Salt
- Lime juice- 2 tablespoon

Mix all the batter ingredients together with water and make into a thick smooth paste and set aside. Mix all the filling ingredients together. Make lemon sized balls out of this mixture and dip it in the batter. Heat oil in a pan and deep fry few balls at a time, until golden brown. Serve hot with coconut chutney.

Pop Corn

- Dry corn seeds- 1/4 cup
- Garam masala Powder- 1/4 tsp
- Black pepper powder- 1/4 tsp
- Black salt (kala namak)- 1/8 tsp
- Turmeric powder- 1 pinch
- Salt- 1/4 tsp
- Oil- 2 tablespoons

Heat oil in a broad deep curved pan (kadai). When the oil is hot reduce the heat and put all the powders and corn in the oil. Close with a proper fitting lid so that when the corn pops with splutters, it will not spill over. When the spluttering stops take off the lid and remove from fire. Store it in air tight container.

Sweet Lassi (DRINK)

- Plain yoghurt- 1 cup
- Sugar- 2 tablespoons
- Ice Cubes- 4

Blend all the ingredients in an electric blender. Serve cold.

What other cultures have restaurants in your area?

1. _____	4. _____
2. _____	5. _____
3. _____	6. _____



Philanthropy



phi-lan-thro-py :

Definition:

1. The effort or tendency to increase the well-being of humankind, as by charitable aid, service, or donations.
2. Love of humankind in general.

How To Talk About Philanthropy:

- Discuss reasons for giving. Share personal stories about giving.
- Have girls create three containers for allowance/ spare change - "Save," "Spend," and "Give."
- Talk about ways your group can volunteer. Share stories of past volunteering.
- Research organizations and find out who they help and what their needs are.
- Support and encourage the girls' volunteer involvement by suggesting ways that family or friends can match their hours with financial contributions to one of their favorite organizations or causes
- Establish a charitable portion of your group's treasury for worthwhile giving purposes only, and give the girls the freedom and responsibility to manage it.
- Encourage family or friends to join in a volunteer effort as an activity.

SAFETY-WISE Guidelines for Fund-Raising

(Please refer to pages 74-76 for full Safety-Wise guidelines)

Girl Scout Program Standard 33: Girl Scouts may not *solicit* money for other organizations.* Girls may support other organizations through volunteer work or the collections of goods (ex. Canned goods, books, blankets).

"However, girls may contribute a *portion* of their group treasury to organizations or projects they consider worthwhile." (pg. 76)

*The Juliette World Friendship Fund is a part of Girl Scouting and not considered a separate organization.

* Personal giving at a home or family level is different than raising money through Girl Scouting.

Learning about Philanthropy:

Learning Aids:

Find out about "Learning to Give." This initiative provides free lesson plans and resources for teaching youth about philanthropy. To find out about what "Learning to Give" has to offer, go to: www.learningtogive.com/index.shtml, call 231-767-1780, or write to: 630 Harvey Street, Muskegon, MI 49442.

Information About Philanthropy:

Youth Service America: www.ysa.org

The Chronicle of Philanthropy: The Newspaper of the Nonprofit World: <http://philanthropy.com>

Information For Donors:

The American Institute for Philanthropy is a non-profit information service that monitors the finances of charities and determines ratings for how well a charity utilizes donations. www.charitywatch.org. 3450 Lake Shore Drive, Suite 2802E, P.O. Box 578460, Chicago, Illinois 60657. (773) 529-2300.

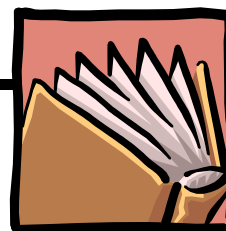
Youth In Philanthropy Award

Every year in Maryland, the Association of Fundraising Professionals celebrates National Philanthropy Day by awarding Youth in Philanthropy Awards to youth who participate in philanthropy activities through the year. Applications are due in early June of each year for fall awardees. Girl Scouts of Central Maryland may nominate individuals who deserve such recognition.

Be a Partner with the World- Sangam CHALLENGE:
Consider practicing philanthropy by contributing to the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund.



For More Information



Useful Resources

BROWNIE GIRL SCOUT HANDBOOK

Girl Scout Holidays, Songs and Crafts

THE GUIDE FOR BROWNIE GIRL SCOUT LEADERS

WAGGGS, Sangam and Girl Scout Holidays

JUNIOR GIRL SCOUT HANDBOOK

Sangam, Girl Scout Holidays and Juliette Low's Vision

THE GUIDE FOR JUNIOR GIRL SCOUT LEADERS

A RESOURCE GUIDE FOR SENIOR GIRL SCOUTS

WAGGGS, Sangam and Girl Scout Holidays

THE CADETTE GIRL SCOUT HANDBOOK

THE GUIDE FOR CADETTE AND SENIOR GIRL SCOUT LEADERS

WAGGGS, Girl Scout Holidays

TREFOIL AROUND THE WORLD

WAGGGS

THE STORY OF THE FOUR WORLD CENTERS

Folk Tales, and Sangam

GIRL GUIDING/ GIRL SCOUTING: A CHALLENGING MOVEMENT

WAGGGS

GAMES FOR GIRL SCOUTS

Games

OUTDOOR EDUCATION IN GIRL SCOUTING

Disasters

ON THE WEB:

India:
www.tourindia.com/htm/homepage.htm

Library of Congress:
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/>

International Girl Scouting and Girl Guiding:
www.girlscouts.org/about/International/Index.html

Sangam:
www.sangamwaggggs.org.uk

Juliette Low World Friendship Fund:
www.girlscouts.org/about/International/LowFund.htm

World thinking Day:
www.girlscouts.org/about/International/ThinkingDay.htm

WAGGGS:
www.wagggsworld.org

Attn: Reception
Then: Program



Girl Scouts of Central Maryland Be a Partner with the World– *Sangam* Report Form

Please complete and return, along with your Juliette Low World Friendship Fund donation, to: Girl Scouts of Central Maryland, 4806 Seton Drive, Baltimore, MD 21215, Attention: Reception Desk

Date: _____

Troop No. _____ Service Unit # _____

Groups: Leader's/ Advisor's Name: _____ Telephone # _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____ Email Address: _____

Individuals: Name: _____ Telephone # _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____ Email Address: _____

Age level (check): Brownie Junior Cadette Senior STUDIO 2B

Number of Girls Participating in this patch packet: _____

Amount Donated to the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund: _____

Patches:

Patches are available at the council store.

Please contact store for prices and information: 410-358-9711

We would like to hear from you!

What did you like the most about this patch packet?

What did you like the least about this patch packet?

What would you change about this patch packet?

Do you have any comments/ suggestions?