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Scout Glossary
Glossare Scout



**8th
World Scout
Youth Forum**

**8e Forum
Des Jeunes
Du Scoutisme
Mondial**

H E L L A S 2 0 0 2

World Scout Youth Forum Glossary

1. Terminology relating to strategy

Strategy: A comprehensive set of principles and priorities that form the basis upon which all an organization's activities are directed.

Mission: A statement that describes the purpose of a group or organization. “The mission of Scouting is to contribute to the education of young people, through a value system based on the Scout Promise and Law, to help build a better world where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society.”

Vision: A concept that expresses a desired future state for an organization or group.

2. Terminology relating to youth programme

2.1. Basic concepts

Youth programme: The totality of what young people do in Scouting (the activities), how it is done (the Scout method) and the reason why it is done (the purpose).

Youth member (programme user): Refers to any member who participates in the youth programme but not in an adult leadership capacity.

Scouting's fundamental elements: The purpose, principles and method of Scouting.

Scouting's fundamental principles: Duty to God, Duty to others and Duty to self.

Scout Method: A system of progressive self-education through:

- A Promise and Law;
- Learning by doing;
- Membership of small groups (for example, the patrol), involving, under adult guidance, progressive discovery and acceptance of responsibility and training towards self-government directed towards the development of character, and the acquisition of competence, self-reliance, dependability and capacities both to cooperate and to lead;
- Progressive and stimulating programmes of varied activities based on the interests of the participants, including games, useful skills, and services to the community, taking place largely in an outdoor setting in contact with nature.

Scout Promise and Law: All members of the Scout Movement are required to adhere to a Scout Promise and Law reflecting, in language appropriate to the culture and society of each National Scout Organization, the principles of Duty to God, Duty to others and Duty to self.

Symbolic framework: The symbolic framework is one of the elements of the Scout Method. It refers to all those elements with a meaning, for example the name of an age section (Cub Scout, Scout, Rover) and identification marks such as the uniform, badges, songs, stories and ceremonies. All these elements help to form a setting, an atmosphere, which bears the values and proposal of the Movement, and makes them accessible to young people.

Citizenship: Taking a proactive role in society to work for the betterment of all people.

2.2. Age sections

Pre-adolescence / childhood: In general terms, referring to youth under the age of 11. (Cub Scout section.)

Adolescence: In general terms, referring to youth between the ages of 11 and 15. (Scout section.)

Post-adolescence: In general terms, referring to youth over the age of 15. (Venture Scout or Rover section.)

Age sections: Also referred to as programme sections. A subdivision of the total youth membership of a National Scout Association according to approximate age ranges. The resulting groupings are usually referred to by names such as Cub Scouts, Scouts, Venture Scouts, Rovers, etc., and each one has a particular programme emphasis, including educational objectives, application of the Scout method, and progressive scheme.

2.3. Youth participation

Youth participation (youth involvement): The process of involving young people in decision-making processes that affect them and their environment.

Youth participation - educational dimension: The educational dimension of youth involvement refers to the process of involving young people in the decision making of the youth programme they are participating in.

Youth participation - institutional dimension: The institutional dimension of youth involvement refers to the involvement of young people in the formal decision-making bodies of an organization's structure.

Patrol: The basic organizational structure of the unit and the basis for the learning and social environment in which every youth participates. It is self-governing and has the aim to enhance the development of all members.

Patrol leader: A young person elected directly by the patrol and responsible for

coordinating the patrol's activities and representing the patrol at the unit council.

Unit (troop): The organizational structure at local level which comprises youth members in the same age section (organised in patrols) and the adult leadership of that age section.

Unit Council: One of the main components of the unit structure that has two roles: it is the governing body of the unit and in charge of the operations and the learning environment of the group. It comprises the patrol leaders, assistant patrol leaders and adult leaders.

Unit Assembly: One of the main components of the unit structure that establishes the common values of the unit and decides on unit activities. It is composed of all members of the unit, with only the youth having the right to vote.

3. Terminology relating to adult resources

Adult leader (programme provider): Adults who play a supporting role to young people and undertake the responsibilities of activity leader, educator and group facilitator.

Woodbadge: A recognition given to adult leaders who have completed a certain level of training to be an effective leader.

4. Terminology relating to structures and organization

Movement: A large group of people working towards the same goal. The Scout Movement is a voluntary, non-political, educational movement of and for young people open to all without distinction of origin, race or creed, in accordance with the purpose, principles and Scout Method.

Network: An informal structure that links individuals to facilitate communication and coordination of activities.

Scout Group: The organizational structure at local level which comprises youth members in all age sections in a particular geographical location (Cub Scout packs, Scout troops and Rover units) and the adult leadership of those age sections.

District: A structural component within a national Scout association that manages Scouting within a specific geographical area and provides support to adult leaders in that area.

National Scout Organization (NSO): Every member country of the World Organization has a National Scout Organization. The National Scout Organization is responsible for developing Scouting in that country. It may take the form of a federation comprising several national associations.

International Commissioner: Each national organization has an International Commissioner who is the key link between the national body and the World Organization of the Scout Movement.

5. World Scouting Terminology

World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM): The world organization that comprises all National Scout Organizations around the world. All Scouts (boys and girls) are members of WOSM.

World Scout Conference: The governing body of WOSM that is composed of all member organizations.

World Scout Committee (WSC): The executive body of WOSM that manages all operations between World Scout Conferences. It has a total of 12 members, of whom six are elected by the World Scout Conference every three years, for six-year terms.

Secretary General: Chief administrative officer of WOSM who is appointed by the World Scout Committee. Manages the operations of the World Scout Bureau.

World Scout Bureau (WSB): The secretariat of WOSM that manages the organization for the World Scout Committee and World Scout Conference under the direction of the Secretary General.

World Programme Committee (WPC): Appointed by the World Scout Committee to support the development of youth programme concepts and tools.

World Adult Resources Committee (WARC): Appointed by the World Scout Committee to support the development of concepts and tools relating to the management of adult resources.

Educational Methods Group (EMG): The Chairman of the Educational Methods Group is appointed by the World Scout Committee. The group comprises the Chairman of the World Programme Committee, the Chairman of the World Adult Resources Committee, the Deputy Secretary General for Educational Methods and the Directors of Youth Programme and Adult Resources at the World Scout Bureau. It coordinates the work on youth programme and adult resources at world level.

Regions: Each National Scout Organization is a member of one of the six Regions of WOSM. The Regions are: African Region, Arab Region, Asia-Pacific Region, Eurasia Region, European Region, Interamerican Region. All Regions are managed by a Regional Scout Committee (a team of elected volunteers) headed by a Regional Chairman and supported by a Regional Scout Office (professionals) headed by a Regional Director.

International Catholic Conference of Scouting (ICCS): Organization of Catholic Scouting organizations in the world. Has consultative status with WOSM.

International Union of Muslim Scouts (IUMS): Organization of Muslim Scouting organizations in the world. Has consultative status with WOSM.

International Link of Orthodox Christian Scouts (DESMOS): Organization of Orthodox Christian Scouting organizations in the world. Has consultative status with WOSM.

World Scout Parliamentary Union (WSPU): Organization of parliamentarians (elected members of government) who are involved in or support Scouting. Has consultative status with WOSM.

World Scout Foundation (WSF): Does fundraising to support the development of Scouting.

Marrakech Charter: Guidelines produced by WOSM to encourage effective partnerships among Scout associations in developed and developing countries (North- South relations).

WONDER: World Online Network for the Development of Educational Resources. A network based on Internet communication to encourage the development and dissemination of resources for Scouting around the world.
<http://www.scout.org/wonder/>

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS): The world organization that comprises National Girl Guide Organizations around the world.

6. World Scout Youth Forum Terminology

Planning Committee: Group appointed by the World Scout Committee to plan the World Scout Youth Forum. It is made up of at least a Chairperson from the host association, two members of the preceding Youth Forum Committee, one member of the World Programme Committee, one member of the World Scout Committee and one executive from the World Scout Bureau.

Youth Forum Committee: Assists the Forum in achieving its objectives and is composed of the Planning Committee, six regional representatives chosen by the Youth Forum and a General Rapporteur.

Host Committee: Appointed by the National Scout Organization to manage the logistics of the Forum (venue, accommodation, transportation, etc).

General Rapporteur: Appointed by the World Programme Committee to prepare the report of the Youth Forum.

Plenary session: A conference session that is for all participants in one room.

Workshop: An activity in a small group to learn new practical skills.

Group discussion: An activity in a small group to discuss a topic.

Taskforce: A group of people brought together to accomplish a specific set of objectives within a defined period of time.

Case study: A description of a real situation that is used to illustrate an issue and provide a basis for discussion.

Flipchart: A stand with large sheets of paper that can be written on and removed, often used to record discussions in a workshop or group discussion.

Whiteboard: A large board that can be written on with non-permanent markers that can be erased and re-used.

7. General Conference Terminology

Delegate: A participant who has the right to speak and vote at a conference.

Observer: A participant who has the right to speak but not to vote at a conference.

National delegation: All the delegates from a National Scout Organization attending a conference. All national delegations have an equal number of votes.

Resolution: A decision made by a majority vote (50% + 1) of national delegations at a conference.

Motion: A proposal which is presented by a national delegation to the conference for decision. It has to be seconded (supported) by another national delegation.

Tellers: Individuals appointed to count the number of votes for and against any motion presented to the conference.

Proxy: Official authorisation given in writing by a national delegation which is unable to attend a conference to another national delegation which is present at the conference to vote on its behalf.