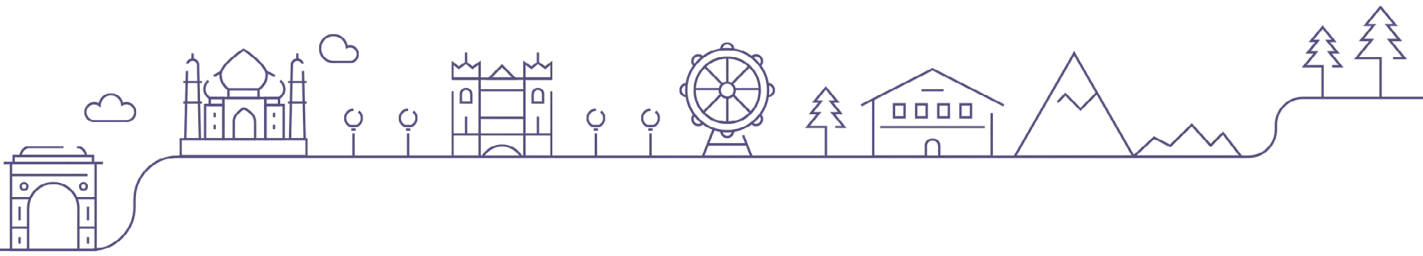
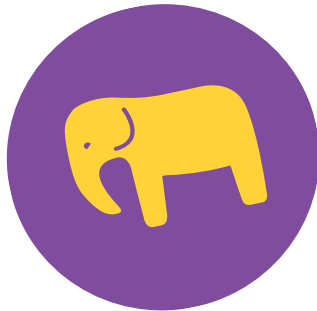


WORLD CENTRES INTERNATIONAL ADVENTURES





**A WORLD OF
POSSIBILITIES**

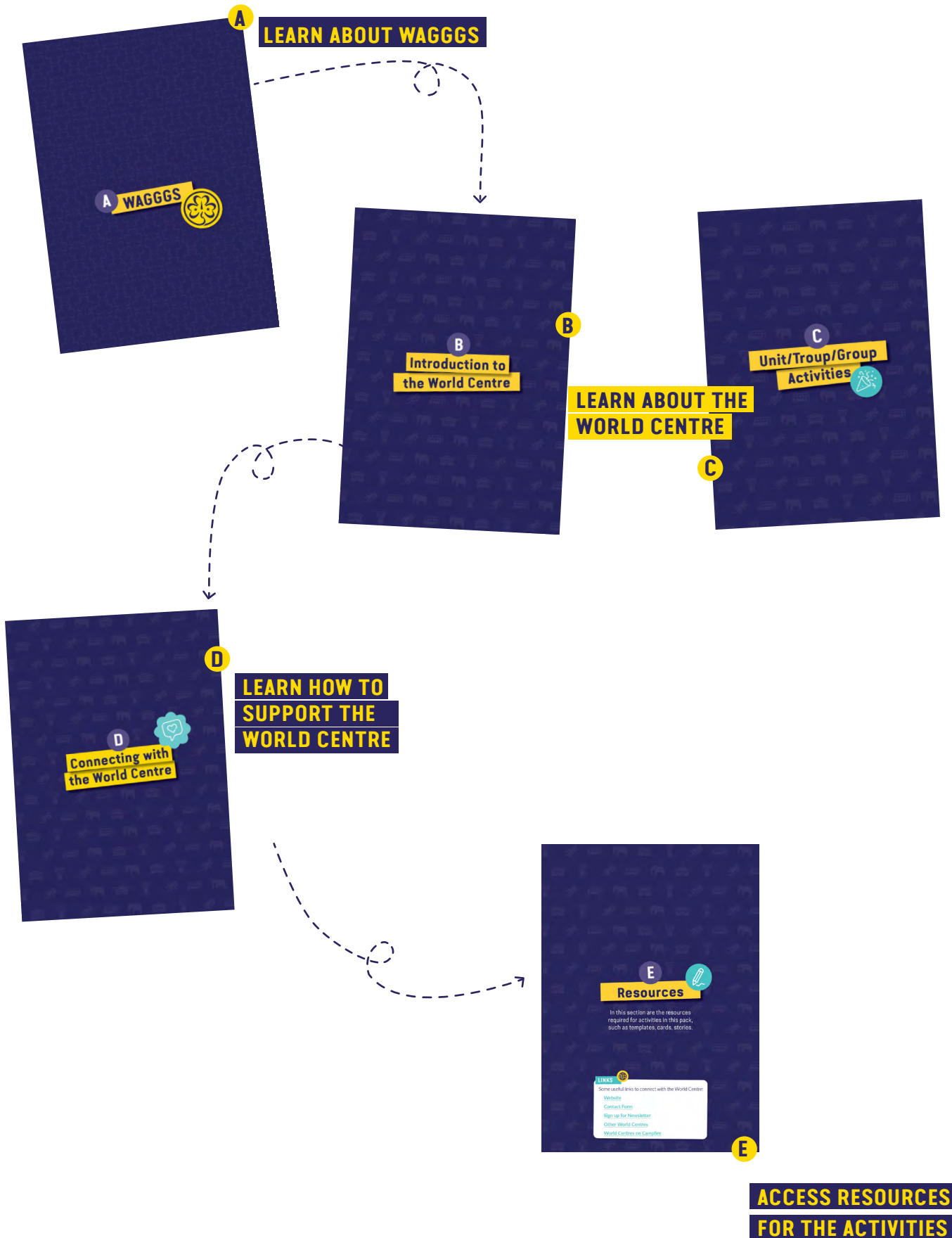


Sign up for our newsletter and get the latest on events,
programmes and opportunities to get involved.

worldcentres.waggs.org



About this Activity Pack





FIND US



1932

Our Chalet
in Switzerland, opened
in 1932



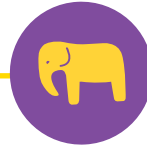
1957

Nuestra Cabaña
in Mexico, opened
in 1957



1939

Pax Lodge
in the UK opened in
1991, starting as
Our Ark in 1939 and as
Olave House in 1959



1966

Sangam
in India, opened
in 1966



2011

Kusafiri
in Africa,
officially commenced
in 2011



Use social media to share and promote

Share memories

Share photos of recent local events

LINKS



Connect with our World Centres:

- [Website](#)
- [Contact Form](#)
- [Sign up for Newsletter](#)
- [World Centres on Campfire](#)



Use #ourchalet

- [Instagram](#) - @our_chalet
- [Facebook](#) - @ourchalet
- [YouTube](#) - @OurChaletWorldCentre



Use #paxlodge

- [Instagram](#) - @paxlodge
- [Facebook](#) - @paxlodge
- [YouTube](#) - @paxlodge



Use #NuestraCabaña #wheredreamscometrue

- [Instagram](#) - @nuestracabanamx
- [Facebook](#) - @nuestracabanamx
- [YouTube](#) - @nuestracabanamx



Use #ComingTogether and #SangamWeBelong

- [Instagram](#) - @sangamworldcentre
- [Facebook](#) - @sangamworldcentre
- [YouTube](#) - @sangamworldcentre



Use #kusafiriworldcentre #tojourney

- [Instagram](#) - @kusafiriworldcentre
- [Facebook](#) - @kusafiriworldcentre
- [YouTube](#) - @kusafiriworldcentre






SANGAM



Welcome!

This activity pack has information and different activities to help you learn about Sangam World Centre and showcases all the amazing things you can do at the World Centres.

There are four sections:

-  **A. WAGGGS (World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts)**
Some general information about WAGGGS and all the World Centres
-  **C. Unit/Troop/Group Activities**
A range of activities leaders can use with groups of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
-  **B. Introduction to Sangam World Centre**
Some general information about this World Centre
-  **D. Supporting the Centre**
Things that everyone can do to support and promote the World Centre



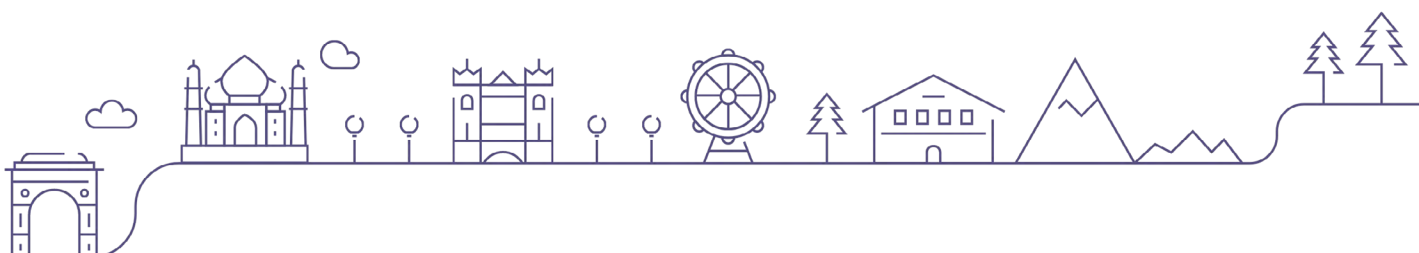
How to use this pack

By utilising the information and activities in this activity pack, you will be able to celebrate and learn about the diversity of Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting through the World Centres. There are some reflective components to help consider different perspectives.

The activities in this pack can be used as described, or may encourage ideas for other activities or variations.

Some activities you can do on your own to learn about the World Centre, or you can learn alongside your group when completing the activities.

You can adapt the activities to suit your needs, this could include the age-range, group size, or whether you are completing activities virtually.





Cultural Appreciation vs. Cultural Appropriation

When engaging with other cultures, it's important to understand the difference between cultural appreciation and cultural appropriation.

Cultural Appreciation

is when you genuinely seek to learn about and understand a culture to broaden your perspective and build connections. It involves respecting the traditions, practices, and significance behind them, and recognising their value in their cultural context.

Cultural Appropriation

happens when elements of a culture are taken or used without understanding, often in a way that strips away the meaning, context, or respect for the culture itself. It can sometimes involve using cultural aspects for personal gain or as a trend, without acknowledging the cultural history behind them.



Example of Cultural Appreciation:

In an Indian context, **visiting a temple** to learn about the spiritual and religious significance behind the rituals, such as the **practice of offering flowers or lighting incense**, demonstrates cultural appreciation. Understanding the history and significance of practices like **yoga**, when done mindfully and with respect, also demonstrates cultural appreciation. In this case, one is not only participating but also learning about the deeper meaning and context of these traditions.



Example of Cultural Appropriation:

An example of cultural appropriation might be **wearing a sari or bindi** purely as a fashion statement, without any understanding of their cultural or religious significance. When these elements are worn for aesthetic purposes without acknowledging their cultural context, it can be seen as trivialising the traditions they represent. Similarly, **using traditional Indian music or sacred chants** in commercial settings, such as advertising or music festivals, without respect or understanding of their spiritual context, is an example of appropriation.

How Can We Appreciate Culture?

To truly appreciate the culture of the World Centres and the countries they are located in, take time to:

- 1. Learn the meaning** behind the practices, attire, or activities you are participating in.
- 2. Engage with local communities** to hear their stories, traditions, and histories.
- 3. Respect cultural symbols** by recognising their importance and using them appropriately.

By fostering cultural appreciation, we can celebrate the rich diversity of the world and build meaningful connections based on mutual respect and understanding.

A WAGGGS





WAGGGS

(World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts)

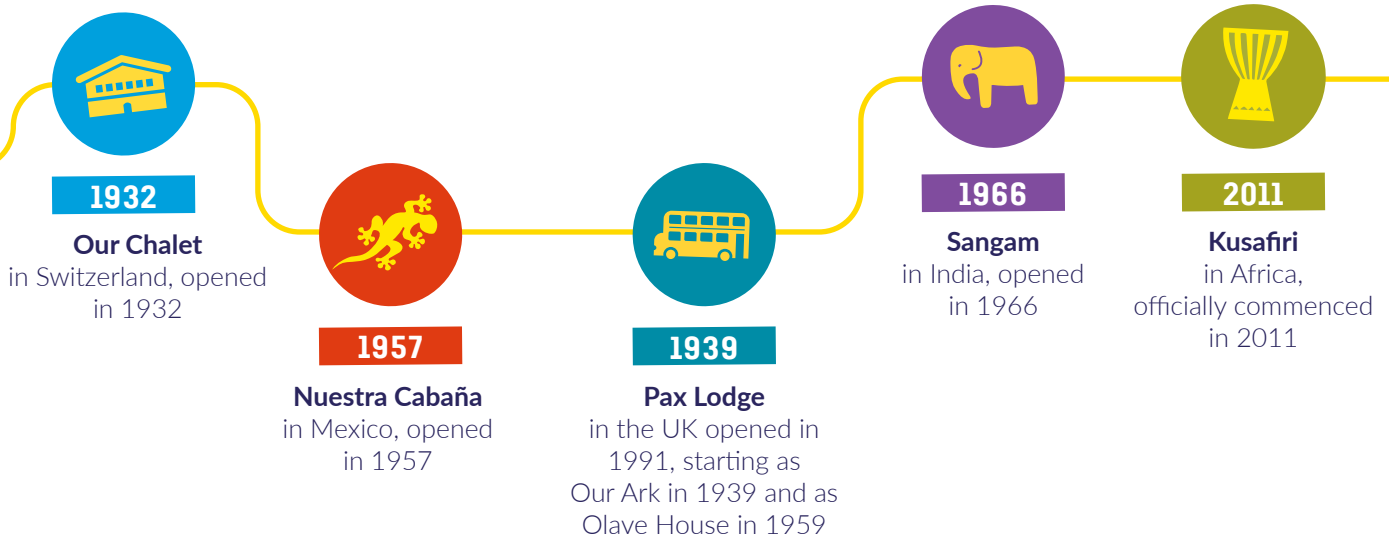
What is WAGGGS?

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) is the largest voluntary movement dedicated to educating and empowering girls and young women around the world. WAGGGS was founded in 1928 and now there are over 11.2 million members in over 150 countries. WAGGGS' mission is "to enable girls and young women to develop their fullest potential as responsible citizens of the world".

What are the World Centres?

WAGGGS' World Centres are a safe space for Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from all over the world to connect with each other, have adventures, and build agency. Every World Centre has their own unique environment and traditions, and every Centre aims to empower through leadership skills and building confidence to create a better world.

WAGGGS has five World Centres



In this pack, you will have the chance to learn more about **Sangam**.





Learn about WAGGGS and The World Centres

First, let's learn a bit about all the World Centres.

There are two different types of activities in this section:



CULTURE

Explore the World Centres, their location and other information about them

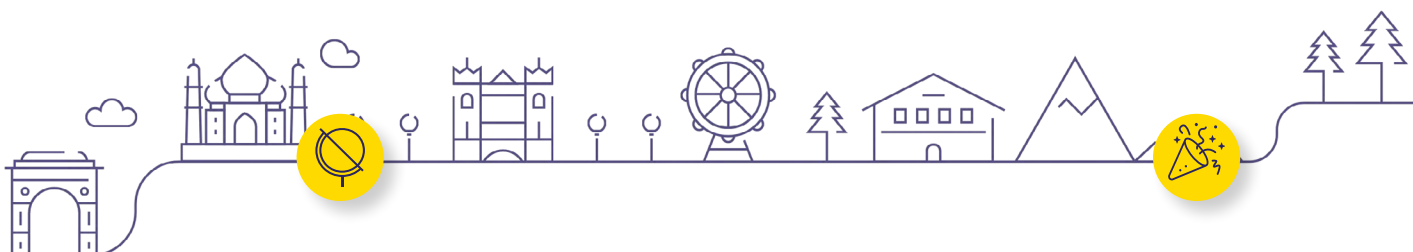


GAMES

Fun ways to learn about the World Centres

Use the table to help you decide which activity you will try or you could try them all!

Type	Activity Name	Age Group	Time	Preparation	Page
 Culture	Map It	All ages	20 mins	A world map, mapping pins or markers. Digital/online alternative	11
 Game	Card Games	All ages	20-30 mins	Set of World Centre Cards (in Resources)	12
 Culture	Interactive Story	All ages Suitable for large groups	20 mins	The World Centre Story (in Resources), Props (optional)	14
 Culture	Tourist Agency	12yrs+ Suitable for at least 12-18 people or more	45-60 mins	Resources with information about each of the 5 World Centres	15
 Culture	WAGGGS Quiz	All ages	20-30 mins	Quiz questions (in Resources); access to the answers (eg. books, leaflets, websites)	17
 Culture	Souvenir Swap Relay	All ages	20-30 mins	Variety of items from each of the World Centres	18





Purpose

To learn some general information about the World Centres.



You will need:

- A world map
- 5 different coloured map pins
- or you make a pin for each World Centre using their country flag or Centre logo
- A pin for your group, or one for each individual, if you are from different countries

What to do

1. Locate each of the World Centres on the map, and mark it with a map pin.
2. Add to the map your group pin, or get each individual to add their map pin.

Alternatives

- Use an online whiteboard tool, such as Miro, Canva, Padlet
- Use Google Maps or Time Zone Map
- Draw a map of the world on the ground with chalk, and use people or objects instead of map pins

Reflective questions



- Which World Centre is the closest to you?
- Which World Centre is the furthest away from you?
- Which of these World Centres would you like to visit?



For each of the above, some follow-on questions

- How long would it take to travel there?
- How would you travel to get there?
- Have you been to that country before? If yes, share your experiences.
- Do you know anyone who has been to this World Centre? If yes, share your experiences.
- What language do you think they would speak?
- How do you think you would feel being somewhere where you don't understand the language being spoken?
- What traditional food is eaten?
- Do you like that sort of food?
- Could you eat that sort of food every day?
- What activities do you think they do at the World Centre?



Card Games

All ages

20-30 mins

Purpose

To learn information about each World Centre – what are their similarities, and what makes them unique through various card games or team games



You will need:

- At least one set of World Centre Cards (see [Resources](#)).
More sets may be required for bigger groups.



What to do

Play a card game

1. We Are Family

- Give each person 4 cards
- Place one face up in the middle, with the remainder face down next to it
- Each person needs to collect “4 of the same” – 4 from the same World Centre, 4 logos, etc
- Each person takes their turn to pick up a card (either the face-up card, or the top face down card), then discard one to the face-up pile
- The game ends when one person collects “4 of the same” card
- Everyone shows their cards, and discuss making the remaining sets

2. Memory

- Place all the cards face down in the middle
- Each player takes their turn to turn over 2 cards.

If they match, they can keep the cards and have another turn.

The leader can determine what is a “match” e.g. from the same Centre, the same logo

- The game ends when all the cards from the middle have gone

3. Centre (aka Snap)

- Distribute all the cards to the players
- Each person takes their turn to place a card face up in the middle

If the card placed in the middle matches the top face up card anyone can place their hand on the pile and call “Centre” to claim the pile.

The leader can determine what is a “match” e.g. from the same Centre, the logo

as a variation, they could call out the match e.g. the Centre name

- Players who have no cards can still claim cards from the centre
- The game ends when one person has all the cards (or when time is called)





Card Games

All ages

20-30 mins

What to do

Play a team game or relay



1. My World Centre

- i. Place all the cards face down in the middle of the room, spread out
- ii. Divide the group into 5 teams (one for each World Centre);

number each person – they must run to the middle in order of their number

- iii. each team sends player one to collect a card from the middle
 - If the card belongs to them (their nominated Centre), they keep the card and player two can collect another card from the middle
 - If the card does not belong to them, player two must return the card to the middle (face down) and return empty handed, then player three can collect a card from the middle
- iv. The game ends when each team has collected all the cards for their Centre

2. All in together

- i. Place all the cards face down in the middle of the room, spread out
- ii. Divide the group into teams (of 3-6)
- iii. Each team sends one player at a time to collect a card
- iv. The collected cards are placed face up in front of the team
- v. The aim is to collect “4 of the same” sets; once a set has been collected, it is placed face down and the cards cannot be used
- vi. As the game progresses, face up cards held by a team can be taken by another team
- vii. The team with the most sets wins

3. Sort it

(for this you will need one set of cards per team)

- i. Divide the group into teams (of 3-6 – one team per set of cards)
- ii. All the teams are positioned at one end of the room
- iii. Place all the cards face down in the middle of the room, spread out
- iv. Each team sends one player to collect a card from the middle, and place it with their collected cards at the other end of the room
- v. During their turn, a player can
 - collect one card from the middle
 - return one card to the middle (placed face down)
 - organise and rearrange their team's collected cards
- vi. The game ends when one team has collected a full set of cards, with no duplicate cards

Alternatives

- Change the number of cards e.g. when doing with younger members you may have less cards in a set

Reflective questions



- What is one thing you did not know before playing this game?
- What do the World Centres have in common?
- What are the unique features of each World Centres?
- Why do you think they are different from each other?



Interactive Story

All ages

20 mins

Purpose

To learn about the World Centres in an interactive way.



You will need:

- The World Centre Story ([in the Resources](#))
- Props (optional)



What to do

1. Explain to the group, that each person (or group) will be representing a different word/ action. There are 10 different words and actions so divide your group into 10.
2. Assign each group an action, as noted that the beginning of story ([in the Resources](#)).
3. Each time these words are mentioned the actions must be done by the assigned group.

Alternatives

- Divide the group into 5, and assign each group two actions.
- Make them stand up and do the action.
- Make everyone do all the actions.
- Try it online. Change the verbal responses to actions. Make sure they all have their camera on (without a virtual background).



Reflective questions

- What is one thing you did not know, before hearing this story?
- How did each World Centre like to celebrate?
- Why do the World Centres celebrate differently?
- Which World Centre are you now inspired to visit? Why?



Purpose

To learn information about each World Centre – their similarities, and what makes them unique



What to do

1. Each group is assigned or chooses a World Centre. The sixth group are “tourists”.
2. The World Centre groups are given resources about their World Centre. They have 15 minutes to gather information from the available resources about their World Centre. From this, they should create
 - a trading table or information booth
 - a presentation (sales pitch) about their World Centre
3. While the World Centre groups are preparing, the “tourists” group considers a hierarchy of needs* for their dream tour to a WAGGGS World Centre, and questions they would ask each about the various World Centres.

And just like a pyramid, if you don't have the first levels, it's hard to climb up to the next ones. So, we always need to start with taking care of our basic needs before we can focus on bigger dreams!

4. Once the World Centres are ready, the tourist group splits into small groups (if possible), and they should visit each World Centre for about 5mins, asking questions to help them determine if this is the World Centre they want to visit.
5. While the “tourists” consider their findings, the World Centre groups can visit the other World Centres.
6. The “tourists” declare which World Centre they would choose to visit in the future, and why.

You will need:

- A group of at least 12-18 people, divided into six groups.
- Five small tables, or spaces that can be set up as a trading table or information booth
- A range of resources with information about each of the five World Centres. E.g. photos, books, documents, leaflets, websites, souvenirs, people who have visited.





Alternatives

- Instead of a booth, have a Panel Discussion, with one person from each World Centre on the panel pitching to the tourists why they should choose to visit them in the future.
- Online option: use breakout rooms for the groups to do their preparation (if possible, with someone who has been to the World Centre to help). Then could do a Panel Discussion.

Reflective questions



- What is one thing you did not know, before this activity?
- What are some examples of the World Centres offerings that have a strong connection to the country they are based?
- Which World Centre are you now inspired to visit? Why?





Purpose

To find out how much participants know about WAGGGS. This activity can be used to help them learn some basic information, or to test their knowledge after doing another activity.



You will need:

- Quiz questions and the answers (in Resources)
- Access to finding the answers, if this activity is being used as an exploration activity.

What to do

1. Read out the questions, and get the participants to answer.
 - Raise their hand, and select one to answer
 - All shout out the answer

Alternatives

- Use the quiz as an exploration activity; give them resources so they can find the answers. e.g. books, leaflets, websites
- Divide the group into teams, and get them to compete for the answer (like a game show).
- Create a set of Q&A cards (one question per card, and one answer per card). Place a game where they match the question with the answer.
- Create a multi-choice quiz, and get them to move to a point in the room/space to indicate the correct answer.
- Questions and answers could be loaded into an online quiz platform, like Kahoot!, and played online

Reflective questions

- How much do you know about WAGGGS?
- What is one thing that is easy to remember? Why?
- What is something that is hard to remember? Why?
- How can you learn more about WAGGGS?





Souvenir Swap Relay

All ages

20-30 mins

Purpose

To explore souvenirs from each World Centre and consider their similarities, and what makes them unique



You will need:

- A variety of items from each of the World Centres, like pamphlets, souvenirs, pictures. You will need enough to make a mixed souvenir pack for each group of players.
- At least one person who knows the origin of each item.
- A picture of each World Centre



What to do

1. Explain that their task is to create one souvenir pack of items for each group of players (ensure there is a mix of items and origins). These will have items that represent each of the World Centres.
2. Divide into groups, so you have one group for each souvenir pack.
3. Place the souvenir packs at one end of the room/space, in line with the groups lined up at the other end. The packs can be placed loose on the ground, or a table or chair, or in a basket or box, or shopping bag.
4. Place the pictures of the World Centres near the souvenirs. Pinned to a board, or fixed to the back of chair, or on the floor.
5. On the word “go”, the first player for each group runs to their souvenir pack, chooses an item, and identifies where it comes from by pointing at the World Centre picture. If they get it right, they get to take their chosen item back to their group. If they get it wrong, they must go back to their group empty handed. Once the first player has returned to the group, the second player take their turn.
6. Continue to play until all groups have successfully identified all their souvenirs.





Souvenir Swap Relay

All ages

20-30 mins

Alternatives

- This could be done online as a group activity using pictures, where groups compete to identify all their items first.
- Play a [Kim's Game](#) with a selection of items – make sure they can name the World Centre the item comes from.

What to do

1. Show the Items:
 - Place 5 or 6 small items on a table or tray. Make sure everyone can see them clearly.
2. Look Carefully:
 - Give the players 30 seconds to look closely at the items. Tell them to try to remember what's on the tray.
3. Cover the Items:
 - After 30 seconds, cover the items with a cloth or remove them from view.
4. Ask Questions:
 - Ask the players to name as many items as they can remember. For example:
 - "What was on the table?"
 - "What colour was the ball?"
 - "Was there a spoon?"
 - While covered or hidden from view, remove one or two items.
 - Show the items again and ask the players to tell you what is missing.
5. See Who Remembers the Most:
 - The person who remembers the most items wins the game!



You will need:

- A few small items (5-6 objects like a spoon, ball, book, toy, pencil, etc.)

Reflective questions

- What is something you have not seen or touched, before this activity?
- Which item did you get right the first time? Why?
- Which item took a few guesses before you got it right? Why?
- Which item do you like the most? Why?
- Which item would you like to know more about?
- Which World Centre are you now inspired to visit? Why?





B

**Introduction to
Sangam World Centre**



Introduction to Sangam World Centre

How it all began



The idea to build a World Centre in India was introduced during the International Commissioners' meeting in New Delhi, and the decision to build the World Centre was approved in the World Conference in 1957. Lakshmi Mazumdar –the head of the Sangam Planning Committee– was a big driving force in making Sangam a reality and securing land and funding from the Government of Maharashtra to build the fourth World Centre in Pune. The foundation stone was laid on January 23rd, 1964, and nearly three years later, on October 16th, 1966, the World Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell declared the Centre open.



On October 16th, 1966, the World Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell declared the Centre open.



Introduction to Sangam World Centre

What makes Sangam special?

Sangam is located in Pune, in the state of Maharashtra. Pune was selected as the World Centre location due to its temperate climate, rich cultural history, strong tradition in education and proximity to Mumbai (at the time called Bombay).

Sangam means “coming together” in the ancient language of Sanskrit! Sangam is a place for Girl Guides and Girl Scouts to come together, which makes it a very fitting name.

To find out more about what makes Sangam special, visit the Sangam website



Sangam Song



Did you know that each World Centre has their own song?

“Come In To Sangam”

Come into Sangam,
Walk through the open door.
In this home of unity,
Listen, share, and explore
Leave behind the barriers
Of culture, race, and creed
Come together and begin.
World harmony can succeed.
Look into faces
Of ones who’ve come and gone.
See the love that shines from them,
The friendship that’s been born.
The oneness found at Sangam
Brings joy to your soul.
Share it with your sisters
And your laughter will be whole.
Share it with your sisters
And your laughter will be whole.

LISTEN SANGAM SONG



Programmes offered

Sangam offers a wide variety of Leadership, Cultural, Wellness, and Celebratory programmes. There is also a special “Magic Masala” programme, which allows a visiting group to determine the programme activities that meet the needs of the group.

Want to see what’s on offer now?

Click here!



Introduction to Sangam World Centre

Country profile



India, officially the Republic of India, is a country in South Asia. It is the seventh-largest country by area and the world's most populous country. India is in the Asia Pacific WAGGGS Region.



India gained its independence from the United Kingdom in 1947, and every year on the 15th August, Independence Day is celebrated.

Pune, previously spelled in English as Poona, is a city in the state of Maharashtra, approximately 150km from Mumbai (formerly Bombay). Marathi, Hindi, and English are major languages spoken.

Heritage



India is famous for its rich cultural heritage, historical monuments like the Taj Mahal, diverse cuisine, vibrant festivals, and spiritual destinations. The country's natural landscapes, from the Himalayas to Kerala's backwaters, and bustling cities like Delhi and Mumbai also attract numerous tourists.



Festivals



There is a long list of festivals in India celebrated among various communities and religious groups, and each festival is celebrated with a mix of lights, colours, decorations, dance, music, and delicious food. Many of the religious festivals of India have some interesting mythological story associated with them. These stories are passed from one generation to another so that the relevance of celebrating these festivals can be understood and the tradition is carried forward by future generations.

Traditional foods like Shrikhand (made from strained yogurt), Puran Poli (sweet flatbread), Narali (special sweetened rice with the mixture of coconuts), and Gopalkala (a sweet-savoury taste with the mix of pickle, yoghurt, and chilli) are made during festivals.

Some of the festivals include Diwali, Holi, Ganesh Chaturthi, Krishna Janmashtami, Gudi Padwa, Eid-UI-Fitr, Mahashivratri, Durga Pooja, Dussehra and Gurupurab.

Culinary tradition



India has distinctive vegetarian cuisines, dishes also include poultry, fish, or meat. A typical Indian meal is a cereal cooked in a plain fashion and complemented with flavourful savoury dishes. The cooked cereal could be steamed rice, chapati (a thin unleavened bread), idli (a steamed breakfast cake) or dosa (a griddled pancake). The savoury dishes might include lentils, pulses, and vegetables, spiced with ginger, garlic, and combination of spices. A wide variety of fruits are used, both in desserts and savoury dishes, with popular choices including mangoes, bananas, papayas, jackfruit, and pomegranates, among others.



C

**Unit/Troop/Group
Activities**





How to use this section

In this section, you will find a range of activities you can use with your group.

The activities can be used as described, or may spark ideas for other activities or variations.

Remember to use the reflective components to consider and celebrate the diversity of Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting.

When you have finished an activity, share your thoughts and activities on social media using the Sangam hashtags: **#ComingTogether** and **#SangamWeBelong**

There are five types of activities



Culture

Explore language, traditions, daily routine, clothing, religious festivals



Arts & Craft

Make a traditional craft, or do some drawing



Music & Dance

Explore the music of England, make/play musical instruments, learn some new dance moves



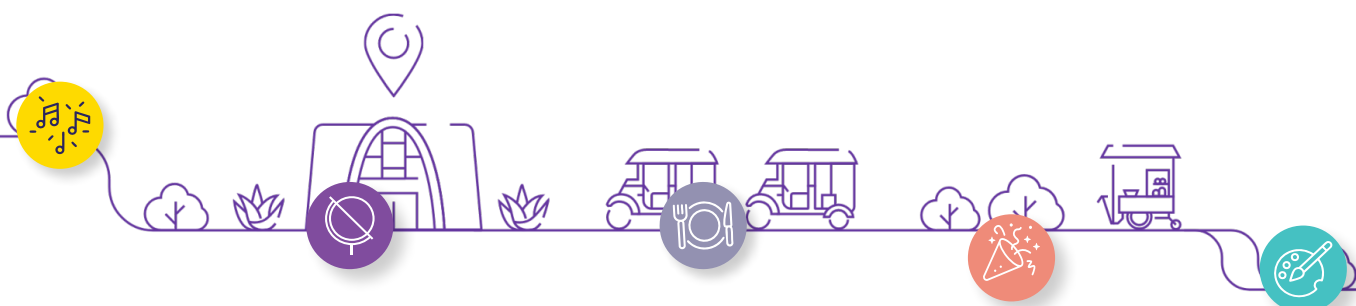
Games

Play a traditional game, or a game the children love to play



Food

Taste the flavours of England, consider the food source, try a recipe or two





How to use this section

Use the table to help you consider which activity you will try ... or you could try them all!

Type	Activity Name	Age Group	Time	Preparation	Page
Arts & Craft	Meet Sangelee	5-9 yrs 9-16yrs	20-30 mins	Printable copy of Sangelee (in Resources), cardboard tubes, pens, glue, recycled materials. For older ages, origami paper, origami elephant instructions	27
Arts & Craft	Mandala	All Ages	60 mins	Sangam's 60th birthday mandala (in Resources); access to natural resources or pre-printed mandala and colouring pencils/pens	28
Arts & Craft	Mehendi	9-16yrs	60 mins	Henna and some simple sample designs	29
Arts & Craft	Warli Art	9-16yrs	60 mins	Painting surface of your choosing and paint suitable for your surface. Sample Warli art figures (in Resources).	30
Music and Dance	Dandiya Stick Dance	All ages	20 mins	Dandiya Sticks (2 per person), music, a way to play a YouTube clip to learn the steps	31
Food	A Taste of Sangam	All ages	60-90 mins	Two recipes from the Sangam Cookbook are in the resources, ingredients, bowls and utensils, cooking pan, a cooking burner or hob.	32
Culture	Introduce Yourself in Hindi	All ages	20-30 mins	Words / phrases written on paper or cards; video clips from social media	33
Culture	Colours in Hindi	All ages	20-30 mins	6-8 different coloured paper or cards with the words	34
Game	Carrom	9-16yrs	30 mins	A playing board and Carrom game pieces	35
Game	Nadi ki Pahad	5-9 yrs	10 mins	A marked play area big enough for everyone to stand in.	37
Game	Chain Tag	5-9 yrs	10 mins	A large space to run in	38
Game	Kokla Chappaki	All Ages	10 mins	A large space to form a circle; necker/scarf or piece of material	39
Game	Cheel Jhapatta	All ages	10 mins	A large space to run in; beanbag or ball or anything soft to grab; team identifiers	40
Culture	Festival Stories	All ages	20-30 mins	A festival story (in Resources); pens and paper	41
Culture	Let's try Yoga	All All ages	10 mins	Space to move arms and legs; instructions to simple moves (in Resources) or a video clip	42



Meet Sangelee

5-9 yrs
9-16yrs

20-30'



Purpose

To introduce Sangelee, the mascot of Sangam.

For younger members

What to do

1. Draw the elephant head onto the paper roll
2. Cut along the lines
3. From the scrap materials cut a trunk for the elephant
4. Glue the trunk to the face
5. Decorate as much as you want!
Draw eyes, bow, hair, clothing or whatever you want your Sangelee to look like

For older members

What to do

1. Follow the instructions to create Sangelee by folding paper – see Resources for inspiration.

Alternatives

- Try doing it without instructions – create your own unique origami Sangelee

Reflective questions



- Why do you think Sangam chose an elephant for their mascot?
- Had you heard about Sangelee before today?
- What did you think about and feel as you were creating your Sangelee?
- Have you seen a real elephant? Share experiences.
- Do you have elephants living in your country? If so, where do they live? If not, why do you think that is?
- Something for older members to consider: What do you know about the exploitation of elephants in India? Find out more on the [Wildlife SOS website](#).

Background Information

The name Sangelee comes from combining the words Sangam and elephant. Sangelee is a kind looking elephant. Your job is to recreate your own version of Sangelee! Use all the colours you want, let your imagination run wild!

You will need:

- a printable copy of Sangelee ([see resources](#))
- cardboard tubes e.g. toilet or kitchen paper rolls (one per participant)
- pens
- glue
- recycled materials to decorate the elephant (optional)



Alternatives

- You can use paper and pens, to create your own unique Sangelee!

You will need:

- paper
- scissors
- pens
- instructions for an origami elephant – there are many available via the internet. [Here's one example](#)
There are others in the Resources





Purpose

To learn about Mandala, and reflect on your Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting experience.



Background Information

Mandala (मण्डल) means circle, and represents a journey, usually starting from the outside through layers to the inner core. It's an object of meditation and reflection.

You will need:

- A picture and description of Sangam's 60th birthday mandala (see [resources](#)). This could be a large one, or several small ones so they can be in small groups.
- Access to a variety of materials to create a mandala.



What to do

1. Show the picture of Sangam's 60th birthday mandala. Allow time to look at it.
2. Talk through the different elements in the mandala ... see if you can point out the elements
3. Make your own mandala, either as an individual or a group. It can be free form or you can create something that represents your own Girl Guiding/Girl Scouting journey.

Either by

- using natural materials (without picking live objects from nature)
- using rangoli powder
- drawing
- colouring a pre-printed design



Alternatives

- Can be done by individuals virtually, if participants have access to the necessary materials
- Use an online drawing platform to create your own mandala design
- Create a postcard with your mandala design, and send it to Sangam

Reflective questions



- Had you heard about mandala before?
- How is it used as an object of meditation and reflection?
- How easy/hard was it for you to create your own? Why is this?
- What other ways/objects could be used for meditation and reflection?
- What do you use to help you mediate or reflect?
- What type of art is common in your culture?



Mehendi



9-16yrs



60 mins

Purpose

To learn about cultural body art.



You will need:

- Henna (plant based)
- Some design samples – there are many “henna designs for beginners” available via the internet. [You can try these.](#)



Background Information

Mehendi is a form of body art using henna. People wear henna to celebrate special occasions, express joy, and for self-care. The application of mehendi can be a time of bonding as people sit together and create designs on each other, and wait for it to dry – the bigger the design, the longer time they sit together and share.

What to do

1. In pairs, create a Mehendi design on one another
2. As they design each other's Mehendi, encourage them to talk and share about international friendships at World Centres. Get them to think and talk about things like:
 - What do you think it would be like being at a World Centre like Sangam?
 - How would you make friends with people you do not know?
 - What different things would you do to create memories?
3. At the end, you could take some photos of the final designs and share your designs.

Alternatives

- If the Henna is it's not available, bake cookies and decorate them utilising Mehendi style.
- Draw around your hand on a piece of paper and use felt tip pens to create a design.

Reflective questions



- Had you heard about Mehendi before?
- Did you find it easy/difficult using it?
- How did you feel about it?
- What did you decide to depict in your Mehendi?
- What forms of body art are common in your culture?





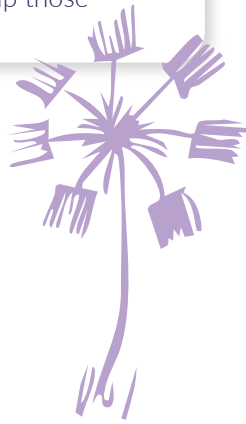
Purpose

To learn about a cultural art form.



You will need:

- Canvas of your choosing – this could be paper/ceramics/wood/fabric/ anything else you think of
- Paint or pens suitable for your canvas
- A sheet of Warli art images (to help those who have not done it before)



Background Information

Warli art is a type of tribal art. It originated from the India state of Maharashtra and can be dated as far back as 1100 AD. Warli art often depict themes such as celebration, festival, harvest and folk story. The art pieces are commonly formed from circles, triangles and squares.

Warli art can be seen in various different mediums and formats. Originally, Warli was creating using a red background, like on the walls of red mud huts. The painting done using rice and water paste, with bamboo used as brushes. This is why the original art works were red and white.

What to do

1. Have a practice of drawing some Warli art items on paper
2. Create a Warli art piece using the meaning of Sangam “coming together”
3. Encourage discussion about “coming together”



Alternatives

- This can be done as an online activity, using a tool such as Miro, Canva, Padlet
- Listen to some music from India, and have some snacks to encourage discussion
- Use an online drawing platform, such as Miro, Canva, Padlet
- Paint a mural on a wall with everyone contributing their part

Reflective questions



- Had you heard about or tribal Warli art before?
- Did you find it easy or difficult creating Warli art? Why?
- How did you decide to represent “coming together”?
- What similar art forms are common in your culture?



Dandiya Stick Dance

All ages

20 mins

Purpose

To have fun with music and dance from India.



What to do

1. Learn the moves and steps
2. Stand in a circle, facing clockwise. Every second person turn around to face the person behind them.
3. Practice the moves, while counting to eight, for example:
 - a. tap your own sticks together
 - b. tap your right stick with your partner's right stick
 - c. tap your own sticks together
 - d. tape your left stick with your partner's left stick
 - e. turn to the left and tap your own sticks together
 - f. turn to the right and tap your own sticks together
 - g. turn to your partner and tap both sticks with your partner
 - h. step forward past your partner to your new partner
4. Try it to music – start with a slow beat, and increase it as you become more confident.



You will need:

- Space to dance comfortably in a circle – this could be outdoors.
- 2 small wooden sticks called “dandiyas” per person
As an alternative, you could use newspaper or magazines (tightly rolled and taped)
- Music that is upbeat, rhythmic, which you can use to dance
- [Instructions showing the moves and steps](#)



Background Information

Dandiya dance is a traditional folk dance originating from the state of Gujarat in India. It is usually performed during the Hindu festival of Navratri, which is a nine-day celebration of the goddess Durga.

In Dandiya dance, participants use small wooden sticks called “dandiyas” (often decorated with colourful fabrics and laces) to rhythmically strike each other’s sticks in pairs, while dancing in a circle. The dance is accompanied by traditional music played on instruments like the dhol, tabla, and flute.

Dandiya dance is a joyful and energetic dance form that is popular not just in Gujarat but also in other parts of India and in countries with large Indian communities. It is often performed at weddings, cultural events, and other festive occasions.

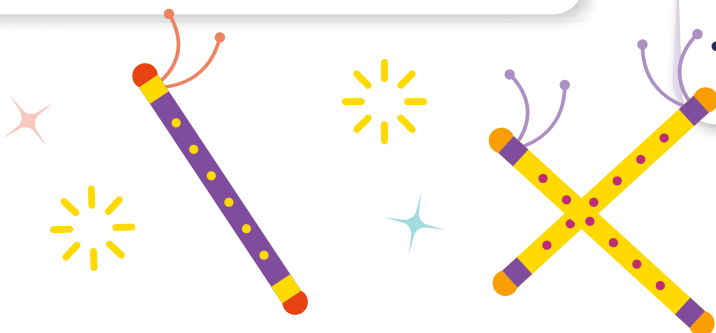
Alternatives

- Make up your own sequence of moves and steps

Reflective questions



- How was that? Was it easy or difficult?
- Have you done a similar dance before?
- What forms of dance do you do to celebrate festive occasions?





A Taste of Sangam



All ages



60-90 mins



Purpose

Make and taste something you will eat at Sangam.



You will need:

- Chapati and Paneer or Mushroom Palak recipe from the Sangam Cookbook This is available in the Resources section.
- Ingredients
- Equipment, including mixing bowl, tawa pan or non-stick frying pan
- Access to a gas/electric burner/hob

Background Information

The kitchen staff at Sangam love to cook, and there is never a shortage of yummy food for those staying.



What to do

1. Follow the recipe.
2. Eat what you have cooked and reflect.

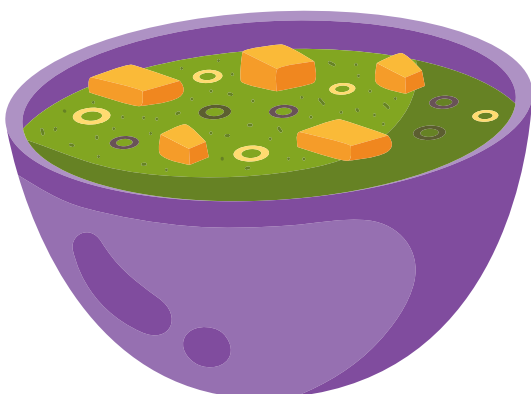
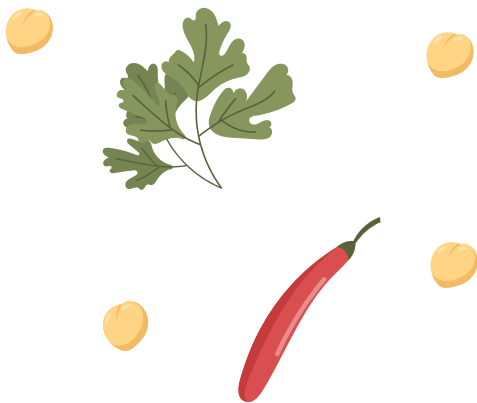
Alternatives

- Individuals can make on their own, then share their experience online afterwards.

Reflective questions



- Did you expect the food to taste the way it did? Have you tasted a dish like this before?
- Did you like eating it?
- How did it differ from the food you are used to or was it similar?
- Did you find it easy/difficult to make them? Why?
- Would you make it again?
- Would you like to make it or try making another dish from India?
- What do you think masala means? [Answer = Masala is a spice mixture ground into a powder or paste]
- What sorts of things do you think you would do during a "Masala Magic" event at Sangam?





Introduce Yourself in Hindi



All ages



20-30 mins



Purpose

Learn some Hindi ... “ Hi, My name is XXX and I’m from XXX”.



You will need:

- The words / phrases written on paper or cards (see Resources)
- There are some great videos in Sangam’s social media to help with this
 - on [Instagram](#)
 - on [Facebook](#)

What to do

1. Introduce the words / phrases, get them to repeat it after you
2. In pairs, get them to practice
3. Join two pairs together (a group of four), and get them to introduce themselves to one another



3

तीन

a



नमस्ते



5

e

hello

hand

Background Information

Hindi is one of the official languages in India. It is the fourth most widely spoken language in the world, with more than 250 million people speaking it as their first language. You can learn a few phrases that you can use with the local staff at Sangam, while travelling in India or with Indian people living in your community.

Alternatives

- This can be done online
- Try another Indian language like Marathi. This is spoken in the state of Maharashtra where Sangam is located. How similar or different is this to Hindi?
- Practise saying hello [namaste] and goodbye [phir milenge] in Hindi at the beginning and end of meetings.

Reflective questions



- What other languages are spoken in India?
- Did you find it hard or easy?
- Have you learned other languages before?
- Would you like to learn more languages?
- What are the benefits of knowing multiple languages?



Colours in Hindi

All ages 20-30'

Purpose

Learn some colours in Hindi.

You will need:

- 6-8 different coloured paper or cards (A4 or foolscap, is a good size)
- Write the relevant Hindi colour on one side e.g., Neela written on blue card
- Space to run around

Background Information

As one of the official languages of India, Hindi is spoken by over 250 million people, making it the world's fourth most spoken language. Learning colours in Hindi can be a fun and engaging way to introduce the language.

Neela	Laal	Hara	Peela	Bainganee	Gulaabee	Naarangee	Safed	Kaala
Blue	Red	Green	Yellow	Purple	Pink	Orange	White	Black
<i>nee-laa</i>	<i>laa-l</i>	<i>ha-raa</i>	<i>pee-laa</i>	<i>baing-nee</i>	<i>gu-laa-bee</i>	<i>naa-ran-gee</i>	<i>sa-feid</i>	<i>kaa-laa</i>
नीला	लाल	हरा	पीला	बैंगनी	गुलाबी	नारंगी	सफ़ेद	काला

What to do

1. Introduce each colour, by holding up the card and saying the colour. This gives time to read the card, and get everyone to repeat the word after you.
2. Place the cards around the playing space (pin/tape to a wall or other objects).
3. Everyone stands in the middle.
4. Call a colour in Hindi, and they all run to that colour.
Then call another colour, and they all run to that colour.
You could bring them back to the middle, before calling each colour.
5. After a round, say that last one to arrive at the colour must stay there until the colour is called again.
6. After another round or two, without them seeing, move the coloured cards to a different location, and turn the card over so they cannot see the word.
7. Then continue to play, for another round or two, or until they tire.
8. To end, gather the cards. Hold them up one at a time so they cannot see the written word, and get them to call out the colour in Hindi.

Alternatives

- Instead of running to the cards, you could get them to run to and touch anything of that colour.
- You can ask them to touch more than one colour at one time if not using the cards.

Reflective questions

- What was the easiest colour to remember? Why?
- What's your favourite colour?
- Have you heard colours in Hindi before?
- What colours do you think we would find at Sangam?
- What do you think is Sangam's favourite colour



Carrrom



9-16yrs



30 mins

Purpose

To learn a new game and learn about games in different cultures.



You will need:

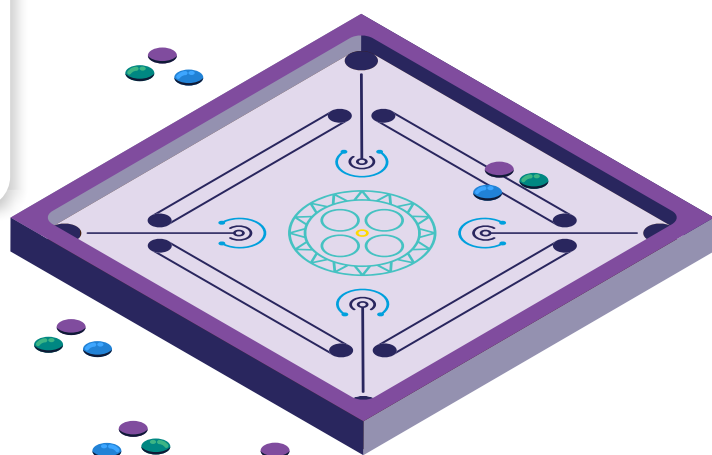
- A playing board – you may have one, or can borrow one, or you can make your own.
- To make your own, you will need.
 - four paper cups
 - A flat square playing board approximately 75cm (29.52 in) that you can draw on. This could be a piece of cardboard, or plywood, or a white board
 - Pen
 - Scissors
 - Glue or blu tak
 - Something to use as the border E.g. pieces of wood, cardboard or lego pieces
- Carrrom pieces – for this you can use buttons, or game pieces (draughts, 4x4), or counters
- They are usually approximately 3cm (1.18 in) in diameter.
- In total, you will require 19 pieces of the same size and weight
 - 9 of one colour
 - 9 of a different colour
 - 1 of a distinct colour (different from others two colour) – this is called the queen
- Striker – one per person or team
- This is usually bigger (4cm/1.57 in diameter) and slightly heavier than the carrrom pieces



Background Information

Carrrom is an indoor tabletop board game that originated in India (as early as the 18th century). It is a game of tactics but also requires skill.

The game is usually played by two people, or four can play in teams of two. Players flick discs, attempting to knock the carrrom pieces to the corners of the board. It is a similar game to pool.





What to do

1. First put together the board
 - Cut a large opening into the paper cups top side (these will work as the pockets)
 - Attach the cups to the playing board's four corners opening toward the centre
 - Draw a rectangle in the middle (each side approximately 13cm/5 inches from the edge)
 - Build a border for your game board so that the buttons (aka carrom pieces) can bounce of them.
2. Set up to play the game (in pairs or two teams of two)
 - Each player/team has nine same colour carrom pieces
 - Place the queen token in the middle
 - Arrange the carrom pieces in the centre of the board in a circular form around the queen
 - Two players sit opposite. If four players (two teams of two), the team members sit opposite.

3. How to play
 - Each player take their turn to "pocket" a carrom piece, by using their finger to flick the striker.
 - The aim is to get your carrom pieces into any of the pockets.
 - The striker must always be flicked from outside the rectangle.
 - The pieces must not be touched or flicked by your hand.
 - Each carrom piece is worth 1 point

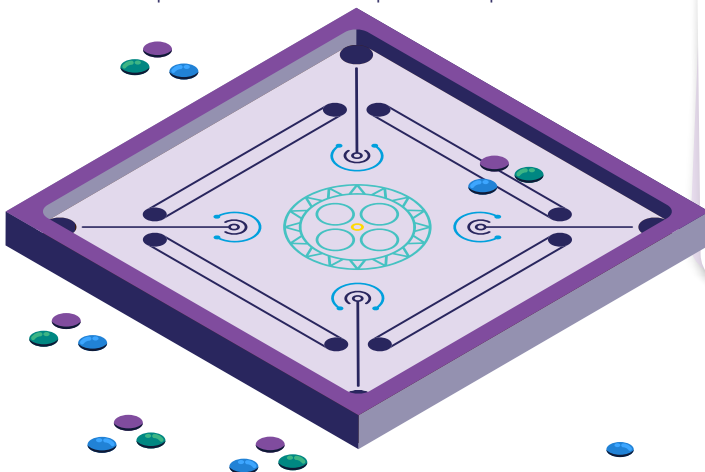
The queen plus a carrom piece is worth 5 points.

If the queen is pocketed without a carrom piece, there are no points, and the queen is placed back in the middle of the board. You can decide if there is a penalty (e.g. miss a turn).

4. When the queen is pocketed with a carrom piece, the game ends, and the player with the most points wins the game.

Alternatives

- Instead to counting points, the game ends when one team has pocketed all their carrom pieces and the queen is pocketed.



Reflective questions



- Have you played anything similar?
- What are some of your favourite games?
- Did you find it easy or hard?
- How did it feel to win/lose/tie?
- What makes a good winner/loser and how can you be a better friend playing?
- How did you feel learning new rules, what made it easier?



Nadi Parvat

5-9 yrs

10 mins

Purpose

A fun running game using Marathi.



You will need:

- a large enough area to run
- something to mark different areas in the game e.g. chalk, tape,



Background Information

This game is called River or Mountain, in Marathi this is Nadi Parvat.

Marathi is the language of Maharashtra, this is the state in India where Sangam is located.

What to do

1. Mark the playing area – this this could be a square, rectangle, or circle, and needs to be large enough for everyone to stand inside one half
2. Divide the playing area into two – one half is called “Nadi” and the other “Parvat”
3. Choose one player to be a chaser, who stands on the middle line
4. Everyone else goes to one end of the area
5. The Chaser shouts Pahad (mountains) or Nadi (rivers), and the players need to get to that area
6. While the players are trying to get to the area, the chaser tries to catch them
7. If a player is caught, they drop away or become another chaser
8. The last one to get caught is the winner

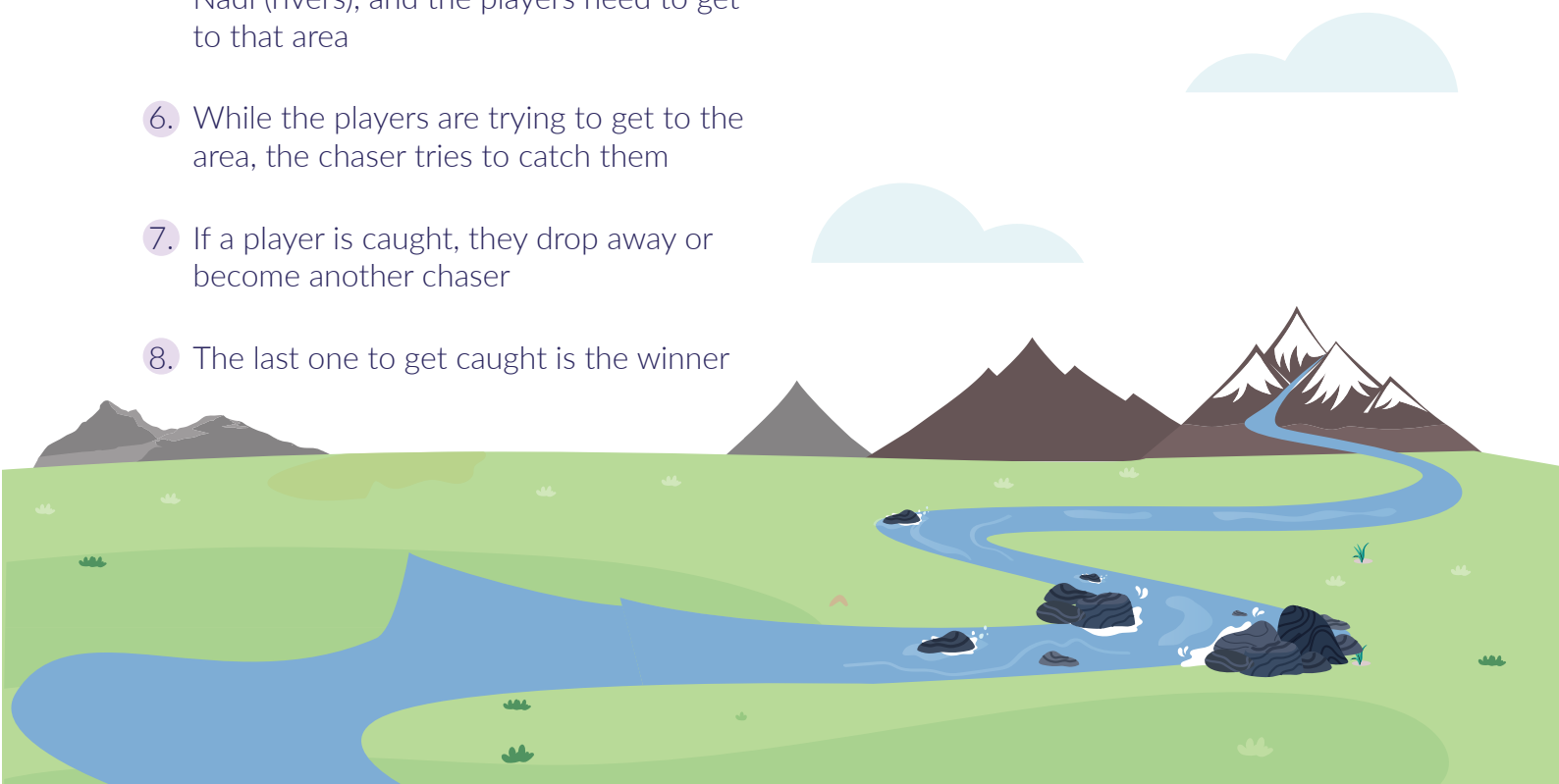
Alternatives

- Play on sandy ground and draw in sand

Reflective questions



- What did you like about playing this game?
- Did it remind of you a game you had played before?
- Would you like to play it again?





Chain Tag

5-9 yrs

10 mins

Purpose

A fun way to be inclusive.



You will need:

- a large space to run in



Background Information

A lively activity that encourages team coordination and communication while providing a fun way to get the whole group moving.

Reflective questions



- What did you like about playing this game?
- How did you feel when you got caught?
- Did it remind you a game you had played before?
- Would you like to play it again?

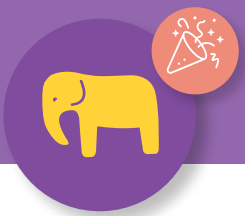
What to do

1. One player is chosen as the chaser
2. When the leader shouts go, everyone starts to run away from the chaser and the chaser tries to catch them.
3. If the catcher catches someone they hold the catchers hand and continue the game
4. As more people are caught, they form a longer and longer chain
5. The game ends when everyone is joined in one chain

Alternatives

- For a large group start with 2 (or more) 'chasers'





Rumal Chor (Marathi) Rumal Giroa (Hindi)

All ages ⌚ 10 mins



Purpose

The purpose of Rumal Chor (Marathi) Rumal Giroa (Hindi) is to promote physical activity, social interaction, turn-taking, decision-making, and emotional development through a fun and playful game.

Background Information

Children all over the world play this game using different names and in India it is called Rumal chor (marathi) or Rumal Giroa (Hindi).



You will need:

- Handkerchief, or a Necker, or piece of material
- A large enough space to form a circle and for people to run around the outside of the circle

Reflective questions



- What did you like about playing this game?
- How did you feel when you became the seeker?
- Did it remind of you a game you had played before?
- Would you like to play it again?

What to do

1. Choose one person to be the Seeker
2. Everyone else sits down in a circle facing toward the middle
3. The Seeker starts to run around the circle with the Necker in hand, and will drop the Necker behind someone without the person noticing
4. When the person sitting notices that they have the Necker, they need to get up, take the Necker with them, and run after the seeker trying to run past them back to their spot, while the seeker tries to get to the free spot in the circle.
5. The person left without a place in the circle, becomes the seeker.

Alternatives

- Reverse the direction of the game
- Skip or hop instead of running
- Have more than one person dropping the Necker at a time





Cheel Jhapatta



All ages



10 mins



Purpose

The purpose of the game is to foster teamwork, agility, and quick thinking.



You will need:

- space to run
- something to mark the playing area
- ball (alternatively a beanbag or anything soft to grab)
- something to tell the two teams apart

Background Information

This is a popular traditional game played in many parts of South Asia, particularly in India and Pakistan, often enjoyed by children in both rural and urban communities. The game has been a part of the cultural fabric for generations, fostering a sense of community, physical fitness, and friendly competition.

Reflective questions



- What did you like about playing this game?
- How did you feel when you got tagged?
- Did it remind you of a game you had played before?
- Would you like to play it again?

What to do

1. Mark a rectangular playing area and a line in the middle, so you have two squares side by side
2. Divide the group into two equal teams
3. Assign everyone a number, make sure both teams have the same number so there are at least two players from the opposing teams with the same number
4. Place the ball/beanbag on the line in the middle
5. Teams go to opposite ends of the area, and face the middle line and ball/beanbag
6. Leader shouts a number – the players with the number run to the ball, and each of them tries to take it back to their team's home line, while the other player (with the same number) tries to catch and tag the player with the ball before they get the ball home. You can only be tagged after getting the ball.
7. If they get the ball home, they get a point. If their opponent catches the player with the ball, their team gets a point.
8. As they get better at playing, the leader can shout multiple numbers at a time.
9. The leader can also shout "everyone" where everyone tries to get the ball.

Alternatives

- Can be played indoors or outdoors
- If you have a football you could kick the ball instead of picking it up with your hands
- Use Hindi when calling out the numbers



Festival Stories

All ages

20-30 mins

Purpose

Learn about the stories behind different festival's celebrations.



You will need:

- A festival story (in Resources) – choose one relevant to the time of year e.g. Holi (March), Ganesh (August/September), Diwali (October/November)
- Pens and paper



What to do

1. Prepare to read the story by talking about cultural appreciation and cultural appropriation
 - What are some examples of each?
 - How can we avoid cultural appropriation?

For more information about this, please refer to page 190.
2. Begin reading the story, and take a break in the middle
3. Give each person a piece of paper, and get them to draw something related to the story
4. Continue reading the story to the end
5. Get the group to draw something else about the story – this could be an addition to what they already drawn, or something completely new
6. Share the drawings with one another and reflect on why you chose to draw that?

Alternatives

- Do outside, and draw on concrete or the pavement with chalk

Background Information



Every culture has their own traditions, stories and celebrations. Now you get to hear about different celebrations in India!

Holi is an important celebration of life in Hinduism, which is celebrated in the spring. Holi is all about colours, joy and being together.

Diwali, also known as the Festival of Lights, is a five-day celebration for many Hindus, Sikhs, and Jains. It symbolises the victory of good over evil, light over darkness, and knowledge over ignorance.

Ganesh Chaturthi is a 10-day Hindu festival celebrating the birth of Lord Ganesha, the elephant-headed god known for removing obstacles and bringing good fortune. It's a time of devotion, celebration, and community gatherings.

When talking about different cultures and religions and their celebrations it's important to understand the difference between cultural appreciation and cultural appropriation.

Reflective questions



- What stood out to you in the story?
- What was the lesson/meaning in the story?
- How do celebrations link to the story?
- What holidays/festivals do you celebrate? Do they have a story?
- What did you learn from this activity?
- Which Indian festival would you like to celebrate at Sangam?
- What part of the story inspired you to draw?



Let's try Yoga

All ages

10 mins

Purpose

Learn about yoga, and try some beginner friendly moves.



You will need:

- Yoga mats / exercise mats / sleeping mats / rugs that stay in place / a towel
- Some instructions to follow ([see Resources](#))



Background Information

The word yoga means union, representing the union of the body, mind and spirit. Yoga originated in India over 5000 years ago and it is used as a form of meditation. During events at Sangam, every morning starts with yoga.

What to do

1. Make sure it's a safe space where everyone feels comfortable to try.
2. Everyone takes a place on a mat, with space to move arms
3. Once person gives clear instructions
4. Encourage everyone to give it a try, and to do only what they feel comfortable doing

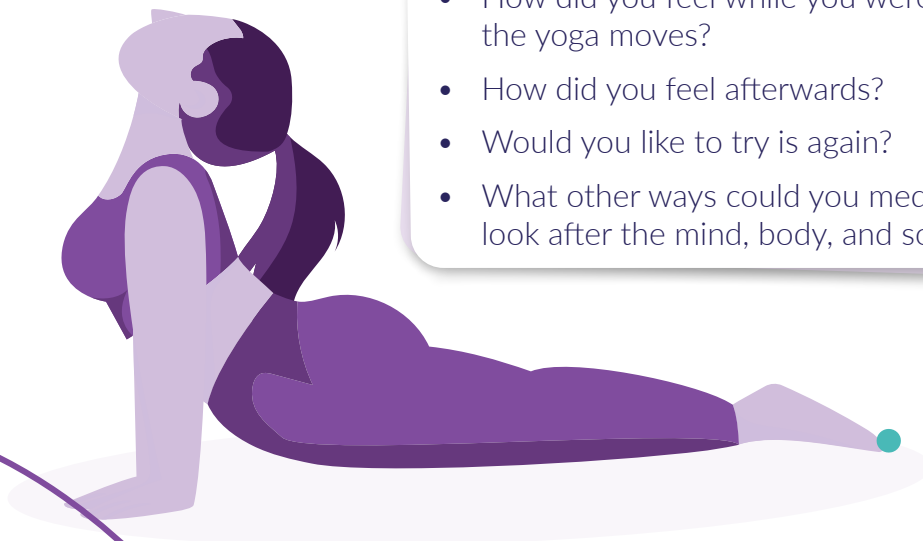
Alternatives

- You could do yoga on softer ground like grass or a space with carpet in it
- Follow a YouTube video beginners [yoga session like this one](#)

Reflective questions



- Have you tried yoga before?
- How did you feel while you were doing the yoga moves?
- How did you feel afterwards?
- Would you like to try is again?
- What other ways could you meditate, or look after the mind, body, and soul?



D



**Connecting with
Sangam**



SUPPORT SANGAM

YOUNG PEOPLE

There are many opportunities to support and experience a World Centre. Sangam is always on the lookout for talented and passionate people to join the team. Each addition helps them continue to make a difference in the lives of girls and young women.

Take a look at the Opportunities at Sangam website to see what's on offer now, including an exciting volunteer leadership development programme and short-term volunteer opportunities.

Here are just a few of the different opportunities available at Sangam and the other World Centres:



Leadership Events

An opportunity to connect, explore, and grow as a leader while fully immersing yourself in the Indian culture.



Scholarship

Look out for scholarship to attend an event at Sangam. Check out the [Sangam website](#) or [contact Sangam](#).



Visit

Are you travelling in India? Why not visit Sangam in Pune? You can visit for just a day or longer.



Volunteer

Become part of the [WAGGGS Volunteer Pool](#); when volunteering opportunities are available, they will be announced to the Volunteer Pool and you can apply



Sangam Community Programme

Offers participants a unique, high quality volunteer experience. Community Programme participants are called Tares. Tare means 'Star' in Hindi. [Read more about it here.](#)

Whether you have visited Sangam or not, you can promote the World Centre to others and encourage people to visit and share experiences.





SUPPORT SANGAM

ADULTS

Whether you have visited Sangam or not, you can promote the World Centre to others and encourage people to visit and share experiences.

Make a donation, or become a “friend”

- Friends of the World Centres – Facebook
- [Friends of Sangam](#)
- [Donate to Support Sangam](#)
- Other ways to [Support Sangam](#)
- Donate items for programmes and operations – you can order items from the Sangam Amazon Wishlist and have them shipped direct or take them in person.



Local Events

Plan and run some events at home to create awareness

- dinner at a local Indian restaurant
- a shared meal of Indian cuisine
- a Bollywood movie night (remember to check that the chosen movie has subtitles)
- a cooking event
- a craft event
- other events e.g. yoga/dance



Attend a Virtual event

- Attend one of our scheduled [virtual events](#)
- If there’s nothing that suits your schedule, then [request a special virtual event](#) for your group
- Explore cooking, culture, have a World Centres tour and ask all the questions you like



Plan a Trip

The best way to support Sangam is to go there!

- attend an event, or book a stay enroute to another destination
- invite your friends and go as a group
- if the event schedule on offer doesn't suit you/your group then request a special event just for you/your group
- stay as an independent guest
- support others planning a trip (even if you cannot go)



Use social media to share and promote

- Share memories
- Share photos of recent local events

Use #ComingTogether and #SangamWeBelong

 [Instagram](#) – @sangamworldcentre

 [Facebook](#) – @sangamworldcentre

 [YouTube](#) – @sangamworldcentre



E



Resources

In this section are the resources required for activities in this pack, such as templates, cards, stories.

LINKS



Some useful links to connect with Sangam:

[Website](#)

[Contact Form](#)

[Sign up for Newsletter](#)

[Other World Centres](#)

[World Centres on Campfire](#)



Card Games

Use this template to make a set of cards. You can add your own additional information.

Our Chalet	Nuestra Cabaña	Pax Lodge	Sangam	Kusafiri
31 July 1932	24 July 1957	2 May 1939	16 October 1966	11 July 2011
High up, high on the mountain	'Neath the grand Sierra Madre	We wish you love	The symbol of one	Remember the day I met you.
English	English Spanish	English	English	English French
Adelboden, Switzerland	Cuernavaca, Mexico	London, England, UK	Pune, India	Accra, Ghana (2023-2026)



Interactive Story

1. Divide the group into 10.
2. Assign each group an action, as noted below

Five World Centres	High Five the person next to you
Party	Cheer
Birthday	Blow out Candle
Sangam	Namaste
Our Chalet	Cow udder
Nuestra Cabaña	Shout 'Chili'
Pax Lodge	Wave like the Queen
Kusafiri	Play the drums
Girl Guides/Girl Scouts	Salute
WAGGGS	Shout 'Girl Guides and Girl Scouts'

3. Read the story. Each time these words (highlighted in story), the actions must be done by the assigned group.

The Story

The **World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS)** have **Five World Centres** in United Kingdom, Mexico, Switzerland, India and Ghana (the Africa Region). Each of the **Five World Centres** offers a programme of events and activities reflecting the character and culture of the country where it's located. They also like to **party!** Today we are going to **party** with our **Five World Centres** as we celebrate each of their **birthdays!**

Our oldest one of the **Five World Centres** is located in Switzerland and is called **Our Chalet**. **Our Chalet** celebrates its **birthday** on the 31st of July. **Our Chalet** is located at the end of a road below a beautiful mountain range. At **Our Chalet Girl Guides and Girl Scouts** eat lots of cheese especially when they **party!**

The next one of the **Five World Centres** operated by **WAGGGS** is **Pax Lodge** which is located in London, England. **Pax Lodge** celebrates its **birthday** on the 15th of March. **Pax Lodge** is a great place to explore London and to meet other **Girl Guides and Girl Scouts** from around the globe. On their **birthday**, **Pax Lodge** serves cream tea with tea, scones, jam and cream for their guests, just like the Queen.

Another of the **Five World Centres** is called **Nuestra Cabaña**, located in Mexico with the Centre celebrating its **birthday** on the 24th of July. **Nuestra Cabaña** is located in the city of Cuernavaca which is a few hours bus ride from Mexico City. At **Nuestra Cabaña** you can immerse yourselves in arts and culture and enjoy the sisterhood of **WAGGGS**. At **Nuestra Cabaña** they like to **party**.

Sangam in India has its **birthday** on the 16th of October and they always like to **party** with **birthday** cake and special traditions! **Sangam** helps you learn about yourself and the change you want to be in the world. **Sangam** is located in the small city of Pune (near Mumbai) which has a population of 6 million people. At **Sangam**, people do Yoga everyday as part of their programme.

The newest of the **WAGGGS Five World Centres** is **Kusafiri**. This Centre for **Girl Guides and Girl Scouts** is unique because unlike the **Sangam, Pax Lodge, Nuestra Cabaña** and **Our Chalet** – **Kusafiri** is currently located in Ghana but serves the whole Africa Region. **Kusafiri** has its **birthday** on the 11th of July and on the 10th **birthday** of **Kusafiri** a song was written which always helps us **party**.

Now you know more about all the **Five World Centres** of **WAGGGS** – **Kusafiri, Sangam, Pax Lodge, Our Chalet** and **Nuestra Cabaña**. When are you going to one of the **Five World Centres** to **party?**



WAGGGS Quiz

Quiz Questions and Answers

Select the questions appropriate for your group and activity. Research and add your own questions, to suit your group.

Links to find the answers

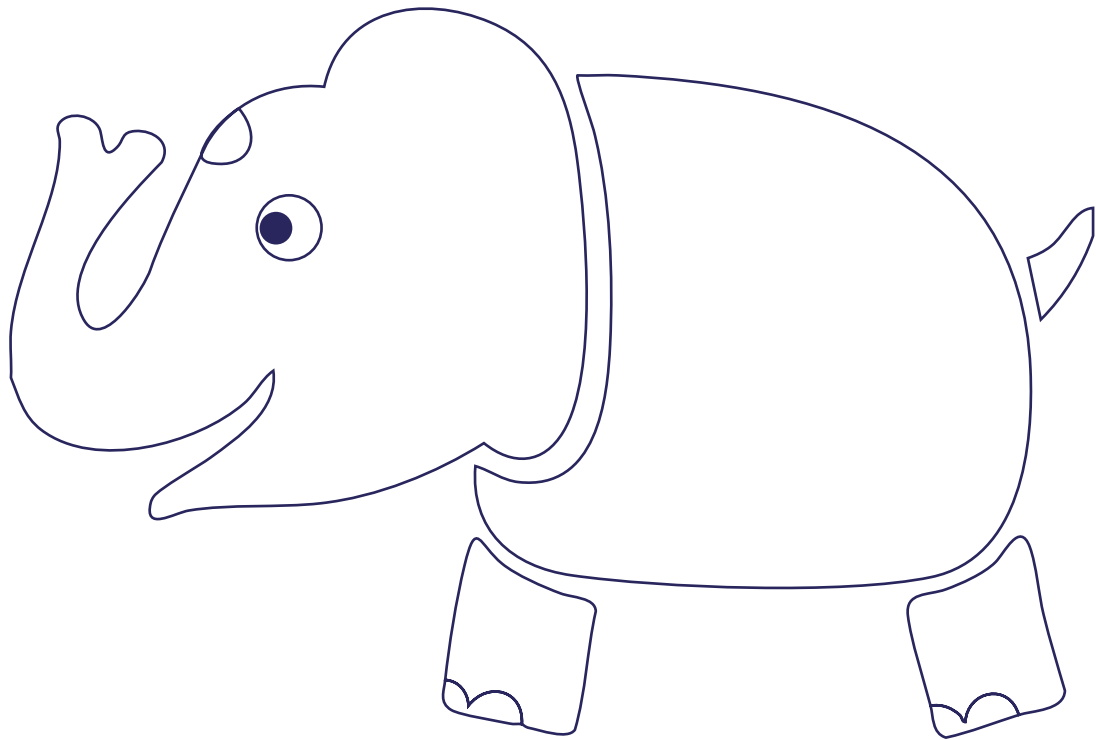
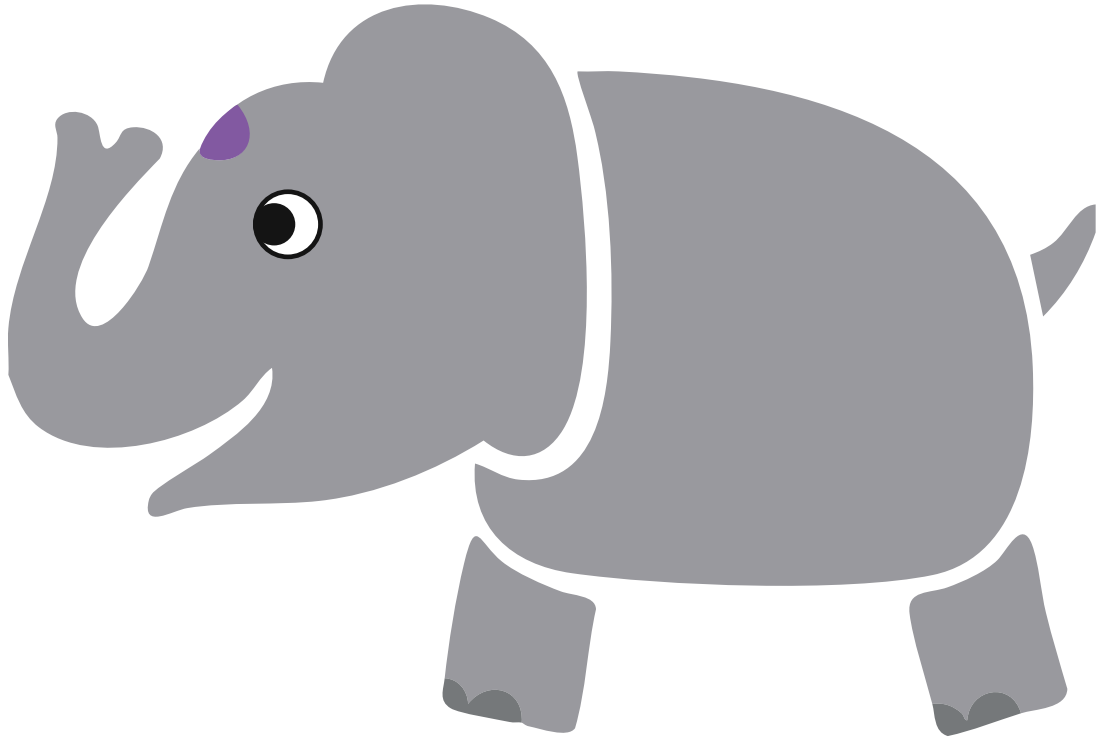
- [WAGGGS Home Page](#)
- [WAGGGS About Us](#)
- [WAGGGS World Centre](#)

What does WAGGGS stand for or mean?	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
How would you describe WAGGGS?	The largest voluntary movement dedicated to empowering girls and young women in the world
What is the symbol of WAGGGS?	The Trefoil, used on the World Badge, is the unifying symbol of WAGGGS with every part of the design having its meaning. 
What is the mission of WAGGGS?	To enable girls and young women to develop their fullest potential as responsible citizens of the world
What is the vision of WAGGGS?	For an equal world where all girls can thrive. By 2032, we will be a girl-led Movement where every and any girl feels confident to lead and empowered to create a better world together.
What does the World Flag look like?	The golden Trefoil remains the focal point on a blue background. A white blaze in the lower, right-hand corner represents WAGGGS' commitment to peace. This is crowned by three golden blocks symbolising the three-fold Promise. It is used at the World Centres, the World Bureau, WAGGGS' gatherings and by all Member Organisations, often as a unit flag. 
What is the first line of the World Song?	Our way is clear as we march on
How many members does WAGGGS have?	153 Member Organisations approximately 11.2 million girls and young women
When was the first WAGGGS World Conference?	1920, in England
What year was WAGGGS formed?	1928, at the fifth International Conference in Hungary
How many member countries founded WAGGGS? Name 3 countries.	26 countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, India, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and Northern Ireland, USA and Yugoslavia
How many WAGGGS Regions are there? What are they called?	There are five WAGGGS Regions. Africa, Arab, Asia Pacific, Europe, Western Hemisphere.
Name the five World Centres.	Our Chalet - Nuestra Cabaña - Pax Lodge - Sangam - Kusafiri
What countries have a World Centre?	Switzerland (Our Chalet) Mexico (Nuestra Cabaña) England/UK (Pax Lodge) India (Sangam) Africa, currently Ghana (Kusafiri)
Why is Kusafiri different to other World Centres?	Prior to the 2023 decision to host Kusafiri in Ghana, events have been held in nine different countries.
Which World Centre was the last to open? and in what year?	Kusafiri, opened in 2011
Which World Centre was the first to open? and in what year?	Our Chalet, 1932
What is the purpose of the World Centres?	The World Centres are safe spaces provided by WAGGGS, where Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from around the world connect, have adventures and build leadership skills.
What is the strapline for the World Centres?	A world of possibilities
Can you name 3 things that the World Centres offer?	Adventure - Empowerment - Culture - Impact - Moments - Identity - Friendship - Wellness - Nature - Lodging



Meet Sangelee

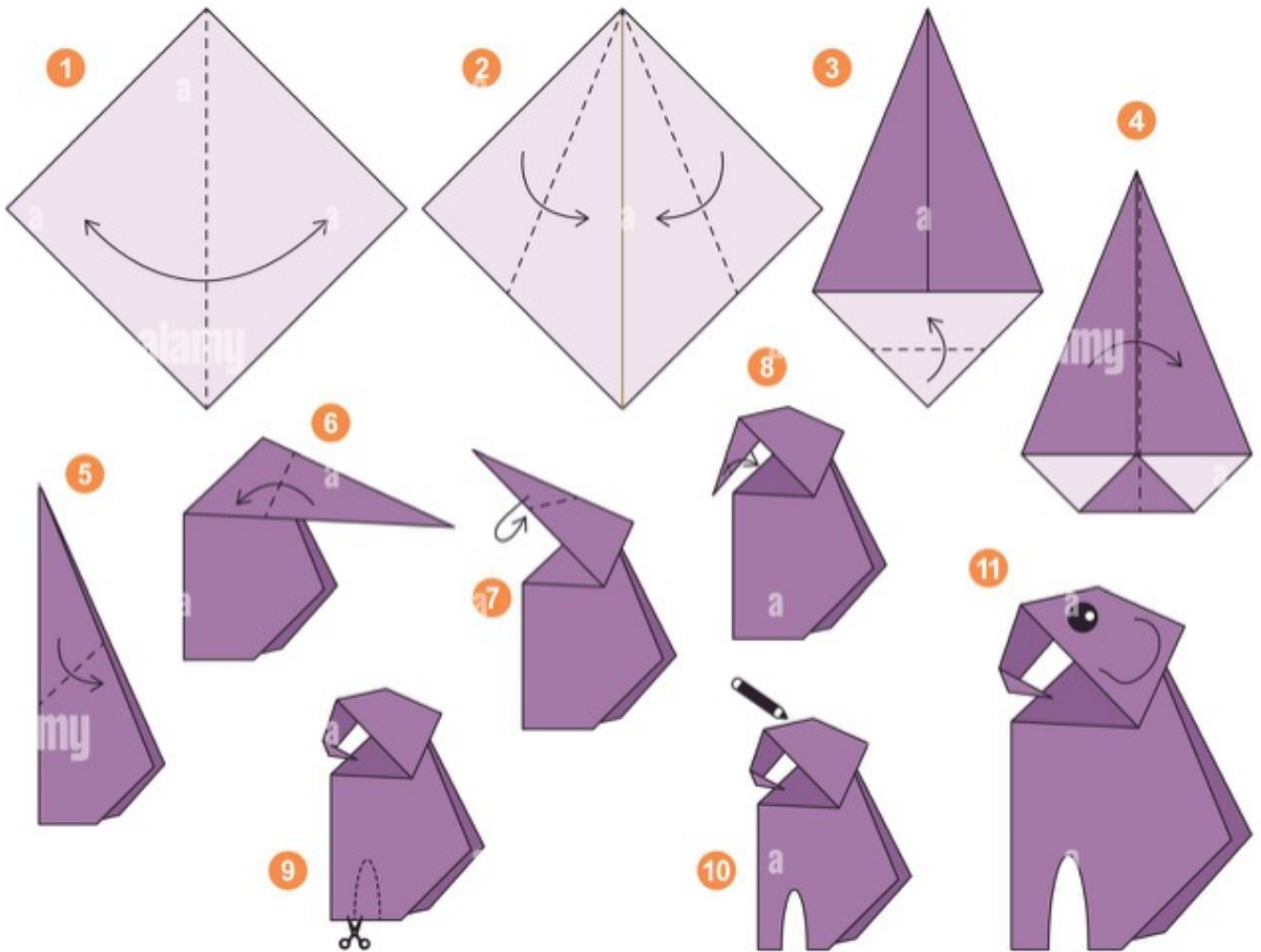
A printable copy of Sangelee, to use as inspiration to create their own, or for younger members to colour in.





Meet Sangelee

Inspiration for creating Sangelee by folding paper.



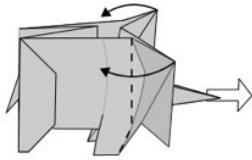
alamy

Image ID: 2M00GRR
www.alamy.com

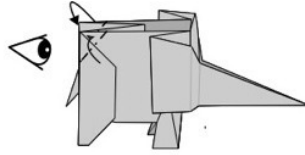


Meet Sangelee

Inspiration for creating Sangelee by folding paper.



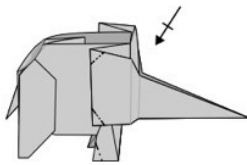
35. Pull the trunk a little and swing the ears back.



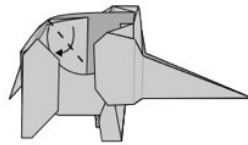
36.



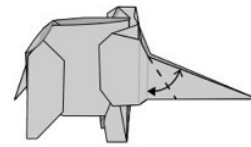
36a. Rear view - the layers overlap.



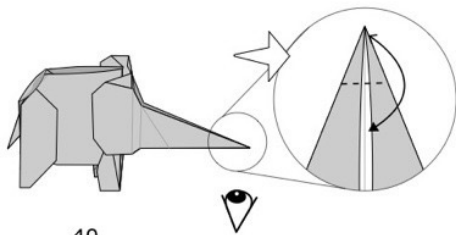
37. Shape the legs and ears. Repeat behind.



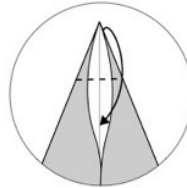
38. Cut away view. Fold to lock the layers together.



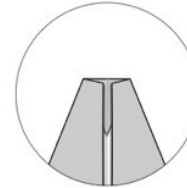
39.



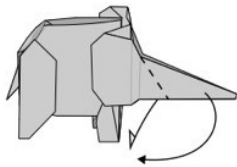
40.



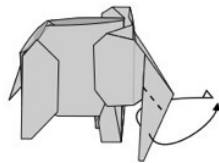
41. Tuck inside.



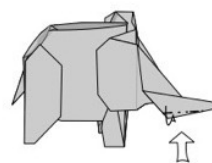
41a. Like so. If you like details try shaping to make nostrils.



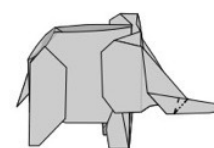
42.



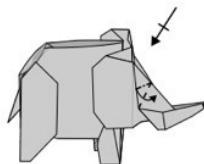
43.



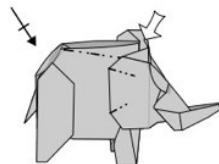
44. Closed sink to narrow the trunk.



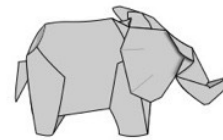
45. Crimp.



46. Shape the eye. Repeat behind.



47. Shape the sides, ears and top of the head. Add any other shaping you like to finish.

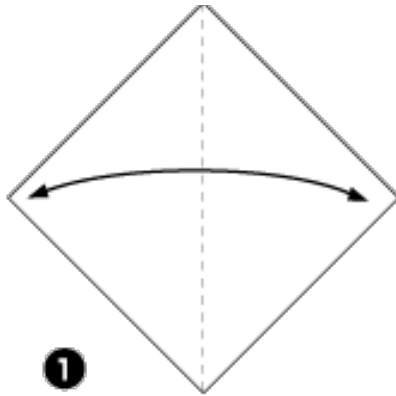


48. Completed elephant.

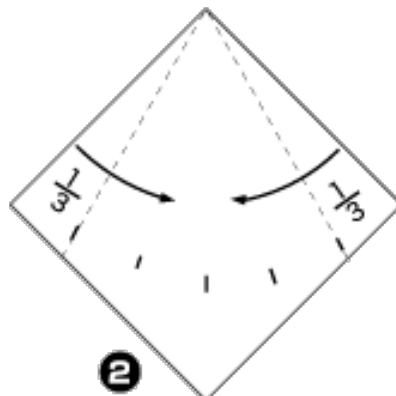


Meet Sangelee

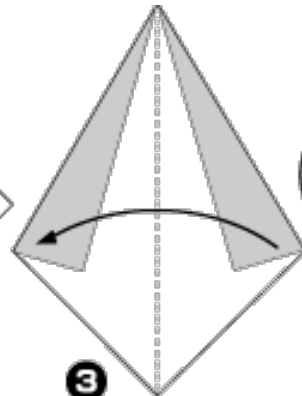
Inspiration for creating Sangelee by folding paper.



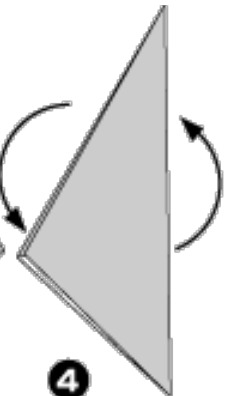
1 Fold in half to make crease and fold back



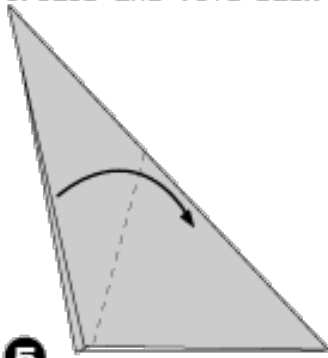
2 Fold forward in the dotted lines



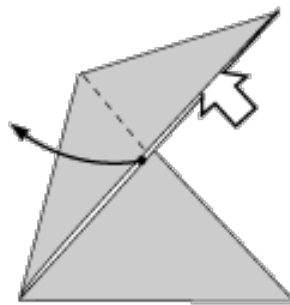
3 Fold in half



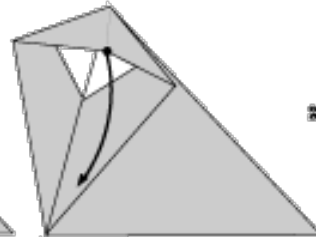
4 Turn around



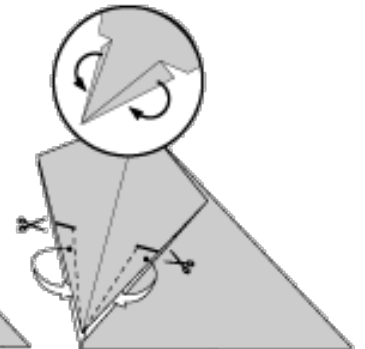
5 Fold in the dotted line



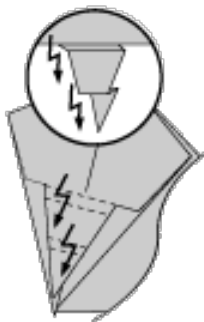
6 Open from ↻



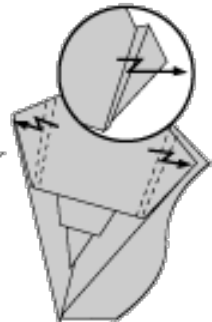
7 Flatten at ★



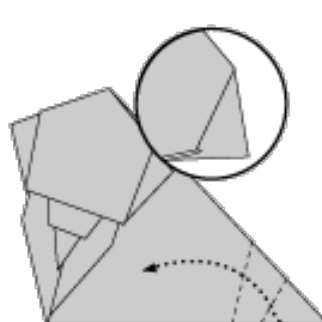
8 Cut with a pair of scissors and fold inside



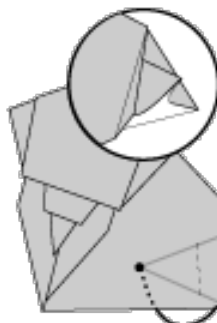
9 Step fold



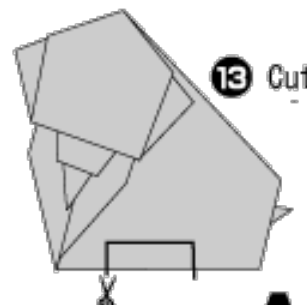
10 Step fold



11 Pocket fold



12 Pocket fold and pull out the edge



13 Cut



14 Draw eyes and finished

An Elephant

©Copyright:Fumiaki Shingu



Mandala

Here is the Sangam's 60th birthday mandala, used for the celebration in 2026:



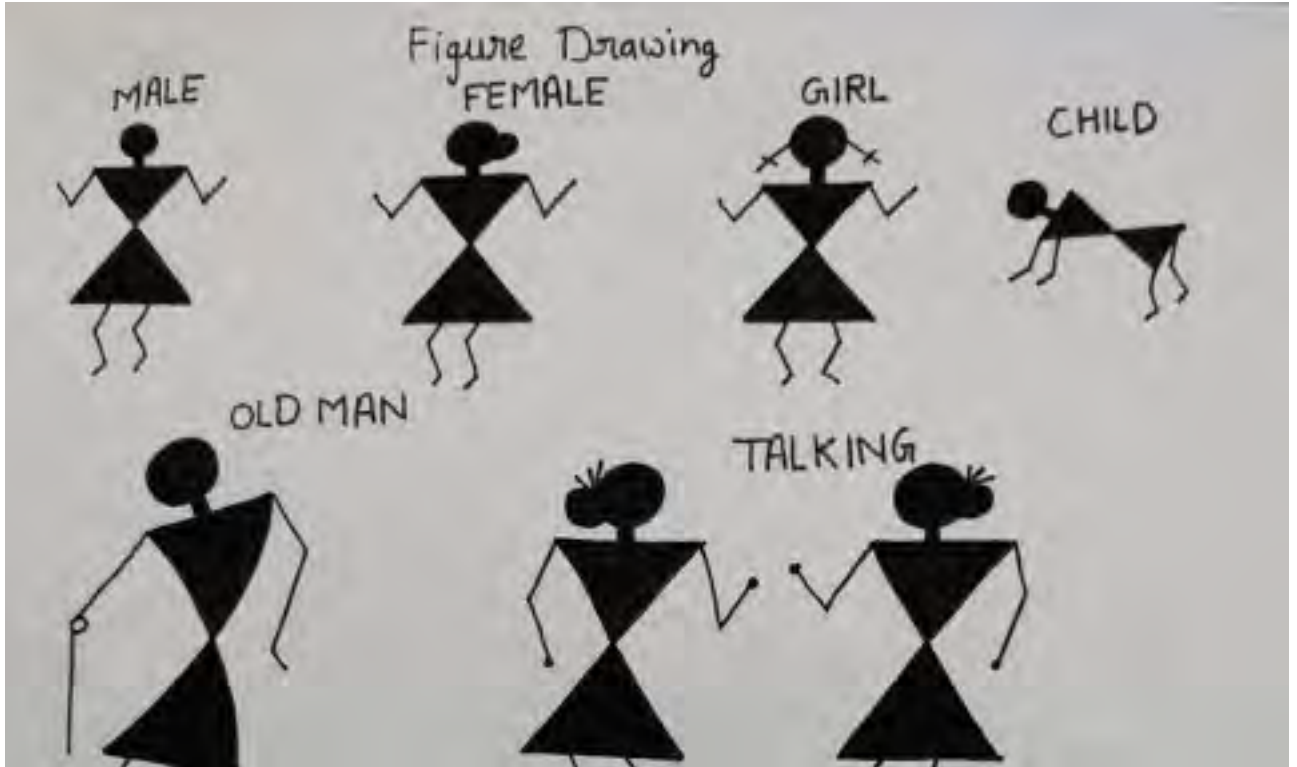
There are different elements in the mandala, what can you spot?

- **The arches** – represent our physical experience at Sangam.
The front doors or into the Lady Ratan Tata Hall,
- **The WAGGS Logo** – makes you feel part of the global movement.
- **The 50th Flower** – represent all the times we celebrated and will celebrate.
What are your memories of Guiding and Scouting celebrations and what are you looking forward to in the future?
- **Sangelee** – represent all the things we have learnt and will learn about our leadership.
Elephants represent strength and power and, in this context, Sangelee, reminds us of our leadership journey and how we can be part of leading for change.
What has Girl Guiding/Girl Scouting taught you about being a leader?
- **Indian Women** – represent all our cultural learning in your Guiding/Scouting journey.
What are the different ways that Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting have allowed you to appreciate different cultures you might not have experienced before?
- **Warli Women** – representing the depth of International Friendship created through Girl Guiding/Scouting.
Have you met someone new in the Guiding/Scouting world and become lifelong friends?
Have you made any memories together at a World Centre or International Guiding/Scouting event, what were they?
- **Mehendi** – representing our community, what they have and continue to install in our lives.
Have you become friends with someone you met through Scouting/Guiding or a community that you have worked with? What impact did this experience make on your life?
- **Yogini** – representing our internal journey of transformation in Guiding and Scouting.
Have you tried yoga or laughter yoga before? Did you enjoy it?



Warli Art

[some sample Warli art figures, suitable for all ages.]





Chapati

Chapati is a type of bread from India. It's often eaten with different foods.

This recipe is from the Sangam cookbook, **"Recipes from the Sangam Kitchen"**.

A cooking tip from Shubha (House and Kitchen Supervisor):

"Whatever you are cooking, be sure to work from your heart, focus and use fresh ingredients."

Here's the recipe you can try, so you can get a taste of Sangam.

You will need:

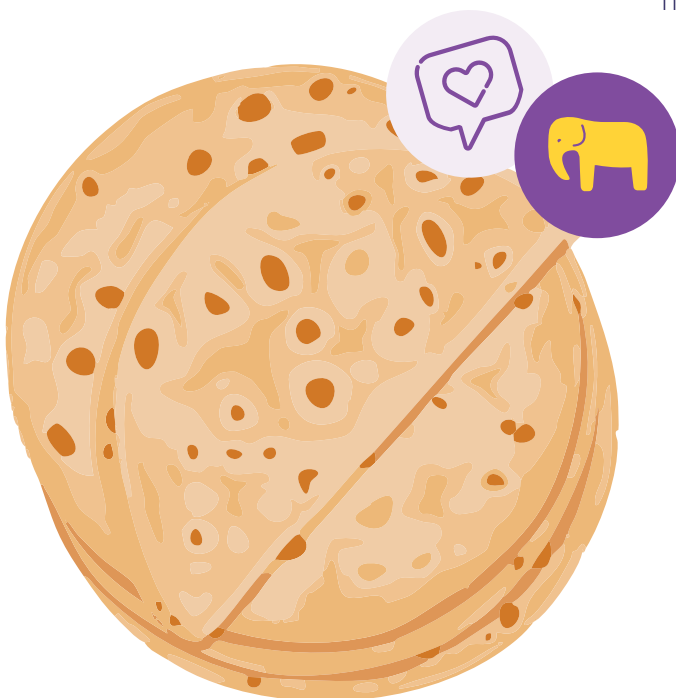
- Mixing bowl
- Tawa pan or non-stick frying pan
- Gas/electric burner/hob
- **Ingredients**
 - 250 g wheat flour
 - 2 tbsp oil
 - ½ tsp salt
 - Water for mixing
 - Ghee or butter

Directions

1. Mix flour, oil and salt. Use enough water to make a soft dough.
2. Knead for 5 minutes.
3. Make a 3-4cm ball and flatten by hand, use some oil. Roll the dough balls flat. Use a little dry flour for rolling. If the chapati sticks to the work surface during rolling, lift carefully.
4. To cook chapati, preheat a tawa or non-stick frying pan to prevent chapati from becoming hard or brittle. Put chapati in the pan and dry roast until bubbles and brown spots appear on the surface. Turn occasionally.
5. Put a little ghee or butter on the chapati.

A well-cooked chapati should be light and fluffy.

Cooked chapatis can be stacked. Cover with a napkin.



What the recipe



Paneer or Mushroom Palak

Palak is a popular dish at Sangam, it's definitely a staff favourite.

This recipe is from the Sangam cookbook, "**Recipes from the Sangam Kitchen**".

A cooking tip from Ujwala (kitchen staff): *Always serve everything fresh and warm.*

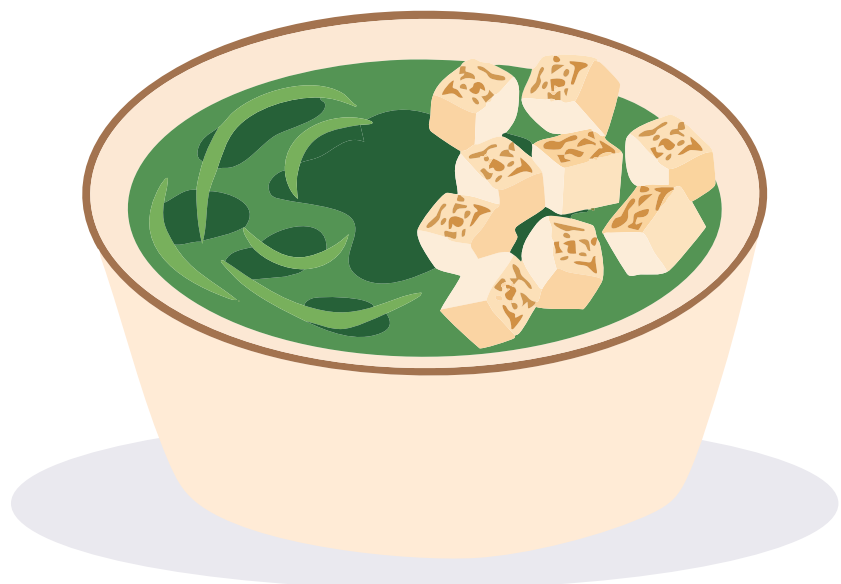
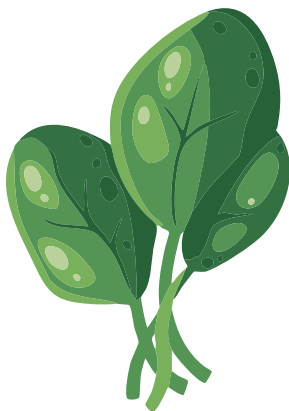
Here's the recipe you can try, so you can get a taste of Sangam.

You will need:

- 2 cooking pans/pots
- Gas/electric burner/hob
- **Ingredients**
 - 510g of spinach
 - 235 ml water
 - 2 tbsp butter
 - 2 chopped onions
 - 3 tbsp of tomato puree
 - 1 tbsp ginger-garlic paste
 - 2 tbsp cooking oil
 - ½ tsp salt
 - 125 g cubed paneer (or firm cottage cheese) / 125g cut mushrooms
 - ½ tsp coriander powder
 - ½ tsp cumin seed powder
 - ½ tsp chilli powder
 - ½ tsp baking soda

Directions

1. Wash spinach leaves and place in one pan. Add baking soda. Mix well.
Cook for 5 minutes. Do not add water. Grind into a paste.
 2. Heat separate pan. Add oil, ginger-garlic paste and onion. Fry until golden brown.
 3. Add the tomato puree and spinach paste. Mix well.
 4. Add the coriander powder, cumin seed powder, and chilli powder. Mix well.
 5. Add the butter and salt. Boil for 5 minutes.
 6. Add the cubed paneer/firm cottage cheese or mushrooms. Mix well.
 7. Cover with lid for 2 minutes.
- Serve hot.





Hindi Phrases



Greetings / Goodbye	Namaste	नमस्ते
My name is XXX	Mera naam XXX hai	मेरा नाम XXX है
I'm from XXX	Main XXX se hui	मैं XXX से हूँ
Thank you	Dhanyavad	धन्यवाद
What is your name?	Aapka naam kya hai?	आपका नाम क्या है?
See you again	Phir milenge	फिर मिलेंगे
Friendship	Dosti	दोस्ती
Please	Krupya	कृपया
Yes	Han	हाँ
No	Nahi	नहीं
Let's go	Chalo	चलो
Enough!	Bas!	बस
How much is it?	Kitne ka hai?	कितने का है?
Money	Paise	पैसा
Elder Sister	Didi	दीदी
Congratulations	Mobarak Ho	मुबारक हो
Water	Pani	पानी
Hot	Garm	गर्म
Happy Birthday	Janmdin Mubarak Ho	जन्मदिन मुबारक हो
Tea	Chai	चाय
Temple	Mandir	मंदिर
It's good	Acha hai	अच्छा है
Okay	Thik hai	ठीक है

There are some great videos in Sangam's social media to help with pronunciation.

 [Instagram](#) - @sangamworldcentre

 [YouTube](#) - @sangamworldcentre



Festival Stories

You can use one of these stories, or search for another appropriate for your group.

Story of Holika and Prahlad (Holi)

A long time ago there was a king called Hiranyakashipu. He thought that he was the most powerful King and wanted everyone to worship him as a God. His son Prahlad didn't agree with him and worshipped Lord Vishnu. This made the King very angry.

The King had an evil sister called Holika. Holika had a cloak that protected her from fire.

The King schemed with her sister to kill his son. He came up with a plan. He asked Prahlad to sit in Holika's lap on a burning fire with wood. He thought that Holika's cloak would keep her safe.

The cloak didn't end up protecting Holika, it flew from her to cover Prahlad. Prahlad was unharmed and Holika who used her powers for evil dies.

People light bonfires the day before Holi as part of the celebration marking the victory of good over evil.

The Story of Krishna and Radha (Holi)

Krishna is the God of compassion and love in Hindu mythology. As a child, a demon attempted to kill Krishna by poisoning his milk. However, rather than killing young Krishna, the milk had the unintended effect of turning his skin to a characteristic dark shade of blue.

Young Krishna was self-conscious of his dark blue complexion, and also deeply in love with the Goddess Radha. In despair, he sought advice from his mother Yashoda, who suggested to Krishna that he simply colour the skin of Radha whatever hue he pleased. Krishna took this advice at face value and, in professing his love for Radha, playfully painted her skin to be like his own. Finally, Radha fell in love with Krishna because of his personal charm.

To commemorate the love story of Krishna and Radha, people throw coloured powders over each other every spring, imitating Krishna's painting of Radha's skin in colour. This has become the long-lasting tradition of the Holi festival.

The Kamadeva Story (Holi)

As the story goes, the God Shiva was extremely distressed after the loss of his consort Sati and sought solace in deep meditation. Shiva was so deep in his meditation that he could not be roused to deal with the affairs of the world. Because of his absence the world suffered, and this took a toll on everyone.

Sati was reborn as Parvati as a solution to this problem and she had to win Lord Shiva's love to restore normalcy in the world order. When she had exhausted all her feminine ways, she asked for the help of Kamadeva (the Indian Cupid).

Knowing full well the probable consequences, Kamadeva shot his love-arrow into Shiva's heart, who awoke from meditation in anger and opened his third eye, incinerating Kamadeva instantly. The love arrow, however, had landed true, and Shiva was brought back to the affairs of the world and married Parvati.

After that Kamadeva's wife Rati pleaded to Lord Shiva, reasoning that all this was the plan of the gods, and that Kamadeva was an embodiment of love. Shiva agreed and gladly brought Kamadeva back to life.

It is believed that Lord Shiva burned Kamadeva on Holi. So, in southern India, people worship Kamadeva for his sacrifice on the day of Holi. Kamadeva is depicted with a bow of sugarcane, a bowstring of honeybees, and arrows decorated with fragrant flowers. Idols of the deity are offered mango blossoms, which he reputedly loves, and people put sandalwood paste on the foreheads of Kamadeva idols on Holi to ease the burns he suffered.



Festival Stories

You can use one of these stories, or search for another appropriate for your group.

A Story about Diwali

This version of the Diwali story is simple yet captures the essence of the festival in a way that's accessible to children.

Once upon a time, in the beautiful kingdom of Ayodhya, there was a brave and kind Prince named Rama. He had a lovely wife named Sita and a loyal brother named Lakshmana. One day, Rama's father, King Dasharatha, decided to send Rama away to the forest for 14 years to keep a promise he made to his wife. Without complaining, Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana left the palace and went to live in the forest.

In the forest, an evil demon King named Ravana heard of Sita's beauty and goodness. He wanted to make her his Queen. So, Ravana came in disguise and kidnapped Sita, taking her to his island kingdom, Lanka.

Rama was heartbroken, but he did not give up. With the help of his brother Lakshmana and an army of monkeys led by their clever king, Hanuman, Rama set out to rescue Sita. After a long and fierce battle, Rama defeated Ravana and rescued his beloved wife.

When their exile was finally over, Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana returned to their kingdom of Ayodhya. The people of Ayodhya were so happy to have their prince back that they lit rows of oil lamps, called diyas, to welcome them home. The whole city glowed with lights, and everyone celebrated with joy, sweets, and fireworks.

This is why we celebrate Diwali, the festival of lights. It marks the victory of good over evil and light over darkness. On this day, people clean their homes, decorate with diyas and rangoli, wear new clothes, and share sweets with family and friends.

And so, every year, the story of Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana reminds us of the importance of being brave, kind, and good to others.

A Short Story about Ganesh

Several myths detail the birth of Ganesh and acquisition of the elephant head. These myths vary by region, tradition, and sect.

A popular story about Ganesha's birth begins with the goddess Parvathi, who is lonely and longing for affection. Thus, she creates a son from clay and ghee (clarified butter) and gives him life while her partner Shiva is meditating on Mount Kailash.

One day, Parvathi goes to bathe, asking her son to stand guard. While she bathes, Shiva returns only to be prevented entry by the young son he had yet to meet. Angered, he cut off his head and went to find Parvathi.

Soon realising what he had done, Shiva searched for the first being he could find, an elephant, and placed that head on the boy, naming him "Ganesha" or "lord of the elephants." He then decreed that he would be the remover of obstacles, always worshipped first in any ritual.

Ganesha is also seen as the patron saint of the arts.



Festival Stories

You can use one of these stories, or search for another appropriate for your group.

An Alternative Story about Ganesh

A long time ago, Lord Shiva and his wife, Goddess Parvati, lived happily together upon Mount Kailash high up in the Himalayas. Shiva was called away and had to take a long journey, leaving Parvati alone. Parvati grew more and more lonely, wishing she had a child to play with and keep her company. Using her goddess powers, she carefully made a statue of a little boy from the earth and clay, the sculpture was cute and chubby cheeks and she called him Ganesh. She gave him life by sprinkling holy Ganges water over him, she was overjoyed with her beautiful son.

Since Parvati had got dirty from making Ganesh from the earth and clay she decided to take a bath. She asked Ganesh to guard the door of the house for her. She told him not to let anyone pass him, no matter who they were. Whilst Ganesh was guarding the door, Shiva returned from his long journey. A large blue man. He was surprised to see someone standing at the door of his home. "Let me pass" he ordered, but Ganesh refused, telling him that no one would enter without his mother's permission. Shiva, who was a short-tempered god was cross at this young boy who would not let him into his own house. He swung his mighty trident (trishur) cutting off Ganesh's head.

Hearing all the noise, Parvati ran out, and let out a cry as she saw the body of her son lying on the floor. In floods of tears, she told Shiva that he had just killed their only son that she had made out of love, and ordered him to revive him. Shiva was sorry for what he had done so he promised to bring their son back to life.

Shiva made his way deep into the forest. After a while he heard slow thumping footsteps behind him. An elephant appeared through the trees, who was dying and had been injured. Shiva remembered his promise to Parvati. He took his sword and swiftly cut off the elephant's head, hoping that he also saves the elephant from his pain. Shiva was strong enough to pick up the large and heavy head, he took it back to his house and attached it to the body of their son. Giving him life once again, the boy awoke, this time with the body of a boy and a head of an elephant. Parvati was overjoyed, and although this was a different face than expected, she still loved him as a mother would, nevertheless.

Shiva blessed Ganesh with prosperity and intelligence. To further please his wife, and as a mark of respect to his son for the loyalty and bravery it must have taken to protect his mother, Shiva declared that Ganesh would be worshipped first, before any other god, and this is why Hindus today always pray to Ganesh first. The remover of obstacles.



Yoga

Some moves demonstrated by the Sangam Family

Watch the video, to get a feel for the different poses – remember to turn the sound on!
Then on the replay, pause and try the pose.

When ready, press play, then pause again for your next pose to try.

See how many you can do.

Some beginner friendly yoga “Salute to the Sun” moves to try.

Begin and End
Stand tall, feet together on ground, hands together at chest.

1. Inhale
Lift arms over head, lean hips forward, arch back.

2. Exhale
Chest forward and knees slightly bent. Fold in.

3. Inhale
Come up halfway to flat back.

4. Exhale
Both feet back in plank, back straight with shoulders over wrists.

5. Exhale cont.
Lower knees, chin, and chest to floor. Hips high and elbows in.

6. Inhale
Straighten legs, hips forward, bend slightly at waist. Lift chest.

7. Exhale
Lift tailbone, push back. Keep your back straight, knees slightly bent.

8. Inhale
Feet forward between hands. Slightly bend legs. Fold in.

9. Exhale
Come up halfway to flat back.

10. Inhale
Raise torso, extend arms over head, arch back.

SUN SALUTATION
While practicing the poses, meditate on expressing gratitude for the sun, which makes all life on earth possible.

#DeStressMonday

DESTRESS MONDAY



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