



ROYAL PUBLIC SCHOOL

DADDYS GARDEN MAIN ROAD, KAMMASANDRA,
ELECTRONIC CITY POST, BANGALORE 560100

THE BHARAT SCOUT AND GUIDE

WHISTLE SIGNALS

The word "signal" comes from the Latin meaning "a mark" or "a sign", and refers to the various means whereby information is sent over a distance by some pre-arranged code when verbal statements would either be undesirable or impracticable or perhaps unnecessary. Quite obviously the method of making the signals will vary with the general circumstances and purpose of transmitting the information. To-day we use signals in connection with matters of everyday importance – control of traffic, control of the railways, for communication at sea or for inter-communication in time of war.

Whether you're getting help in an emergency or just sharing ideas with friends, Scouting helps you learn good ways to communicate clearly. And it's not just about speaking well.

Signalling is an art that is probably as old as civilization, and it seems that man has always had a desire and occasion to convey information to others by means of a system of signals. That mysterious method of communication still used in remote parts of Africa, communication by means of the drum; is a method which has been used for centuries. Our Founder had practical experience of this method, and most of us have been made familiar with the possibilities of such communication through the medium of the "Jungle" films. Within the last few years Scouts had the opportunity of imitating a primitive method of communication something like the African method when the huge bonfires were built and lit on our hills and moors as part of a national celebration. We imitated the famous beacon fires of Armada days. Compared with the African drum method our methods were quite crude and primitive; but the lighting of warning beacon fires is one clue to the origin of our modern methods of signalling.

For thousands of years people have signalled important news of peace or war or of feasting over long distances by one method or another.

A Scout should be at alert for a whistle call, if he/she hears a whistle call the Scout should stop whatever he/she is doing and obey the whistle call. The conventional way to get the Scouts attention is to blast a long whistle signal and follow up by the signal intended.

Note: almost all the whistle calls are started with a long blast and then the particular whistle call is blown.

If a Scout is asked the whistle call to call the Patrol Leaders

- Long Blast | 3 Short Blasts | Long Blast is the call, however after blowing the first long whistle blast; there must be a pause before blowing the particular whistle call
- The Scout is to **omit the first Long Blast** which is
 - **3 Short Blasts | Long Blast is the correct whistle call** to call the Patrol Leaders after omitting the first Long Blast **not Long Blast | 3 Short Blasts | Long Blast**



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Whistle Signals

-  Long Blast
-  Short Blast
-  Limited Blasts


One Long Blast

Be quite!, Attention,
Pay attention to the next signal


Few Short Blasts

Gather around, come closer


03 Short Blasts
01 Long Blast

Patrol Leaders, Report!


01 Long Blast
02 Short Blasts

Duty Patrol Leaders, Report!


Continuous Long Blasts

Spread out, Dismiss, Go away!


Continuous Long and Short Blasts

Danger, Be prepared ,Be careful,
Immediatly go to safe zones!