

Organization and Administration of the YMCA

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Abstract:-- Transparent computing utilizes data and software—from the OS to applications to user data—that are stored on servers. Transparent Computing Security Architecture (TCSA), which builds user-controlled security for transparent computing by allowing the users to configure the desired security environments on demand. The intent of the TC program is to develop basic technologies that are separable and usable in isolation (e.g., within a given software layer/application environment, such as web middleware), while exploring the best way to integrate multiple TC technologies in an experimental prototype. The major characteristic of Transparent Computing involves two separations. They are the separation of software stack and hardware platform, and the separation of computing and storage. The system lets users demand heterogeneous OSes and applications upon them from centered simple servers, similar to choose different TV channels in daily life. As this computing paradigm is more widely used in the society, its security feature and advantages will become more and more attractive. Problems TC is trying to solve Terminal runs more quickly Storage efficiency Security, manageability and low-cost Device-oriented to user-oriented A way to SaaS - Software as a Service

Keywords:-- Organization, Administration, YMCA.

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of the National council of YMCA of India is to assist the member associations and promote the cause of Young Men's Christian Association work in India, as provided for the Memorandum of Association. The basic purpose of the National Council is to serve as an agency through which member associations can achieve their purposes as a National Movement by collective action in a manner which would not be possible through separate actions of Member Associations and provide for services which will enrich and strengthen member associations. The registered office of the society shall be at Jai Singh Road, New Delhi.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

The society is establishing some of objectives like, to promote the work and the interests of the YMCA movement in India, to promote the permanence and usefulness of existing YMCA in India and render assistance to the weak and to resuscitate languishing YMCA and to aid in the formation of new Young Men's Christian Associations in India by the provision of financial and other assistance, advice and facilities, to promote the development of the physical, intellectual, and spiritual welfare of young people, to promote activities of a National or International character, to improve rural transport to promote programmes related to ecology and environment, to render service to armed forces in India, to render service to refuges in India, to invest moneys not immediately required in such ways as may be decided from time to time, to organize and conduct conventions, conferences, seminars, consultations, camps and institutes in harmony with the objects of the society, to

represent the YMCA in India in their relations to the World Alliance of YMCA and other International Bodies.

The management of the affairs of the society shall be entrusted to a National Board in accordance with the rules and regulations of the society. The name of the society shall be "the National Council of YMCA of India". The society shall be and remain affiliated to the World Alliance of YMCAs. It shall also be affiliated and represented in the area alliance and other constituent bodies as required. The context requires the financial year should be ended on thirty first March in every year, the full member of YMCA both male and female who has completed 18 years of age and who is regular member of a Church and who is a subscriber to the "Paris Basis", the executive committee for the society constituted in accordance with these rules and regulations, geographical division of the YMCA in India known by a region, the national General Secretary is needed for the society and there should be permanent programme or projects of the society.

The National Council of the YMCAs of India has changed its objectives to remain relevant to the changing times without compromising its basic principles. When this National council was founded in 1891, the emphasis was on evangelism. The founders of the Indian YMCA were all men of prayer and strongly motivated evangelistic who were mainly concerned about the spiritual well being of youth in general and educated youth in particular. Then came the policy of four -fold development of man. The growing interest in the Social Gospel at the beginning of this century, and the dehumanizing influence of the World War I on society, led the YMCA and other missionary movements in

the U.S.A., to emphasize social welfare in its objectives and activities.

All the four policies, Evangelism, Four-fold Development of Man, Social Welfare and Human Development are concepts that came the West. Though K.T. Paul was the first to champion the cause of rural reconstruction as a vital programme of the Indian YMCA since 1913, the rural thrust in missionary work was first mooted at the World Missionary conference held at Edinburgh in 1910 where the attention of the missionaries was drawn to the need for village work in a predominantly agricultural like India.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The rural reconstruction work of the YMCA in South Travancore was financed by the National Council and Daniel Hamilton, philanthropic planter in its early years. Along with it, the International Committee of YMCAs and UNESCO came forward to support the project. However, the major portion of the financial commitment was met by the foreign agencies. Hence, in 1919, efforts were taken to make the rural work self supportive through agriculture. In order to purchase suitable plots for it Daniel Hamilton again came forward to finance and thus, land was bought near Kurnool. A part of rubber estate was also offered by him in Travancore. But the arrangement did not succeed as it was planned, due to the later change in policy of the Rural Department work. It resulted in the sale of rubber estate in 1928. In the meantime, the Government of Travancore was issuing small amount of grant to night schools, maintenance of service bulls, weaving school, central library and the central exhibition. From 1932 onwards it sanctioned a grant of Rs.3000/- per annum and continued the payment up to 1955. In 1956, the social welfare board of the Government sanctioned Rs.1000/- towards the necessary equipments for the cottage industries spinning and weaving, soap making and palmgur making. The Church World Service organization also made available a subsidy of Rs.2000/- for the rural work. an increase in the land asset of Marthandam centre was also made with purchase of two acres in 1938 with the financial support of building for brotherhood organization of USA and Canada. It provided enough space for the demonstration and development activities and enabled the shift of functioning in its own campus on 19th August, 1939 from the rented site and buildings. When C. Kumaradas, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Kerala, became the Chairman of the Centre, the managing committee took urgent steps to make the Centre self supportive. It resulted in the purchase of agricultural lands and farms with the major financial support of the International Committee of YMCAs at Karambavilai,

Muzhucode, Manchalumood, Mukkuttukal, Moodode and Arumanai within eight years from 1955. In 1963, the International Committee stopped the grant completely to Marthandam. But the farm products brought a substantial amount sufficient enough to make the Centre self-reliant by 1970 and even to contribute to the National Council.

The year 1970 marked a turning point in the History of the Indian YMCA as the National Council decided for the first time since its inception not to ask for subsidies to meet the cost of its on-going work from the International Committee, U.S.A. However, by 1960 other foreign donor agencies especially those from Germany, had begun to step into the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the International Committee. The German YMCA has come in a big way to finance various Indian YMCA projects since 1960. Even today, German agencies are the largest donors for the work of the Indian YMCA. The entire financial burden of the 12 boy's homes has been taken over by the German Foster Parents of the National Council of YMCAs of Germany. They also supported Vocational Training Centres at Shillong, Trivandrum and Mysore and the Aashray project of the Hyderabad YMCA. In addition to half a dozen other German funding agencies which are assisting various projects of the YMCAs in India, there is the London based Y care International that has also been supporting a number of projects of the YMCAs in India, there is the London based Y care International Development Aid (SIDA) and Canadian International Development Aid (CIDA), Norwegian YMCA, and some others collaborate with the Indian YMCAs through their National Councils. A survey of the budget of the National Council of YMCAs of India shows that the foreign contribution for various development projects of the Indian YMCAs is still very substantial. For instance, if the indigenous budget for the National Council for the Year 1990-91 was Rs.68.37 lakhs, the foreign donations for various projects of the local Associations and of the National Council amounted to about Rs.60 lakhs.

All bank accounts deposits and other investments shall be opened, kept and made in the name of the Society in accordance with rules which may be by the National Board or its executive committee from time to time. The National Board or its executive committee shall manage the funds of the society and shall have power to borrow, invest, lend or otherwise deal with the same and to vary investments from time to time. The National Board or its executive committee shall have power to borrow money for the society upon such terms as to security and rate of interest or otherwise as the National Board or its executive may decide. All cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other similar documents shall be drawn in the name of and on behalf of the

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society by the Honorary Treasurer or General Secretary or such other persons as may be empowered by the National Board or its executive committee from time to time in that behalf. The Honorary Treasurer or the General Secretary or such other persons as may be empowered by the National Board or its executive committee from time to time shall be entitled to endorse cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, Government Securities expressly including promissory notes; shares or stock in any joint stock or public company or other funds and securities of any description whatever and other similar documents. The income of the society shall consist of income from property, investment, interest, dividend, affiliation fee, donation, contribution, grants, from India or abroad income from any project or branch of the society, and any other source which may be approved by the society or the National Board or its executive committee from time to time. All expenditure incurred shall be for the attainment of the objects of the society. All investments and expenditure shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, for the time being in force.

CONCLUSION

The management of the affairs of the society shall be entrusted to a National Board in accordance with the rules and regulations of the society. The name of the society shall be "the National Council of YMCA of India". The society shall be and remain affiliated to the World Alliance of YMCAs. It shall also be affiliated and represented in the area alliance and other constituent bodies as required. The context requires the financial year should be ended on thirty first March in every year, the full member of YMCA both male and female who has completed 18 years of age and who is regular member of a Church and who is a subscriber to the "Paris Basis", the executive committee for the society constituted in accordance with these rules and regulations, geographical division of the YMCA in India known by a region, the national General Secretary is needed for the society and there should be permanent programme or projects of the society.

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