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Schriftwechsel mit Lutherischer Weltbund, auch Anträge; Reisebericht Christa Held (Indien u. Indonesien); Bericht Prof. Grothaus zu Hochschulen der Gossner-Kirche in Indien 1972 (Studie zur Vorbereitung künftiger Entwicklungshilfe) in engl. und deutsch,

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THE CENTRAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

G. E. L. CHURCH CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM RANCHI, BIHAR, INDIA

(Registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

CHAIRMAN : DR. N. MINZ

SECRETARY : MR. BHUSAN KHESS

TREASURER : REV. C. B. AIND

MEMBERS : MR. S. BHENGRA

REV. M. TETE

Ref. No. 269/73-F-17

Date 30 November 1973.

To

Miss K. Held
CDS Lutheran World Federation
Route de ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland



Subject: Relief and Development

Dear Miss Held,

I had hope to see you in Geneva during the next week but due to unavoidable circumstances it is now not possible for me to meet and talk with you personally. Last time I had discussed with you about the possibility of lift irrigation and other agricultural development programme in our area here. You had so kindly agreed to give a systematic consideration to the proposal and we had agreed that I should furnish you with concrete plan estimates for the same. During the last few months with the help of few friends who are technically competent we have prepared a very detailed plan and estimates of various agricultural development schemes for the area west of Ranchi. Similar scheme are under way in for other area also. I am enclosing herewith the abstract of the consolidated list of schemes with minimum information about them. In support of this abstract I enclose herewith four type plans which will explain to you what different category of schemes we have laid down.

It will be great interest to you to know that these agricultural development schemes are the schemes as desired by the people. We have not imposed these schemes upon them, they felt the needs of these schemes and invited the experts to draw the plan estimates for them. The villagers had paid to these experts towards the cost of their travel, and paper and remunary.

These experts are assistant Minor Irrigation Engineer, drafts-man and other commerce graduates who are interested in social service. All of them belongs to the GEL Church and I am pleased and satisfied to see their excellent work. They have visited villages after villages surveyed the spots and then prepared these schemes personally. I think this is a humble beginning of a conscious, willing and systematic work in the planning of agricultural development among our people. Such an undertaking which emerges out of the felt-need of the farmers and willing participation by the technical and social service oriented and promoted by the church. The GEL church has fortunately constituted a Central Relief and Development Committee which is attempting to organise and carry out agricultural development scheme with the help and support of agencies like LWR-CDS, CASA and others.

It is well known to you that Chotanagpur area needs a systematic approach to agricultural development in this area and this is

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Date 197

one of the very few indigenous attempt to achieve a better economic life for the farmers in villages. The farmers in the areas mentioned above are forming cooperative societies to carry on the above schemes by the help of donors and agencies like yours. I personally hope and request that the LWR-CDS will kindly take notice of this and try to understand us and extend adequate financial support to us to carry out these schemes. It might be better, in my view, that some of you from the staff would make a trip and visit our area and help us in planning and execute in agricultural development scheme.

Peoples consciousness and their attempt for economic and social liberation should be appreciated by us and we should do our best to help them in the best way possible. With my understanding experiences of your attitude and concern for the development of farmers in various parts of the world. I hope you will give a serious and sympathetic consideration to our case and suggest to take necessary steps toward implementing the the above programme.

With greetings and good wishes,

Sincerely Yours

Rev Dr N. Minz
Chairman

Central Relief and Development
Committee, GEL Church, Ranchi

CC

1. Mr B. Khess, Secretary
Central Relief and Development Committee
GEL Church, Ranchi
- ✓ 2. Gossner Mission, Berlin
3. Director CASA
New Delhi
4. GEL Church, Ranchi

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Ref. No. 270/73-F-17

Date 30 November 1973.

To

Dr Georg Riegler Rittner
Treasurer, Bread for the World
7000, Stuttgart
West Germany



Subject: Relief and Development

Dear Dr Rittner,

I am sorry to inform you that I will not be able to come to Stuttgart on the 7th of Dec as planned earlier. After you left Ranchi our church plunged into a serious crisis. This emergency situation held me back from going to Geneva for the meeting from 3rd to 6th. Now as I will not be able to meet you in the near future I want to write to you few explanatory points for your consideration.

1) That the farmers of Chainpur area whom you met at Chainpur have organised themselves into farmers irrigation cooperative society and their initiatives have inspired farmers in other areas also. This is a small movement among the farmers to organise themselves for agricultural development in their village.

2) Few of our young Lutheran Christians have shown their keen interest in helping these farmers in the agricultural development programmes. A Minor Irrigation Assistant Engineer, one Drafts-man and a Commerce graduate had offered themselves to serve these farmers by preparing plans and estimates for big diameter irrigation well, irrigation tanks, irrigation dams and lift irrigation schemes. By now these friends have helped the farmers to prepare about 160 of the above kinds of irrigation schemes to be taken up during 1974.

3) You know that the Gossner Church has no resources of his own to help these farmers in implementing their agricultural development schemes. The Gossner Church has constituted a Central Relief and Development Committee to channel these schemes and send them to LWR-CDS, Bread for the World and other agencies and donors requesting them to help us in implement these schemes by giving financial aid.

4) As we were discussing at Chainpur and at Ranchi that other churches and private agencies are also engaged in the economic development scheme in this area. You were particularly interested in knowing about the Vikash Maitri and its activities. As the Vikash Maitri is an economical body including the Roman Catholics you tend to think that this would be the best way to carry on the economic development of the people of this area. In course of our discussion I tried to impress upon you that there is a need for the Gossner Church to implement development scheme separately and in cooperation with Vikash Maitri also. The Roman

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Catholic Church is very far advanced in economic help to the people and though Vikash Maitri is an economical body. The basic principle and the practical shape of the development programme under Vikash Maitri are determined by the Catholic ideas and ways of doing things. In my opinion, as I have expressed before you, there is a room for an evangelical understanding and under-taking of development plans and schemes among the farmers in Chotanagpur area. That understanding is slowly taking shape in the mind of the farmers, the technical men and the church leaders of Gossner Church and as Bread of the World stands in the evangelical stream of ideas of development I hope that you will give a serious thought to our situation and provide an active support for promoting it.

I am enclosing herewith few sample copies of schemes prepared by the above technical personnel who are social service oriented. I hope that you will be able to plead for us in the committees which considered the above kinds of development schemes for their support. If your secretary intends to visit asian countries and particularly India please request him on our behalf to visit Ranchi and Gossner Church area. If he could do so in the near future it would help us a great deal to expedite the matter. I hope you will do us this favour.

With greetings and good wishes.

Sincerely Yours

Rev Dr N. Minz
Chairman

Central Relief and Development
Committee, GEL Church, Ranchi

CC

1. Mr B. Khess Secretary
Central Relief and Development Committee
GEL Church, Ranchi
- ✓ 2. Gossner Mission, Berlin.
3. Director CASA
New Delhi
4. GEL Church, Ranchi

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES



Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23 423 OIK CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

18 October 1973

Prof. Dr. H. Grothaus
239 Adelby
Norderlück 28
Germany

Dear Professor Grothaus,

I have just seen your letter of 27 September, 1973. It was sent to the wrong office and not delivered to me until just now. For this reason I have not replied directly to your inquiry.

Firstly, concerning the workshop on "Christian Education Curriculum Development", I trust you have received the letter I sent last week in which I stated that the Gossner church has cancelled its plans for two consultation workshops provisionally scheduled for November. As a consequence we are not going to India. I have today received a letter from Dr. Minz stating that their plans are being deferred until some time next year. I will get in touch with you later when I hear more from Gossner.

I have not yet seen your study as Christa Held is not in the office. I shall ask her about it as soon as she returns. I am anxious to get this report. If you have an extra German copy please send me one.

I would very much like to have your Curriculum Vitae as I am collecting as much information as I can about various people whom I may be able to use as consultants from time to time.

Please accept my sincere greetings. I look forward to continued contact with you.

Sincerely,

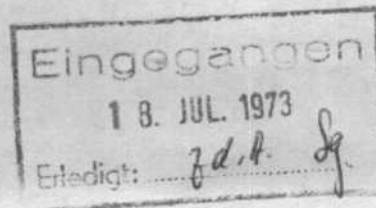
Dr. H.G. Schaefer
Secretary for Christian Education

c.c. Rev. M. Seeberg

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSPÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES



Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

16th July, 1973

Dr Pastor M. Seeberg,
Gossner Mission,
1 Berlin 41 (Friedenau),
Handjerystrasse 19-20,
DEUTSCHLAND.

Dear Pastor Seeberg,

Thank you for your letter of July 11th 1973, informing Dr Schaefer that you will not be able to attend all the meetings of the workshop destined for November 1st - 10th and not at all the consultations from the 11th - 15th of the same month. I know that Dr Schaefer will be sorry that you will be unable to be present for the whole time in November.

Unfortunately, he has already left the office here in Geneva and will not be returning here until mid-September. Therefore, I am taking this opportunity to acknowledge your letter and to inform you that I shall send a copy of your letter to him, c/o one of the contact addresses which he left with me.. Perhaps he himself will be getting in touch with you.

Yours faithfully,

Miss Jean J. Murray.
(Secretary to Dr H.G. Schaefer).

July 11, 1973
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The Lutheran World Federation
Department of Studies
Attn. Mr. Herb. Schaefer
Route de Ferney 150

CH 1211 Geneva
Switzerland

Dear Mr. Schaefer,

thank you very much for your letter dated June 12th informing about the workshop on Christian Education Curriculum Development - not to be held from October 1st to October 10th but from November 1st to November 10th. Dr. Minz already informed me about and invited Gossner Mission to the November meeting. You are right that Dr. Grothaus would be a very valuable participant as he is Professor in Flensburg. I doubt he can leave in November to share the meeting as he spent the last winter time in the Gossner Church. Copy of your letter I sent to Dr. Grothaus for information, and asked him for his comment.

As far as Gossner Mission is concerned our committees are not certain to what extent Gossner Mission can go into this matter and how far it is advisable to deal with internal matters of the GEL Church.

I beg to inform you furthermore that since a long time I planned to pay a visit to the GEL Church in the fall of this year. Unfortunately I have to return to Berlin latest on November 6th, i.e. I can not attend all the meetings of the workshop in early November and not at all the consultations in the midst of November.

With kind regards,

sincerely yours,

Martin Seeberg
(Martin Seeberg, Missionsdirektor)

cc: Prof. Dr. Grothaus

31st June, 1973

Dr H.G. Schaefer,
Secretary,
Christian Education,
Dept. of Studies,
LWF,
Route de Ferney 150,
1211 Genève.

Eingegangen 12. JUN. 1973 Erledigt: <i>z.h.</i>

Dear Dr Schaefer,

This is to inform you that the workshop on Christian Education Curriculum Preparation will take place from the 2nd to 10th November, 1973, and the consultation on Higher Education and Leadership Training will be held from the 11th - 15th November, 1973, at Ranchi. You are cordially invited to come and render your valuable consultative service to the Gossner Church.

There is another important item in connection with consultation on Higher Education and Leadership Training. One representative of the Gossner Mission, preferably Dr Hans Srothaus from Flessburg, must be invited to participate in this consultation from 11th-15th November, 1973, through the Lutheran World Federation. I hope this will be possible for the Department of Studies to do.

I wish you God's Blessings - both upon you and upon your work.

Hoping to see you in November 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Nirmal Mishra

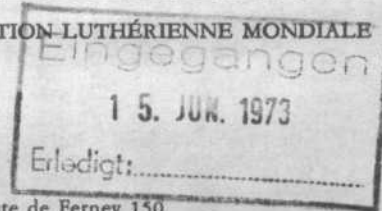
Rev. Dr Nirmal Mishra,
Organiser,
Christian Education Workshop,
Secretary,
Governing Body,
Gossner College,
Ranchi, Bihar,
India.

JJM
c.c. Dr Pastor M. Serberg, ✓
Gossner Mission,
1 Berlin 41,
(Friedenau),
Handjergstrasse 19/20,
DEUTSCHLAND.

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES



Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

12th June, 1973

Dr Pastor M. Serberg,
Gossner Mission,
1 Berlin 41,
(Friedenau),
Handjergstrasse 19/20,
DEUTSCHLAND.

Dear Dr Serberg,

In October 1972, a workshop on Christian Education was held in the seminary facilities in Ranchi by the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church. About 75 persons, including women, youth, the Faculty of Gossner Theological College, pastors and lay participants, attended. Professor Dr Hans-Grothaus was also in Ranchi at the time and was able to come to some of the work sessions in the workshop. Since October last year we have received from the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church, through Dr Minz, a number of documents copies of which I attach to this letter, in which he outlines the intention of the Gossner Church to give priority in the coming years to three things (See attachment B to this letter):

- 1) The development of a systematic and meaningful programme of Christian nurture (education) to be used at the congregational level.
- 2) A re-thinking and strengthening of the secondary schools and the college so that they are truly Christian institutions which serve in the most effective way, first of all the Adivasi people and secondly, society and nation as a whole. In other words, the intention is to try to make them effective means for witness and nurture.
- 3) The development of a long-range, meaningful leadership training programme in the Church. In this, of course, the college will play a major role.

Toward the implementation of the above, the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church is planning to hold a workshop on Christian Education Curriculum Development from October 1st - 10th this year. On the basis of the objectives which were established in the workshop last year (See attachment C), research will be begun concerning Age-level Characteristics of the learner in the Gossner Lutheran Church, on the Life Involvement of the Person in Society Today in India and on the Theological Understandings of the Church, which are to be central in the development of a teaching programme. The workshop will also concern itself with a/

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a detailed review of the situation in the congregation, the designing of a programme through which a more effective congregational ministry can be implemented and the preparation of an initial syllabus which can be tested until the workshop next year.

A second request from the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church is for a four and a half day consultation on Higher Education which will focus primarily on the college in terms of setting objectives and developing new approaches and programmes for making it an effective instrument in the ministry of the Church, especially for Leadership Training. This consultation will be held from November 11th - 15th, 1973.

The LWF has been asked to provide consultative services for these two programmes ; we have agreed to do so.

As the workshop on Christian Education and the consultation on Higher Education are dealing with long-term planning and development of curricula, I agree with Dr Minz when he says that it is imperative that the Gossner Mission should participate, especially in the second meeting of November 11th - 15th. He suggests that Dr Hans Grothaus would be a very valuable participant. I was much impressed with the thoroughness of the work that he was doing last year while he was studying the secondary situation within the Church. The purpose of this letter is to inform you of these meetings and secondly, to encourage the Gossner Mission to participate in one or both of the programmes in November this year. Certainly, if you are able to have someone there it is for you to appoint your representative.

In my work with the churches in Asia and Africa during the past six and a half years, it is becoming increasingly apparent to them and to us that it is precisely at this point of Christian nurture and Leadership Training that the churches are in need. To be a witnessing, evangelising, serving church the Christian in his community must know what he believes and be able to interpret it to others and for himself when he faces the demands of everyday living. I was impressed last year with the sincerity, the enthusiasm and the ability of the participants of the workshop in Ranchi. They certainly have the potential in their own midst for taking their decisions and carrying out their plans. However, they are asking for, and I hope the Gossner Mission and the LWF can supply, the kind of consultative service and co-operative participation that will help them to achieve their objectives.

I wish you and your Mission God's richest blessings in the work that you are doing. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Herb. Schaefer
Herb. Schaefer.

JJM
c.c. Dr N. Minz.
c.c. Dr Ji.

Encls.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR LWF RELATED MEETINGS

India - Oct. & Nov., 1973

Oct. 4 - 11

- All Lutheran Conference on "Strategy of Lutheran Churches for Mission in India"
- Sponsoring body: FELCI
 - Place: ?
 - Contact Person: Dr K. Rajaratnam
 - LWF Related Department and Staff: Dr Ji

Oct. 18 - 27

- "Christian Education Curriculum Development Programme in Andhra Pradesh" - Workshop
- Sponsoring body: AELC, SACC, CSI (Telugu speaking dioceses)
 - Place: ?
 - Contact Person: Rev. S. Schmitthenner
 - LWF Related Department and Staff: DS, Dr Schaefer

Nov. 1 - 10

- "Christian Education Curriculum Development" - Workshop
- Sponsoring body: GELC, ELCMP (?)
 - Place: Ranchi
 - Contact Person: Dr N. Minz
 - LWF Related Department and Staff: DS, Dr Schaefer

Nov. 11 - 15

- "Consultation on Higher Education and Leadership Training"
- Sponsoring body: GELC
 - Place: Ranchi
 - Contact Person: Dr N. Minz
 - LWF Related Department and Staff: DS, Dr Schaefer, Dr Nagy

Nov. 18 - 21

- "Consultation on Theological Education"
- Sponsoring body: FELCI
 - Place: (Madras ?)
 - Contact Person: Dr K. Rajaratnam
 - LWF Related Department and Staff: DS, Dr Nagy

Nov. 22 - 23 (?)

- "Consultation on Asia Programme for Advanced Studies"
- Sponsoring body: FELCI
 - Place: (Madras ?)
 - Contact Person: Dr K. Rajaratnam

Attachment A

Dr. H. G. Schaefer,
Secretary for Christian Education,
Department of Studies, LWF,
150 route de Ferney,
1211 Geneva 20.

30th November, 1972.

Dear Dr. Schaefer,

May I extend our hearty thanks to you for the workshop at Ranchi on Christian Education. The women, the youth, the faculty of Gossner Theological College and the lay participants with a strength of 75 people and the KSS (the Church Council) of the G.E.L.C. are grateful to you for opening up a new world for us. This world is a world of indigenous potential of creativity to do great things as a community of believers. A full report of the workshop has been published in our church magazine which will attract the attention of all others who could not participate in the workshop.

I took the matter up with the KSS of the G.E.L.C. through the Board of Education, and on the recommendation of this board the Church Council has accepted and approved the plan to have a committee of seven persons - two from the Board of Theological Education, two from the Education Board, one woman, one youth and one member of the faculty of Gossner Theological College. This committee will soon be constituted and will plan for the programmes of further workshops on Christian education in 1973 for a longer period involving a larger and more selected group of men and women in the G.E.L.C. I personally hope that you would give us adequate consultative service and opportunity to use our potential for organising our Christian education programme in the church. I for one would like to see the spiritually literate congregations in our church, and whatever authority and influence I can exert to make this effective and workable, I will do so for the reawakening of the people by the power of the Word of God.

God willing, I will be the Chairman of the Education Board for the next three years, and it will be my direct concern and responsibility to see that the Christian education programme is carried on effectively. I hope to work with you, both at the LWF and member church levels in the years ahead of us.

Thank you once again.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Dr. N. Minz

Rev. Dr. N. Minz
Adhyaksha N.W. Anchal &
Up-Pramukh Adhyaksha of GELC, Ranchi

Copy: Dr. U. Duchrow
Rev. J. Topno

A statement by Rev. Dr. N. Minz, the Adhyaksha (Bishop) of N.W. Anchal (Diocese) and the Up-Pramukh Adhyaksha (Vice-President) of Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ranchi, India.

In the light of discussions with two visitors, Prof. Dr. Hans Grothaus, member of Kuratorium of Gossner Mission, Berlin, and Dr. H. G. Schaefer, Secretary for Christian Education, Department of Studies/LWF, and the discussions in the KSS (the Church Council) of G.E.L.C. held from 3rd-8th November, 1972, I am encouraged to make the following statements for discussion, consideration and implementation by all concerned.

1. That the time has come when an all-out effort has to be made to build up the life of the local congregations in the GELC. Adequate provision for the effective proclamation of the Word of God, and a systematic Christian nurture is essential. Worship must become a living and joyful experience of the believer in the company of the faithful believers and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper should be administered as often as possible. The local congregation must become the living instrument of service to the neighbour both within and outside the church. And finally, this congregation of believers has to become a living witness to the Lord of the Church through evangelism and missions in the local situation.
2. The Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church has rightly adopted the policy to maintain and develop the existing secondary educational institutions and if necessary open new ones. These institutions are centres of creative activities of the church and so far they have proved to be the best and most effective arms of the church for Christian nurture. The programmes of Christian nurture have to be reinforced in these institutions as they have full freedom to do so being the minority institutions. The secondary schools have been the best instruments through which the able laymen and women have rendered their active service to the church. We are proud to say that lay leadership in the GELC has come from amongst the secondary and primary school teachers. Till we devise other effective ways of involving active lay leadership in the service of the church, and till a time comes when the State is really able to take all the educational institutions in her hand (which we do not expect to come in the near future for many reasons) we are morally bound to shoulder the heavy responsibility of maintaining and improving the school systems in our church.
3. That the Gossner Church pays adequate attention to the promotion of leadership in the church and in the community. Training of leadership has in the past been misunderstood, and only the higher level of leadership formation was taken up. So far, higher education in theology, and in secular subjects have been emphasised and help rendered to us by LWF scholarship programme and Gossner Mission Scholarships. This must go on because we need men and women who will be able to take responsibilities at the entire church level, on national and international levels, in various walks of life. But this top ranking leadership can be relatively ineffective without a cadre of second level of leadership at the regional, district, and parish levels. Here we have not paid any attention to our task. And I propose that this second and third level of leadership formation be taken more seriously now. Here comes the importance and validity of internal scholarship programmes by the church and the place of college and university education conducted by the church.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church, India

Prepared by Workshop Participants, October 1972

(Translation from Hindi Original)

Objective of Christian Education in India for all age-groups individually is to help the person:

1. By the power and guidance of the Spirit to recognise his/her sin and receiving the assurance of salvation in Jesus Christ, continually to grow in Christian faith in the hope of eternal Life.
2. Through the knowledge of the Triune God to develop the relationship of love and fellowship with God and with his fellowmen.
3. Being the Child of God, to accept his membership in the ecumenical Church and acknowledge his place and stewardship in the congregation and become a true worshipper of God.
4. To be a person who in Christ can face all problems in every situation, and rendering effective service to his fellowmen as a good citizen, bear witness to Jesus Christ among the non-Christians.
5. To be a person who by his commitment to the Triune God, through teaching and counselling brings about revival and newness in family, community, nation and world.
6. To be a person who recognises the mighty acts of God and expresses his thankfulness to Him in thought, word, and deed.

Attachment D

An Experiment in Leadership Training Programmes
Through College and University Education

(By Rev. Dr. N. Minz, Principal,
Gossner College, Ranchi)

Training of leadership in Asia, Africa and Latin America is going on both within and outside the church. This matter has been given special attention in church circles in recent years. Various attempts and experiments are being made in different churches individually and in co-operation with one another. Scholarship and exchange programmes and short-term specialised training schemes are some of the concrete forms of leadership formation. They must go on and these programmes must be supported as far as possible. The present statement is an attempt to explore the possibility of training leadership in a given community and the church through higher education institutions.

The tribal people of India represent a special type of social group in that country. There are tribes which are mostly related to the hills of the Himalayas and the Northeastern frontiers of Assam and there are those which are found mostly in the Central Plateau of Chotanagpur and Madhya Pradesh. We are here directly concerned with the tribal people of the Central Plateau of India. These people are known as the Adivasis (the original inhabitants) of this part of India. The Santals, the Kurukhs (Orans), the Mundas, the Kharias, the Hos, the Bhils, and the Gonds are major tribal groups in this central hilly tract of India. These communities are called the Scheduled Tribes of India for which the Government has special provisions to bring them up to the status of other communities, as they had been deprived of educational and economic facilities and opportunities in the nation. Therefore they are regarded as the backward minority communities in relation to the Hindus, Moslems, and other communities.

In spite of all the good will, plans and programmes of the Government for the Adivasis, there are certain historical, sociological, psychological and economic barriers between this group of people and the government machinery and agencies, so that the expected development work cannot be done. One of the simplest reasons is that the present potential of the Adivasis is not taken seriously and the development programmes in education and agriculture are not planned accordingly. There is a credibility gap between the Adivasis and the other people who are the agents of the government machinery. The problem of the exploited and the exploiter exists between the Adivasis and other people of India and this continues to be true even today. Therefore, the Government plans for the welfare and development of the Adivasis have not been successful among them. Education and leadership formation among the Adivasis of Chotanagpur are clear examples that only the Church schools have helped the leadership formation among them. Even at the present time it is not the government educational institutions which are effective in creating leadership among the members of the tribal communities of Central India. Rather, it is the Church schools and colleges which have helped them to come up in the public and church life.

The above description, we hope, has given an indication as to the nature of Adivasi communities in the central part of India, especially in the Chotanagpur region whose capital city is Ranchi.

Among the Adivasis - the Santals, the Mundas, The Kurukh (Orans), the Kharias, and the Hos - of Chotanagpur, two major Lutheran Churches are serving. The Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ranchi, serves the Adivasi peoples of Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Assam, and Madhya Pradesh states. This church has a membership of about 300,000 (baptised members). It runs a couple of hundred primary schools, 15 secondary schools, one theological college, one evangelist training school, one teacher's training school for women, and in 1971 this church established Gossner College in Arts, Commerce and Science faculties. The other church is the North India Evangelical Lutheran Church. This church concentrates her efforts in Assam, Bengal, and Santal Parganas of Bihar, and its major membership is drawn from the Santals, the Boros, and the Bengalis. The NIELC also runs a number of secondary schools and one theological college through Santali medium.

We are here concerned particularly with the Gossner Church and her attempt to experiment in training of leadership through college and university education. The Gossner Church has had the experience of an indigenous life and witness for more than 50 years. It has tried to be the church out of her own limited resources and by the co-operation and help of the friends in the Gossner Mission and LWF since 1919. It is one of the suffering churches of India. As this church tries to live and bear witness to the Lord Jesus Christ, her sons and daughters have made tremendous sacrifices in the past, and even at the present time they do as they are committed to the Lord for service in the church. Even the Ph.D. graduate of a top-ranking university in the West has to work and serve joyfully for a monthly salary of Rs.350.00 (Rupees three hundred and fifty = US\$50.00, fifty dollars) without any other allowances whatsoever. I make mention of this item just to show the economic ability of this church at the present time. Yet it is good to note that the Gossner Church is one of the most dynamic churches among the Lutheran family of churches in India. In spite of all her internal tensions and struggles, the Gossner Church has been one of the most outgoing and missionary-oriented churches in the country. No year goes by without a fresh baptism of at least one thousand or more men and women in the church. God has blessed this church in the midst of her weaknesses and shortcomings.

The short description of the community and the church in that community presents us with a special concern for training of leadership through the college and university programmes. The community as well as the church are in need of various types and levels of leadership for better life in the future. Better in the sense that the community will be able to compete and make contributions to the national life, and that the church may be better equipped to carry on her task of proclamation, witness and service among the people of India in an effective way.

The proposed experiment on leadership training through college and university education as a people's project:

College and university education programmes are already instruments for the training of leadership in one sense or another. Moreover, there are many colleges run by the State among the Adivasis and there are at least three colleges, two run by the Roman Catholics and one by the former Anglicans (now Church of North India) in Chotanagpur region. Four years general education in humanity, commerce and science are being imparted in these colleges, but there is no conscious attempt for leadership formation in them. The Adivasi members of the college and university community are always side-tracked and their leadership is thwarted for some excuse or other. Even in

the fields of this highest potential they are always treated as second rate. This treatment leads the youth of the Adivasi community to give up any hope of shining in public life in general. In the fields of games and sports the Adivasis have the highest potential in the nation. But due to social inhibitions only very exceptional candidates have displayed this ability at the national and international levels.

The Roman Catholic Colleges, and the Anglican College at Ranchi and Hazaribagh have helped the Adivasi community to some extent. But, here again, the ideas and visions have been foreign and not too closely related to the needs and aspirations of the tribal people. For one thing, the Catholic college always caters more to the needs of the rich and the upper class of people in the area. The Anglican College has almost lost its Christian and community oriented character as it has become one of the constituent colleges of the State university. These colleges lack the indigenous concern for the people with a Christian orientation.

Gossner College in arts, commerce and eventually science faculty also is conceived and established by the people from among the community, and the vision behind this college is directly related to the needs, hopes and aspirations of the Adivasi people and the indigenous church. The Gossner Church has discussed the idea of founding the Gossner College for the last ten to twelve years. Due to various historical and circumstantial reasons definite steps were not taken until 1971. In 1971 a definite decision was taken and a small beginning was made. Arts and commerce faculties were started on the 1st November 1971. Since then the college has grown from a student body of 27 last year to 150 this academic year. The college has been fully recognised by the Ranchi University and it has received affiliation up to the Intermediate Standards from the 1st July 1972. It has a Governing Body of 11 members and the President of the GELC is the ex officio Chairman. Rev. Dr. N. Minz is the Principal of the college and Secretary of the Governing Body. There are altogether eleven teaching faculty members in the college, of which 7 are Christians and 4 Hindus.

Now the question is, what kind of experiments are envisioned for training of leadership in this college? First of all, the Gossner College would be a residential college in which at least 75% of students and teaching staff will reside in the college campus. The maximum number of students in the college will be about one thousand young men and women in the three faculties of arts, commerce and science - roughly three hundred in each of them with a teaching staff of about 35-40 members. There is every possibility of having 65-75% of Christian students in the college, most of them residing in the hostel and others in their parents' homes. This gives an ideal kind of situation for developing a community life in the campus and in the hostel with extra curricular activities directed towards leadership formation and Christian nurture.

As the tribal youth have great potential for games and sports, the College will have special provisions for them in order that the youth of the tribal community can shine on the national and international level. It is one of the short cut ways to help the Adivasi community to gain self confidence in relation to other peoples and communities in India and in the world.

We have a fair amount of knowledge that the Government of India may control the secondary education but there will always remain the possibility of freedom to experiment with new things at the college and university levels. Therefore Christian education programmes among the youth of college and university will be carried on in the Gossner College with a view to leading the youth to Christian commitment and devotion to service to the people.

But above all, to avoid unemployment problems, the Governing Body of Gossner College has already opted for giving this college a vocational orientation. Right from the first year of college studies, students would be required to take certain compulsory courses which will equip them to be competent in the practical world. How do we determine the particular vocations that have to be emphasised in the college? This has to be ascertained by appointing a Personnel Officer in the college who will keep contact with the Employment Exchange Office of the Government, both at the State and centre. Moreover he would be the man who would keep in touch with the firms and business concerns who need the personnel of one kind or another. The employment market will determine from time to time the kind of vocational course programmes the college will implement.

In order to get our experimental programme started, consultative service from the LWF Departments will be essential so that we can attempt to get over all the possible hindrances on the way. In our mind, Gossner College is the real living social and institutional base of leadership training for the tribal community and the church among the tribal people of Chotanagpur and adjacent areas in the central plateau region of India.

The following are the major needs of the college in order of priorities:

1. Consultative service to set the curriculum of the college and for giving the vocational orientation to the college.
2. Two major hostels: one for 300 boys and another for 150 girls at Ranchi as the first step towards the residential pattern of the college.
3. The college equipment for vocational courses from the first year itself on the basis of the findings after the consultations on training of leadership in relation to Gossner college.
4. College building facilities for accommodating the residential college requirements in the long run.
5. Explore the possibility of exchange of personnel at the faculty level in India and abroad.

3rd December, 1972

minz
4/12/72
Rev. Dr. Nirmal Minz

may
31st June, 1973

Dr H.G. Schaefer,
Secretary,
Christian Education,
Dept. of Studies,
LWF,
Route de Ferney 150,
1211 Genève.

Dear Dr Schaefer,

This is to inform you that the workshop on Christian Education Curriculum Preparation will take place from the 2nd to 10th November, 1973, and the consultation on Higher Education and Leadership Training will be held from the 11th - 15th November, 1973, at Ranchi. You are cordially invited to come and render your valuable consultative service to the Gossner Church.

There is another important item in connection with consultation on Higher Education and Leadership Training. One representative of the Gossner Mission, preferably Dr Hans Srothaus from Flessburg, must be invited to participate in this consultation from 11th-15th November, 1973, through the Lutheran World Federation. I hope this will be possible for the Department of Studies to do.

I wish you God's Blessings - both upon you and upon your work.

Hoping to see you in November 1973.

Sincerely yours,

minz
- 11/6/73

Rev. Dr Nirmal Minz,
Organiser,
Christian Education Workshop,
Secretary,
Governing Body,
Gossner College,
Ranchi, Bihar,
India.

JJM
c.c. Dr Pastor M. Serberg,
Gossner Mission,
1 Berlin 4i,
(Friedenau),
Handjergstrasse 19/20,
DEUTSCHLAND.

15. August 1973
psb/sz

The Lutheran World Federation
Department of World Service
c/o Fräulein Christa H e l d
Route de Ferney 150

CH 1211 G e n f
Schweiz

Betrifft: CDS 484 - Beitrag zu den Verwaltungskosten
Vikas Maitri - Ihr Schreiben vom 1.d.M.

Liebes Fräulein Held!

Vielen Dank für Ihren Brief vom 1.d.M. Ich hatte die Korrespondenz bezüglich dieser Angelegenheit zunächst mit einem Lächeln gelesen, nachher nicht mehr, weil ich mich über die sture Haltung der Gossnerkirche ärgerte. Da Sie um meinen Rat gefragt haben, will ich Ihnen ganz freimütig sagen, dass ich an Ihrer Stelle den Antrag trotzdem bewilligen würde, weil ich die Arbeit des Vikas Maitri als eine sehr konstruktive und oekumenische im Raum von Chotanakpur schätzen gelernt habe und die Argumente des Kirchenpräsidenten Topno nicht stichhaltig sind.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen bin ich

I h r

Sg
(Martin Seeberg)

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

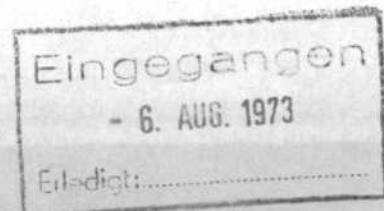
DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

1. August 1973

Herrn Pastor
Martin Seeberg
Gossner Missionsgesellschaft
1 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)
Hanjerystrasse 20
Deutschland



Betrifft: CDS 484 - Beitrag zu den Verwaltungskosten von Vikas Maitri Kalyan
Sanstha, Indien

Lieber Herr Pastor Seeberg,

darf ich Sie um Ihren Rat bitten? Der beiliegende Antrag von Vikas Maitri erreichte uns über Dr. Minz und ich setzte daher kühn die Gossner Kirche als befürwortende Kirche ein. (Evangelisch-lutherische Kirche Nordindiens ist einverstanden.) Später reagierte Präsident Topno negativ (siehe sein Schreiben vom 28.3.73). Auf meinen Brief vom 28.6. erhielt ich am 5. Juli eine Antwort (von beiden Briefen sind Ihnen Durchschläge zugegangen).

Was würden Sie tun? Den Antrag trotzdem bewilligen (falls Herr Kruse zustimmt)?

Mit herzlichen Grüßen
Ihre

Christa H e l d

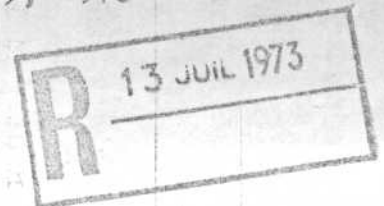
Anlagen

Kopie an Herrn Rainer Kruse

CH:spt

Church Office
Koroya Mission
Dumka P. O. 814101
Santal Parganas
Bihar, India

July 9, 1973



Miss Christa Held
Lutheran World Federation
150 Route de Ferney
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland, Europe

Dear Miss Held:

This is to thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th June, 1973.

Yes, we will be most happy to give a small grant towards the work of Vikas Maitri at Ranchi. In fact, we have talked about it some time back and my colleagues are already in favour of giving some help to this organization. We will place it before our next Executive Committee meeting of the Synod in the beginning of August and will formally sanction the grant.

With cordial greetings.

Yours sincerely,

M. M. Tudu
M. M. Tudu
General Superintendent,
NELC

MMT:nt

CDS PROJECT REQUEST

Name of the Project: Subsidy to Administration Costs of Vikas Maitri Kalyan Sanstha

Amount Requested: US\$ 1,500.-

Location: Ranchi, State Bihar, India

Applicant: Vikas Maitri Kalyan Sanstha = Christian Association for the Development of Health and Socio-Economic Projects

Sponsoring Church and/or Mission: 1) Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church
2) Northern Evangelical Lutheran Church

Endorsement: Mr. Hertel, Service Overseas

Project Description: A. P l a n n e d

To strengthen the administration of Vikas Maitri Kalyan Sanstha by financing the salary for one Assistant Executive Officer for a period of three years.

B. General Background and Present Situation

Vikas Maitri is a coordinating body of the Christian Churches in Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas. It aims at bringing Christians more closely together in order to work for the socio-economic development and good health of the people. It is an ecumenical, non-political and non-profitmaking association with headquarters at Ranchi in the State of Bihar. The Association was established in 1968: (excerpt of the Memorandum of Association of Vikas Maitri)

a) to promote the economic development of the people of Chotanagpur, particularly through agriculture and industries, and to promote their social advance.

b) to establish and maintain customs services to assist farmers in the more intensive cultivation of their lands.

- c) to encourage and to assist in the establishing of educational institutions, workshops, dispensaries, relief work etc. without charge for services rendered.
- d) to print, publish and to sell or distribute gratuitously, journals, periodicals, books and pamphlets.
- e) to purchase, hire, lease or in exchange, acquire movable or immovable property, which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the purpose of the Society and to improve, manage, sell, lease or dispose of, or turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any of its properties.
- f) to receive from any part of the world donations, bequests, subscriptions, gifts in cash or in kind from individuals, associations, trusts, Governments and any other institutions.
- g) to borrow money and to repay the same and to raise funds from time to time for the Society, with or without security, as the Society may think fit and proper.
- h) to spend and utilize the funds and properties of the society in furtherance of its aforesaid objects, etc.

However, despite these worthy goals Vikas Maitri was not in a position to help people with money or to assist them to get credit from other sources, e.g. nationalized banks or donor agencies. Therefore with the approval of the Governing Body a Development Board named Vikas Maitri Kalyan Sanstha was formed and registered under the Bihar Registration of Societies Act 1860 in 1972.

The Development Board wants to function:

- 1) as an advisory board
 - 2) as guarantor and controller
 - 3) as a funding agency at local level with a ceiling of Rs. 1000.
-
- 1) As an Advisory Board: The Board has a membership of 30 specialists in fields like agriculture, accounting, engineering etc. Besides this technicians could be attached as consultants but not necessarily with voting rights.
 - 2) As a guarantor and controller: A sum of Rs 100,000 has been secured from Misereor on the security of which Vikas Maitri can stand guarantor to a na-

tionalized bank for a sum of Rs 500,000. This will be done in the following manner:

- a) The Board will scrutinize applications for their technical feasibility, economic viability, and financial as well as administrative soundness.
- b) Recommend viable schemes to Banks and Donor Agencies.
- c) Stand guarantor for such schemes.
- d) Control the finances of the scheme through inspection and reporting.

The function of being guarantor has not been started since no formal agreement has been signed with any local bank. This is hoped to start by the end of March 1973.

In the first year of its registration the Board (VMKS) has supported two agricultural projects. At Gunderdih (Takerma) a loan of Rs 7,000 has been advanced to support a cooperative kharif cultivation program, and at Gumla a loan of Rs 1,000 was advanced to support a rabi cultivation program.

At present one executive officer and one office secretary are employed with Vikas Maitri, both of which are being financed by Misereor, Germany, according to the following plan:

contribution for 1971	-	100 %
contribution for 1972	-	75 %
contribution for 1973	-	50%

After 1973 the expenses for salary have to be borne entirely by own means of Vikas Maitri.

LWF/CDS has been approached via the Gossner Church to assist in finding the funds for the salary of an assistant executive officer for a period of three years. The assistance of an assistant executive officer is being sought due to the fact that as soon as the function of being guarantor will be started, a lot of applications have to be scrutinized by a full time officer. His task can be broken down into the following areas:

- a) He will receive loan applications from project holders and see to it that the application has been made according to the proformas prescribed by the VMKS. He will make a primary scrutiny of the applications and categorise them on priority basis.

- b) He will gather information and obtain feedback from the project in the form of formal reports giving data on projects sponsored or administered by VMKS.
- c) He will keep regular accounts of the projects sponsored and report to the treasurer regularly.

Cost Breakdown:

Funds requested via LWF/CDS for the salary of the Assistant Executive Secretary:

1st year		\$ 520 (100%)
2nd year	\$ 544,80 (100%)	\$ 408 (75%)
3rd year	\$ 564 (100%)	\$ 282 (50%)
Reserve for unforeseen increases		\$ 290
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,500.-
		=====

Operating Costs:

The total annual administrative budget (excluding the Assistant Executive Secretary) amounts to \$ 3,790 in 1973, covered by the member churches, Miseror and various other incomes.

Personnel:

It will be very easy to find a qualified person for this job.

Time Factor:

The Assistant Executive Secretary should be engaged as of February 1973.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

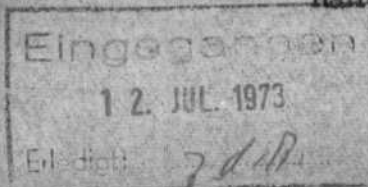
PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. J. TOPNO
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

No. 426/73/KSS-171 6!

Ranchi Dated 5th July '73.

To
Miss Christa Held
Secretary CDS/LWF
Geneva.



Subject:- CDS/434-- Vikas Maitri.

Dear Sister Held,

Thank you for your letter dated 28 June '73.

The Gossner Church has been unable to affiliate itself to the Vikas Maitri due to shortage of funds. In the previous years it was affiliated to Vikas Maitri but now we are unable to pay the affiliation fee and hence the Gossner Church has no direct connection with the Vikas Maitri.

I regret to inform you that as the head of the Gossner Church I cannot endorse the application. The general feeling of the Gossner Church is against the Vikas Maitri as they come to us only when their purpose is served. Rev. Dr. C.K.P. Singh has already published the general complain against the Vikas Maitri in our monthly magazine The Charbandhu. The Vikas Maitri has no direct touch with the Gossner Church. They are dealing with Dr. N. Minz and he is also dealing with them individually. He is interested because he is getting financial & other help to run a Kinder Garden school purely of Dr. Minz and Mrs. Minz's concern. It is not a church institution.

The situation in your country is quite different from the situation in India. Here our church has no good relationship with the Catholic Church. There is a case of sheep stealing i.e. whenever we get people to be converted to Christianity the Catholic Pastors go to them and baptise them, when they did not labour for them. This action of the Catholics breaks our good relationship. In such a situation I as the head of the Gossner Church cannot give my endorsement.

Our Church is a poor church and we are very much grateful to the LWF for getting financial assistance. We have now opened development departments and several officers and managers have been appointed. We need funds to run the development works. So I would request you that instead of giving help to the Vikas Maitri which is already a rich organisation please help us as we deserve help from the LWF, being the poor church.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

5-7-73

Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

cc: Rev. M. Seeberg.

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23 423 OIK CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

June 28, 1973

The Rev. Junul Topno
Pramukh Adhyaksh
Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church
Ranchi
Bihar / INDIA

Subject: CDS 484 - Subsidy to Administration Costs of Vikas Maitri Kalyan
Sanstha, India

Dear Pastor Topno,

Please excuse me for disturbing you again about the above matter. With your letter of March 28, 1973, you expressed concern that our direct connection would be cut off if you would issue a letter of endorsement for the above project. May I assure you that the contrary is the case. You know of our sincere interest in the welfare of your church and your needs and projects. Our direct contact would by all means be kept.

We believe that Vikas Maitri as a coordinating body of the Christian Churches in Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas should be strengthened and believe it to be in your interest that a member of the Lutheran Church be added as a staff member to an agency that so far has only received support from its Roman Catholic counterparts. In view of this I would ask you if you would care to reconsider your decision.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Christa Held
Christa Held

cc: Mr. D. Bara
Dr. H. Minz
Rev. M. Seeberg ✓

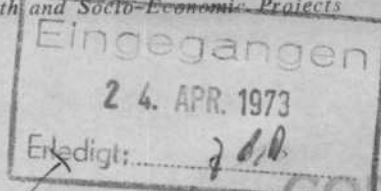
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Vikas Maitri : विकास मैत्री

A Christian Association for the Development of
Health and Socio-Economic Projects

ST. JOSEPH'S CLUB
PURULIA ROAD
RANCHI-1, BIHAR, INDIA
Tel. 22769.



13 April 1973,

The Pramukh Adhyaksh,
Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church,
Main Road, Ranchi, Bihar, India.

Dear Sir,

We would like to draw your kind attention to our previous letter to you dated 7 March '73, imploring for a letter of endorsement to our project submitted to CDS/LWF Geneva (total cost Rs. 9,765/- subsidy to salary of one Asst. Executive Officer). We learn from your letter to them ref. No.218/73/KSS-198, that you have stated your inability to issue any letter of endorsement saying that you have a direct concern with the CDS/LWF and in case you issue any letter of endorsement to Vikas Maitri your direct concern with the CDS/LWF will be cut off.

Kindly let us put some of our thoughts on the above point.

While submitting our project to CDS/LWF with initiative and guidance from members of the Lutheran church we of course meant that it had to be submitted through Lutheran church. That means to say that if Lutheran church will not support our cause, we are not required to seek assistance from CDS/LWF. That is why we have also submitted to you a copy of our original project application.

So far your church's direct concern with the CDS/LWF is concerned, we do not see any problem for endorsing our application since you are only a member of the LWF and as far as we understand the CDS has no formal branch office at Ranchi. Our understanding is that a letter of recommendation will further strengthen your tie with the CDS/LWF and not otherwise.

In view of what Vikas Maitri is doing for the members of the Lutheran church, apart from bringing ecumenical co-operation in matters of socio-economic nature, we hope you will kindly reconsider our case seriously and will be pleased to issue your letter of endorsement as early as possible. We have been instrumental in helping members of the Lutheran church in lift irrigation schemes, training programmes and credit facilities (Last year only over 60 women from the Lutheran church received training in nutrition programme, a number of them have got monetary help to start small pro-

Cont...2

jects, 2 pastors got training in church administration, 30 Lutheran farmers got credit facilities and one young man was sent for training to Bangalore and we have borne expense for his journey and made arrangement for his scholarship, this year a number of women have been sent to Community Development Centre, Hehal for training, to state only a few).

Kindly recall your commitment made at the All Chotanagpur Seminar at Mandar in 1967 and renewed at Samtoli in December 1969 (refer to the report in the "Silent Revolution"). And also refer to the Joint Statement of the Heads of Churches in Chotanagpur dated Easter (29 April) 1970, where your church has been represented by Rev. C.B. Minz, the then Pramukh Adhyaksh of the GEL Church Ranchi.

Hoping for your kind cooperation and thanking you in anticipation,

We are yours sincerely,
on behalf of Vikas Maitri,

D. Bara
(D. Bara)
Executive Officer.

C. A. B. Tirkey
(Rev. C.A.B. Tirkey)
General Secretary. 14.4.73

cc Miss Christa Held,
Secretary GDS/LWF
150 Route De Ferney
Geneva, Switzerland

for clarification on above
Point

Rev. M. Seeberg,
Director, Gossner Mission,
Berlin. ✓

All the Heads of Churches
in Chotanagpur.

Dr. N. Minz, Ranchi.

gut, gut!

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. I. TOPNO
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

No. 218 /73/KSS-198

Ranchi Dated 28th March '73

To

Miss Christa Held
Secretary CDS/LWF

Eingegangen

- 5. APR. 1973

Digit: 7.4.73

Dear Miss Held,

Kindly refer to the letter of Rev. CAB Tirkey, General Secretary Vikas Maitri dated 7th March '73, addressed to Rev. M.M. Tudu and the Pramukh Adhyaksh, with a copy to Dr. Minz and to you.

In that letter he writes "While looking upon our request very favourably the CDS/LWF has also stated that they will require the letters of endorsement from your respective churches"

The Gossner Church is the member of the LWF, and it has a direct concern with the CDS/LWF. In case the Gossner Church issues any letter of endorsement to any concern its direct connection with the CDS will be cut off.

In such a situation the Gossner Church is not in a position to issue letters of endorsement to the Vikas Maitri.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

Pramukh Adhyaksh
28-3-73

Pramukh Adhyaksh
GELChurch Ranchi.

cc: Rev. CAB Tirkey
General Secretary Vikas Maitri
with reference to his letter
dated 7.3.73 mentioned above.

Rev. M. Seeberg,
Director Gossner Mission
Berlin.

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF CHURCH COOPERATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

29 June 1973



To: Rev. M. Seeberg - Gossner Mission Society

We refer to Dr. Hellberg's circular letter of 15 March 1973 inviting you to submit a report of the 1972-1973 activities of your board or society.

To date we have not heard from you in this regard, and take this opportunity to remind you of this request. The reports will go to the printer around July 20 and we therefore must receive them in our office before July 15th.

These reports will be sent out sometime in early August with the minutes of the Commission on Church Cooperation to mission boards and societies, member churches and national committees, inter-church aid organizations, and others.

Cordially yours,

Vera Henrich
Assistant to the Director

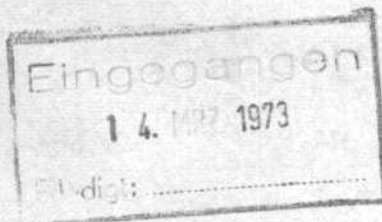
VH:uj

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF CHURCH COOPERATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

15 March 1973

To: Mission Boards and Societies

Re: 1972 annual report

Handwritten notes:
Haben wir noch.
J. d. A.
89 924

Once again we invite you to send us a concise report of the activities of your board or society -- for the year 1972. You will remember that the compilation and publishing of these reports is a service that was long rendered by the former Commission on World Mission and has been carried on by the Commission on Church Cooperation of the LWF.

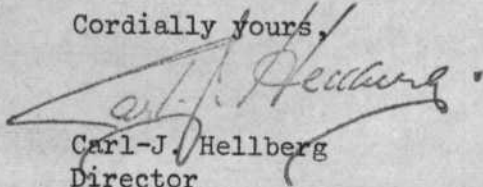
In 1972 21 reports were sent in, and these, together with reports from national committees and churches, were distributed with the minutes of the Commission on Church Cooperation meeting. We plan to follow the same procedure this year. We would prefer the report be limited to two pages typed single space. We would also prefer to receive the report in English, but reports sent in German will be translated for publication. Please send this report before 15 April 1973.

We suggest that apart from reporting on the routine events, you share changes in attitudes that are developing or have developed within the general constituency of the mission, reports on experimental or pilot projects, trends in giving, new work opened or former projects closed down, new sources of support, major policy decisions, relationships to partner churches in which your mission is active.

We hope we can count on an even greater response to our invitations to submit reports than in the previous year. We invite also your comments on this project of the Commission on Church Cooperation.

We are also sending you herewith two copies of the Information Form for Missionary Organizations. Please fill in and return one copy to us. Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I am

Cordially yours,


Carl-J. Hellberg
Director

INFORMATION FORM FOR MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS for the year

Please complete this form, using estimates where exact figures are not available.
Indicate any estimates with an asterisk (*).

Send/copies to:
Lutheran World Federation
Dept. of Church Cooperation
150 route de Ferney
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Keep 1 copy for your files.

PLEASE MAIL THE COMPLETED FORMS NO LATER THAN

Name of Mission Society or Board

Business Address

Name of Executive Officer

first name

family name

Title (Director, Executive Secretary, Chairman, Supervisor, etc.)

1. Number of missionaries (see other side of this form)
2. Number of employed staff at home (do not include missionaries on furlough)

	Full time	Part time
a) in administrative work
b) in deputation or promotional work
c) in other work

Total

3. Expenditures in year in U.S. \$

For work at home \$

For work abroad (include here expenses in connection with missionaries whether spent at home or on field) \$

Total U.S. \$

PLEASE TURN OVER

INFORMATION FORM FOR MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS for the year

Please complete this form, using estimates where exact figures are not available.
Indicate any estimates with an asterisk (*).

Send/copies to:
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1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

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Business Address

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first name

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Title (Director, Executive Secretary, Chairman, Supervisor, etc.)

1. Number of missionaries (see other side of this form)
2. Number of employed staff at home (do not include missionaries on furlough)

	Full time	Part time
a) in administrative work
b) in deputation or promotional work
c) in other work

Total

3. Expenditures in year in U.S. \$

For work at home \$

For work abroad (include here expenses in connection with missionaries whether spent at home or on field) \$

Total U.S. \$

PLEASE TURN OVER

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Rgd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. C. B. MINZ
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. I. TOPNO
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. DR. M. BAGE

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

No. 308 /72/KSS-116

Ranchi Dated 29 April '72.

To
Dr. Won Yong Ji
Secretary for Asia LWF.
Geneva.



Subject:- 1971 Information form.

Ref:- Your letter dated 29.2.1972

Dear Dr. Ji,

Thank you for your above letter, but I regret to inform you that the requisite information could not be submitted to you earlier as we were not in possession of the census of 1971 from the Anchals. However the same is now submitted after completion of the figures required, as far as possible.

Enclos: 1.

cc: Pastor M. Seeberg, Berlin
with a copy of information form.

Yours Sincerely

Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

INFORMATION FORM FOR LUTHERAN CHURCHES

for the year 1972

Please complete this form, using estimates where exact figures are not available. Indicate any estimates with an asterisk (*). Keep 1 copy for your files and send

1 copy to:

Lutheran World Federation
Dept. of Church Cooperation
150 route de Ferney
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

1 copy to:

each mission board or society
serving this church

Additional copies of this form are available from the Dept. of Church Cooperation

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Country INDIA

2. Province or District BIHAR/BENGAL/ASSAM/
ORISSA/MADHYA PRADESH.

3. Exact name of church:

Gossner Evangelical Lutheran
Church in Chotanagpur & Assam

4. Exact address of church headquarters:

G.E.L.Church Ranchi/Bihar/India.

Names of boards/societies assisting this church

1.Gossner Mission Berlin,Germany.

2.L.W.F.Geneva/Switzerland.

6. Year in which church was constituted Church started on
2.11.45. First constitution implemented on 30.7.1921.

7. Head of church

Rev. Bimal Minz

name and title

President, GEL Church, Ranchi/

address

G.E.L.Church Ranchi/Bihar/India.

Tele.No.23358

8. Name of head of mission organization working on the field alongside this church: (if applicable)

Pastor Martin Seeberg, Director

Gossner Mission, 1 Berlin 41

title
(Friedenau) Handjerystr 19/20

address
GERMANY

B. THE CHURCH

1. Number of Congregations 1208

Number of Preaching Places

(Where the ministry of the word is regularly carried on, but where believers are not formally organized into a congregation; or one of many local units within a single congregational structure.)

1159

2. Total baptized membership at end of year

Men (over 18) 127534

Women (over 18) 128640

Children/youth 256174

Total 512348

a) Communicant membership at end of year

Men 58954 I 124617
65663 I

Women 65663 I

b) Number of adults baptized during year 836

c) Number of children baptized during year 7632

d) Number confirmed during year

Adults 3730
Children 7554

3. National Staff

a) Number of ordained pastors 133
b) Number of other paid evangelistic workers
(exclude teachers, nurses, medical office, etc. workers)
Men 959
Women 14

4. a) Women's organization :

Mahila Sangh

Head of organization: Mrs. L. Ekka, President

b) Youth/student organization :

Youth Organisation.

Head of organization: Rev. Martin Ito
Director, GEL Church Ranchi.

c) Other organizations (Men, etc.)

5. Missionary activity (missionaries sent to areas outside this church):

a) Number within the country
b) Number sent to other countries XXX
c) Number supported by this church alone
d) Number supported jointly with other churches

6. Did church engage in RADIO and/or TELEVISION EVANGELISM during the year? Explain briefly.

NO

7. Relationships :

This church holds membership in the LWF; WCC; National Council; Conference; Federation. etc.
(Please underline)

C. EDUCATION

1. Elementary or Primary Schools (1st to 5th)

a) Number of schools 33
b) Number of pupils 3330
c) Number of national teachers 155

2. Secondary (Middle) Schools (7th-12th school years) operated by this church alone

a) Number of schools 3932
b) Number of pupils 313
c) Number of national teachers

3. Secondary (Middle) Schools operated jointly with other church/missions/organizations if other than listed in Part A above

a) Number of schools
b) Number of students from this church/mission
c) Total number of students

4. Institutions for Higher Education (College or University level)

a) Operated by this church alone
Name XXXX
Location
b) Operated jointly with other churches/missions if other than listed in Part A
Name
Location
c) Totals for above (a and b)
Number of Christian students
Number of non-Christian students
Number National Christian teachers
Number national non-Christian teachers

5. Theological Seminaries

Name Gossner Theological College
Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above
..... L.M.P.B.L. Church
..... 2.N.E.L. Church
Number of national teachers 6
Number of students from this church 33
Total number of students 41

6. Bible Schools

Name Gossner Bible & Duniyadi Prashiksha
..... Kendra, Govindpur/Ranchi.
Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above
..... No.

Number of national teachers 14
Number of students from this church 13+10=23
Total number of students 23

7. Teachers Training Schools

Bethesda Womens' Teachers

Name Bethesda Womens' Teachers Training School.
Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers 4
Number of students from this church 77
Total number of students 102

8. Nurses Training Schools

Name XXX
Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers
Number of students from this church
Total number of students

9. Other Medical Training Schools

Name XXX
Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers
Number of students from this church
Total number of students

10. Other Training Institutions

(agricultural, industrial, etc.)

Name and type Pudi Tech. Trg. School
Centre (Mechanical)

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

1. Ranchi Deoces of C.N.I.

2. Roman Catholic Church
Ranchi.

Total number students in these schools
Number of national teachers

11. Sunday Schools

Total number 552
Number of pupils 28063
Number of teachers 1100

12. Student Hostels

Total number
Total number resident students

D. Welfare Work

1. Hospitals

Total number of hospitals 1
Total number of beds 70
Total number national physicians 2
Total number national nurses 5
Number of bed patients during the year 1475
Number of out patients registered and treated during the year 13748

2. Dispensaries

(not located at hospitals - include clinics, polyclinics, medical stations, etc.)

Number 3
Number of registered patients 7268
Number treatments given 32609

(Fill in one or both of the above two rubrics depending on how records are kept.)

3. Other Charitable Institutions

(Orphanages, leprosariums, etc.)

Total No. of institutions
Number cared for

4. Did your church engage in the distribution of aid to the poor, refugees, etc.?

(List actions)

No

E. LITERATURE

1. Periodicals published by this church alone for its own constituency (not by and for the home board).

a) Name G H A R B A N D H U
 Language HINDI
 Number copies 1000 Number pages 20
 Frequency Monthly

b) Name _____
 Language _____
 Number copies _____ Number pages _____
 Frequency _____

2. Periodicals published by this church alone for the general public.

a) Name _____
 Language _____
 Number copies _____ Number pages _____
 Frequency _____

3. Periodicals published jointly with groups other than listed in Part A

Name of publication _____
 Language _____
 Number copies _____ Number pages _____
 Frequency _____

4. Any other publications _____

5. Printing Facilities

- a) Does the church own its own printing facilities?

yes or no Yes

- b) Does the church own printing facilities jointly with other churches or groups?

yes or no No

- c) Does the church use a commercial printer?

yes or no Yes

F. FINANCES

Please estimate if exact figures are not available and convert to U.S.\$

1. Total cash contributions received in local churches

U.S.\$ 125,000

2. Total cash contributions received from supporting boards and societies

U.S.\$ 40,000

3. Total income received from non-church sources (government grants, fees, etc.)

U.S.\$ Nil

4. Total non-cash (labor, crops, etc.) received in local churches

U.S.\$ Nil

G. FOREIGN STAFF

Please sub-divide the total number of foreign staff into the categories given below (a to j). Include those on furlough. If a person can be listed in more than one category, list him under his main work only.

	Lay staff	Pastors	Total
a) Administrators			
b) Evangelistic workers			
c) Teachers:			
elementary or primary schools			
secondary (middle schools)			
teachers' training schools			
universities and colleges			
theological schools			
bible schools			
other schools			
d) Physicians			
e) Nurses			
f) Literature workers			
g) Radio and/or TV workers			
h) Social service workers			
i) Others			
j) Wives (not included above)			
TOTAL			

Remarks: Please include here or on attached sheets comments on items where your activities do not fit the questions asked. Thank you!

Prüfungsummen
1971 in US \$ =

~~W.V. 20.3~~

27.3,

f. Heimatarbeit

\$ =

f. Überseearbeit

\$ =

H. Linz kann die Zahlen früheres
am 17.3. sehen. & 6.3.72

~~W.V. 77.2.~~

H. Linz kann Mitte der kommenden
Woche die Abschlusszahlen
sehen! & 10.2.72

INFORMATION FORM FOR MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS for the year

1971

Please complete this form, using estimates where exact figures are not available.
Indicate any estimates with an asterisk (*).

Send/copies to:

Lutheran World Federation
Dept. of Church Cooperation
150 route de Ferney
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Keep 1 copy for your files.

PLEASE MAIL THE COMPLETED FORMS NO LATER THAN

Name of Mission Society or Board

Gossner Missio

Business Address

D 1 Berlin 41, Handjerystr. 19/20

Name of Executive Officer

Pastor

Martin

Seeberg

first name

family name

Director

Title (Director, Executive Secretary, Chairman, Supervisor, etc.)

1. Number of missionaries (see other side of this form)
2. Number of employed staff at home (do not include missionaries on furlough)

	Full time	Part time
a) in administrative work	9	4
b) in deputation or promotional work		1
c) in other work		

Total ... 14

3. Expenditures in year in U.S. \$

For work at home \$

For work abroad (include here expenses in connection with missionaries whether spent at home or on field) \$

Total U.S. \$

PLEASE TURN OVER

INFORMATION FORM FOR MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS for the year

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1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

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Name of Mission Society or Board

Business Address

Name of Executive Officer

first name

family name

Title (Director, Executive Secretary, Chairman, Supervisor, etc.)

1. Number of missionaries (see other side of this form)
2. Number of employed staff at home (do not include missionaries on furlough)

	Full time	Part time
a) in administrative work
b) in deputation or promotional work
c) in other work

Total

3. Expenditures in year in U.S. \$

For work at home \$

For work abroad (include here expenses in connection with missionaries whether spent at home or on field) \$

Total U.S. \$

PLEASE TURN OVER

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF CHURCH COOPERATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Eingegangen

28. JAN 1972

Route de Ferney 150

1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH

Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

15 January 1972

To: Mission societies and boards

Re: 1971 Report

Dear Friends:

With this memo we make two requests:

1. For many years the Department of World Mission of the L.W.F. gathered from mission boards, societies and agencies annual reports. These reports were in most years distributed with the agenda or minutes of the yearly Commission on World Mission meeting. The newly structured Department of Church Cooperation continues this service.

We invite you to provide us with a concise report of the activities of your mission society or board in the year 1971. We would prefer the report be in English, limited to two pages typed single space. Reports sent in German will be translated into English before publication.

One of the mandates of the Commission on Church Cooperation is "to initiate and encourage cooperative experimental or pilot projects which seek new forms of witness". We see the gathering of these reports as helpful for our planning and trust that you would include your experiences in any experimental or pilot projects. We suggest you share changes in attitude that are developing or have developed within the general constituency of the mission you represent. Trends in giving, new work opened or former projects closed down, new sources of support, concerns relative to future support from traditional sources, major policy decisions, relationships to partners overseas, -- this is some of the information we would suggest also be included in these reports. Please send us this report before the end of February 1972.

2. Enclosed please find two copies of the Information Form for Missionary Organizations. Would you please fill in and return one copy to us. We very much appreciated the response to this form last year and hope we can count on your continued cooperation.

Should you have comments or suggestions concerning this 'project' of the DCC -- the gathering of annual reports and statistics, we would appreciate receiving those comments.

With kind regards,

Carl-J. Hellberg
Director

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Rgd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1960)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. C. B. MINZ
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. J. TOPNO
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. DR. M. BAGE

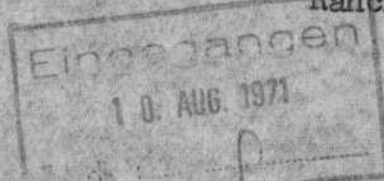
HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

No. 478/71/KSS-126

Ranchi Dated 4th August, 1971.

To

Rev. M. Seeberg
Gossner Mission
Berlin.



Ref: Your letter dt. July 29, 1971.

Sub: Statistical Information.

Dear brother Seeberg,

Many thanks for your letter on the above mention subject. Indeed I am very sorry for the mistakes you have so kindly pointed out. As I am going out very soon, I shall verify the records afterward. Also my dealing clerk is on leave. So after some days when the dealing clerk is back, I shall do the needful.

Going through your letter, I found some of the mistakes are not of this office but of the lower level. We get Census report from Anchals, the Anchals get from Ilakas, the Ilakas get from Parishes, and the Parishes get from congregations. So many stages and hence so many mistakes. Some time we feel very difficult to get it corrected by the lower level. However I am grateful to you for pointing out the mistakes.

You know the Gossner Church and its recent history. Since 1956, it has become very difficult to have correct statistic in the centre. Again since last year, due to the So-Called Ranchi Dharam Pradesh, situation is bad to worse and therefore you will see the statistic quite changed in many points for 1971.

So much I wrote as explanation keeping in view the situation of the Church, but I shall point by point, answer your letter later. You will please excuse me for the statistic submitted to the L.W.F. with so many mistakes which you detected by comparing with the statistic of 1968. Please wait for my next letter in this reference.

Yours sincerely,

Rev. B. Minz
Pramukh Adhyaksh
G.E.L. Church Ranchi.
(Left after drafting)

S. Bhengra
(S. Bhengra)
Head Accountant
G.E.L. Church Ranchi.

July 29, 1971
psbg/sz

To:
Rev. B. M i n z
Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church

R a n c h i / Bihar
India

Subject: Statistical Information 1970

Dear brother Minz,

many thanks for informing us about the above mentioned statistic by sending us a copy of the information form mailed to LWF/Geneva. Some remarks concerning this statistic are necessary as the figures stated obviously include some mistakes. Please be kind enough to check the figures and if necessary please inform the LWF about the corrections.

In comparison with the statistic of 1968

B 1. shows that the number of congregations and preaching places increased each by about 60. Therefore it seems strange that the number of baptized members lessened by about 26.000. This must be wrong. On my opinion the number of the baptized children was forgotten to state.

Under B 2. the stated number of baptized grown ups surprises as it lessened in comparison to 1968 (869) in such a high grade. I am quite sure the number of baptized children stated under B 2,c is wrong. In 1968 the number of 6.385 was stated but in 1970 the number of 894. Further I miss in 1970 the number of confirmed.

Strange seems too under 3. the number of the evangelistic workers which was stated in 1968 by about 1.000 and in 1970 by more than 6.000. The 1970 number must be wrong.

Under C "Education" false registrations are made too. The statement that the number of Primary Schools lessened between 1968 and 1970 from 121 to 80 and that of the Secondary Schools from 81 to 13 must be wrong.

Under C.10 correctly should be stated as cooperating church not the Anglican Church but the Church of North India.

Under D. 1. the number of beds at disposal in the hospital Amgaon was stated in 1968 nearly correct by 50 beds but wrong in 1970 by 25 beds. On our information there are 60 beds at disposal. The number of bed patients during the year naturally is not 25 but about 15.000. The number of out patients is not 2.000 during the year but about 20.000.

Under D. 2. the number of 2 dispensaries is to state. Besides Takarma the dispensary Khuntitoly must be mentioned. The number of treatments is not 1.000 but about 25.000.

F. "Finances" states under No. 2 contributions from supporting boards amounting to \$ 15.000,-. Gossner Mission paid this year the amount of \$ 22.000,- for evangelistic work and the LWF further amounts.

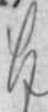
Under G. "Foreign Staff" it is forgotten to state under "Theological Schools" the number 1 (Dr.Dell).

With cordial greetings,

sincerely yours,

Martin Seeberg

(left after having
dictated)



(Secretary)

Copy: LWF, Geneva

INFORMATION FORM FOR LUTHERAN CHURCHES

for the year 1970

Please complete this form, using estimates where exact figures are not available. Indicate any estimates with an asterisk (*). Keep 1 copy for your files and send

1 copy to:

Lutheran World Federation
Dept. of Church Cooperation
150 route de Ferney
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

1 copy to:

each mission board or society
serving this church

Additional copies of this form are available from the Dept. of Church Cooperation

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Country **India**

Province or District **Bihar, Ranchi**

3. Exact name of church:

Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chotanagpur & Assam.

4. Exact address of church headquarters:

G.E.L. Church Ranchi, Bihar

India.

Names of boards/societies assisting this church

Gossner Mission Berlin

Luth. World Federation Geneva.

6. Year in which church was constituted

1860

19.....

7. Head of church

Rev. Bimal Minz, President

name and title

G.E.L. Church Ranchi, Bihar, India.

address

G.E.L. Church

address and tel. No.

-23353

Ranchi.

8. Name of head of mission organization working on the field alongside this church: (if applicable)

title

address

B. THE CHURCH

1. Number of Congregations **1241**

Number of Preaching Places

(Where the ministry of the word is regularly carried on, but where believers are not formally organized into a congregation; or one of many local units within a single congregational structure.)

1237

2. Total baptized membership at end of year

Men (over 18) **123529**

Women (over 18) **124002**

Children/youth **22092**

Total **145000**
247531

a) Communicant membership at end of year

Men **58587**

Women **63321**

b) Number of adults baptized during year **313**

c) Number of children baptized during year **894**

d) Number confirmed during year

Adults

Children

3. National Staff

a) Number of ordained pastors 135

b) Number of other paid evangelistic workers
(exclude teachers, nurses, medical office, etc. workers)

Men 4408

Women 1915

4. a) Women's organization :

Mata Samaj

Head of organization: **Miss Anugrahit Minz**

b) Youth/student organization :

Yuak Samaj

Head of organization: **Rev. Martin Tete**

c) Other organizations (Men, etc.):

Bal Samaj

(Childrens' Organization)

5. Missionary activity (missionaries sent to areas outside this church):

a) Number within the country Nil

b) Number sent to other countries Nil

c) Number supported by this church alone Nil

d) Number supported jointly with other churches Nil

6. Did church engage in RADIO and/or TELEVISION EVANGELISM during the year? Explain briefly.

No

7. Relationships :

This church holds membership in the LWF; WCC; National Council; Conference; Federation, etc. _____
(Please underline)

C. EDUCATION

1. Elementary or Primary Schools

(including kindergartens) (1st - 6th school years)

a) Number of schools 80

b) Number of pupils 2500

c) Number of national teachers 479

2. Secondary (Middle) Schools (7th-12th school years) operated by this church alone

a) Number of schools 13

b) Number of pupils 6000

c) Number of national teachers 300

3. Secondary (Middle) Schools operated jointly with other church/missions/organizations if other than listed in Part A above

a) Number of schools Nil

b) Number of students from this church/mission Nil

c) Total number of students Nil

4. Institutions for Higher Education

(College or University level)

a) Operated by this church alone

Name Nil

Location Nil

b) Operated jointly with other churches/missions if other than listed in Part A

Name Nil

Location Nil

c) Totals for above (a and b)

Number of Christian students Nil

Number of non-Christian students Nil

Number National Christian teachers Nil

Number national non-Christian teachers Nil

5. Theological Seminaries

Name **Gossner Theological College**

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Gossner Mission

Berlin

Number of national teachers 6

Number of students from this church 34

Total number of students 36

6. Bible Schools

Name **Pracharaks Training School Govindpur.**

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Gossner Mission Berlin

Number of national teachers 2

Number of students from this church 20

Total number of students 20

7. Teachers Training Schools

Name X

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

X

Number of national teachers X

Number of students from this church X

Total number of students X

8. Nurses Training Schools

Name X

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

X

Number of national teachers X

Number of students from this church X

Total number of students X

9. Other Medical Training Schools

Name

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

X

Number of national teachers X

Number of students from this church X

Total number of students X

10. Other Training Institutions

(agricultural, industrial, etc.)

Name and type Bethesda Womens' Teachers Training School Ranch

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Anglican Church

Total number students in these schools 80

Number of national teachers 3

11. Sunday Schools

Total number 500

Number of pupils 3500

Number of teachers 1700

12. Student Hostels

Total number 4

Total number resident students 100

D. Welfare Work

1. Hospitals

Total number of hospitals 1

Total number of beds 25

Total number national physicians 2

Total number national nurses 4

Number of bed patients during the year 25

Number of out patients registered and treated during the year 2000

2. Dispensaries

(not located at hospitals - include clinics, polyclinics, medical stations, etc.)

Number 1

Number of registered patients X

Number treatments given 1000

(Fill in one or both of the above two rubrics depending on how records are kept.)

3. Other Charitable Institutions

(Orphanages, leprosariums, etc.)

Total No. of institutions X

Number cared for X

4. Did your church engage in the distribution of aid to the poor, refugees, etc.?

(List actions)

No

E. LITERATURE

1. Periodicals published by this church alone for its own constituency (not by and for the home board).

a) Name Gharbandhu

Language Hindi

Number copies 700 Number pages 24

Frequency Monthly

b) Name X

Language X

Number copies X Number pages X

Frequency X

2. Periodicals published by this church alone for the general public.

a) Name Same as No.1

Language

Number copies Number pages

Frequency

3. Periodicals published jointly with groups other than listed in Part A

Name of publication

Language

Number copies Number pages

Frequency

4. Any other publications

5. Printing Facilities

- a) Does the church own its own printing facilities?

yes or no

- b) Does the church own printing facilities jointly with other churches or groups?

yes or no

- c) Does the church use a commercial printer?

yes or no

F. FINANCES

Please estimate if exact figures are not available and convert to U.S.\$

1. Total cash contributions received in local churches

U.S.\$ 66670

2. Total cash contributions received from supporting boards and societies

U.S.\$ 15000

3. Total income received from non-church sources (government grants, fees, etc.)

U.S.\$ 6500

4. Total non-cash (labor, crops, etc.) received in local churches

U.S.\$ X

G. FOREIGN STAFF

Please sub-divide the total number of foreign staff into the categories given below (a to j). Include those on furlough. If a person can be listed in more than one category, list him under his main work only.

	Lay staff	Pastors	Total
a) Administrators		<u>N11</u>	
b) Evangelistic workers		<u>N11</u>	
c) Teachers:			
elementary or primary schools		<u>N11</u>	
secondary (middle schools)		<u>N11</u>	
teachers' training schools			
universities and colleges			
theological schools			
bible schools			
other schools			
d) Physicians			
e) Nurses		<u>2</u>	
f) Literature workers			
g) Radio and/or TV workers			
h) Social service workers			
i) Others			
j) Wives (not included above)			
TOTAL		<u>5</u>	

Remarks: Please include here or on attached sheets comments on items where your activities do not fit the questions asked. Thank you!

One technical expert with family from Germany.

Pramukh Adhyaksh
(President)
GELChurch Ranchi.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Rgd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. C. B. MINZ
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. I. TOPNO
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. DR. M. BAGE

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone Res. : 23358

No. 323/71/KSS-116

Ranchi Dated 15th June '71.

To

Rev. Carl J. Hellberg
Director D.C.C., LWF
150 Route de Ferney
1211 Geneva-20
Switzerland.

Subject:- Statistical Information.

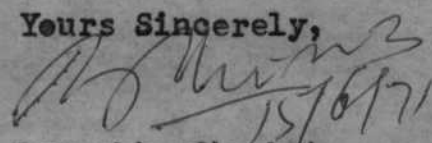
Dear Brother Hellberg,

Thank you for your letter of 1st June '71, sending us the forms for statistical information. One copy of the form is sent back, duly completed, as desired.

With Christian greetings,

enclos:

Yours Sincerely,


Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

Copy with a copy of completed form
to:-

Rev. M. Seeberg
Inspector Gossner Mission
Berlin.

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

The Rev. André Appel, D.D., General Secretary

The Rev. Carl H. Mau, Jr., Associate General Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF CHURCH COOPERATION

Eingegangen

0 8. JUN. 1971

Erladigt:.....

Route de Ferney 150,

1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23 423 OIK CH

Telegrams: LUTHERWORLD
GENEVA

1st June, 1971

To: Heads of churches, missions and
mission organizations

Re: 1970 Information Form

We are late -- very late -- in getting these forms to you asking for 1970 statistical information. We won't trouble you with our excuses. We only offer our apologies and thank those of you, who without being asked, sent us completed questionnaires, using the forms of previous years as a model!

We trust that sending these forms, even as late as we do, will demonstrate the great importance we attach to them. Could we have them back from you by August 15, 1971?

A sufficient number of forms are enclosed so that you may distribute them as follows after they are filled in:

One to the Department of Church Cooperation

One for your files

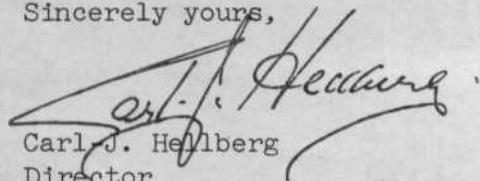
~~One to each board or society cooperating with your church or mission~~

If we have not included enough forms, please write and ask for more.

You will note the format of the questionnaire has been somewhat changed and there are now separate forms for churches and missions.

Looking forward to your continued cooperation in helping us to gather this important information, I am

Sincerely yours,


Carl J. Hellberg
Director

Enclosure

INFORMATION FORM FOR MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS for the year

1969

Please complete this form, using estimates where exact figures are not available.

Send 2 copies to:

Lutheran World Federation
Dept. of World Mission
150 route de Ferney
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Keep 1 copy for your files.

ab 10. 4. 70
1?

PLEASE MAIL THE COMPLETED FORMS NO LATER THAN 15 APR. 1970

Name of Mission Society or Board

GOSSENER MISSION

Business Address

1000 BERLIN 41

HANJERSTR. 19 FRG

Name of Executive Officer

Dr. Christian Berg

first name

family name

Director

Title (Director, Executive Secretary, Chairman, Supervisor, etc.)

1. Number of employed staff at home (do not include furloughed missionaries)

	Full time	Part time
a) in administrative work	10	
b) in deputation or promotional work	4	
c) in other work	2	

Total . . 16

2. Expenditures in year in U.S. \$ 300 000,-

a) For work at home \$ 80 000,-

b) For work abroad (include here expenses
in connection with missionaries whether
spent at home or on field) \$ 220 000,-

Total U.S. \$ 300 000,-

PLEASE TURN OVER

Fields in which your society works. Give name of mission or church and name and address of administrative head of mission	Do you work alone or jointly with other societies in this field?	How many of each of the following workers from your society are in active service on this field? (Include missionaries on furlough)										
		Pastors	Deaconesses	Men Evangelists	Women Evangelists	Men Teachers	Women Teachers	Men Physicians	Women Physicians	Nurses	Wives not included elsewhere	Others
1. GOSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CHOTANAGPUR ASSAM / INDIA	alone	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2
2. NAIRADI, YENIA (NEE)	jointly	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
	Totals	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	2

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

The Rev. André Appel, D. D., General Secretary

The Rev. Carl H. Mau, Jr., Associate General Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD MISSION

The Rev. Carl-Johan Hellberg, Th. D., Director
The Rev. Won Yong Ji, Th. D., Secretary for Asia
The Rev. Günter Schulze, Th. D., Secretary for Africa
McDonald September, Assistant Secretary for Africa
Masao Takane, Administrative Secretary
The Rev. Martin L. Kretzmann, D. D., Consultant on Studies
The Rev. Olof Joëlson, Consultant on Study on Church Economy

Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23 423 OIK CH
Telegrams: LUTHERWORLD
GENEVA

January 15, 1970

TO: Heads of Mission Boards and Societies
FROM: Department of World Mission, LWF
RE: INFORMATION FORM FOR MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS

Dear Friends:

Let us first thank you for your cooperation given to us during the last year in gathering the 1968 statistical information for our recording the activity and status of your work.

We are enclosing herewith the 1969 information form for the same purpose and trust that we can again count on your cooperation in returning the completed forms to us by

April 15, 1970

Three forms are enclosed:

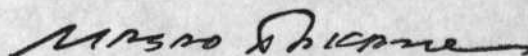
Two - for the Department of World Mission, LWF

One - for your own files

If you need more forms, please let us know when you return the two copies to us. We will then send you any number of copies you need.

Thanking you again in helping us to collect this important information, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,



Masao Takane

Enclosure

MT:el

W/L 7.4.

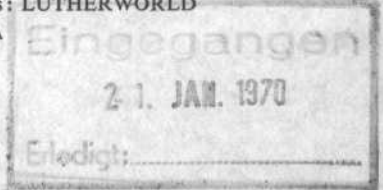
THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE
The Rev. André Appel, D.D., General Secretary The Rev. Carl H. Mau, Jr., Associate General Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD MISSION

The Rev. Carl-Johan Hellberg, Th. D., Director
The Rev. Won Yong Ji, Th. D., Secretary for Asia
The Rev. Günter Schulze, Th. D., Secretary for Africa
McDonald September, Assistant Secretary for Africa
Masao Takane, Administrative Secretary
The Rev. Martin L. Kretzmann, D. D., Consultant on Studies
The Rev. Olof Joëlson, Consultant on Study on Church Economy

Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23 423 OIK CH
Telegrams: LUTHERWORLD
GENEVA



January 9, 1970

TO: Heads of Lutheran Churches and Missionary Agencies
FROM: DWM Director
RE: Reports for the Agenda of the 1970 CWM Meeting

Dear Friends,

By this letter we are as usual requesting Lutheran churches in Asia and Africa and agencies which work together with these churches to prepare a report of their activities in 1969. Since we want to mail these reports as part of the Agenda we would appreciate receiving your report by April 15, 1970.

The report, not over 300 words in length, may be written in English, German, French or a Scandinavian language. We are mainly interested in having a short review of the developments and the outstanding events in your work during 1969. You can either present a brief summary of events and trends or concentrate on one or more features.

Thanking you in advance for your kind cooperation, I am

Yours sincerely,

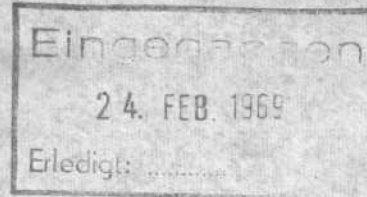
Carl-J. Hellberg

CJH/mw

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Rgd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : Rev. C. B. AIND
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : Rev. B. MINZ
SECRETARY : Rev. Dr. M. BAGE
TREASURER : Mr. C. A. TIRKEY



HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 510

No. 93/69/KSS-116

Ranchi Dated 18th Feb. '69.

To

Mr. Masao Takane
Administrative Secretary
DWM/LWF Geneva

Sub:- INFORMATION FORMS FOR CHURCHES.

Dear Mr. Takane,

With reference to your letter dated November 23, 1968 we are enclosing herewith two copies of the information forms duly filled in, as far as practicable.

As we could not gather information from congregations we could not send this form earlier.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

CA
Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

cc: with enclosure to

Dr. C. Berg, Berlin.

INFORMATION FORM FOR LUTHERAN CHURCHES and/or MISSIONS for the year

1968

Please complete this form, using estimates where exact figures are not available. Send

2 copies to:
Lutheran World Federation
Dept. of World Mission
150 route de Ferney
1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland

1 copy to:
each mission board or
society assisting in
this field, and keep
1 copy for your files.

PLEASE MAIL THE COMPLETED FORMS NO LATER THAN 15 FEB. 1969

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Country INDIA

2. Exact name of church and/or mission

Church GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

Mission _____

3. Boards and societies assisting the mission and/or church

Name of Board or Society	Financial/Personnel (check one or both)
-----------------------------	--

GOSSNER MISSION BERLIN

4. Has an indigenous church been constituted? YES 1960
yes when

5. Head of church

Rev. C. B. Aind Premulch Adhyaksh
name and title

G.E.L. Church Ranchi/Bihar/India
address

G.E.L. Church Phone-510
cable address and tel. No.

Head of Mission
(on the Field)

name and title

NONE

address

B. THE CHURCH

1. Number of Congregations 1163

Number of Preaching Places

(Where the ministry of the word is regularly carried on, but where believers are not formally organized into a congregation; or one of many local units within a single congregational structure.)

1178

2. Total baptized membership at end of year

Men 131270
134915Women 7150Children 273335Total 273335

a) Communicant membership at end of year

Men 65026Women 66230

b) Number of adults baptized
during year 369

c) Number of children baptized
during year 6335

d) Number confirmed during year

Adults X

Children 3530

3. National Staff

a) Number of ordained pastors 134

b) Number of other paid evangelistic workers (exclude teachers, nurses, medical office, etc. workers)

Men 942

Women 15

4. a) Women's organization:

G.E.L.Church Mahila Sangh

Head of organization: Miss A.Ming

b) Youth organization:

G.E.L.Church Youth Organization

Head of organization: Rev.M.Tete

c) Other organizations (Men, Student, etc.):

1. Student Christian Movement

2. Young Men Xtian Association

5. Missionary activity (missionaries sent to areas outside this church):

a) Within the country-number 5

b) To other countries-number X

c) Number supported by this church alone. X

d) Number supported jointly with other churches 6

6. Radio Evangelism:

Did your church/mission engage in radio evangelism during the year? No
(Explain briefly)

7. Relationships:

This church holds membership in the LWF; WCC; National Council; Conference; Federation, etc.
(Please underline)

C. EDUCATION

1. Elementary or Primary Schools

(Including kindergartens) (1st-6th school years)

a) Number of schools 121

b) Number of pupils 6000

c) Number of national teachers 437

2. Secondary (Middle) Schools (7th-12th school years) operated by this church/mission alone

a) Number of schools 81

b) Number of pupils 10400

c) Number of national teachers 431

3. Secondary (Middle) Schools operated jointly with other church/missions/organizations if other than listed in Part A above

a) Number of schools nil

b) Number of students from this church/mission nil

c) Total number of students nil

4. Institutions for Higher Education

(College or University level)

a) Operated by this church/mission alone

Name

Location

b) Operated jointly with other churches/missions if other than listed in Part A

Name

Location

c) Totals for above (a and b)

No. Christian students

No. non-Christian students

No. national Christian teachers

No. national non-Christian teachers

5. Theological Seminaries

Name Lutheran Theological College

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Gossner Mission Berlin Germany

Number of national teachers 5

Number of students from this church/mission 44

Total number of students 50

6. Bible Schools

Name

Tabita Bible School
Govindpur

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Gossner Mission Berlin Germany

Number of national teachers 3

Number of students from this church/mission 40

Total number of students 40

7. Teachers Training Schools

Name **Bethesda Womens' Trg. School**

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers **4**

Number of students from this church/mission **50**

Total number of students **50**

8. Nurses Training Schools

Name **G.E.L.C. Dispensary Takama**

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above **Gossner Mission Berlin**

Number of national teachers **nil**

Number of students from this church/mission **3**

Total number of students **3**

9. Other Medical Training Schools

Name **none**
Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers

Number of students from this church/mission

Total number of students

10. Other Training Institutions

(agricultural, industrial, etc.)

Name and type **T.T.C. Fudi (Industrial)**

A.T.C. Khutitoli (Agriculture)

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Gossner Mission Berlin

Total number students in these schools **60**

Number of national teachers **6**

11. Sunday Schools

Total number

Number of pupils

Number of teachers

12. Student Hostels

Total number **3**

Total number resident students **125**

D. Welfare Work

1. Hospitals **G.E.L.C. Hospital Angach, Orissa**

Total No. of hospitals **One**

Total No. of beds **50**

Total No. national physicians **2**

Total No. national nurses **14**

Number of bed-patients during the year **not known**

Number of out-patients registered and treated **not known**

2. Dispensaries

(not located at hospitals — include clinics, polyclinics, medical stations, etc.)

Number **4**

Number of registered patients **not known**

Number treatments given **Over 2000**

(Fill in one or both of the above two rubrics depending on how records are kept.)

3. Other Charitable Institutions

(Orphanages, leprosariums, etc.)

Total No. of institutions **none**

Number cared for

4. Did your church/mission engage in the distribution of aid to the poor, refugees, etc.?

(List actions) **No**

E. LITERATURE

1. Periodicals published by this church/mission alone for its own constituency
(not by and for home board)

a) Name GHARBANDU
 Language HINDI
 Number copies 1000 Number pages 24
 Frequency Monthly
 b) Name _____
 Language _____
 Number copies _____ Number pages _____
 Frequency _____

2. Periodicals published jointly with groups other than listed in Part A

Name of publication _____
 Language _____
 Number copies _____ Number pages _____
 Frequency _____

3. Any other publications _____

4. Do you control or share control in a publishing agency?

If so please give its name and address Board
of Publication G.B.L.C. Ranchi

F. FINANCES

Please estimate if exact figures are not available and convert to U.S.\$

1. Total cash contributions received in local churches

U.S.\$ _____

2. Total cash contributions received from supporting boards and societies

U.S.\$ _____

3. Total income received from non-Church sources (government grants, fees, etc.)

U.S.\$ _____

G. FOREIGN STAFF

Please sub-divide the total number of foreign staff into the categories given below (a to h). Include those on furlough. If a person can be listed in more than one category, list him under his main work only.

	Lay staff	Pastors	Total
a) Administrators	2	-	2
b) Evangelistic workers	-	-	-
c) Teachers:			
elementary schools			
secondary schools			
teachers' training schools			
universities and colleges			
theological schools	-	1	1
other schools	1	-	1
d) Physicians			
e) Nurses	3	-	3
f) Literature workers			
g) Others			
h) Wives (not included above)			4
TOTAL			11

Remarks: Please include here or on attached sheets comments on items where your activities do not fit the questions asked. Thank you!

21. Febr. 1969
d.

An den
Lutherischen Weltbund
Route de Ferney 150


CH 1211 G e n f 20

Betrifft: Statistik für das Jahr 1968

Sehr geehrte Herren!

Anliegend erhalten Sie das Formular "Information form for missionary organizations für the year 1968" mit unseren Angaben versehen in 2-facher Ausfertigung zurück.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen
G O S S N E R M I S S I O N


(Sekretärin)

Anlage
2-fach

INFORMATION FORM FOR MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS for the year

1968

Please complete this form, using estimates where exact figures are not available.

Send 2 copies to:

Lutheran World Federation
Dept. of World Mission
150 route de Ferney
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Keep 1 copy for your files.

PLEASE MAIL THE COMPLETED FORMS NO LATER THAN

15 FEB. 1969

Name of Mission Society or Board

GOSSENER MISSION

Business Address

1000 BERLIN 41

Hindenburgstr. 19

FRG

Name of Executive Officer

Dr. Christian Berg

first name

family name

Director

Title (Director, Executive Secretary, Chairman, Supervisor, etc.)

1. Number of employed staff at home (do not include furloughed missionaries)

	Full time	Part time
a) in administrative work	10	
b) in deputation or promotional work	4	
c) in other work	2	

Total . . . 16

Including staff
Gosener Mission West Germany

2. Expenditures in year in U.S. \$

a) For work at home \$ 90 000,-

b) For work abroad (include here expenses
in connection with missionaries whether
spent at home or on field) \$ 170 000,-

Total U.S. \$ 250 000,-

PLEASE TURN OVER

Fields in which your society works. Give name of mission or church and name and address of administrative head of mission	Do you work alone or jointly with other societies in this field ?	How many of each of the following workers from your society are in active service on this field ? (include missionaries on furlough)										
		Pastors	Deaconesses	Men Evangelists	Women Evangelists	Men Teachers	Women Teachers	Men Physicians	Women Physicians	Nurses	Wives not included elsewhere	Others
1. GOSSENER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN OF UNOTA YABPAH AND ASSAM, INDIA	alone	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	3
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
	Totals	1								5	4	3

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Rgd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

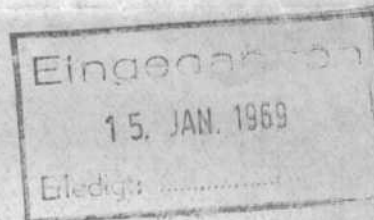
PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : Rev. C. B. AIND
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : Rev. B. MINZ
SECRETARY : Rev. Dr. M. BAGE
TREASURER : Mr. C. A. TIRKEY

Memorandum No. 18.../69/KSS-116.

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone - 810

Dated the 11th January, 1969.

The Rev. Andre Appel, D.D.,
General Secretary, LWF.
Route de Ferney 130,
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.



Subject:-Gossner Church Delegate for the LWF. Assembly to be held at Porto Alegre, Brazil from July 14-24, 1970.

Dear Pastor Andre Appel,

Drawing your kind attention towards the above subject I am glad to inform you that the KSS. (Church Council) of the Gossner Church has elected Rev. Christ Bimal Minz to be the official delegate for the LWF. Assembly at Porto Alegre - Brazil, 1970. At present Rev. C. B. Minz is the Up Pramukh Adhyaksh (Vice President) of the G. E. L. Church. His present address is at & P.O. Gumla, Dist Ranchi/INDIA. He will succeed me as Pramukh Adhyaksh (President) of the G. E. L. Church from the 1st November, 1969 and then will be residing in Ranchi. This is for your information and needful.

Wishing you a happy and a joyous new year.

With brotherly love and christian greetings.

Sincerely Yours,

cc. for information to:
Rev. C. B. Minz.
Dr. Christian Berg, Berlin. ✓

C.B.A.
(Rev. C. B. Aind)
GEL Church, Ranchi.

INFORMATION FORM FOR LUTHERAN CHURCHES and/or MISSIONS for the year 1965

Please complete this form, using estimates where exact figures are not available. Send

2 copies to:

Lutheran World Federation
Dept. of World Mission
1, Ancienne Route Grand-Saconnex
GENEVA, Switzerland

1 copy to:

each mission board or
society assisting in
this field, and keep
1 copy for your files.

PLEASE MAIL THE COMPLETED FORMS NO LATER THAN APRIL 1, 1966

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Country INDIA

2. Exact name of church and/or mission

Church Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church

Mission _____

3. Boards and societies assisting the mission and/or church

Name of
Board or Society

Financial/Personnel
(check one or both)

Gossner mission society

1 Berlin 41 Friedenau

Handjerystrasse 19/20

WEST GERMANY

4. Has an indigenous church been constituted?

YES 1919
yes when

5. Head of church

REV. DR. M. BAGE, PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH
name and title

G.E.L. CHURCH, RANCHI, BIHAR
address

cable address and tel. No.

Head of Mission
(on the Field)

name and title

address

B. THE CHURCH

1. Number of Congregations 1103 ~~1044~~

Number of Preaching Places

(Where the ministry of the word is regularly carried on, but where believers are not formally organized into a congregation; or one of many local units within a single congregational structure.)

1051

2. Total baptized membership at end of year 1965

Men 119,724

Women 119,598

Children _____

Total 239,322

a) Communicant membership at end of year

Men 69,319

Women 73,892

143,211

b) Number of adults baptized

during year 973

c) Number of children baptized

during year 7304

d) Number confirmed during year

Adults 4,096

Children

3. National Staff

a) Number of pastors 145

b) Number of other paid evangelistic workers
(exclude teachers, nurses medical, office, etc. workers)

Men 789

Women 13

4. a) Women's organization:

G.E.L. Church Mahila Samelan

Head of organization: Miss A. MINZ

b) Youth organization: G.E.L. Church Youth Organisation

Head of organization: Rev. C.G. Schmidt

c) Other organizations (Men, Student, etc.):

1) Masihi Bal Samiti (Children's organisation)

2) Krush Sena (Soldiers of the Cross)

5. Missionary activity (missionaries sent to areas outside this church):

a) Within the country-number

b) To other countries-number

c) Number supported by this church alone

d) Number supported jointly with other churches

6. Radio Evangelism:

Did your church/mission engage in radio evangelism during the year? No
(Explain briefly)

7. Relationships:

This church holds membership in the LWF; WCC; National Council; Conference; Federation, etc.
(Please underline)

C. EDUCATION

1. Elementary or Primary Schools

(including kindergartens) (1st-6th school years)

a) Number of schools 171

b) Number of pupils 11,896

c) Number of national teachers 590

2. Secondary (Middle) Schools (7th-12th school years) operated by this church/mission alone

a) Number of schools 13

b) Number of pupils 3,303

c) Number of national teachers 170

3. Secondary (Middle) Schools operated jointly with other churches/missions/organizations if other than listed in Part A above

a) Number of schools

b) Number of students from this church/mission

c) Total number of students

4. Institutions for Higher Education

(College or University level)

a) Operated by this church/mission alone

Name

Location

b) Operated jointly with other churches/missions if other than listed in Part A

Name

Location

c) Totals for above (a and b)

No. Christian students

No. non-Christian students

No. national Christian teachers

No. national non-Christian teachers

5. Theological Seminaries

Name LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers 4

Number of students from this church/mission 16

Total number of students. 17

6. Bible Schools

Name 1) Tabita Bible Training School

2) Pracharaks' Training School

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers 68

Number of students from this church/mission 68

Total number of students. 68

29 Women Trainees

39 Male (Pracharaks) Trainees

7. Teachers Training Schools

Name BETHESDA WOMEN'S TRAINING SCHOOL

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers 4

Number of students from this church/mission 41

Total number of students 48

8. Nurses Training Schools

Name

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers

Number of students from this church/mission

Total number of students

9. Other Medical Training Schools

Name

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers

Number of students from this church/mission

Total number of students

10. Other Training Institutions

(agricultural, industrial, etc.)

Name and type TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE

Fudi 2 Purnia; Agricultural Training Centre Khatitoly

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Bread for the World, Germany

Total number students in these schools 40

Number of national teachers 5

11. Sunday Schools

Total number 849

Number of pupils 21,797

Number of teachers 1,074

12. Student Hostels

Locations Gossner College Hostel, Ranchi
for Boys & Girls reading in Colleges.

Total number resident students Boys - 84

Girls - 20

104

D. Welfare Work

1. Hospitals

Locations

No. beds

G.E.L. CHURCH HOSPITAL, APT

ANGADON, ORISSA 52

Total No. national physicians x

Total No. national nurses 2

Total No. other national (government-recognized) medical workers (medical assistants, rural medical aids, etc.) 8

Number bed-patients during the year 30,500

Number of out-patients registered and treated approximately

National nurses under training - 4

" Lab. Tech. " " - 1

2. Dispensaries

(not located at hospitals — include clinics, polyclinics, medical stations, etc.)

Number 1

Number of registered patients

Number treatments given

(Fill in one or both of the above two rubrics depending on how records are kept.)

3. Other Charitable Institutions

(Orphanages, leprosariums, etc.)

Location

Type of Institution

Number cared for

Location

Type of Institution

Number cared for

4. Did your church/mission engage in the distribution of aid to the poor, refugees, etc., during 1965?

(List actions)

E. LITERATURE

1. Periodicals published by this church/mission alone for its own constituency

(not by and for home board)

a) Name G. HARBANDHU

Language Hindi - English

Number copies 1800 Number pages 19

Frequency Monthly

b) Name _____
Language _____
Number copies _____ Number pages _____
Frequency _____

2. Periodicals published jointly with groups other than listed in Part A

Name of publication _____
Language _____
Number copies _____ Number pages _____
Frequency _____

3. Any other publications Religious books (Hymns, Bible Text books, Catechism, Church History etc) used in the church.

4. Do you control or share control in a publishing agency?
If so please give its name and address _____

F. FINANCES

Please estimate if exact figures are not available and convert to U.S. \$

1. Total cash contributions received in local churches

U.S. \$ _____

2. Estimated value of gifts in kind

U.S. \$ _____

3. Estimated value for donated services (e.g. building, etc.)

Nature of Service	Value
_____	U.S. \$ _____
_____	U.S. \$ _____
_____	U.S. \$ _____

4. Special income received from non-church sources (government grants, fees, etc.)

Nature of income	Amount
_____	U.S. \$ _____
_____	U.S. \$ _____
_____	U.S. \$ _____

5. Receipts from mission sources for all the work on this field, excluding missionary salaries

U.S. \$ _____

G. FROM ABROAD

(including wives and those on furlough)
Include all categories of called foreign workers.

1. Total number serving on this field

Men 13
(ordained) 2
(non-ordained) 11
Women 16
(Including Wives)
Total 29

Please sub-divide the above total of Foreign Staff into the categories given below (a to g).

a) Number of pastors 2

b) Number of other evangelistic workers

Men 2
Women 2
(Including Wives)
Total 2

c) Number of teachers

Men 9
Women 2
Total 9

How many of the above teachers are

in elementary schools 1
in secondary schools 1
in teachers' training 1
in colleges 1
in seminaries 1
in training schools for non-ordained 8

b) Number of physicians

Men 1
Women 1
Total 1

e) Number of nurses 3

f) Other lay staff 3

g) Wives 8
(not included elsewhere above)

Remarks: Please include here or on attached sheets comments on items where your activities do not fit the questions asked. Thank you!

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

The Rev. André Appel, D. D., General Secretary

The Rev. Carl H. Mau, Associate General Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD MISSION

The Rev. Sigurd Aske, Ph. D., Director

The Rev. Carl-Johan Hellberg, Th. D., Assistant Director

The Rev. Won Yong Ji, Th. D., Secretary for Asia

Robert K. Knutson, B. C. E., P. E., Secretary for Social Programs

Masao Takane, Administrative Secretary

The Rev. Martin L. Kretzmann, D. D., Consultant on Studies

Route de Ferney 150

1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23 423 OIK CH

Telegrams LUTHERWORLD

GENEVA

November 23, 1968.

TO: Heads of Lutheran Boards and Societies

FROM: Department of World Mission, LWF

RE: INFORMATION FORM FOR MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS

Dear Friends:

We enclose herewith a statistical INFORMATION FORM for recording the activity and status of your work at the end of 1968. Your kind cooperation is solicited in returning the completed forms to us by

February 15, 1969

Three forms are enclosed:

Two - for the Department of World Mission, LWF

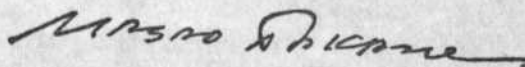
One - for your own files

We are using almost the same forms as last year, but any further comments or suggestions you have concerning this effort to gather up-to-date information on missionary organizations would be appreciated.

Since the 1969 meeting of the Commission on World Mission will take place in April, we would be grateful if you could return the completed forms to us by this date.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Masao Takane

Encl.

MT/ran

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

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Route de Ferney 150

1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23 423 OIK CH

Telegrams LUTHERWORLD

GENEVA

November 23, 1968

TO: Heads of Lutheran Churches and Missionary Agencies

FROM: Department of World Mission

RE: Reports for the Agenda of the 1969 CWM Meeting

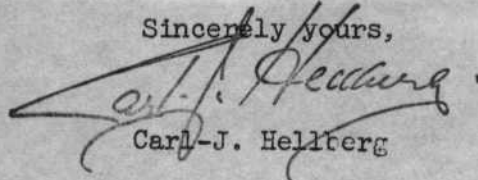
Dear Friends:

As in previous years, we are requesting Lutheran churches in Asia and Africa and agencies which work together with these churches to prepare a report of their activities in 1968. Since we want to mail these reports as part of the Agenda we would appreciate receiving your report by February 15, 1968.

The report, not over 300 words in length, may be written in English, German, French or a Scandinavian language. We are mainly interested in having a short review of the developments and the outstanding events in your work during 1968. You can either present a brief summary of events and trends or concentrate on one or more features.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,



Carl-J. Hellberg

/ran

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Rgd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : Rev. C. B. AIND
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : Rev. B. MINZ
SECRETARY : Rev. Dr. M. BAGE
TREASURER : Mr. C. A. TIRKEY

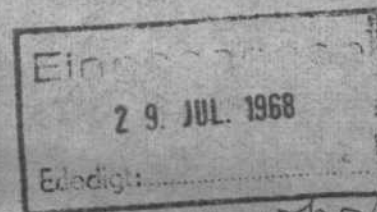
HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 510

No. 36A/68/PA-13

Ranchi Dated July '68.

To

Dr. C. Berg
Director Gossner Mission
1 Berlin 41 (Friedenau
Handjerystr 19/20
West Germany.



3. JA Gossner

25/7/68
for Nov.

Dear Dr. Berg,

A copy of Information Form of the LWF for the year 1967 is sent herewith duly filled in. Due to oversight this form could not be sent to you earlier.

Enclos: 1

Print Dr. Bage

Yours Sincerely,

M. Bage

Actg. Pr. Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

*Rev. Friend
We should talk
about this!*

29/7

INFORMATION FORM FOR LUTHERAN CHURCHES and/or MISSIONS for the year 1967

Please complete this form, using estimates where exact figures are not available. Send

2 copies to:

Lutheran World Federation
Dept. of World Mission
150 route de Ferney
1211 GENEVA 20, Switzerland

1 copy to:

each mission board or
society assisting in
this field, and keep
1 copy for your files.

PLEASE MAIL THE COMPLETED FORMS NO LATER THAN ^{Feb. 20} APRIL 1, 1968

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Country INDIA

2. Exact name of church and/or mission

Church Gossner Evangelical Lutheran

Mission

3. Boards and societies assisting the mission and/or church

Name of
Board or Society

Financial/Personnel
(check one or both)

Gossner Mission Society

Berlin

West Germany

4. Has an indigenous church been
constituted?

Yes 1860
yes when

5. Head of church

Rev. C B Aind Pramukh Adhyaksh (Presi)
name and title

GEL Church Ranchi/Bihar/India
address

GEL Church Ranchi - 510 Tele.
cable address and tel No.

Head of Mission
(on the Field)

name and title

None

address

B. THE CHURCH

1. Number of Congregations 1132

Number of Preaching Places

(Where the ministry of the word is regularly carried on,
but where believers are not formally organized into a
congregation; or one of many local units within a single
congregational structure.)

1178

2. Total baptized membership at end of year 1967

Men 130270

Women 134415

Children 6580 (2)

Total 2,712,65

a) Communicant membership at end of year

Men 64476

Women 65474 129,950

b) Number of adults baptized

during year 834 (11)

c) Number of children baptized

during year 5721 (11)

d) Number confirmed during year

Adults nil

Children 3155

3. National Staff

a) Number of ordained pastors 131

b) Number of other paid evangelistic workers
(exclude teachers, nurses medical, office, etc. workers)

Men 942

Women 15

4. a) Women's organization:

E.E.C. Mahila Sangh

Head of organization: Miss Anugrahini Singh

b) Youth organization:

E.E.C. Youth Organisation

Head of organization: Rev. Martin Tete

c) Other organizations (Men, Student, etc.):

1 Student Christian Movement

2 Young Men Xhian Association

5. Missionary activity (missionaries sent to areas outside this church):

a) Within the country-number 5

b) To other countries-number X

c) Number supported by this church alone X

d) Number supported jointly with other churches 5

6. Radio Evangelism:

Did your church/mission engage in radio evangelism during the year? No
(Explain briefly)

7. Relationships:

This church holds membership in the LWF; WCC; National Council; Conference; Federation, etc.
(Please underline)

C. EDUCATION

1. Elementary or Primary Schools

(including kindergartens) (1st-6th school years)

a) Number of schools 121

b) Number of pupils 5606

c) Number of national teachers 487

2. Secondary (Middle) Schools (7th-12th school years) operated by this church/mission alone

a) Number of schools 80

b) Number of pupils 10314

c) Number of national teachers 479

3. Secondary (Middle) Schools operated jointly with other churches/missions/organizations if other than listed in Part A above

a) Number of schools X

b) Number of students from this church/mission X

c) Total number of students X

4. Institutions for Higher Education

(College or University level)

a) Operated by this church/mission alone

Name X

Location X

b) Operated jointly with other churches/missions if other than listed in Part A

Name X

Location X

c) Totals for above (a and b)

No. Christian students X

No. non-Christian students X

No. national Christian teachers X

No. national non-Christian teachers X

5. Theological Seminaries

Name Luthuran Theological College Ranchi

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Gossner Mission Society
Berlin

Number of national teachers 5

Number of students from this church/mission 28

Total number of students 28

6. Bible Schools

Name Talika Bible Trg. School

Goundpur

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Gossner Mission Society
Berlin

Number of national teachers 3

Number of students from this church/mission 36

Total number of students 40

7. Teachers Training Schools

Name None
Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers x

Number of students from this church/mission y

Total number of students x

8. Nurses Training Schools

Name G. E. C. Dispensary Takarma
Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers x

Number of students from this church/mission 3

Total number of students 3

9. Other Medical Training Schools

Name None
Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Number of national teachers y

Number of students from this church/mission y

Total number of students x

10. Other Training Institutions

(agricultural, industrial, etc.)

Name and type T. T. C. Yudi (Industrial)
A. T. C. Khutoli (Agriculture)

Cooperating churches/missions if other than listed in Part A above

Gossner Mission Society Beshin

Total number students in these schools 60

Number of national teachers 6

11. Sunday Schools

Total number 2206

Number of pupils 34789

Number of teachers 2922

12. Student Hostels

Locations Gossner College Hostel - Raneli
Quila High School Hostel - Goudan

Total number resident students 100

D. Welfare Work

1. Hospitals G. E. Church Hospital
Locations Amgaon, Orissa No. beds 50

Total No. national physicians 2

Total No. national nurses 14

Total No. other national (government-recognized) medical workers (medical assistants, rural medical aids, etc.) v

Number of bed-patients during the year not known

Number of out-patients registered and treated not known

2. Dispensaries

(not located at hospitals — include clinics, polyclinics, medical stations, etc.)

Number 4

Number of registered patients 2000 2

Number treatments given

(Fill in one or both of the above two rubrics depending on how records are kept.)

3. Other Charitable Institutions

(Orphanages, leprosariums, etc.)

Location x

Type of Institution

Number cared for

Location

Type of Institution

Number cared for

4. Did your church/mission engage in the distribution of aid to the poor, refugees, etc., during 1967?

(List actions)

No

E. LITERATURE

1. Periodicals published by this church/mission alone for its own constituency

(not by and for home board)

a) Name Charbandhu

Language Hindi

Number copies 1000 Number pages 24

Frequency Monthly

b) Name X
Language X
Number copies Number pages
Frequency X

2. Periodicals published jointly with groups other than listed in Part A

Name of publication X
..... X
Language X
Number copies Number pages
Frequency

3. Any other publications X
..... X

4. Do you control or share control in a publishing agency?

If so please give its name and address *Board of Publication G.E. Church Ravelin*

F. FINANCES

Please estimate if exact figures are not available and convert to U.S.\$

1. Total cash contributions received in local churches

U.S.\$ X

2. Estimated value of gifts in kind

U.S.\$ X

3. Estimated value for donated services (e.g. building, etc.)

Nature of Service	Value
.....	U.S.\$ X
.....	U.S.\$ X
.....	U.S.\$ X

4. Special income received from non-church sources (government grants, fees, etc.)

Nature of income	Amount
.....	U.S.\$ X
.....	U.S.\$ X
.....	U.S.\$ X

5. Receipts from mission sources for all the work on this field, excluding missionary salaries

U.S.\$ 50.000/-

G. FOREIGN STAFF

Please sub-divide the total number of foreign staff into the categories given below (a to h). Include those on furlough. If a person can be listed in more than one category, list him under his main work only.

	All Workers	Pastors
a) Administrators X	
b) Evangelistic workers Y	
Men Y	
Women Y	

c) Teachers

	Men	Women
elementary schools V
secondary schools Y
teachers' training schools X
universities and colleges X
theological schools 1 Th. School
other schools (specify)

d) Physicians

Men X
Women Y

e) Nurses 5

f) Literature workers

g) Other lay staff (specify)

h) Wives (not included above)

TOTAL 6

Remarks: Please include here or on attached sheets comments on items where your activities do not fit the questions asked. Thank you!

8 May 1968
psb/go

The Lutheran World Federation
Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

RE: Reports for the Agenda of the 1968 CWM Meeting
Statistical Information for 1967

Dear Friends:

We received your letter dated March 29th, in which you asked us for a report about the activities of the Gossner Mission during 1967.

Complying with your request, we enclose a summary about the main events in our Gossner Mission.

With kind regards,
Sincerely yours,

Sg

(Rev. Martin Seeberg)

Encl.

GOSSNER MISSION

1.) Im Jahre 1967 fanden zwei entscheidende Sitzungen statt, die die zukünftigen Beziehungen der Gossner Kirche und der Gossner Mission behandelten.

Im Februar 1967 beschloss die Kirchenleitung der G.E.L. Church, ab 1970 auf wesentliche finanzielle und personelle Hilfen seitens der Gossner Mission zu verzichten, um gleichzeitig die Erstverantwortung der Gossnerkirche für die Verkündigung des Evangeliums in ihrem Bereich zu betonen. Dazu ist ein besonderer Anlass gegeben, weil die G.E.L. Church 1969 das 50jährige Jubiläum ihrer Autonomie begeht.

Für die Arbeit unter den Nichtchristen würde die Kirche einen finanziellen Beitrag von Seiten der Gossner Mission auch über das Jahr 1970 hinaus begrüßen, ebenso das Verbleiben eines deutschen Dozenten am theologischen College der Kirche. Sollte die Gossner Mission eine neue Arbeit innerhalb oder ausserhalb Indiens beginnen, würde die Gossnerkirche sich daran gern beteiligen.

Das Kuratorium der Gossner Mission hat diesem Plan gern zugestimmt (Mai 1967) und ab 1970 die Übernahme von neuen Aufgaben angekündigt. Die Beratungen darüber haben begonnen, und ein Bericht über die Ergebnisse kann im kommenden Jahr erwartet werden.

2.) Die Gossner Mission hat konsequent ihre Bemühungen fortgesetzt, die von ihr eingerichteten diakonischen Institutionen in die Verantwortung der indischen Kirche zu geben. Eine Ärztin und ein Verwaltungsleiter - beide Glieder der G.E.L. Church - übernahmen 1967 ihre Aufgaben im Hospital Amgaon. Im Agricultural Training and Development Centre Khuntitoli liegt die Farm- und Genossenschaftsarbeit ebenfalls weitgehend in indischer Hand. Dagegen sind für das Technical Training Centre noch für einige Jahre deutsche Fachkräfte nötig.

3.) Das seit einigen Jahren laufende Besuchsprogramm Deutschland-Indien wurde fortgesetzt. Prof. Dr. J. Tiga, Dozent am Theologischen College Ranchi, besuchte während eines dreimonatigen Deutschlandaufenthalts zahlreiche Gemeinden und informierte sich besonders über die theologische Ausbildung in Deutschland.

Die Evangelische Kirche von Westfalen entsandte Superintendent Dr. K. von Stieglitz zu einem längeren Besuch in die Gossnerkirche nach Indien.

Seeberg, Missionsinspektor

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

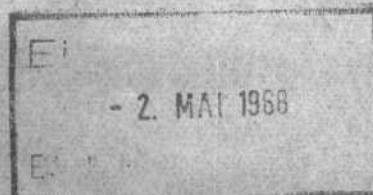
General Secretary: The Rev. André Appel, D. D.

Associate General Secretary: The Rev. Carl H. Mau, Jr.

Liaison Office for International Personnel

A Joint Agency of the LWF
Commissions on World Mission,
World Service and Latin America

Secretary: Miss Yvonne von Stedingk,
Dr. rer. pol.



Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva-20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23 423
Telegrams LUTHERWORLD
GENEVA

April 1968

Re.: Information Sheet concerning needs for expatriate personnel in
Lutheran Churches in Africa, Asia and Latin America

Dear Friends,

At the latest Governing Committee Meeting of the LWF-Liaison Office for International Personnel in Geneva it was decided that a certain study will be carried through related to the future work of the office. In this connection it has been suggested that a survey also be made concerning the need for expatriate personnel in the areas mentioned above. We are therefore turning to you today asking you to be kind enough to provide the information requested on the attached questionnaire.

We are certainly well aware of the fact that no exact information can be obtained about a matter so complex by means of completing a one page questionnaire! On the other hand, all we want to accomplish with this form and at this stage is to obtain some general information about the way the recruitment of expatriate personnel is normally being handled in your area, how such personnel is financed as well as your own estimation in regard to the future need for such skilled personnel.

Although we believe that you have been informed of the services which the LWF-Liaison Office for International Personnel can render, we may perhaps once more point out, that they include assistance concerning recruitment of skilled personnel, placement of candidates who indicate their interest in serving abroad, screening and processing of applications and - in case requested by the employing body - the carrying through of negotiations between that body and the candidate up to the point of concluding the contract. The services thus rendered and which do not include any financial support of personnel are available to member-churches, church related and other approved agencies on their request as well as to LWF own programs where applicable.

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,
for Dr. Yvonne von Stedingk
Y. H. Radziwill
S.H. Radziwill - secretary

I N F O R M A T I O N S H E E T
CONCERNING NEEDS FOR EXPATRIATE PERSONNEL IN LUTHERAN CHURCHES
IN AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

1. COUNTRY:
2. NAME OF CHURCH OR AGENCY NORMALLY APPLYING FOR PERSONNEL:
.....
3. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHURCH OFFICIAL OR AGENCY REPR. CONCERNED:
.....
.....
4. MISSION AGENCY(IES) CONCERNED WITH PERSONNEL SUPPLY:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
5. POSITION(S) TO BE FILLED (CATEGORIES):
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
6. APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE NEEDED:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
7. AVERAGE DURATION OF SERVICE:
8. REMUNERATION AND SUPPORT:

Requesting Body normally prepared to assume:

Related Mission Agency normally prepared to assume:

.....

Other Agency support required:
9. IS HOUSING PROVIDED? 10. TRANSPORTATION?
11. APPROXIMATE ESTIMATION OF FUTURE NEED FOR EXPATRIATE PERSONNEL:
.....
12. IN WHAT FIELDS?
13. REMARKS OR MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:
-
-

Information filed by: _____

Position in Church/Mission: _____

Date: _____

April 1968

LWF - LIAISON OFFICE FOR INTERNATIONAL
PERSONNEL

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

The Rev. André Appel, D. D., General Secretary

The Rev. Carl H. Mau, Jr., Associate General Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD MISSION

The Rev. Sigurd Aske, Ph. D., Director

The Rev. Carl-Johan Hellberg, D. Th., Secretary for Africa

The Rev. Yoshiro Ishida, Secretary for Asia

Robert K. Knutson, B. C. E., P. E., Secretary for Social Programs

Masao Takane, Administrative Secretary

The Rev. Martin L. Kretzmann, D. D., Consultant on Studies

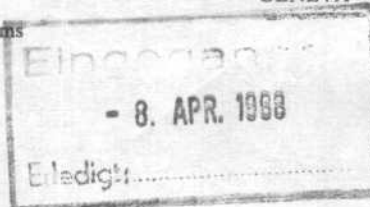
Route de Ferney 150

1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23 423 OIK CH

Telegrams LUTHERWORLD

GENEVA



Seeberg
for TB
Jan

March 29, 1968

TO: Heads of Lutheran Churches and Missionary Agencies

FROM: DWM Director

RE: Reports for the Agenda of the 1968 CWM Meeting
Statistical Information for 1967

Dear Friends:

As in previous years, we are requesting Lutheran churches in Asia and Africa and agencies which work together with these churches to prepare a report of their activities in 1967. Since we want to mail these reports as part of the Agenda we would appreciate receiving your report by May 15, 1968.

The report, not over 300 words in length, may be written in English, German, French or a Scandinavian language. We are mainly interested in having a short review of the developments and the outstanding events in your work during 1967. You can either present a brief summary of events and trends or concentrate on one or more features.

At the same time we would like to remind those churches and agencies which have not yet sent us their statistical forms that we need this information as soon as possible. If you have already sent us these forms, please disregard this reminder.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Sigurd Aske.
Sigurd Aske

/si

Lutherischer Weltbund
Abteilung Weltdienst
z. Hd. Frl. Christa Held

Ronte de Ferney 150

CH - 1211 Genf

14. Juni 1973
psbg/ha

Betr.: CDS P 7

Bezug: Ihre Anfrage vom 27. April 1973 und 5. Juni 1973

Liebes Fräulein Held!

Es tut mir Leid, dass sich unsere Antwort auf Ihre Anfrage einige Wochen verzögert hat. Herr Schwerk - in den sechziger Jahren Leiter des Fudi-Projekts - und ich waren mit der Materie vertraut, und wir kamen auf Grund der sachlichen und personellen Gegebenheiten, zu einem eindeutig negativen Votum. Dies wollten wir Ihnen aber nicht so eilig mitteilen, weil wir für Ende Mai Dr. Paul Singh, den Direktor der Missionsarbeit der Gossnerkirche, nach einer Vortragsreise in der DDR, bei uns in Berlin erwarteten. Inzwischen hatten wir Gelegenheit mit ihm - er ist Mitglied der Kirchenleitung in Ranchi - über den Antrag zu sprechen. Dabei hat es sich ergeben, dass seine Beurteilung mit der unsrigen übereinstimmt.

Eine Erweiterung des Projekts ist nach unserem Verständnis nur dann gerechtfertigt, wenn die Notwendigkeit dafür ausser Frage steht, und das ursprüngliche Projekt auf gesunden Füßen steht. Beide Voraussetzungen fehlen in diesem Fall. Wegen des mangelhaften Managments sind die bisherigen Druckmaschinen nicht ausgelastet, und die Neueinrichtung einer Klischeeanstalt ist grundsätzlich problematisch. Eine Reihe von Angaben im Projektantrag müssen ernsthaft bezweifelt werden.

Der Antrag ist der indischen Kirchenleitung weder vorgelegt noch von dieser befürwortet worden.

In Ihren Akten wird sich vermutlich noch der Bericht von Herrn Mittenhuber, aus dem Jahre 1969 befinden. Bevor die von ihm ausgesprochenen Empfehlungen nicht erledigt sind, sollte der vorliegende Antrag nach unserem Urteil abschlägig beschieden werden.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Ihr

(Martin Seeberg)

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

5. Juni 1973

Herrn Pastor Martin Seeberg
Direktor der Gossner Missionsgesellschaft
Hanjerystrasse 20
D-1 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)
Deutschland

Betrifft: CDS P 7 - Extension Project for the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran
Church Press at Ranchi, India

Lieber Herr Pastor Seeberg,

am 27. April baten wir Sie um Ihr Urteil und Ihren Rat zu obigem Projekt.
Dürfen wir Sie nochmals bitten, uns bald zu antworten, damit wir an die
Bearbeitung dieses Projektes gehen können. Vielen Dank im voraus.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Ihre

Chr. Held
Christa Held

:spt

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

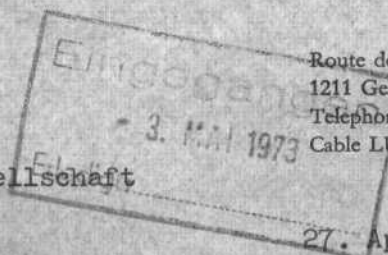
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27. April 1973

Betrifft: CDS P 7 - Extension Project for the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran
Church Press at Ranchi, India

Lieber Herr Pastor Seeberg,

Bei meinem Besuch in Berlin neulich erwähnte ich, dass die Gossner Druckerei
erneut mit einem Antrag an uns herangetreten ist. Mir schien, dass Sie sehr
gut informiert sind über die Arbeit und Leitung der Druckerei. Darf ich
Ihnen beiliegend die Zusammenfassung des Antrages schicken und Sie herzlich
um Ihr Urteil und Ihren Rat dazu bitten. Wegen einiger fachlicher Fragen
habe ich mich auch nochmals an Herrn Mittenhuber gewandt.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Ihre

Christa Held

PS. Dürfte ich fragen, wann Ihr Büro wohl mit dem Bericht von Herrn Professor
Grothaus fertig wird? Ich wäre sehr dankbar, wenn ich recht bald eine
Kopie bekommen würde.

Anlage: Fotokopie des Projektantrages

CH/mv

CDS PROJECT REQUEST

Name of the Project: Extension Project for the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church Press at Ranchi

Amount Requested: US \$ 102,000.---
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Location: Ranchi Town, Chotanagpur District, Bihar State, India

Applicant: Management Committee for the Church Press (owned by the GELC)

Sponsoring Church and / or Mission: Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church (GELC)

Clearance: Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India (FELCI)

Endorsement: Missing

Project Description: A. P l a n n e d

to extend the present operation and turn-over of the printing press in Ranchi and to improve the training of apprentices by

a) installing two monotype units and one more Heidelberg cylinder

b) installing block making units

B. General Background

The Church Press in Ranchi was established as early as 1872, and since then has been engaged in printing. After a thorough study had been performed in 1960 and with the recommendation of the Central Government of India which stressed the importance of training qualified printers, the church press in Ranchi was reconstructed and facilities for training were included. (The new facilities were

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financed by a grant from Bread for the World. The importance the Government of India is attaching to the type of training provided is shown by the fact that all equipment and machinery could be imported free of customs duty. This, however, means a commitment towards the Central Government to continue training qualified printers.) This training was initially subsidized by the Gossner Mission from 1964 to 1968, then support was stopped for budgetary reasons. However, the press is under obligation towards Government to continue the training program even if it causes the press to run into serious deficit since the subsidy for training is using up all benefits resulting from printing orders. The press is working at full capacity. The affiliated hostel can accommodate 2 x 12 students. At present, 12 trainees are instructed, 6 under the church program and 6 under government program. The students under the church program get each Rs. 50 per month, electricity, books and teaching are free in order to give them some remuneration for their work at the press. From the Rs. 50 they provide for their own food and pay for a cook.

The Government pays a Rs. 60 subsidy per month for the trainees under the governmental scheme which lasts three years, while the church-sponsored program is for two years.

Most of the present machinery has been bought in 1962 and does no longer permit a thorough training along the lines of modern printing technology. The general demand for the printing industry - which so far has easily absorbed the press' trainees because of its excellent reputation - is now on skilled printers able to compose on monotype machines, which are now more and more introduced in the printing business in India.

2

Further, since literacy among the population is growing, as well as the demand for literature in Hindi and in vernacular languages, the press could carry out more orders if adequate machinery were available. There is a lot of printing work to be done for school and college text books, now being translated from English into Hindi. So far, the printing in Hindi script had to be carried out by manual composing which is very slow.

In order to comply with the present need for a modern type of training and at the same time to respond to the increasing demand for printed material resulting largely from the switch from English to Hindi and growing percentage of literates among the population, two monotype units and one more Heidelberg cylinder machine are to be installed. Further, in order to speed up the whole process of printing a block making unit is required so that the press is no longer dependent on external supply which through undue delays has often hampered operation.

If these plans are implemented, the demand for trained youths will be met. It is planned to start a 6-month-course for intensive training on these special machines. 10-16 students can be absorbed in this special training scheme.

Educational institutions and organizations engaged in literacy work in the Chotanagpur district would be helped by printing text books in Hindi and in local languages for beginners and neo-literates.

The block-making unit would not only assure a new type of training but would meet a general demand in Chotanagpur.

The management of the press sees a three-fold obligation for its future development

- 1) to provide the Indian society with qualified printers willing and able to respond to the increasing tasks in India of today
- 2) to provide a sound professional future for a certain number of Indian youths by giving them skilled training which will insure that they find a job after completion of their training even on the strained labour-market in India
- 3) through rapid services to comply with the increasing demand for literature in Hindi and vernacular languages especially with a view of assuring reading supply for the many new literatures who might otherwise fall back into the state of illiterates.

Cost Breakdown:

Two Monotype units	
à \$ 32,253 each	\$ 64,506
Block making equipment	\$ 12,376
One Heidelberg Cylinder	\$ 14,850
Transport costs	\$ 1,300
Working capital	\$ 6,188
Unforeseen	\$ 2,780
Total Requested via LWF/CDS	\$ 102,000

Operating Costs:

The balance sheet for the press shows an annual income of Rs. 264,148 (\$ 32,690) plus Rs. 61,735 (\$ 7,640) for work in progress and stock totalling Rs. 325.883 (\$ 40,330) against expenses amounting to Rs. 301,164 (\$ 37,273) leaving a credit balance of Rs. 24,719 (\$ 3,057).

With the new production scheme - both printing and block making - it is hoped that the costs for training are covered from the start. The annual budget after the implementation of the proposed project is estimated at \$ 61,900.

The item for working capital enclosed in the above cost breakdown will help to tie the press over until payments are received for printing orders.

Personnel:

All available

Time Factor:

It will take at least four months after the orders have been placed and all formalities have been cleared before the machines can be installed.

Christa Held's Travel Report on India and IndonesiaGeneral Information on Gossner Church

Dr. B. Minz President, ab 1.11.1972 Topno. Der jeweilige Vice-Präsident wird automatisch Präsident und der neue Vice-Präsident wird gewählt.

Several congregations form a parish, several parishes a Ilaka, several Ilakas an Anchal. There are five Anchals in the church. The Central Body is the KSS = 23 members. The congregations are served by evangelists or catechists, each parish has a pastor, the Ilakas have a committee with representatives from the parishes, which meets quite often. The Anchals should meet at least twice a year. The Adhyaksh is a paid officer, all others are in honorary capacity. Church leader: Pramukh Adhyaksh who is also paid, as well as the central office. KSS meets at least twice a year.

The Gossner Mission started in 1845. There was never another mission in that area, but quite a few RC, Anglicans, Methodists, I believe. The mission started on 2.11. which is now celebrated as mission festival in the church. 1919 - German missionaries had to leave. 1969 complete autonomy.

Central budget: a) Rs. 80,000. b) Theological institutions budget 70,000 - 100,000? - Rs. 35,000 from LWF on decreasing scale, 25,000 Gossner Mission, (Zinsen)
c) for evangelistic work 250,000 from Gossner Mission.

The Anchals are independent. They have to pay some amounts to the central budget. The Ilakas pay the pastors and the teachers, they are in fact the most important bodies of the church. Before, the government paid the salaries or the subsidies for them to the church, but then sometimes the salaries did not reach the teachers, so now they are paid directly to each teacher.

Institutions: 48 primary schools, 47 middle schools, 15 high schools, one Hospital in Orissa, Amgaon, about 100 beds, two Indian doctors. Three dispensaries in Takarma, Khuntitoli and Purnapani. One German nurse at Takarma. Vocational training center at Fudi. The TTC Fudi shall come under a joint RC Ang. Luth. society, but it is not yet registered. It is hoped that the others help pay the institute. - Training also at the printing press. Farmers training center at Kuntitoli (ten trainees in two-year courses).

270,000 church members, church growing, through children and converts. 135 pastors, 200 evangelists. Pastors: 110 - 210 Rs., evangelists 50 - 150 Rs. Pastors trained at Ranchi, 4 years, catechists at Govindpur, 2 years, towards these institutions LWF subsidy. In Govindpur also women bible school.

Priorities:

a) Church: since 1970, main problem how to maintain the central office as well as the theological institutions. Ilakas do not pay full salaries to the pastors and teachers.

b) Area: Difficult economic life, irregular monsoons in the last 10-15 years. Food is generally scarce. Last year (1971) too much rain, this year (1972) too little.

c) Ecumenical Relations: GC is a member of the Bihar Christian Council, headed by Paul Laban Lall, Methodist, General Secretary, paid by contributions from all members of the council. The Bihar VCC also gets some help from NCC.

An ecumenical attempt is Vikas Maitri, which is concerned with socio-economic development. Vikas Maitri, also with RC participation, gets funds from WCC and Miserior. Gen. Sec. Father Bogarth and now Dr. Minz. There is one secretary and office staff. Secr.: Mr. Bara, RC.

Mr. N.E. Horo, MP, was secretary of the church for 15 years.

The Education Board has 2 members of each Anchal. Samad is chairman, but there is no executive officer.

A new constitution came into force in 1960. The aim was decentralization, Ilakas more weight, they pay pastors and catechists, as well as the schools. Membership fee in the church is Rs. 0,50, which goes to the Anchals, KSS is dependent on the contributions from the Anchals, last year 49,000 from LWF. If each family in the church would pay Rs. 20 per year, the central administration would be secured. Mr. Montag came twice, once in 1964 as financial advisor sent by the Gossner Mission from London.

Theological Education. Up to 1969, all students got scholarships, now they have to pay 50 Rs. per month. The Church gets some money from a fund in Berlin, from which they draw interest and the LWF gives a subsidy. But as of 1973 the students will have to pay. It is suggested that they pay 10 Rs and the church 40 Rs. Each year there are 30-40 applications, but they can only accept 8.

Special internal problem: There are three tribes that since 1935 cause some difficulties. These are Oraon, Mundar and Kharina. Mr. Joel Lakra, a very well educated, old pastor, is in favor of unity on communal basis, has 14 pastors behind him and around 12,000 followers. He intensified its efforts since 1970, and even asked GM and LWF to intervene, which the GC does not want, however, it wants to solve its problems itself. First, the GC had the synodical constitution, now they have the Anchal constitution.

Meeting with leaders of the Gossner Church, October 11, 1972, at Ranchi

Due to motor trouble on the way from Dumka to Ranchi, the arrival was later than planned so that the program for the rest of that day was very tight. Met at the Gossner Church Office by all members of the church council, and first of all shown the big compound that the church owns in the middle of the town of Ranchi, which has now ca. 400,000 inhabitants. Following this, there was an introduction of the various people present - see list - and discussion. I was asked to explain the set-up of LWF and CDS and my work.

Education - Schools. Inquiring about the general policy of the church, I was told that there is no such policy, which is partly due to the special structure of the Gossner Church. The congregations and Ilakas are very important, and if they want to start a school, the church can do little against it. The church is not ready yet to hand over its schools to the Government.

Reasons: 1. Under the present constitution a minority can establish institutions and government will pay grants. 2. The church uses the schools as the place where it gives religious instruction. If the church is not handing over now, and Government does not seem to be too keen, then it is quite apparent that the biggest question is how to pay the salaries to the teachers, as well as to provide proper school buildings. The Gossner school in Ranchi e.g. is in old mission quarters. Sometimes the government pays grants on the conditions that 50% of the expenses are met by the management. Government has made general education free. 95% of the members of the church are farmers.

Higher Education: Hostels for students. Government may have an eye on the church property. The present hostels are run in old buildings, needs for boys and girls hostels.

College: Want to attempt to start something which is job-oriented. Professional orientation. Very urgent need: Use of land adjoining the main street. The building of shops would be best, with an investment of Rs. 500,000 20 shops (ground-floor only) could be built and rented out at Rs. 2 per sqft., which would bring 200,000 per month. The Gossner Mission only pays for special mission work of the Gossner Church. It pulled out 50 years after the semi-independence of the Gossner Church, 1919, when all German missionaries had to leave. The idea of shops was already introduced by Mr. Robert Montag, who came as financial advisor to the Gossner Church. The land may be taken away under the Bihar land sealing act. The shops up to the printing press belong to the shop-keepers, the land is leased out at minimal income on long-term leases.

Bethesda College 102 students. Church offices in old press quarters.

And:

1. Rev. Nivaran Eka; Headmaster
Lutheran H/S. Lohardaga.
2. Sri Masih Binkash Kungari, Headmaster
Gossner High School, Ranchi.
- (3) Sri Basant Kumar Tilday, P.T.I. Ranchi College
(Superintendent, Gossner
College Boys Hostel, G.E.L.
Church, Ranchi.
4. BINKAS EKA, 62, NEWGARDEN, RANCHI
PRESIDENT YOUTH FELLOWSHIP
G.E.L.C. RANCHI
5. BHUSAN KHESS, SUPERINTENDENT
G.E.L. CHURCH PRESS
MAIN ROAD, RANCHI.
6. MARTIN SOY. Secretary RANCHI Committee
on Properties G.E.L. Church
Ranchi, BIHAR
INDIA
Residence - NEW GARDEN
SIROM TOLI
OLD HAZARI BAGH ROAD
RANCHI, (BIHAR)
7. S. Bhengra, Head Accountant,
(R 21) G.E.L. Church, Ranchi.
P.T.O.
8. Miss S. M. Bodra. Headmistress,
Bethesda High school
Ranchi.
9. Miss H. Bhengra, Headmistress
Bethesda Women's Training
School Ranchi.
10. Rev. Dr. N. N. Minz.
11. Rev. B. Minz, Pramukh Adhyaksh
(President)
G.E.L. Church.

Christa Held's Travel Report on India and Indonesia

Ranchi, October 11, 1972

Printing Press, Heidelberg color printing press, 1962 press new installed by "Brot für die Welt" funds, very solid building, various fairly good machinery, cutting, binding etc. Printed some books for Ranchi university, school books for the Government, and quite nice folders for the Asian fare in Delhi. 4 stitching machines, many setting sets. Typograph machines for automatic setting.

Property of GM is called Raja Bangla compound. Boys hostel and college has been started in the Bethesda Middle school, which is now working in shifts. It is since 2 and for 2 years affiliated to the Ranchi University. Has two faculties, arts and commerce, next year science will follow. The church on the compound is the oldest in that part of the country, built in 1855. Gossner High School, bad quarters, one of the old hostels was built in 1914. Compound 121 acres. Bethesda started 1852, was the cradle of female education in this part of the country. Want to have a girls hostel.

Adjoining to the compound Anglicans, 7 acres given to Government who built some houses for cooperative training. Youth Center, next to pool. Mr. Binkas Ekka, sell the fish from the pond to become self-supporting. Some rooms are rented out, others are for youth activity. Small, very simple reading room. 200 members in the youth club, boys and girls.

Theological College. 4 rooms, and all of them in old barracks. KSS - Hindi word, abbreviation for Central Advisory Committee for whole Church of Chotanagpur and Assam.

Christa Held's Travel Report on India and IndonesiaTTC Fudi - October 12, 1972

Fudi - 17 miles South of Ranchi. 700 m high. Ranchi has become so important that a high court has been started. (More justice in pre-independence time.) Outside Ranchi many big plants, steel etc. Saw also hostel for Russian engineers who build up some big plant. Many new factories during the last ten years.

Fudi was paid by "Brot für die Welt" directly. Started with Mr. Thien, who built the very nice compound, then Klaus Schwerck, then Hertel. In charge: C.-B. Aind. Technical training. One Assistant, who made good impression, a Moslem, Mr. M.A. Haque. He was in Germany for one year of training. The training program is financed by the Gossner Mission. The idea is to involve also the RC and Anglicans and to form a trust and to involve the other denominations in sharing the financial burden. It is not yet finalized but on the way. The GC is working in the states of Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Assam and MP. The people in Assam have originally come from Bihar and went up there to work in the tea gardens. At the time of the visit the students were sitting for the first quarterly examination. Mr. K.K. Biswas is the instructor for the fitting and in charge of all the instructors. The whole carpentry and machines-shop, i.e. the whole production department is leased out to Cromelite India Ltd. for an amount of Rs. 1000 per month. Before they requested 1,500 but this could not be paid. Cromelite sells to dealers and not to individuals. Prices: chair 24, table 65, easy chair 32, small table 20, baby chair 15.

The drawing office is no longer used. Carpentry: some of the training was kept but they got rid of the production. The compound has 22 acres. Its location is not good, too far from Ranchi. Hostel space for 40. Two years training in fitting, one year in carpentry. Hostel roof was lifted by one meter, since it was too hot. (Built by Schwerck) The training program costs 80,000. The school started in 1963, Mr. Biswas was among the first lot, also Mr. Haque. First, it was not recognized by the Government, but since 1965 it got recognition. In 1966 carpentry re-started, 1968 fitters' courses. They estimated that 60-70% stay in the profession. Since 1968, 45 fitters were trained.

Much more equipment now than needed. 55 working benches. 9 in carpentry training, some 20 in fitting. Some few boys come for one month training in bicycle repair. Fees: 40 for food, 10 for the hostel per month; all teaching material is free. They can also bring their fees in kind, rice, wheat etc. Teaching medium English and Hindi. Local wood. Machine shop, hardly used, too sophisticated equipment, production costs are too high, people can buy the things cheaper in town, although of much lower quality.

Budget 80,000 for 50 students. 4 instructors, one hostel warden, one part-time teacher, standard for acceptance: grade 9 passed. Most of the boys come from the villages, some of them have matric. or even an RA from the university. All very well kept.

In the future, they want to take up some more trades, be as flexible as possible. New church just outside the compound. Building: brick, cement plaster, no white-wash.

Christa Held's Travel Report on India and Indonesia

Fudi-Khunti - October 12, 1972

Fudi - Khunti 9 miles. Fudi - headquarters of S.E. Anchal, Pastor Topno. Literacy in India is 33%. Birsa College started in 1968. Mrs. Kherkatta is teaching there. Around 1,500 students.

Khunti - met 3 pastors by name of Topno. Formerly residence has become seat of S.E. Anchal, some buildings rented out.

Have a boys hostel for 50 boys, much too hot, need girls hostel. Farmers let their cattle loose after harvesting, danger for the compound. Get water from Government well on the compound, but only for drinking. Irrigation is lacking everywhere. Hostel for girls planned on the other side of the road where P. Topno has its old house which will then be pulled down. The boys hostel is self-supporting, they pay 1 Rs. admission fee, 30 down-payment which they will get back when they leave, and 5 Rs. per month. Students pay their own cook. Congregation of 73 families or 300 members.

Christa Held's Travel Report on India and IndonesiaBesprechung mit Dr. Grothaus, 12. Oktober 1972

Die neue Kirchenordnung sollte etwas mehr zentralisiert werden, um den Anchals etwas von ihrer Macht zu nehmen und sie auf die Kirche selbst zu übertragen. Der Anchal von Assam verweigerte jedoch seine Zustimmung.

Jede Schule hat ein Managing Committee. Ihm gehören an: Der Headmaster, ein Vertreter der Lehrer, der Adhyaskh und der Ilaka Chairman (ungefähre Komposition). Geldgeber sind die Ilakas, die Schulen haben ausserdem Government Grants, die aber meist zu spät kommen. Bihar ist viel schlechter dran als Orissa, wo erst nach Inspektion die Unterstützung gezahlt wird, dann allerdings ca. 80%. In Bihar leben die Lehrer auf Kredit. Wenn das Gehalt endlich kommt, müssen die Schulden bezahlt werden und die Misere geht von vorn los. Ein Revolving Fonds, aus dem die Gehälter bezahlt werden und in den die Regierungssubsidien dann rückgezahlt werden, wäre die Lösung. Die Frage ist, wer einen solchen Fonds verwalten könnte. KSS ist mit 60,000 verschuldet. Der Board of Education macht etwas policy, hat aber keine Vollmachten. Zentralinstitut für die Kirche mit Exekutiv-Komitee und einem Supervisor für die Zahlung der Gehälter und Lehrerfortbildung könnte wirksam sein.

In Govindpur besteht ein Katechetenseminar. Jeypur plant ein Volksschulprogramm, dort ist die Schulwilligkeit jedoch nicht im gleichen Umfang gegeben wie hier. RC haben die bestausgestatteten Schulen.

All Indian Christian Association for Higher Education (AICHE). Rev. Mathew SJ.

Leaving Khunti - South-West to Khuntitoli, kurz vor Simdega. Ueber Sankh nach Kochedega. Panne.

Christa Held's Travel Report on India and IndonesiaKhuntitoli - October 13, 1972

Most of the trainees are working in the Indo-German development project, drawn up by Mr. Bruhns, financed by Government of India and EZE (?). 5 boys are in the Agricultural Supply and Marketing Association, which sells tractors, palms etc. and needs staff who acts as advisors and extension (theoretical) workers, pump operators, tractor drivers. The Indo-German project is to work in the Simdega block only. The SDO - Sub-Divisional Officer is the Chairman of the implementation committee, Bruhns is now in Sambia. The IGP project should have started in 1969.

600 acres irrigation at Khuntitoli, no irrigation for the people, but 59 wells have been established. These are 20 ft diameter wells. Mr. Kandulna, in charge of Khuntitoli, is also a member of the implementing committee. At K. they have started winter crops. K. has the confidence of the people. They need irrigation in order to become independent from the Monsoon. Now the gaily is destroying all crops. They got additional funds from Brot for irrigation and electrification. K. was a mission farm. The training started in 1961. There is one teacher; but SDO send part-time teachers in animal husbandry and engineering etc. Capacity for training 24,22 Rs. per month for some time, now they have a fund from BfdW so that the trainees only have to pay Rs. 0,50 per month.

The church has 50 acres of land which should be irrigated. 40 acres at Marcha, 10 at Diankil. Then these areas would also serve as demonstration grounds. Needed are pumps and pipes. Diesel generator is there. Necessary also water reservoir. Marcha is between Torpa and Basia. Diankil North-East of Torpa. Paddy = lowland. Farm managers are former students of Khuntitoli.

Vet. doctor in charge of the dairy production. 12 cattle, which gives maximal 12 litres daily, since they have no fodder. At other places calves from that stock give 30 litres of milk. Dr. Bundu - veterinarian (retired). Mr. Solomon Ming head of agricultural section. Khuntitoli is running on deficit. Workers have not been paid for 4 months.

Christa Held's Travel Report on India and IndonesiaGumla, October 13, 1972

Gumla work going on, should be ready at the end of the year, was held up because of lack of cement. 17 rooms, veranda, High school has 8 classes and 400 students, nice long-stretched building. Mr. Lakra headmaster, Mr. Ming Assistant Headmaster. Sankh border to MP. Good road between Ranchi and Chainpur.

Christa Held's Travel Report on India and IndonesiaChainpur, October 13, 1972

Office building, science building with three rooms, 1 house for generator, 13 HP, needs 1 drum of diesel per month, (costs 190 Rs) home science block, 3 classroom blocks with 4, 3, 3 classrooms, altogether 10 classrooms. Hall capacity with seats 300, without 1000. Repair needs to be done from Ranchi. Pump in the well does not work, water level too low. 25 boarders.

Cracks not so serious. After projector and duplicator, garden equipment should be bought. Told Tirkey that no additional money is available. In January 1972, there were 350 students, now 327. Classes 6-11, 8 duplicate stream. 13 teachers, one clerk, 2 servants.

Christa Held's Travel Report on India and IndonesiaDiscussion with Headmaster from Kinkel at Chainpur, October 14, 1972

The school at Kinkel does in fact not have so many buildings as stated in the application. They have one building with 6 rooms, of which two are divided into four small ones, so altogether there are 8 rooms. There is no hall, no science block, no science equipment, no offices. Headmasters office also serves as teachers room and office. No sanitary facilities, toilets or washrooms. Furniture little and bad. The primary school up to class 7 is in the old mission bungalow. Income: 6 - 7,000 through donations from the students. Some funds from the Ilaka. Out of the total budget Government should give 21,000 as pay-scale grant, but so far they only received 3,470 as first instalment. If more comes, it will be in March 1973.

The present building was put up in 1954/55 and was built by the Ilaka. The maintenance grant from the Government is Rs. 300 per year. They do not think that the costs should be as high as calculated by EZE, the engineer in Ranchi thinks that their second estimate still holds true, plus cost increases in the meantime. The building work would be done by a contractor in Simdega. The need is for 24 classrooms, 2 hostels, 1 hall, 15 staff quarters.

Summary of CDS Projects

I N D I A

<u>Categories</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount US\$</u>
I Medical Projects	17	717,692
II Agricultural Projects	13	566,275
III Educational Projects	16	1,276,702
IV Social and Self-Help Projects, Hostels, Community Centers, Water Projects, etc.	22	1,301,575 .
Total number of Projects	68	3,862,244
	=====	=====

January 1973

I N D I A

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount \$</u>	<u>Donor</u>
1	Agric.School & Training Farm at Grahampur	12	II	45,000 10,930	BfdW LH
2	Ext.& Modernization of a Printing Press in Ranchi	22	III	56,500	BfdW
3	Training Workshop for Production of small Tools, Purulia	27	III	49,750	BfdW
4	Medical Instruments for Padhar and Khurai Hospitals	28	I	20,250	BfdW
5	Ophtalmic Instr.f.Dr.Joseph Eye Hospital, Tiruchirappalli	29	I	5,655	BfdW
6	Girls' Hostel at Dinhata,Cooch Behar	34	IV	14,400	LH
7	Establ.of 10 small Farms in Puthimari	35	II	5,000	LH
8	Simon Leprosy Colony	39	I	15,000	LH
9	Establ.of Hostel & School f.blind Girls at Cooch Behar	46	IV	7,000	LH
10	Agric.School & Train.Farm Seja	48	II	56,000	Oxfam
11	Ext. of Padhar Hospital	51	I	224,070	CA
12	Exp. of Dr. Joseph Eye Hospital, Tiruchirappalli	56	I	7,500	LH
13	Agricultural Demonstration Farms at Sarnatoli and Lali	62	II	3,875 2,737	LWR Denmark
14	Hostels and Student Center in Tirupati	67	IV	102,250	LH
15	Resettlm.of 50 Refugee Families, Cooch Behar District	80	II	32,500	LH
16	Equipment for Moses Gnanabha- ranam Eye Hospital	86	I	4,825	LH
17	Ext. and Impr. of School and Orphanage, Porajar	96	III	15,500	BfdW
18	5-Year Ext.of Educ.Progr.at Agricultural Inst. Allahabad	113	II	61,300	LH
19	2 Irrigation Tanks at Jorai	114	IV	5,000	Finland

I N D I A

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount \$</u>	<u>Donor</u>
20	Luth.Christian Hospital in Shahdol	115	I	118,750	BfdW
21	Ext. of Danielson Multipurpose Higher Secondary School	116	III	44,625 191,625	BfdW CA
22	Farmers Training Center Seja	135	II	25,000	LH
23	Hostel for Bethesda Women's Training School	146	IV	8,267	LH
24	Leprosy Hospital at Salur and Kurupam Base Hospital	160	I	44,068	LH
25	Farming Program at Saldoha Leprosy Home and Hospital	161	II	15,234	BfdW
26	50-Bed Hospital at Gudali with Nurses Training Facilities	169	I	32,000	BfdW
27	Water Supply f. KMF Hospital	178	I	18,000	BfdW
28	Hostel and Vocational Guidance Center, Chhindwara	199	IV	68,750 10,000	BfdW LH
29	Luth.High School, Chainpur	200	III	77,322	CA
30	Kabis High School	201	III	92,000	LH
31	Benagaria Middle School	222	III	20,553	LH
32	Bethesda Girls' Middle School, Ranchi	223	III	27,050	LH
33	Staff Residences Bethesda School	224	III	6,295	LH
34	Ext.of Barkuhi Higher Sec.School	225	III	132,750	KED
35	Student Guidance & Fam.Life Inst.	226	IV	18,853	BfdW
36	Tube Well Boring Project	227	IV	200,000	KED
37	KEMPS Girls' Hostel	228	IV	15,000 9,450	LH Finland
38	Ext. of Dr. Joseph Eye Hospital, Tiruchirappalli	233	I	29,158	LH
39	Augustus High School Kinkel	234	III	78,000	
40	Agric.Reh.Progr.at Vizianagram Leprosy Home and Hospital	243	II	36,773	LH

I N D I A

No.	Name of the Project	Project No.	Category	Amount \$	Donor
41	Tirupati Student Hostels and Center (add. request)	244	IV	26,000	LH
42	Social Uplift Housing Project Guntur District	247	IV	33,600	LH
43	Higher Sec. School, Sagar	257	III	128,560	LH
44	Hostel at Gumla	289	IV	24,110	Netherl.
X 45	Hostel at Betul	290	IV	138,115	KED
46	Ext. of Leprosy Hospital Salur	300	I	9,000	LH
47	Lab. f. Iswari Prasad Dattatreya Orthopaedic Center Madras	315	I	14,041	BrdW
48	Electrification of Naraynpur Village	325	IV	22,238 11,512	Als. Lorr. LH
49	Ext. of Hospital at Shadol	335	I	93,750	BrdW
50	Ext. Progr. f. Dr. Joseph Eye Hosp.	336	I	50,625	LH
51	Extension of Secondary School Nellikuppam	341	III	85,907 85,900	LH KED
52	Exp. Program for Dairy of Allahabad Agricultural Inst.	342	II	130,000	BrdW
53	Crop Prot. Scheme in villages near Allahabad Agricultural Institute	343	II	76,306	BrdW
54	Hostel f. Girls at Visakhapatnam	364	IV	72,900	LH
X 55	Tubewell Boring Proj. Betul District	375	IV	62,000	KED
56	Women's Hostel at Bhimavaram	388	IV	9,000	Finland
57	Ext. of Reconstr. Surg. Hosp., Salur	389	I	19,000	LH
58	Settlem. Progr. in the Malabar Hills	390	II	43,200	
59	Furniture f. Women Students' Hostel at Madras	429	III	9,105	LH
60	Vehicle for Kotagiri Medical Fellowship Hospital	430	I	12,000	LH

No.	Name of the Project	Project No.	Cat.	Amount	Donor
61	Electricity Supply to Saldoha Station and surrounding villages	456	IV	28,000	
62	Ext. Course in Conn. with Farming Program at Saldoha Leprosy Home & Hospital	457	IV	1,500	LH
*X 63	Continuation of Tubewell Boring Proj. in the Betul District	458	IV	347,150	
64	Community Health Ext. Program at Benigunta Town	459	IV	21,000	
65	Concordia Press Developm. & Training Scheme at Vaniyambadi Town	460	III	92,500	
66	Extension of the JFLC School for the Deaf at Ambur	461	III	82,760	
67	Rural Development Center at Andimadam	462	II	22,420	
68	Madras Slums Medical and Sanitation Services Project	463	IV	45,480	

Gossner Church (Church membership 270,000)

- I. Salary for 2 Executive Officers (1 Supervisor f. Prim.+ Middle Schools,
1 Supervisor for High Schools);
office establishment etc.
2 x Rs. 7,000 per year Rs. 14,000/annually
- II. Central Education Fund 48 Primary Schools)
47 Middle Schools) Rs. 100,000
15 High Schools)
Training Schools) Rs. 500,000
- III. Educational Projects / Phase I - 3-year program Rs. 6.832,635
(according to KSS Priority List -
KSS-meeting on November 3 to 8, 1972)
Details see attached special form

		Rs.	
1	P41 Govindpur	<u>High School, boys and girls</u> Construct.of new school,hall,electr.+water supply teaching equipment	536,283 DCC
2	234 Kinkel	<u>Lutheran High School Kinkel</u> Construct.of new school,hall,electr.+water supply teaching equipment	1.000,000 CDS
3	P42 Khutitoli	<u>Khutitoli High School</u> New buildings: School,hostel,hall; agric.projects, dairy farm	1.176,475 DCC
4	P36 Ranchi	<u>Hostel for College Boys (150 or 200?)</u> New building, electr.+water (well), superintendent's quarters)	672,400 DCC
5	P44 Ranchi	<u>Hostel for College Girls (100 or 150?)</u> New building, electr.+water (well)	512,000 DCC
6	P70 Khunti	<u>Hostel for Women's College (100)</u> New building, electr.+water	160,000 CDS
7	P15 Simdega	<u>Hostel for College Boys (36 rooms)</u> New building	510,000 DCC
8	P21 Rajgangpur	<u>Money Fetching Building (22 Residences)</u> New building	609,820 DCC
9	P43 Ranchi	<u>Renov. of Gossner High School (800 Students)</u> Renov.of school, office, Stosch hostel building	619,295 DCC
10	P48 Lohardoga	<u>Renov. of Lutheran High School</u> Renov. of school,	608,190 DCC
11	P45 Kovonjo	<u>Renov. of High School Kovonjo</u> Compound wall, water f. irrigation	71,875 DCC
12	P30 Takarma	<u>Science Block Eidness High School</u> Construc.of new science building	177,397 DCC
13	P47 Marcha	<u>Compound Wall Lutheran High School</u> Compound wall,well + pump + engine, watchman's quarters)	153,900 DCC
14	P72 Ranchi	<u>Bethesda Women's Training School</u> Developm.of land, well digging	25,000 DCC
TOTAL			6.832,635

Handed over personally:

Chainpur	<u>Scheme for Development of School</u> Finance, drawn up by teachers' assist. Chainpur Purchase of 4 trucks	Rs. 697,687
Ranchi	<u>Youth Project - Tentatively Child Care Centre</u> Many varied activities; planned by Mrs. Paradeta, Rev. Minz)	386,000

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

W.V. 27.3.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Route de Ferney 150

211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH

Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

Eingegangen

21. MRZ 1973

Erläutigt:

7 d. H. S.

19. Maerz 1973

Herrn Pastor Martin Seeberg,
Direktor, Gossner Mission,
1 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)
Handjerystrasse 19-20
DEUTSCHLAND

Lieber Herr Pastor Seeberg,

vielen Dank fuer Ihren netten Brief vom 13. Maerz und Ihr Angebot mich mit einem so huenbschen Erkennungszeichen am Flugplatz abzuholen. Ich hatte eigentlich absichtlich meine Ankunftszeit nicht geschrieben, weil ich am Wochenende nicht gern jemand um seine Freizeit bringe. Da Sie jedoch danach fragen: Ankunft Berlin 14,00 mit der BE 1856 aus Frankfurt.

Ich hatte mich schon bei alten Genfer Bekannten halb angemeldet, und zwar bei Pastor Aus, 1 Berlin 44 - Neukoelln, Allerstr. 33. Da bei Aus' gerade der dritte Sohn angekommen ist, wird aber die Zeit knapp sein. Ich bat nur um einen Rat, was man sich am besten Ansehen sollte, denn ich kenne Berlin kaum. Meine urspruengliche Absicht, dazu auch den Montag zu nehmen, wird kaum klappen. Wir haben gerade zwei neue Projektantraege vorlegen, bei einem ist die Berliner Mission beteiligt, beim anderen der zustaendige Architekt gerade besuchsweise in Berlin, sodass ich mich da wohl diesen Aufgaben widmen werde.

Fuer die Reservierung im Hotel Hospitz danke ich Ihnen herzlich, und sehe nun unserer Besprechung mit grossem Interesse entgegen.

Mit herzlichen Gruessen,

Ihre

Mr. Beld

W.V. 23.3.

13. März 1973

psbg/sz

Frau
Christa H e l d
c/o Lutheran World Federation
Department of World Service
Route de Ferney 150

CH 1211 G e n f
Schweiz

13.3.73

Liebe Frau Held!

Vielen Dank für Ihre Nachricht vom 9.d.M. Wir haben für Sie ein Zimmer im Hotel Hospiz, 1 Berlin 41 (Friedenau), Frege-
strasse 68, Tel.: 851 90 17, reservieren lassen. Wenn Sie
mir die Uhrzeit Ihrer Ankunft am Samstag dem 24.d.M. mit-
teilen, werde ich Sie gern vom Flughafen abholen. Da wir
uns noch nicht gesehen haben, erkennen Sie mich an einer
Rose, die ich in der Hand haben werde.

Herr Grothaus hat inzwischen mitgeteilt, dass er im Laufe
des Montag abend eintreffen wird, so dass wir am Dienstag
gleich nach dem Frühstück mit unseren Gesprächen beginnen
können. Den Projektanträgen der Gossnerkirche stehen wir
hier im Haus noch skeptischer als Sie gegenüber. Aber wir
werden ja Gelegenheit haben, ausführlich über diese Ange-
legenheit zu diskutieren. Seien Sie herzlich willkommen
bei uns!

Mit herzlichem Gruss bin ich

I h r

Sg

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Herrn Professor
Dr. Hans Grothaus

D 2390 A d e l b y

Norderlück 28

DEUTSCHLAND



Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

Herrn Pastor
Martin Seeberg
Direktor
Gossner Missionsgesellschaft

1 B e r l i n 41

Handjerystrasse 20

9. März 1973

Liebe Freunde,

Mit diesem Brief möchte ich bestätigen, dass ich zu der vorgesehenen Besprechung am 27. März nach Berlin kommen werde. Ich werde voraussichtlich schon am Samstag, den 24.3. in Berlin ankommen, und zwar am frühen Nachmittag. Dürfte ich Herrn Pastor Seeberg bitten, mir freundlicherweise ein Hotelzimmer zu reservieren (vom 24. bis 28.3.), das möglichst in der Nähe des Gossner-Büros liegt?

Für den Brief von Herrn Professor Grothaus danke ich sehr herzlich. Um aber keine falschen Hoffnungen zu wecken, muss ich noch einmal darauf hinweisen, dass es wirklich nicht möglich ist, jetzt bereits mit einzelnen, isolierten Projekten der Gossner-Kirche an unseren Ausschuss heranzutreten. Wir hatten gestern eine ausführliche Stabsbesprechung, wobei dies noch einmal ausdrücklich bestätigt wurde. Ich hoffe trotzdem, dass wir zu positiven und konkreten Ergebnissen kommen und freue mich sehr auf unser Zusammentreffen.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Ihre *Ch. Held*
Christa Held

CH:ha

Reservierung im Hospiz erledigt 12.3.73

*f. Prof. Grothaus ebenfalls im Hospiz
v. 26.3. - 28.3. 13.3.73*

13. März 1973
psbg/sz

J 13.3.73

An
Lutherischer Weltdienst
Herrn Dr. Eberhard

7 Stuttgart 0
Diemershaldenstr. 45

Betrifft: Gossnerkirche in Indien

Lieber Bruder Eberhard!

Herzlichen Dank für Ihren Brief vom 26.v.M., dem Sie das Schreiben des Kirchenpräsidenten der Gossnerkirche vom 28.Juli 1972 beilegten. Ich möchte die Last, die Sie beim Lesen des Briefes aus Indien empfanden, ein wenig vermindern.

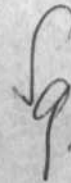
Seit dem Sommer 1972 sind durch Herrn Professor Grothaus, Flensburg, einige Studien über die Gesamtsituation in der Gossnerkirche erarbeitet worden. Wir wollten versuchen, anstelle punktueller Hilfen durch eine Gesamtkonzeption der Hilfsmassnahmen zu einer besseren Schularbeit der indischen Kirche zu kommen. Das ist nicht ganz einfach, Christa Held aus Genf wird in zwei Wochen mit uns in Berlin zusammensitzen und beraten.

Von vornherein notwendig war allerdings die Errichtung eines zentralen Erziehungsfonds, von dem der Kirchenpräsident in dem o.a. Brief geschrieben hat. Er soll dazu dienen, die regelmässige Auszahlung der Lehrergehälter zu ermöglichen. Bisher kamen die staatlichen Zuschüsse zu diesen Gehältern schubweise und sehr verspätet. Der zentrale Erziehungsfonds übernimmt nun die Gehaltszahlungen und die staatlichen Zuschüsse fliessen in diesen Fonds. Ich kann Ihnen die erfreuliche Mitteilung machen, dass von den vorgesehenen Rps 500.000,- (rd. DM 200.000,--) etwa Rps 300.000,- bereits eingezahlt worden sind; der grösste Teil durch einen Sonderzuschuss der westfälischen Kirche. Wir werden nach

dem Gespräch mit Frau Held überlegen, ob für Schulen und Schülerheime der indischen Kirche, die saniert werden müssen, ein Folgekosten-Antrag sinnvoll erscheint. Ich bin dessen nicht ganz sicher, weil es sich hier um Folgekosten handelt, die ihren Ursprung in der Missionsarbeit haben, die bereits vor 50 oder 100 Jahren begann.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen bin ich

I h r





LUTHERISCHER WELTDIENST

DEUTSCHER HAUPTAUSSCHUSS

Der Beauftragte

Eingegangen

27. FEB 1973

Erledigt:

7000 STUTTGART O, 26.2.73

Diemershaldenstraße 45

Telefon 2469 51

Goßner-Mission

1 Berlin 41
Handjerystraße 19/20

AZ: Neue Telefonnummer:

(0711) 2051-363 (Beauftragter)

2051-364 (Sekretärin)

Betr.: Goßner Evangelical Lutheran Church in India

Lieber Bruder Seeberg,

das beiliegende Schreiben aus Ranchi hat mir einige Not bereitet. Ich habe es in der Dezember-Sitzung des Deutschen Hauptausschusses vorgelegt; wir sahen jedoch keine Möglichkeit einer entscheidenden Hilfe, um die es in diesem Fall doch wohl geht.

Bruder Berg gab mir - als Vorsitzender des Folgekosten-Ausschusses der AG Kirchlicher Entwicklungsdienst - den Rat, auch diesen Antrag Ihnen zuzuleiten, damit er in den Gesamtkomplex "Folgekosten" einbezogen werden kann. Ich hoffe, daß er damit zunächst in den richtigen Händen ist.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Eberhard

D: KR Dr. Berg
KR Krause, Hannover

1 Anlage

Bankkonten: Dresdner Bank AG in Stuttgart Nr. 20003

Bankhaus Friedrich Hengst & Co. Offenbach a. M. Nr. 50515

Postscheckkonto: Stuttgart Nr. 6490

(Rgd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. J. TOPNO
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUNYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

Eingegangen

- 5.1.1973

Erladigt:

No. 151/73/KSS-50

Ranchi Dated 26th Feb.73.

To

Pastor M. Seeborg
Director Gossner Mission
Berlin.

Subject: Education Officer

Ref:- Your letter dated 9th Feb.73.

Dear Brother Seeborg,

With reference to your letter referred to above I have to inform you that the KSS has decided and authorised the Education Board to appoint an Executive Officer, which is as urgent for the church as it is to you. The scale of pay has also been fixed for the said officer-280-8-320-8-365-8-410. The scale of pay cannot be increased unless and until the Scale Committee brings a new scale before the KSS, which after approval is to be sent to the Anchals for corroborative vote. This procedure will take at least a year. Due to this reason the Board has been unable to appoint the said officer, and this is the cause of delay. In this connection please see item No.32(F)(e) of the KSS minute dt.23-27 Jan.73, copy already sent to you. viz;-" Resolved that this department be started to function with immediate effect. Further resolved that the Board should meet at an early date and appoint the Education Officer(Hony.) and a paid Executive Officer for the function of the department.

Regarding disposal of fund I have to inform you that Mr.H.Samad, the Chairman Edn.Board has already started giving loan to needy schools.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely

Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

cc: Dr.H.Grothaus

Rev.N.Ekka Lohardaga

Mr.H.Samad C/M Edn.Board, with a request to please expedite appointment of the said officer as the G.M.is pressing for the same. Please also note that constitutionally the Board can sit only once a year. The budget does not allow for the second meeting.

W. V. 8.3.

16th February, 1973
jw

Lutheran World Federation
Department of World Service
Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Attn: Miss Christa Held

Dear Miss Held,

Thank you for your letter dated 12th February regarding the forthcoming meeting with Prof. Grothaus. I have conferred with Prof. Grothaus by telephone, and we have agreed upon the 27th March as the date for the meeting in Berlin.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Martin Seeberg

den 16. Februar 1973
jw

Superintendent Dr.v.Stieglitz
Missionskammer der evangelischen
Kirche von Westfalen

46 Dortmund
Jägerstr. 5

Sehr geehrter Herr Superintendent Dr.v.Stieglitz!

Der Termin für das Gespräch mit Herrn Prof.Grothaus und Frau
Christa Held ist jetzt am 27.März in Berlin festgelegt. Herr
Pastor Seeberg lässt fragen, ob Sie auch an diesem Gespräch
teilnehmen möchten.

Mit freundlichem Gruss

jw

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Herrn Pastor
Martin Seeberg
Direktor
Gossner Missionsgesellschaft

1 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)

Hanjerystrasse 20

Eingegangen

15. FEB. 1973

Erliegt:

Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

Herrn Professor
Dr. Hans Grothaus

D 2390 A d e l b y

Norderlück 28

DEUTSCHLAND

12. Februar 1973

Liebe Freunde,

Ich darf diesen Brief sicher an Sie gemeinsam adressieren und Ihnen für Ihre Briefe vom 24. bzw. 31. Januar 1973 sehr herzlich danken.

Nachdem Herrn Professor Grothaus der 22. März ungelegen ist, würde ich den 27. oder 29. März, wie von Herrn Pastor Seeberg erwähnt, vorschlagen. Mir persönlich sind beide Termine recht, und ich könnte Ihnen, bzw. den anderen Beteiligten die Entscheidung überlassen, wenn möglich bis 5.3.1973. Es wäre mir sehr lieb, wenn wir Berlin als Treffpunkt wählen könnten, weil ich dann noch andere Aufgaben damit verbinden könnte.

Bis wann wird Herr Professor Grothaus seinen vollständigen Bericht fertig haben?

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Ihre Ch. Held

Christa Held

CH:spt

Herrn Dr. Hans Grothaus

Berlin 27.3.1973



WELTWEITER LUTHERANER MISSIONSVERBUND

Topos / Editions

Fragen: Prinzipiel der Schulstufentyp - formal oder inhaltlich

Kernpunkt: Grundausbildung oder
Berufsbildung

Wann kann man Schule gehen?

Beispielprogramm: wenn die Transaktionskosten
bei Kultur-Transfer nicht
zu hoch sind
was dann bei Kultur-Transfer?

15.2.
W. V. 7.2.

31. Januar 1973
psbg/sz

An den
Lutherischen Weltbund
Department of World Service
z.Hdn.Frau Christa H e l d
Route de Ferney 150

CH 1211 G e n f 20
Schweiz

Liebe Frau Held!

Haben Sie Dank für die Durchschläge Ihrer Korrespondenz mit Herrn Grothaus, der mich seinerseits von seinen Vorschlägen in Kenntnis gesetzt hat.

Ich bin sehr daran interessiert, dass dieses Gespräch mit Ihnen stattfindet. Ich möchte gern ein engagiertes Mitglied unseres Kuratoriums - Herrn Landessuperintendent Peters, Celle - und den Vorsitzenden der "Kommission für kirchliche Partnerschaft zur indischen Gossnerkirche" - Herrn Superintendent Dr.v.Stieglitz, Dortsund - dazu einladen. Beide Herren sind nicht nur innerlich beteiligt, sondern haben auch Kenntnis von der Gossnerkirche.

Ihr Vorschlag, Berlin als Gesprächsort zu wählen, ist mir natürlich sehr willkommen und ich darf Sie hiermit herzlich einladen, in unsere Stadt zu kommen.

Da unser Verwaltungsausschuss am Vormittag des 22.März d.J. hier in Berlin tagt, zu dessen Sitzung Herr Landessuperintendent Peters ohnehin hier sein wird, würde mir der Nachmittag des 22.März 1973 am besten passen. Sollte sich Ihr Termin-Kalender inzwischen gefüllt haben, könnte ich den 27. oder 29.März 1973 anbieten.

Ich erspare mir heute alle Bemerkungen zu den Berichten und Anträgen der Gossnerkirche, weil wir ja im März d.J. bessere Gelegenheit haben werden, die Probleme durchzusprechen.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen bin ich

I h r

D/ Herren Prof.Grothaus,
Landessuperintendent Peters,
Superintendent Dr.v.Stieglitz

Sg

24. 1. 73

Herrn

Direktor P.M. Seeberg

1 Berlin-Friedenau 41

Handjerystr. 19/20

Eingegangen

26. JAN 1973

Erledigt:

Lieber Martin!

Umseitig also der Terminvorschlag für ein Treffen mit Frl. Held. Ich wäre Dir dankbar, wenn Du also mit Ihr und Bruder von Stieglitz, falls er dabei sein soll, einen Termin in dem von mir genannten und auch Frl. Held passenden Zeitraum ausmachst und mir dann bald Mitteilung davon gibst, da mit Sicherheit bald wieder neue Ausschusssitzungen für mich anstehen und ich dann die Tage freihalten möchte. Schade, daß wir neulich nicht mehr Zeit für ein ruhiges Gespräch hatten. Ich hoffe, daß es bei der nächsten Begegnung möglich ist.

Laß Dich mit den Deinen herzlich grüßen von

Deinem

Staus

An den

Luth. Welthund Genf

Abtlg. C D S

Frl. Christa Held

Route de Ferney 150

1211 G E N F / Schweiz

239 Adelby

Norderlück 28

Telefon 0461/6448

Ihr Zeichen

Ihre Nachricht vom 17. 1. 73 Unser Zeichen Gro/Held Tag 24. 1. 73

Sehr verehrtes, Liebes Fräulein Held!

Haben Sie herzlichen Dank für Ihren Brief vom 17. 1., der sich mit meinem Brief gekreuzt haben muß. Auf Ihre Anfrage mit den genauen Daten will ich nun gleich antworten und hoffe, daß wir uns auch mit Martin Seeberg auf einen Termin einigen können. Für mich wäre mit etwas Schwierigkeit der 22/23. 3. als Termin möglich. Lieber allerdings wäre es mir, wenn wir einen Tag in der Woche vom 26. - 30. März für das gemeinsame Gespräch wählen könnten. Als Ort wäre auch mir Berlin willkommen, da wir hier durch Flugverbindungen die kürzeste Anreisezeiten haben. Es ginge aber auch wahrscheinlich Dortmund, falls es Dr. v. Stieglitz schwerfällt, für einen ganzen Tag sich frei zu nehmen. Nur haben Sie dann einen schwierigeren Anreiseweg ähnlich wie P. Seeberg. Natürlich wäre es mir auch sehr recht, wenn Sie zu uns nach Flensburg kämen, dann wäre die Möglichkeit gegeben, Ihnen eine Fülle von Dias zu zeigen, die Sie wahrscheinlich interessieren werden. Sie sind uns jedenfalls herzlich willkommen. Aber die Frage der Ortswahl muß sich danach richten, wie es Ihnen, P. Seeberg und Dr. v. Stieglitz am besten paßt. Ich selbst bin in der Zeit beweglich, da unser Semester erst am 2. 4. beginnt.

Die Indienreise war für mich wieder einmal ein großes Erlebnis, und ich bin sehr dankbar, daß ich diese Aufgabe übernehmen durfte. Es gibt natürlich noch eine Menge Nacharbeit, aber wenn man weiß, daß dadurch vielen Menschen geholfen werden kann, tut man sie gern.

Auf das Wiedersehen mit Ihnen freue ich mich und grüße Sie herzlich als Ihr

H. Grothaus

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

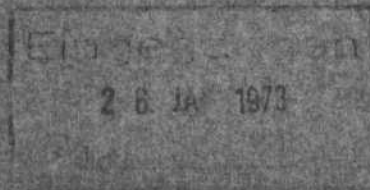
Route de Ferney 150

1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH

Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

Herrn Professor
Dr. Hans Grothaus
D 2390 Adelby
Norderlück 28
Deutschland



23. Januar 1973

Lieber Herr Professor,

unsere Briefe haben sich genau gekreuzt und ich möchte mich für Ihr Schreiben vom 15. Januar mit Anlage sehr herzlich bedanken. Ich sehe, dass Sie zwischen dem 20. März und 1. April Zeit hätten und möchte daher vorschlagen, dass wir dann einen festen Termin ins Auge fassen, wobei ich mich nach Ihnen richten könnte.

Sie bitten darum, dass wir anfangen, die Projekte in Uebereinstimmung mit der Prioritätenliste zu bearbeiten. Das scheint mir nicht möglich, weil wir doch zuerst das Gesamtprogramm und die Gesamt-Policy klären müssen, ehe wir an Einzelprojekte gehen. Unserer Ausschuss-Sitzung im Mai können sowieso noch keine Projekte vorgelegt werden, weil wir "Annahmeschluss" bereits am 15.3.1973 haben.

Mit getrennter Post schicke ich Ihnen ein gerade neu herausgegebenes Heft über CDS, das Ihnen über unsere Arbeitsmethode genaue Auskunft gibt.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Ihre


Christa Held

Kopie zur freundl. Kenntnisnahme an Herrn Pastor Seeborg ✓

Anlage: Rundschreiben

CH:spt

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

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Route de Ferney 150

1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH

Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

Herrn Professor
Dr. Hans Grothaus

D 2390 A d e l b y

17. Januar 1973

Norderlück 28

DEUTSCHLAND

Lieber Herr Professor,

Es tut mir leid, dass ich nicht am Telefon war als Sie vor Weihnachten anriefen. Darf ich Ihnen mit sehr viel Verspätung noch alles Gute zum neuen Jahr wünschen und hoffen, dass Ihnen Ihre Indienreise in jeder Beziehung gut bekommen ist, Sie gerne daran zurückdenken und auch vor den nun vor uns liegenden Aufgaben nicht zurückschrecken.

Ich halte es für unumgänglich, dass wir einmal zusammenkommen, wenn Ihr Bericht fertig gestellt ist. Am besten wären wohl dabei auch Herr Pastor Seeberg und vielleicht Dr. Stieglitz anwesend. An eine solche Aussprache, anschliessend oder in absehbarem Abstand danach, müsste man dann eventuell mit verschiedenen Spendern sprechen.

Darf ich heute einmal fragen, wie es um Ihren Terminkalender bestellt ist?

Bei mir persönlich sind im Moment die folgenden Daten nicht verfügbar:

25.1. bis 6.2. - 17.2. bis 3.3. - 12.3. und 13.3.1973

Wann würde es Ihnen zwischen dem 5. bis 9. oder dem 14. bis 30. März passen?

Vielleicht sollte ich auch andersherum fragen: wann sind Sie belegt, welche Vorschläge würden Sie machen oder welche Prozedur möchten Sie vorschlagen?

Vielleicht wäre es gar nicht ungünstig in Berlin zusammenzukommen. Sicher darf ich Herrn Pastor Seeberg mit dem Durchschlag dieses Briefes bitten, uns seine Meinung dazu zu sagen.

Wie Sie aus verschiedenen Durchschlägen sehen, ist die Gossner Kirche ganz aktiv und hat einige Projekte eingereicht.

Ich bin der Meinung, dass wir gar nichts tun können, solange wir nicht die allgemeine Policy-Frage geklärt haben und darüber zu einem Entschluss und möglicherweise Finanzierungsquellen für den Erziehungsfonds vorgedrungen sind.

Meine Reise hat erst am 9.11. ihren Abschluss gefunden. Es war eine unheimlich interessante, wenn auch sehr aufreibende Fahrt. Sie wissen, wie das ist, man ist eben doch sechs Wochen lang vom frühen Morgen bis zum späten Abend eingespannt und wenn man Pech hat, wie z.B. in Simdega, verbringt man auch mal eine Nacht in einer Dorfschule. Auch wegen des allgemeinen Austausches würde es mich sehr freuen, Sie wiederzusehen.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Ihre

Christa Held

cc: Pastor Seeberg

CH:ha

C O P Y

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Rev. Junul Topno
Pramukh Adhyaksh

Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church

Ranchi - Bihar / INDIA

Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

January 10, 1973

Subject: Education Policy of the Gossner Church

Dear Pastor Topno,

Thank you very much for your joint letter to Pastor Seeberg and myself dated November 28, 1972 concerning the education policy of the Gossner Church. May I on this occasion also acknowledge receipt of various other project request from your church.

With these lines I just want to give you an interim answer and to ask for more patience. Professor Grothaus called the office before Christmas and mentioned that his report will probably be available during the course of this month. You will understand that I want to wait for that report and - hopefully - a personal discussion both with Professor Grothaus and Pastor Seeberg before taking any further action.

Please give my best regards to all the friends in Ranchi.

Sincerely yours,

Ch. Held
Christa Held

cc: Prof. Dr. Grothaus
Pastor Seeberg ✓
Mr. Samad - Chairman/Board of Education
Mr. Ekka - Secretary/Education Board

CH:ha

Anträge

LEITZ
1656 Trennblatt
zum Selbstausschneiden
von Registertasten

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THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

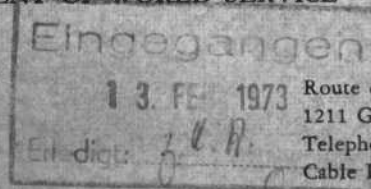
LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

The Rev. J. Topno
Pramukh Adhyaksh
Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church
Head Office

Ranchi, Bihar / INDIA



Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

February 9, 1973

Re: CDS P 48 - Renovation of Lutheran High School at Lohardaga, India

Dear President Topno,

This is just to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 24 which arrived here together with the estimate and plans for the above school project.

You will hear from us again in due course.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,
Christa Held
Christa Held

cc: Rev. M. Seeberg, Director / GMS ✓
Prof. Dr. H. Grothaus
Dr. K. Rajaratnam

:ab

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

The Rev. J. Topno
Pramukh Adhyaksh
Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church
Head Office of the G.E.L. Church
Ranchi, Bihar / INDIA

Eingegangen

- 2. FEB 1973

Eiledigt: 2.4.73

Route de Ferney 150

1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 23423 OIK CH

Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

January 30, 1973

Re: Education Policy of the Gossner Church - New School Projects

Dear President Topno,

This is to acknowledge receipt of a number of new projects sent to us recently. As you will see from a separate list, we have given a pending number to each of them so that they are registered.

You know from my letter of January 10, 1973, that I wanted to wait for the report from Professor Grothaus. I can tell you that the first part of this report just arrived, but could not yet be discussed by CDS staff. We shall, however, wait until the complete report is available, otherwise we would not have a clear picture on the whole situation. I shall meet Professor Grothaus and other persons involved between the 20th March and the beginning of April in order to discuss this problem circle personally. We shall then contact various representatives of our donor agencies to obtain an idea as to what extent funds might be expected in the near future, before we start working on all these projects. For the sake of fairness we should mention that there is presently a shortage of funds for development projects which entails, as you will understand, that not all future projects can be favourably considered.

Please consider these lines as an interim note. You will hear from us again in due course.

Kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Heidi Gieseke
for Christa Held
(left after dictation)

cc: Prof. Dr. Grothaus
Pastor Seeberg ✓
Mr. Samad - Chairman/Board of Education
Mr. Ekka - Secretary/Board of Education
Dr. Rajaratnam

:ab

List of recently received new project requests
from India

- P 36 (revised) - Hostel for College Boys, Ranchi ✓
- P 15 - Hostel for College Boys, Simdega ✓
- P 21 - 22 Residential Quarters at G.E.L. Church Compound, Rajgangpur ✓
(money-fetching building)
- P 30 - Construction of Science Building for High School, Takarma ✓
- P 41 - Construction of new High School Building, Govindpur ✓
- P 42 - High School Project, Khutitoli ✓
- P 43 - Renovation of Gossner High School, Ranchi ✓
- P 44 - Hostel for College Girls, Ranchi
- P 47 - Construction of Compound Wall at High School, Marcha
- P 45 - Construction of Compound Wall and Water Supply at High School,
Koronjo

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. J. TOPNO
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA

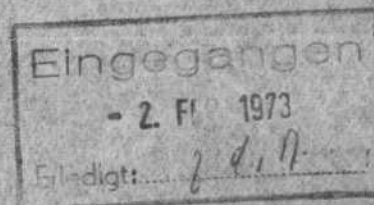
HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

No. 60 /73/KSS-171

Ranchi Dated 24th January '73.

To

Miss Christa Held
Secretary CDS/LWF
150 Route de Ferney
1211 Geneva-20,
Switzerland.



Subject: Project Request.

Dear Miss Held,

I am forwarding the Project request of the Lutheran High School, Lohardaga for renovation of School building in the premises of the GEL Church Compound Lohardaga.

The estimate and plans are attached herewith. The project has been approved by the KSS (Church Council) of the GEL Church in its meeting dated 3-8 Nov.72.

With kind regards,

Encl: 1. Plan of the School.
2. Estimate of the School. Rs. 608,190.00

Yours sincerely,

J. Topno
24-1-73

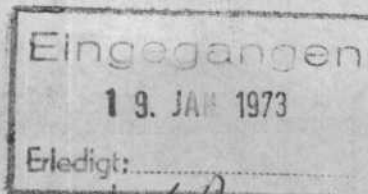
cc: Rev. M. Seeberg, Berlin ✓
Dr. Hans Grothaus
Dr. K. Rajaratnam, Madras.
Headmaster, Lutheran H. S. Lohardaga.

(J. Topno)
Pramukh Adhyaksh,
GEL Church Ranchi.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. J. TOPNO
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA



HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

No. 34 /73/KSS-171

Ranchi Dated 12 Jan. 1973.

To
Miss Christa Held
Secretary CDS/LWF
Geneva.

Subject:- Project Request.

Dear Miss Held,

The following Project requests in respect of Plathpur High School Keronje and Lutheran High School Marcha are forwarded herewith for favour of your consideration and approval.

The projects have been included in the list of minor projects by the KSS (Church Council) in its meeting dated 3-8 Nov. 72.

You are therefore requested to kindly approve the projects accordingly.

- Projects:-
1. Plathpur High School Keronje
Construction of Compound wall
and water supply for irrigation..... Rs. 71,875.75.
 2. Construction of Compound wall & Well.
Lutheran High School, Marcha..... Rs. 153,900.00
Water supply & Watchman's quarter.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

[Signature]
12-1-73

cc: Rev. M. Seeberg, Berlin.
Dr. Hans Grethaus
Dr. K. Rajaratnam, Madras.
Headmaster P. H. S. Keronje
Headmaster Luth. H. S. Marcha.

Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

Divant sequentes

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. J. TOPNO
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

No. 13/73/KSS-171

Ranchi Dated 6th Jan. 73.

To

Miss Christa Held
Secretary CDS/LWF, Geneva.

Eingegangen

1 6. JAN 1973

Erledigt:.....

Subject:- Project Request : Money Fetching Building at
Rajgangpur, Orissa.

Dear Miss Held,

The KSS (Church Council) of the GEL Church has decided to construct a money fetching building at Rajgangpur, Orissa, in its meeting dated 3-8 November '72. The project has been included in the list of major projects, and has been given fourth place in the priority list.

The application for assistance along with the plans and estimate, amounting to Rs. 609,820/- (US \$ 79,884/-) is forwarded herewith for favour of your consideration and approval.

As the project has been given first priority you are requested to give it first priority and approve the same accordingly.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Pramukh Adhyaksh
6-1-73
Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

CC: Rev. M. Seeberg, Berlin ✓
Prof. Dr. Hans Grothaus
Dr. K. Rajaratnam, Madras
Rev. Martin Jojo, Rajgangpur.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. J. TOPNO
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

No. 2/73/KSS-171

Eingegangen

16. JAN 1973

Erledigt:

Ranchi Dated 5th Jan.73.

To

Miss Christa Held,
Secretary CDS/LWF. Geneva.

Subject:- Minor Project: Renovation of Gossner High School, *Ranchi*

Dear Miss Held,

The project request for renovation of Office building, School building and Stesch Hostel of Gossner High School, *Ranchi* together with its estimate amounting to Rs.619,295/- (US \$ 82,185.00) is forwarded herewith for favour of your consideration and approval.

This project has been given the first place in the list of minor projects by the KSS (Church Council) in its meeting dt. 3-8 Nov.72.

You are therefore requested to sanction this project as per its priority.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely

Signature
5-1-73

Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

cc: Rev.M. Seeberg, Berlin. ✓
Prof. Dr. H. Grethaus.
Dr. K. Rajaratnam, Madras.
Principal G. H. School.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. J. TOPNO
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

Eingegangen

16. JAN 1973

No. 3 /73/KSS-171

Ranchi Dated 5 Jan. 73.

To

Miss Christa Held
Secretary CDS/LWF, Geneva.

Subject:- Hostel Project.

Dear Miss Held,

The project request for Boys' College Hostel at Simdega together with its plans and estimate is forwarded herewith in duplicate for favour of your kind consideration and approval. The total cost of this project amounts to Rs. 510,000/- (US \$ 66,810.00).

The project has been included in the Major Project list and has been given third place in the first priority list of Hostel projects, by the KSS (Church Council) in its meeting dt. 3-8 Nov. 1972.

You are therefore requested to kindly give this project first priority and approve this accordingly.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

adhyaksh
5-1-73

Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

CC: Rev. M. Seeberg, Berlin. ✓
Dr. Hans Grothaus
Dr. K. Rajaratnam
Rev. P. D. Sereng, Khutitali.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

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TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358



No. 4/73/KSS-171

Ranchi Dated 5th Jan. 73.

To

Miss Christa Held
Secretary CDS/LWF, Geneva.

Subject:- Project Request: Khutitoli High School, Khutitoli.

Dear Miss Held,

The project request in respect of Khutitoli High School, Khutitoli together with its plans and estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,176,475/- (US \$ 154,108.00) is forwarded herewith for favour of your consideration and approval.

The project has been included in the list of Major project and has been given 3rd place in the first priority list, by the KSS (Church Council) in its meeting dt. 3-8 Nov. 72.

You are therefore requested to kindly give this project first priority and accord your approval accordingly.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely

Pranukh Adhyaksh
5-1-73
Pranukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

cc: Rev. M. Seeberg, Berlin. ✓
Prof. Dr. Hans Grothaus
Dr. K. Rajaratnam, Madras
Mr. A. Lakra, Khutitoli.

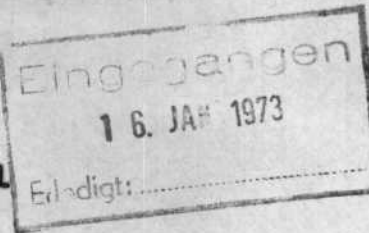
GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

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UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

No. 9/73/KSS-171



Ranchi Dated 5th Jan.73.

To

Miss Christa Held
Secretary CDS/LWF, Geneva.

Subject:- Construction of Science Building at Takarma.

Dear Miss Held,

The Project request in respect of Eidnes High School Takarma, for construction of Science building along with its plans and estimate, amounting to Rs.177,397.32 (US \$ 23,061/-) is forwarded herewith for favour of your consideration and approval.

The project has been included in the Minor Project list and has been given 4th place in the priority list, by the KSS (Church Council) in its meeting dt. 3-8 Nov.72.

You are therefore requested to kindly get the project sanctioned accordingly.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

CC: Rev.M. Seeberg, Berlin. ✓
Prof. Dr. Hans Grothaus.
Dr. K. Rajaratnam, Madras.
Headmaster E. High School, Takarma.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

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UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358



No. 11/73/KSS-171

Ranchi Dated 5th Jan. 1973.

To
Miss Christa Held
Secretary CDS/LWF, Geneva.

Subject:- Project Request.

Dear Miss Held,

The application in respect of Jubilee High School Govindpur for construction of the school building, in duplicate, along with the Plans and estimate, duly completed is forwarded herewith for favour of your consideration and approval.

The project has been approved by the KSS (Church Council) in its meeting dated 3-8 Nov. 72, and has been placed in the First Priority list. You are therefore requested to give this project first priority and get it sanctioned accordingly. The total amount requested is Rs. 536,233/-

With kind regards,

Enclos.

Yours Sincerely,

Signature
5.1.73

Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

CC; Rev. M. Seeberg, Berlin. ✓

Dr. H. Grothaus

Dr. Rajaratnam

Headmaster J. H. S. Govindpur.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. I. TOPNO
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKBY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358



No. 1085/72/KSS-171

Ranchi Dated 20th Dec.72.

To

Miss Christa Held,
Secretary GDS/LMF
Geneva, Switzerland.

Subject : Project Request.

Dear Miss Held,

I am forwarding the project request for Gossner Girls' College Hostel to be constructed in the GELChurch Compound, Ranchi.

Requisite plans and estimate along with the blue print is enclosed herewith.

The project has been approved by the KSS (Church Council) the highest body of the church, in its meeting dated 3-8 Nov.72, and has been included in the priority list of projects. This project may please be approved.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely

Pramukh Adhyaksh
20-12-72

Pramukh Adhyaksh
GELChurch Ranchi.

cc: Dr. Grothaus

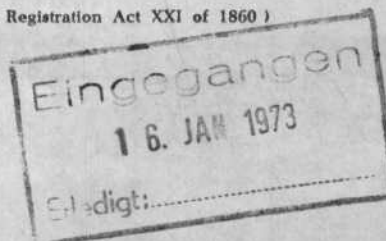
Rev. M. Seeberg ✓

Mr. M. Soy, Secy. RCP.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. J. TOPNO
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA



HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

No 12 /72/KSS - 171 Ranchi Dated the 20th. December, 1972.

To,

Miss. Christa Held,
Secretary CDS/LWF
Geneva, Switzerland.

SUBJECT : PROJECT REQUEST

Dear Miss Held,

I am firwarding the project request for Gossner College Boys' Hostel to be constructed in the G.E.L.Church compound, Ranchi.

This project has been approved by the KSS (Church Council) the highest body of the Church, in it's meeting dated 3-8 Nov, 1972 and has been included in the priority list of projects.

In the year 1972, dated 9th. March, 1972 a plan with estimate of the Gossner College Boys' Hostel was also sent to CDS. The hostel occupied a big space and hence this fresh and revised plan with estimate is being forwarded.

This fresh and revised Hostel Project may please be approved which is enclosed herewith.

Yours Sincerely,

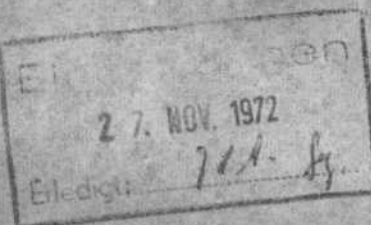
cc. Dr. Grothaus.
Rev. M. Seeberg
Dr. Rajratnam.
Mr. M. Soy, Secy, RCP.

Pramukh Adhyaksh
6-1-73
Pramukh Adhyaksh,
G.E.L.Church., Ranchi.

WV 4.3.73

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH RANCHI.

No. 953 /72/KSS-155



Ranchi Dated 14th Nov.72.

To

Rev. M. Seeberg
Director Gossner Mission
Berlin.

Subject:- Church Land at Tezpur, Assam.

Dear Brother Seeberg,

Through this letter I would like to let you know that during the last full KSS meeting a Committee was formed to make a priority list of High Schools and Hostels which would get help from abroad according to the priority list.

Some of the schools and hostels have been listed in the Major Project list and some in Minor Project list. As the situation in Assam is not well the Tezpur High school was not listed in any of the projects due to the valid reasons. The Assam Government is acquiring all free lands, and our church land at Tezpur falls under category of free land. Under such circumstance the church is required to construct a High school building prior to the acquirement of the land by Govt. For this purpose it will take a long time to get funds from the L.W.F. to construct a school building.

In such an emergency case I request you respectfully to render help in saving the land from acquirement by sending a lump-sum money sufficient enough to build a big school building.

I hope you will treat this matter most urgent and render help of G.M. in this emergency situation.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

[Signature] 14-11-72

Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church Ranchi.

cc: Adhyaksh Assam Anchal.

2. Chairman Edn. Board GELC.

3. Dr. Grothaus.

4. 12. 1) Welche Erfahrungen in Tezpur
Hauptkommission 2) vom GELC
3) von Konzeptionskommission
4) für Mission Tezpur
WV 1.3.72

Gossner
Mission

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Rgd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. C. B. MINZ
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. J. TOPNO
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. DR. M. BAGE

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

No. 178 /73/KSS-116

Ranchi Dated 10th March, 1973.

To

Rev. Dr. Won Yong Ji
Secretary for Asia, LWF
Route de Ferney 150,
1211 Geneva 20,
Switzerland



Dear Brother Ji,

Thank you very much for your letter dated 1st March '73. The contents therein have been carefully noted. We very much regret for the inconvenience caused by the late submission of our 1974 Budget request. The said Budget was submitted late due to the misunderstanding on our part. We were of the understanding that the dead-line of 15th January '73 was only for the Project request, but for the Church Budget 15th February every year, although our presumption was wrong. Due to this presumption we submitted the Church Budget in February '73. Since the mistake has been done on our part we hope that the LWF will overlook our mistake and consider our request sympathetically and grant it.

From your letter it is expressed that long before there was an agreement between the Gossner Church and the LWF regarding the 10% reduction in the Operational assistance of the Gossner Church. But the Gossner Church had different understanding on this matter, and that was that for several years there were four Parts in yearly budget.

1. Regular Expenses
2. Evangelistic Work
3. Medical Grant
4. Theological Education
5. Secular Education

We had been made to understand that the deduction in item No.1 (Regular Expenses) will be at the rate of Rs.9000/- per year. And it came to an end accordingly in the year 1971.

Also the deduction in item No.2 (Evangelistic Work) will be at the rate of 10% per year. This came to an end accordingly in the year 1971.

contd...2.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Rgd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

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HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

- 2 -

But regarding item Nos.3-Medical Grant, 4-Theological Education, and 5-Secular Education, we did not know the reduction and that is why they have been included and requested in the Budgets of 1972 and 1973. Regarding these three items we were of the understanding that these subsidies will remain constant (no reduction) which nearly amounts to Rs.50000/-. But according to your letter we understand that there will be 10% reduction in the total Budget. If this is true then the Gossner Church will be in great difficulty and it will have to face the difficulty for some time. The Church did not clearly understand the agreement, and therefore we request you to approve our budget request.

Now the matter remains as to why there was an increment in 1974 Budget than the 1973 Budget amount i.e.

the amount of 1973 budget is Rs.51,400/-
the amount of 1974 budget is Rs.52,000/- an increment of \$ 78 or Rs.600/-only. The increment was due to a dispensary added in the medical programme, otherwise the budget amounts of 1972, 1973 & 1974 would have been the same. The Church is of the understanding that item Nos.3, 4 and 5 will always be received by the Gossner Church from the LWF and we have always requested for the same.

We earnestly and hopefully request that the LWF may bear this burden for some more years to come.

We once again apologise for the late submission of the budget and request the LWF to approve our budget already submitted.

Your sincerely,

Pramukh Adhyaksh
10-3-73

Pramukh Adhyaksh,
GELChurch Ranchi.

cc: Rev.M. Seeberg ✓
Director Gossner Mission.

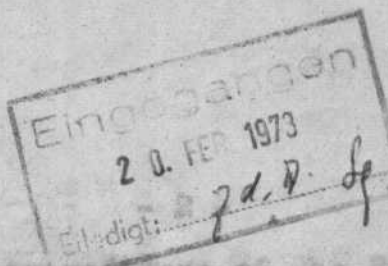
GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

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SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358

Ref.No. 35773.



February 5, 1973.

The Rev. Won Yong Ji Th.D.
The Secretary for Asia,
Department of Church Co-operation, LWF.
Route - de - Ferney 150,
1211 Geneva - 20,
Switzerland.

Subject:- Budget Estimate of the KSS of Gossner
Evangelical Lutheran Church in India
for the year 1974.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed kindly find the Budget Estimate of the Kendriya
Salahkari Sabha (Central Office) of the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran
Church in Chotanagpur & Assam India, for the year 1974.

This Budget for the year 1974 has been duly approved by the
KSS Sabha, Central executive, of the Gossner ELC in its meeting held
from 23rd to 27th February at Ranchi.

The Gossner ELC is grateful to LWF for receiving 1973 LWF
subsidy before the year itself commenced. The audited Receipt and
Payment account for the year 1972 will be sent to you later on before
June 1973.

The following is the Consolidated tabulation of the Budget
1974.

BUDGET 1974.

PART	PARTICULARS	TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL INCOME	DEFICIT REQUEST FROM LWF
I.	CENTRAL REGULAR EXPENSES	88091.00	88091.00	Nil
II.	EVANGELISTIC WORK	317000.00	317000.00	Nil
III.	MEDICAL PROGRAMME	11000.00	11000.00	8000.00
IV.	THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION	79746.00	79746.00	36000.00
V.A.	SECULAR EDUCATION	16376.88	16376.88	8000.00
V.B.	CENTRAL EDUCATION OFFICE	8600.00	8600.00	Nil
	TOTAL	520813.88	468813.88	52000.00
	Total in Dollers	68226.00	61414.00	6812.00

(Please turn over.)

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)
(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1909)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. J. TOPNO
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. DR. N. MINZ
SECRETARY : MR. C. A. TIRKEY
TREASURER : REV. N. BHUINYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23353
Telex : 23353

- 2 -

The total expenditure of the Budget for the year 1974 is less than that for the year 1973. The Gossner ELC is struggling hard to cope with the financial stability. It is compelled to reduce its Budget to its minimum.

The explanation of the Budget 1974 is given item wise as follows:-

Explanation of the Budget 1974.

Part I. Central Regular Expenses:- (Pages 1-2)

The total burden of the expenditure of this item falls upon the Gossner ELC. The Budget has shown the expenses of Central Office. The Centre has to depend upon Anchals for the income of this Budget. If the Anchals are co-operative and contribute their portion of allotment it is alright, if negative, the Centre will end up into deficit.

So, the Budget in this item is reduced to its possible minimum. There is no request for LWF subsidy for this item.

Part II. Evangelistic work: (Page-2)

There are two parts of Evangelistic work in this item.

(1) The Evangelistic work which is done in special fields scattered on Singhbhum District of Bihar, Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj District of Orissa, Midnapur District of West Bengal and Udaipur District of Madhya Pradesh is fully supported by Gossner Mission Berlin. The Gossner Mission is very kind enough to bear all cost of work in this respect.

(2) This is the Surguja GEL Church. It is actually not a Evangelistic Field. This has been taken over by the Church in the year 1971 from L.C.A. Unless the foreign help comes, it would not be easy for the Church to manage its work. The Gossner Mission has contributed Rs.24000.00 for this item. We hope to get Rs.25000.00 from the former LCA. For the remaining amount we have to request other foreign sources. There is no request at present for LWF subsidy in this item.

Part III. Medical Programme:- (Page-2)

The expenses of one other Dispensary namely "Khutitoly Dispensary" is added in this item of the Budget 1974. The rest is the same as was in the year 1973. The request of LWF subsidy in this item is Rs.3000.00 only.

Approved Subsidy
1973
Rs.6400.00

Request Subsidy
1974
Rs.3000.00

Part IV. Theological Education:- (Page 3-4)

The expenses of Gossner Theological College, Ranchi, Bible Training School Gobindpur and B.D. Students reading in Serampur College, Serampur, West Bengal are included in this item. The Establishment cost of the Gossner Theological College Ranchi and Bible Training School Gobindpur; and the stipend of students reading in the school and colleges are the main expenditure. Out of the total Budget of Rs.79746.00 only we have requested a subsidy of an amount of Rs.36000.00 from LWF, an amount of Rs.25000.00 only from Gossner Mission Berlin, and an amount of Rs.6800.00 from other sources.

Contd...3.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

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PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : REV. I. TOPNO
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TREASURER : REV. N. BHUNYA

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone : 23358
Bhandar : 23358

- 3 -

Ref.No. 35/73.

February 5, 1973.

The remaining amount of Rs.11946.00 will be found out from Anchals.

The Secretary for Approved Subsidy
Department of Church Co-operation, LWF,
Rachna - 40 - Patna
1811 Geneva - 20,
Switzerland

Requested Subsidy
1974
Rs.36000.00

Part V.A. (Secular Education):- Page-5

As before in this item there is Establishment cost of the only Teachers Training School, the Bethesda Women's Training School, Ranchi. The total Budget of the item is Rs.16376.88 only. We have requested a Subsidy of Rs.8000.00 only from LWF. The rest amount of the Budget will be found out by the other School sources.

Dear Sir,

Approved Subsidy

Requested Subsidy

Enclosed kind 1973 & the Budget Estimate 1974
Salahkari Sakha (Gossner Rs.8000.00) of the Gossner Church in Chotanagpur & Assam India, for the year 1974.

Part V.B. Central Office of Education: (Page-5)

By the kind effort of Gossner Mission Berlin, special attention is being given in the sphere of Education within Gossner ELC. Dr. Grothaus, a representative from Gossner Mission, has been sent to Gossner ELC last year to find out the possibilities of strengthening the finance of High Schools and Primary Schools within the Church. His visit was fruitful. A sum of Rs.247000.00 has been received as donation from LKR. Dr. Oskar Kuhn, Ev. Landeskirchenamt, 43 Bielefeld, Postfach 2740, The Church of Westfalia, for Central Education Fund.

The following is the Consolidated tabulation of the Budget for 1974.
In this item there is expenses of Central Education Office. This will be met at present by the donation stated above. The request of LWF subsidy is nil for this item.

With these explanation, the Budget for the year 1974 is forwarded to you for your kind perusal and approval.

It is requested a subsidy of an amount of Rs.52000.00 = U.S. dollar 6812.- from the Department of Church Co-operation may kindly be passed.

I. CENTRAL REGULAR EXPENSES	38091.00	38091.00	
II. EVANGELISTIC WORK	31700.00	31700.00	
III. MEDICAL PROGRAMME	11000.00	11000.00	
IV. THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION	7973.88		
V.A. SECULAR EDUCATION	16376.88		
V.B. CENTRAL EDUCATION OFFICE	8000.00		
TOTAL	52000.00		
Total in Dollars	6812.00		

Thanking you in advance.

Yours Sincerely,

(Rev. J. Topno)
Pramukh Adhyaksh,
GEL Church Ranchi.

cc: Rev. M. Seeber,
Director Gossner Mission,
Berlin.

(Sri. S. Bhengra)
Head Accountant,
GEL Church Ranchi.

THE PROPOSED BUDGET OF THE KENDRIYA SALAHKARI SABHA
(CENTRAL OFFICE) OF THE GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH IN CHOTANAGPUR AND ASSAM, INDIA, FOR THE YEAR
1974. (Passed by the KSS in its meeting dt. 23-27/1/1973).

Particulars.	Monthly Expendi.	Annual Expendi.	Total Income	Deficit request from LWF.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PART I (CENTRAL REGULAR EXPENSES)				
(1) Salaries:-				
Pramukh Adhyaksh	500.00	6000.00		
Head Accountant	298.00	3576.00		
Asstt. Accountant	137.00	1644.00		
U.D. Clerk	135.00	2220.00		
Office Peon	97.00	1164.00		
Mali	95.00	1140.00		
Night Guard Allowance	35.00	420.00		
Sweepers Allowance	50.00	600.00		
Total:-	1327.00	16764.00	16764.00	-
(2) Office Expenses:-				
Postage & Contingency		3000.00		
Stationary & Office Equipment		3000.00		
Electric, Telephone, Trunks		1000.00		
Printing & Publication		3000.00		
Total:-		10000.00	10000.00	-
(3) Motor Vehicle:-				
Salary of KSS Driver	150.00	1800.00		
Petrol & Repair		5400.00		
Taxes & Insurance		1800.00		
Motor Fund.		1000.00		
Total:-		10000.00	10000.00	-
(4) Travel & Transfer:-				
KSS Officers Travel		1200.00		
Other KSS Staff		200.00		
Delegates to Conferences within India.		2000.00		
Inter Anchal Transfers		1100.00		
Total:-		4500.00	4500.00	-
(5) Meetings & Conferences:-				
Two full KSS Meetings		4000.00		
Four KSS Executive Meetings		3000.00		
Six Officers "		300.00		
Evangelistic Board "		200.00		
Theological Bd. Board "		200.00		
Total:-		7700.00	7700.00	-
(6) KSS Contribution Payable:-				
To GELC Provident Fund		8000.00		
" " Pension Fund		8000.00		
" Vikash Maitri		1000.00		
" Regional Conference of North India Lutheran Churches.		200.00		
Total:-		17200.00	17200.00	-
(7) Affiliation Fees:-				
LWF / WCC / FELCI		3427.00		
NCC (I)		600.00		
Theological Universities		1500.00		
Total:-		5527.00	5527.00	-
(8) Property Board:-				
Manager's Salary	300.00	3600.00		
P.B. Clerk	150.00	1800.00		
T.A.		1200.00		
Office Expenses		2000.00		
Total:-		8600.00	8600.00	-

Contd...2.

Particulars.	Monthly Expendi. Rs.	Annual Expendi. Rs.	Total Income Rs.	Deficit request from LWF Rs.
(9) Salary of Project Director	400.00	4800.00	4800.00	-
(10) Miscellaneous & Unforseen		3000.00	3000.00	-

PART I CONSOLIDATED

(1) Salaries		16764.00	16764.00	Nil
(2) Office Expenses		10000.00	10000.00	-
(3) Motor Vehicle		10000.00	10000.00	-
(4) Travel Transfer		4500.00	4500.00	-
(5) Meetings & Conferences		7700.00	7700.00	-
(6) KSS Contribution		17200.00	17200.00	-
(7) Affiliation Fees		5527.00	5527.00	-
(8) Property Board		3600.00	3600.00	-
(9) Salary of Project Director		4800.00	4800.00	-
(10) Miscellaneous & Unforseen		3000.00	3000.00	-
Part I Total:		83091.00	*83091.00	Nil

*Income of the amount of Rs.83091.00 is expected to be realised from different Anchals of the G.E.L.Church in Chotanagpur & Assam.

PART II (EVANGELISTIC WORK)

(1) Evangelistic work in special fields fully supported by Gossner Mission Berlin...		220000.00	220000.00	-
(2) Surguja G.E.L.Church		97000.00	97000.00	-
Part II Total:		317000.00	*317000.00	-

*Income to be obtained as follows:-

a, Gossner Mission Berlin	246000.00
b, L.C.A.	25000.00
c, Other Foreign sources	46000.00
Total:	317000.00

PART III (MEDICAL PROGRAMME)

(1) <u>Takarma Dispensary:-</u>				
Medicine	1000.00	-	1000.00	
Salary of Compounder	1200.00	600.00	600.00	
(2) <u>Govindpur Dispensary:-</u>				
Medicine	1000.00	-	1000.00	
Salary of Compounder	1200.00	600.00	600.00	
(3) <u>Kinkel Dispensary:-</u>				
Medicine	1000.00	-	1000.00	
Salary of Compounder	1200.00	600.00	600.00	
(4) <u>Karimati Dispensary:-</u>				
Medicine	1000.00	-	1000.00	
Salary of Compounder	1200.00	600.00	600.00	
(5) <u>Khutitoli Dispensary:-</u>				
Medicine	1000.00	-	1000.00	
Salary of Compounder	1200.00	600.00	600.00	
Part III Total:		11000.00	*3000.00	8000.00

*Income of Rs.3000.00 is the local collection of dispensaries themselves.

Contd...3.

Particulars.	Monthly Expendi. Rs.	Annual Expendi. Rs.	Total Income Rs.	Deficit request from LWF Rs.
PART IV. (THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION)				
A. Gossner Theological College, Ranchi.				
(1) Salaries:-				
Rev. M. Tete	277.00	3324.00		
Principal Allowance	75.00	900.00		
Mr. A.M. Toono	234.00	2808.00		
Rev. C.A.B. Turkey	306.00	3672.00		
Rev. R. Dang	277.00	3324.00		
Rev. D. Hecker	400.00	4800.00		
Cand. A. Minz	155.00	1860.00		
Lecturer to be appointed.	270.00	3240.00		
Mr. P. Hemron, Clerk	165.00	1980.00		
Mr. Niraj Kiro, Peon	79.00	948.00		
Contingency.	50.00	600.00		
Periodicals	40.00	480.00		
Total:-	2328.00	27936.00	936.00	27000.00
(2) College Annuals:-				
College Affiliation Fee		1000.00		
Annual Contribution to North India Theol. Literature.		100.00		
C.I.S.R.S. Contribution		100.00		
Principal's Travel		300.00		
College Council Meetings		200.00		
Study Tour - Practical word		300.00		
Steward Institute		200.00		
Contribution to BTE (NCCI)		50.00		
Special Library Grant		500.00		
Minor Repair Work		500.00		
C.L.S. Madras		100.00		
T.E.F. (NCCI)		200.00		
Miscellaneous		1000.00		
Total:-		4550.00	4550.00	-
(3) Stipend to students:-				
B.Th. Students 50 Rs. per month				
32 students - Rs. 50 x 32 x 12 =		19200.00		
(4) B.D. students 5				
Tuition Fees Rs. 850/- x 5 =		4250.00		
Travel Rs. 80/- x 5 =		400.00		
Book Allowance Rs. 200/- x 5 =		1000.00		
Pocket Money Rs. 20 x 5 x 12 =		1200.00		
Medical Rs. 10 x 5 =		50.00		
		6900.00		
Total:-		26100.00	26100.00	-
Total Part IV. A.		53536.00	31536.00	27000.00

Contd...4.

Particulars.	Monthly Expendi. Rs.	Annual Expendi. Rs.	Total Income Rs.	Deficit request from LWF Rs.
B. Bible Training School, Gobindpur, Ranchi.				
(1) Salaries:-				
Rev. Junas Soy Hdm.	205.00	2460.00		
Rev. C.U. Dang	195.00	2340.00		
Miss Shanti Tutti	126.00	1512.00		
Miss Santoshi Horo	109.00	1308.00		
Allowance for Headmaster	30.00	360.00		
Allowance for House Mistress	15.00	180.00		
Chowkidars' salary	45.00	540.00		
Library	15.00	180.00		
Games	5.00	60.00		
Contingency	20.00	240.00		
Travelling allowance	20.00	240.00		
Total:-	735.00	9420.00	420.00	9000.00
(2) School Annuals:-				
Prize		60.00		
M.C. Meetings		300.00		
Small Repairs		900.00		
Miscellaneous		400.00		
Total:-		1660.00	1660.00	-
(3) Stipend to students @ Rs.30/- per month 28 students, Rs.30/- x 28 x 12 =		10080.00	10080.00	-
Total Part IV. B.		21160.00	12160.00	9000.00

PART IV CONSOLIDATED

A. Gossner Theological College	58536.00	31536.00	27000.00
B. Bible Training School Gobindpur	21160.00	12160.00	9000.00
Total:-	79746.00	*43746.00	36000.00

*Income of Rs.43746.00 will be obtained as follows:-

Gossner Mission Berlin	Rs. 25000.00
Other Churches	Rs. 4800.00
Other foreign sources	Rs. 2000.00
Anchals of GELChurch	Rs. 11946.00
Total	Rs. 43746.00

Contd....5.

Particulars.	Monthly Expendi. Rs.	Annual Expendi. Rs.	Total Income Rs.	Deficit request from LWF Rs.
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PART V (SECULAR EDUCATION)
A. Bethesda Womens' Training School, Ranchi.

(1) Salary of Teachers:-				
Miss. H. Bhengra, Hdmis.	425.00	5100.00		
Mrs. S. Kongari, Teach.	265.00	3180.00		
Mrs. A. Lakra, "	265.00	3180.00		
Mrs. G. Aind, "	265.00	3180.00		
Sri. Albis Dungdung, Peon	84.00	1008.00		
Total:	1304.00	15648.00	7643.00	8000.00
(2) Provident Fund		488.88		
Contingent		240.00		
Total:		728.88	728.88	-
Part V.A. Total:		16376.88	*3376.88	8000.00

*Income of Rs.3376.88 will be found out by the school sources.

B. Central Office of Education

Salary of Education Officer	3600.00		
Travel	1200.00		
Office Clerk	1800.00		
Office Expenses	2000.00		
Total:	8600.00	*3600.00	-

*Income of Rs.8600.00 be obtained from Central Education Fund.

BUDGET 1974 CONSOLIDATED

PARTICULARS	TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.	TOTAL INCOME	DEFICIT REQUEST FROM L.W.F.
I. CENTRAL REGULAR EXPENSES	88091.00	88091.00	Nil
II. EVANGELISTIC WORK	317000.00	317000.00	Nil
III. MEDICAL PROGRAMME	11000.00	3000.00	8000.00
IV. THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION	79746.00	43746.00	36000.00
V.A. SECULAR EDUCATION	16376.88	8376.88	8000.00
V.B. CENTRAL EDUCATION OFFICE	8600.00	8600.00	Nil
TOTAL:	520813.88	463813.88	52000.00
Total in Dollers.	63226.00	61414.00	6812.00

(Rev. J. Topno)
Pramukh Adhyaksh,
GEL Church Ranchi.
Date 5/2/1973.

(Sri. S. Bhengra)
Head Accountant,
GEL Church Ranchi.
Date 5/2/1973.

ALLOTMENT OF THE INCOME BUDGET 1974, G.E.L.CHURCH OF INDIA.

PART	PARTICULARS	TOTAL BUDGET	ANCHAL	HEAD QUARTER	PROPERTY BOARD	LOCAL INCOME	GOSSNER MISSION	OTHER HELP (FOREIGN)	TOTAL INCOME	L.W.F.
I.	CENTRAL REGULAR EXPN.	88091.00	47891.00	2400.00	37800.00	-	-	-	88091.00	-
II.	EVANGELISTIC WORK	317000.00	-	-	-	-	246000.00	71000.00	317000.00	-
III.	MEDICAL PROGRAMME	11000.00	-	-	-	3000.00	-	-	3000.00	8000.00
IV.	THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION	79746.00	11946.00	-	-	-	25000.00	6800.00	43746.00	36000.00
V.A.	SECULAR EDUCATION	16376.33	-	-	-	3376.33	-	-	3376.33	8000.00
V.B.	CENTRAL EDUCN.OFFICE	3600.00	-	-	-	-	-	3600.00	3600.00	-
TOTAL:		520313.83	*59837.00	2400.00	*37800.00	11376.33	271000.00	86400.00	468313.83	52000.00

*Distribution of Anchal Allotment:-

Envelope Chanda	Rs. 29837.00
Allotment - Assam Anchal	Rs. 2400.00
" Orissa "	Rs. 6200.00
" Madhya "	Rs. 1600.00
" N.W. "	Rs. 7900.00
" S.E. "	Rs. 12400.00
Total:	Rs. 59837.00

*Property Board Income distributed:-

G.E.L.C. Printing Press	Rs. 5000.00
A.T.C. Farm, Khutitoli	Rs. 4000.00
T.T.C. Fudi.	Rs. 2000.00
Money Fetching Buildings	Rs. 5070.00
Property Board General	Rs. 21730.00
Total:	Rs. 37800.00

(Signature)
(Rev. J. Topno)
Pramukh Adhyaksh,
GEL Church Ranchi.
Date 5/2/1973.

(Signature)
(Sri. S. Bhengra)
Head Accountant,
G.E.L. Church Ranchi.
Date 5/2/1973.

Bericht Prof. Grothaus

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LEITZ

1650 Trennblatt ohne Ösen
1654 Trennblatt mit Ösen
zum Selbstausschneiden
von Registertasten

Vernutzung des
Lernklausur-Berichts 1972

C O N T E N T S



1. Description of the general situation confronting church education work in ^(c) Ohotanagpur.
- 1.1. Introductory remarks
- 1.2. Geographical description
- 1.3. Social conditions
- 1.4. Results of the study conducted by the Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, and its relevance for education.
2. The attitude and expectations of the state with respect to church-related development work.
3. The present task of church schools from the church's perspective.
4. Description of the high schools visited and the Gossner church.
5. The schools within the total framework of church education work.
6. The Education Policy of the Gossner church.
7. Conclusion

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1. Description of the general situation confronting church education work in Chotanagpur.

1.1 Introductory remarks

All work in public education starts from the situation at hand and serves the development of the individual and society. This work is concerned with futurology more than ever today and thus, comes into conflict with individualistic trends in education. Church education work has often focused too much upon the interests of the church and the individual and has not paid enough attention to the political consequences of education. To begin with, since the following study has the importance and the rights of church school work in Chotanagpur constantly in mind, a brief description of the economic and social conditions prevailing there is necessary. To do this, we are fortunately in a position to draw upon a thorough study done by the Indian Social Institute in New Delhi from March, 1966- March, 1968 and published by Francis Ivern in 1969.

1.2 Geographical description

The Gossner church area consists mainly of the plateau and highlands of the Ranchi- and Singhbhum-Districts and in addition, parts of the Hazaribagh-Districts in the north(exclusive of the Assam area); in the east, the Gossner church area includes the region around Purulia and in the south it includes the northern parts of the state of Orissa and the industrial area of Rourkela. Consequently, the Gossner church is located in an area very rich in natural resources, which will develop into the most important industrial region in India. The largest steel plant in India is under construction in the north located near the large power station of Patratu; in the immediate vicinity

of Ranchi, the district capital city, begins the Hatia large scale industrial area. The name of Jamshedpur- made famous by the Tata-plants and known all over India- refers to another significant center of industry, where the iron works industry is located. South of the Gossner church smoke the chimney stacks of Birmitrapur, Rajgangpur and Rourkela. In great contrast to this country, which is so rich in mineral resources and is just now being developed more extensively, there is the fact that one of the poorest, most backward population groups of India lives in this region. Wide, flat areas of land are either only primitively developed or not cultivated at all. Since a large part of the population in the Chotanagpur districts belongs to the socially backward original population of the Adivasis, qualified workers immigrate primarily from the southern part of India to the industrial areas of Chotanagpur. The great educational lag along with the social and religious situation of the original population prove to be great obstacles to their integration into the process of industrialization. The following tables provide information on the population density, growth rate, and ethnic and social groups. Statistical data on agricultural use of land are also included.

1.3 Social conditions

Social conditions can be defined on the basis of various characteristics. We shall limit ourselves to the one most important to our study and refer again to the comprehensive study done by Ivern. Social conditions bring to light differences in rural or city population, educational opportunities, nationality and religious affiliation (caste system), health care, mortality rate and age at the time of marriage.

The following statistical outlines illustrate that in the Gossner church area, 70-90% of the working population is involved in farming. Another statistic shows that the average landed property amounts to 6,2 acres in the Ranchi district, 5,0 acres in the Singhbhum district and only 2,5 acres in the Hazaribagh district. We must deal 77,4% - 81,9% of the time with small landholders, who own less than five acres of land. This fact highlights the economic as well as the social situation of the major portion of the population, which therefore cannot be taxed.

- 1.3.2 Furthermore, the map providing information on primary school education of the population is enlightening. The 1961 literacy rate amounted to 18,7% for the Ranchi district and 22,8% for the Singhbhum district (24% for all of India. cf.: Ivern, p. 20 ff.). These figures are over 10 years old. If the present literacy rate is estimated at about 30%, this proves that the school system has recovered a considerable amount of lost ground, but at the same time indicates a need for more work to be done in this area.

1.3.3 The fact that primary school education has given rise to a general change in consciousness can be seen not only in a negative sense in the case of migration from the village to the city, but also in a positive sense as evidenced by the higher age at the time of marriage. Kerala, the state with the highest literacy rate has the highest average marriage age of 26.33 years for men and 19.97 years for women as compared with Bihar and Orissa where the average marriage age for men is 19.55 years and 14.81 for women.

Christians usually marry later than the Adivasis, who are caught up in the grips of Animism (Ivern, p. 19). In connection with this, attention is drawn to the large number of children listed again and again in the Ivern study. The conditions of society are such that, paradoxically people often want many children. Since there is no social insurance for most of the Indians, they are dependent upon their children for care during old age. The sons pay for the parents' old age pensions; since the rural population still has a high mortality rate to take into account, the people there deem it necessary to have several children. Their lack of education prevents them from realizing that there is an overpopulation problem. This very problem will lead India into a catastrophic famine situation unless it succeeds in making optimal economic use of the land.

1.3.4 In connection with the description of social conditions, the problem of unemployment and the job opportunities for those who have received a higher education must be discussed, also. Again, the Ivern study can serve as reference material, also, and can be supplemented by the latest study on the occupations of former Catholic school pupils.

However, attention must be drawn to the fact that the graduates of St. Xavier's college in Ranchi cannot be considered a representative cross-section, since this is an above average institution and its graduates have had greater opportunities on the whole than those graduating from other institutions in the country. Nevertheless, the study indicates trends, which by and large apply to the majority of the Adivasi students:

Only 4% of the graduates chose to study natural science subjects. The most popular career choices mentioned are office jobs in the civil service.

Since it is recognized during the course of study that there are few job openings in this field, the teaching profession is selected instead. 66% of the students came from small farms and only 6,6% wanted to return to them.

Less than 5% are employed in business positions, but 15,6% finally obtain a job as a secretary or as an accountant.

From this data and the observation that only approximately 2% reach leading positions in industry or pursue a position of self-employment, the difficulty had by Adivasi students in getting into career fields traditionally reserved for individual Hindu castes becomes apparent. This is probably also why most of the Adivasi students have decided upon an occupation in the civil service.

Consequently, misdirected career expectations not only misguide many students in planning their course of study, but also constitute a stumbling block from the start to their learning and working motivation and also their attitude toward parents and the home village. Without a doubt, this erroneous view is reinforced by the average Indian high school, which places too much emphasis upon academic education and is thereby patterned after the English school system. In addition, there is a marked neglect of the natural science subjects because the schools are poorly equipped to provide instruction in them and there are few teachers qualified to teach those subjects. Although the government is pressing for a curriculum more strongly oriented toward the natural sciences, there has been little success made in this area because of the difficult financial situation. Among the many schools including non-church schools, the Netherat selective school is a noteworthy exception to this.

However, not the mere availability of natural science instruction, but rather the purposeful building of consciousness is the decisive factor here. Ivern comes to this conclusion as well when he so strongly pleads for and advocates vocational guidance:

1.3.5

The social status of the Adivasis living precisely in the Gossner church area presents another special problem. Tables IV-IX (pp. 40-43) of the Ivern study show the high proportion of so-called 'tribals' within the total population of the Ranchi and Singhbhum district. The tribals were virtually ignored if not oppressed by the Hindus for many centuries and still suffer from an inferiority complex today. This is precisely why the Christian Adivasis, who are more educated and are better equipped to plan for the future, will not remain content with an inferior education- if they wish to assert themselves and become mature- but rather will strive for a high school or even a college education. This is an important aspect with respect to the question of whether there is any sense in establishing or keeping so many high schools. Furthermore, with the small number of jobs available, those who can prove that they have attended a high school or have a high school diploma ('Matric'), will have the best chances of being accepted into the intermediate level of civil service. In relation to this, it should be pointed out that in principle, a high school education in India should be evaluated differently from the Gymnasial-Abitur in Germany. At present, the high school is also the gateway to most occupations (civil servants, salesmen (women), artisans, apprentices) perhaps because there is no vocational school. This does not mean that the high school fulfills the function of the vocational school.

1.3.6 Along with the close proximity of at least five different major tribes to one another (the 1961 census lists 29 tribes for Bihar!), other problems arise- especially the language problem- which must be taken care of by the school. All of these tribals have their own dialects, which isolate them unless another language- in particular the official language- is learned (In Bihar the language is Hindi). Thus, the school plays an important role in overcoming language barriers and in (the assumption) facilitating or establishing communication beyond the confines of the tribal units.

1.3.7 The language problem is relatively easy to overcome via the school. However, in comparison to this problem, the barriers built up by religion can pose an even greater problem. Tables X-XIII show the relationship of the various religious groups to one another. A special study would be required to show that conversion to Christianity has contributed to a change in the social status of the Adivasis, also. This study would find its justification in the new attitude taken toward the powers of nature and the ethical modes of behavior brought about by the Christian faith as well as in its value for church education work.

Social problems should be clarified through the example of health care, also. The study of the Indian Social Institute provides information on this matter, also. The important consequences of the Ivern study for the educational tasks of the church are of greater interest in this context.

1.4 Results of the study conducted by the Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, and its relevance for education.

1.4.1 The great abundance of natural resources in the Chotanagpur region constitutes a real challenge to the Chotanagpur people to bring about an industrial revolution in their own region. This means that a large part of the rural workers will be moving into the industrial areas and therefore, must be prepared for future fields of work and the new environment. This

development cannot be restrained (and should not be!), since the small rural farms even with improved use cannot support ever enlarging families. Since the previous school system paid too little attention to this aspect of the task to a great extent, a restructuring of the school curriculum along the lines of vocational training (or a polytechnical education) has become urgently necessary. Part of this should include emphasis upon the need to work as well as the development of conscientiousness and social co-responsibility. Church schools have a special opportunity and task right in this area because the Christian belief by definition calls for social co-responsibility to a much larger degree than is possible in Hinduism.

1.4.2 In addition to the industrial development of the country, the development of agriculture is also necessary and must not be neglected. This entails creating new fields of work in agriculture, which would mean changing the total structure of the previously one-sided farming economy to that of a many-faceted agricultural market economy(cf.: Ivern,pp. 112-115, appendix). However, a specific kind of schooling is needed for this and would involve a broad cross-section of the population. The unemployment problem will not be solved by educating fewer pupils and students, but rather by developing new fields of work in the rural community and having the school better prepare its pupils for their possible future career(and at the same time provide vocational counseling).

2. The attitude and expectations of the state with respect to church-related development work.

The attitude and position of the Indian civil authorities toward the work of the church in education are not consistent and can vary from state to state and from local authority to local authority. The Education Minister of India made the following remarks in his message of greeting to the All-Bihar Christian Educationist's Conference held in 1970:

This message has greater significance than a mere formal message of greeting because other telegrams received by this conference were characterized by even greater brevity. The above mentioned message expresses appreciation of the work accomplished by Christian schools thus far as well as an expectation of a significant contribution from the schools in the future. The fact that Christian educators are reminded of their social responsibility is of significance.

Conversations with non-Christian school leaders from state schools and above all with the Regional Deputy Officer(RDD) of Chotanagpur(comparable to the government's senior inspector of schools) have shown first of all that Christian schools are still involved in public education on behalf of the state because at the present time, the state is still unable to take over the private schools of the country for financial reasons. This is evidenced by the outbreak of a private school teacher's strike during October, 1972 (church schools did not participate). The teachers demanded nationalization of their schools in order to ensure that their salaries would be paid regularly. However, the government could only express a willingness to increase the salaries and promise their regular payment, but could not consent to nationalizing private schools.

However, the Regional District Deputy Officer accorded the schools another meaning and task, namely that of being examples of schools oriented toward vocational education. By reason of his intimate knowledge of the schools and the current curriculum under his jurisdiction, he was of the opinion that more pioneer work could be entrusted to church and private schools in this area rather than the state schools, which adhered too literally to the law. Moreover, he expressed high expectations in regard to character formation of pupils from Christian schools. Finally, he called attention to one point which kept recurring whenever the question of justifying the existence of church schools came up: These schools are characterized by a greater amount of discipline and have higher standards than many state or other private schools. This is also a reason why many Hindus and civil service employees send their children to church schools. In spite of the often shocking conditions with respect to buildings, teaching and working materials, most of the church schools are overcrowded and enjoy an excellent reputation (relatively speaking, of course!).

These statements must not obscure the fact that it is the policy of the state to eventually take over the entire school system. Already last year the Gossner church was told to turn over its Primary Schools unconditionally to the state. The church was able to defend its position against this request by appealing to Articles 30 and 20 of the constitution (cf.: footnote). But the church has to realize that the state will constantly intensify its endeavors to nationalize the Primary and Middle Schools.

Footnote:

High schools which are more costly to run will probably be the last to be nationalized especially if they have the status of schools which are considered as examples(models) of certain educational approaches.- C.A. Tirkey's remarks clarify the government's policy on schools. These comments were made at the Headmaster's Conference in Chainpur October 13-14, 1972.* The "Constitution for Educational Institutions Established and Administered" describes the legal situation as follows:

3. The present task of church schools from the church's perspective.

It goes without saying that the government permits the existence of church schools for different reasons and views their tasks and circumstances differently than the churches do themselves, particularly since this is a matter of a government which recognizes Hinduism as the national religion. Christianity seems to be an alien element in the eyes of the state by reason of India's history even though Hindu syncretism is prepared to recognize the incarnation of Jesus.

What interest do the churches have from their side in support of keeping their schools even though they represent a financial burden, which can hardly be carried? In this context it is possible to speak of the churches (Church of North India, Roman Catholic Church, GEL Church, the Bihar Mennonite Mission, the Brethren in Christ Mission, the Methodist Church of Southern Asia, the Northern Lutheran Church and the Pentecostal Holiness Church), since they all have become members of the All Bihar Christian Educationist's Conference to accomplish a common action and have made an effort to strive for a common goal.

In continuing to operate their schools, the churches:

- 3.1 want to exercise their responsibility for their children and youth.*They proceed from the assumption that faith is an essential element in the total make-up of the person, who in turn receives strength and direction from it for leading a responsible life. The churches fear that this faith is endangered and put to the test in a manner hardly tolerable in schools where Christian pupils make up only a small minority.
- 3.2 desire to provide the education of their own coming generation of theologians and for the training of a responsible Christian laity which is educated for effective work in a variety of Christian institutions.
- 3.3 desire to augment the state's educational task in areas, where the state was not able to do so up until now. This holds true for the schooling of physically and mentally handicapped children.
- 3.4 desire to create models of education which are both oriented to the future and possess a sense of social responsibility.
- 3.5 also have the interests of their Christian teachers in mind, whose livelihood would be endangered at the present time by nationalization of the schools. Thereby the congregations would be losing in addition essential co-workers who provide important support(For example, this might often occur through the governmental practice of transferring teachers.).

*Footnote: I think that it is important to take the Indian Christians' personal testimonies seriously at this point. We are too easily inclined to form judgment from the perspective of the German experience and set ourselves up as know-it-alls; in the process of doing so, we harm the young Christians' feeling of self-sufficiency and perception of their identity.

These are all reasons which cause the churches not to give up their schools at the present time. The churches have already recognized that their own schools are made superfluous by the existence of state operated schools- especially when the churches have their own hostels attached to the schools. Thus, the following was stated - in addition to other matters - in a resolution at the All Bihar Christian Educationist's Conference:

3.6 The All Bihar Christian Educationist's Conference held in 1970 described the task of church schools as follows:

This task is further expressed in the preamble to the resolutions of the Second Headmaster Conference in Chainpur, 1972 (cf.: the Minutes of the Education Board held at Gumla, October 28, 1972.).

4. Description of the high schools visited and the Gossner church.

4.1 The enclosed paper of Dr. Nirmal Minz is a brief report concerning the history of the church school system and was presented at the aforementioned Headmaster's Conference in Chainpur. However, it should be noted that Dr. Minz counts 16 high schools whereas the Chairman of the Board of Education counts only 15 schools. This discrepancy resulted because Dr. Minz includes the Joel Lakra High School in Ranikhatanga belonging to North-West Anchal, even though it is a part of a fragmented group of Dharm Pradesh and thus, was not included by the church governing body in my schedule of visits.

4.2 The Gossner High School in Ranchi

The Gossner High School started as a Primary School and became a Secondary School in 1895. It has proven to be the leading school in Ranchi for many years. Several important public leaders received part of their education in this school. This historical glamour together with the fact that it is the school at the headquarters of the Gossner church, gives it a special rank among the Gossner church high schools. However, at the present time, the Gossner High School in Ranchi is no longer in a position to maintain its leading position, which has been taken over now by the Roman Catholic schools in the city. Nevertheless, this school is the largest school of the Gossner church. Out of its 550 pupils, 266 come from poor families, who cannot afford to pay the school fees involved. This fact already highlights the main problem of all Gossner church schools: the bad financial situation. The budget for 1972-73 shows the highest deficit for all the high schools: Rps. 82.071,73 (compare enclosure). With its 17 teachers, 2 clerks and 5 doors-

*Footnote: compare the brief, but clear and pertinent survey made by H. Samad, chairman of the Board of Education entitled: "Information on equipment, curriculum, relation of GEL schools with other schools. His survey saves me a few details with regard to individual points.

tics(janitors, night watchman, etc.), the Gossner High School has the highest costs in personnel. However, 50% of the high deficit is a result of the need for extensive repairs. The building- part of which was constructed in 1895 and formerly the pride of the church- is in such bad condition now that the German government office in charge of building regulations would no longer allow instruction to be held there. It appears as if the building will collapse during the next storm as was already the case with one building two years ago. Renovation of this school occupies first place on the list of priorities. Under no circumstances can I recommend renovation of the school. Pedagogically speaking and from the viewpoint of a school which should function well, the building has the most unfavorable construction imaginable. Classrooms are not only for instruction, but also serve as corridors, since there are none in the school. Passageways between classes are provided through each classroom having doors in all four walls. The necessary equipment is lacking and the building is in such bad condition that the costs for renovation (as the estimate of over 300.000,-DM indicates) are out of proportion in comparison to construction costs for a new building.

The layout and interior atmosphere of the building are just as unsatisfying as the exterior of the building, also. While some of the furniture can still be used, the teaching materials in the Science Section do not meet even the most primitive requirements. This spoils the working atmosphere for the teachers above all. Teaching in this school is not at all enjoyable. The teaching staff which is composed of several non-Christian teachers, is irritable, divided, and seems to have resigned itself to the situation and as a result, has lost initiative. The example of other schools shows that with an efficient headmaster, the financial situation need not look so dark and the classrooms in older buildings can be maintained in a pleasant, orderly fashion. The bad impression made by the teaching staff is reflected in the grades of the school's graduates. The Matriculation Results are as follows:

	<u>1st Division= very good;</u>	<u>2nd Division= good 2-3;</u>	<u>3rd Division= 4</u>
1969	1	5	56
1970	-	31	59
1971	-	15	70
1972	-	10	48

Unfortunately I have not received the statistics for those who did not pass the 'Matric'.

The standard of religious education leaves much to be desired, also. There is a lack of good textbooks and reasonable guidelines. There is also little contact with congregational life.

The Gossner High School- like every other school- is supervised by a Managing Committee consisting of nine members (two of whom are teachers). This committee meets once a month and is responsible for all school affairs and administration. In accordance with state regulations, each school has its own Managing Committee which is a negotiating partner vis-a-vis the state authorities but not vis-a-vis the church. Problems can result from this situation, which will be indicated below. With respect to the schools at the headquarters in Ranchi, one disadvantage is evident in the schools' efforts to work individually for themselves and their failure to plan together. Thus, the following difficulty for example, arises at the Boys' Middle School on the Church Compound. This school is not recognized by the state because the Gossner High School has Middle School classes, also. But, the Gossner High School has no desire to give up its Middle School section because of personnel placement.

Thus, it is clearly urgent that a central leadership is needed to bring the different partners together. However, this matter will be dealt with more extensively below. At this point, the question concerning the future of the Gossner High School should be discussed.

It is clear: instruction in the present buildings is no longer possible. A renovation is not worth the cost. Should the school be maintained at all? The other local high schools are filled to capacity, so that their maintenance is justified because of the number of pupils and the demand for their services.* The Gossner church will not be in the least prepared to give up this particular school. In fact the Gossner church has an important school center here at its disposal, since a Girls High School, two Middle Schools, A Teachers Training School, a Theological College and also a new college are located there on the same campus.

Nevertheless, due to the high standing of the school and its long tradition in the Gossner church, the church should undertake a completely new restructuring. So, I suggest that a high school be established, which would have three streams (beginning with the eighth grade) consisting of the Arts, Commerce and Science. In the Arts section, preparatory courses in theology and teacher education should be set up; in the Commerce section future white collar workers and scholars would be educated; and in the Science section, future technicians and engineers would receive instruction. This corresponds to local facilities for further education, makes for purposeful education of future leaders in the most varied fields of the church, and creates an adequate vocational education for those who have already become so urbanized by their schooling in Ranchi, that it is no longer possible for them to find their way back into agriculture.

* Footnote: Compare the table on "Facts and Figures concerning High Schools of the GELC".

Such a school, which must be a new school, will not be considered 'new' solely because of its new buildings, but rather because it is in a position to choose the appropriate teaching staff for its particular program. In my opinion, this represents the greatest difficulty. For if the previous faculty is not removed and a new, highly qualified headmaster is not appointed, I fear that very little will be changed. I believe that the church should muster sufficient courage here and appoint its leading educator for this task and pay him(her) a better salary. To my mind, Dr. Bage would be the best candidate for this position. As to the question of who should be admitted into which stream, it is absolutely necessary that there be cooperation between the Middle School and the High School in observing, testing, and advising the pupils..

4:3 The Bethesda Girls High School

Next to the Gossner High School, the Bethesda Girls High School is the largest school of the Gossner church. It includes over five buildings and among these the large 'hall' is not yet completed. The hall is already being used even though there still are not any doors, the walls have not been finished yet, and the windows have not been installed. In order to use the auditorium to its full capacity and prevent its deterioration, construction of it would first of all have to be completed. Two offices (Headmaster's Office) could be constructed without great expense in the entrance. The building was previously used for administration and is so dilapidated that repairs are no longer worth the expense. The main building is old, too; nevertheless, it is kept in good condition.

However, the classes are overfilled with 50-60 pupils. Furthermore, the school does not have a teacher's common room, the necessary washrooms, and stock rooms for teaching and learning materials. In spite of this, the school ~~gives~~ ^{gives} an orderly impression. Its efficient head mistress is from the Anglican Church. The teaching staff seems to be competent and a harmonious relationship prevails among the teachers. The hostel is attached to the school, but lacks adequate facilities. The girls are dependent upon a well-run, secure hostel for the sake of their own safety. These hostels can be considered a social service to the parents and the congregations.

The Bethesda High School has a competent Managing Committee, whose Secretary is Mr. E. Horo, M.P. But it is also ^{evident} ~~shown~~ here that the possibilities of a Managing Committee are very limited if church and Managing Committee do not work together and if there is no provision for this in the constitution.

The Bethesda Girls High School seems to deserve further support and development, in spite of the fact that it has a large deficit which is due to incomplete payment of state subsidies and the necessary repair work. Because of a time shortage, the question of curriculums for women's occupations could not be discussed. In my opinion, the church still has not thought through this problem adequately.

4.4 Eidness High School Takarma
(compare the enclosed school report)

The high school in Takarma named after missionary P. Eidness can pride itself in being the first high school founded (1942) upon the initiative of the congregation in the rural Adivasi area. It is a typical example of what the congregations were capable of accomplishing and the value they place upon schooling. But, the pioneer spirit has expired, as an old teacher said; and since the time the school received recognition from the state, the individual congregations do not feel as responsible for the school as they did when it was founded.

The school was originally built in an emergency situation as a temporary or provisional arrangement- that is, it was constructed with unbaked bricks. Construction of a science building was begun later, but could not be brought to completion due to lack of funds. It stands like a ruin on the school grounds. In order to prevent further decay, this building would have to be completed first of all. At present, the old school could be maintained and the Missionaries' Bungalow could be converted into an administration building. A few repairs are needed to make this possible. The teaching staff and the Managing Committee have thought about the future of the school. It can be kept if financial sources can be successfully opened up. Furthermore, the school has the right to exist as a church school only if it can serve as a model school in Vocational Training for the community and give its pupils practical aid in finding a job. This Vocational Training should help to improve the school's financial situation.

When making such deliberations, it is essential that one does not get carried away by false hopes. A school will never be in a position to cover expenses through reliance upon its own products and work. However, with good management, smaller sums of money can be obtained to cover costs of material and provide assistance in the agricultural area to ensure that the pupils are well fed. This is an important aspect precisely in the rural areas populated by the poor, since many parents cannot afford to feed their children. Hungry pupils do not muster up any eagerness to learn. Of primary importance is the educational effect of Vocational Training as is planned, for example in Takarma, because it helps to keep the pupils from becoming alienated from physical labour. Support of the above plans constitutes real development aid.

4.5 Lutheran High School Chainpur

This school has the advantage of being furnished with the newest and best building of all Gossner High Schools. The headmaster is one of the most active, influential, leading men in the Gossner church. The school owes its new buildings to his endeavors. These were erected with assistance obtained through CDS two years ago. But this school shows that the concerns do not stop with the provision of new buildings, but rather under certain circumstances continue to grow. A letter written by the Secretary of the Teachers Association to Miss Christa Held reflects this dilemma and reads as follows:

This example shows that before construction of a school is started, the operating costs must be taken into consideration. It is especially essential to investigate whether a school can afford to have its own generator. In rural areas which still are not connected to an electrical water supply, the schools should be equipped with the necessary water and electrical connections or otherwise wait until they can be hooked up to the public supply.

Since Chainpur has its own generator, it would have to be used to capacity. There is an opportunity to set up a pumping system and a fish pond. Some profit is expected from this investment after irrigation and enclosure of the school grounds have been completed.

The modern school of Chainpur should also become involved in a Vocational Training. In light of the social structure of the population, an Agricultural Training is just as necessary as are courses in stenography and typing.

4.6 The Jubilee High School and the Girls High School in Govindpur

The Boys and Girls High School in Govindpur should be discussed together. The attached reports written by the headmaster provide more detailed information on the history, condition and problems of both schools. At present, cooperation between the schools seems to be possible, for example, in the use of a common science building, a larger auditorium and in a teacher exchange. While the Girls School has a new building at its disposal but has no facilities for science, the Boys School must endure an old dilapidated building. The 'hall' and one classroom (which constitute a side wing of the whole complex) have already collapsed and are no longer useable. A similar fate is expected for other classrooms. Renovation of the building is not worth the expense. It would be much more advisable to erect a new complex of buildings, which could form a unified structure with the Girls School across the street in so far as it could be used as 'hall' and science facilities by both schools. The church owned grounds could be utilized very well in this way. The old school could be converted into teachers' living quarters, which are badly needed.

The school complex would look as follows: (See map, p. 40)

Govindpur is the second large school center of the Gossner church. Thus, construction of a new school is justifiably in first place on the list of priorities especially since the old school building is not in serviceable condition. In addition to these two High Schools, the church has two Middle Schools, the Tabitha Training School (for parish assistants) and the local Pracharak Training School (for catechists). The High Schools have to make provision for five Middle Schools and are the only high schools within an 8-10 kilometer radius. Since there is only one Government Hostel, a Boys and Girls Hostel are urgently needed.

The small town of Govindpur has a future in that a new highway Jamshedpur-Khunti-Gumla runs through it in the direction of Bombay (It is the main street separating the Boys and Girls School in our plan.). Moreover, it lies on the railway line Hatia-Rourkela. In addition, a large dam will probably be constructed at the triangular confluence of the South Koel and Karo rivers. The construction of this dam will force the population to resettle elsewhere; Govindpur is expected to be the resettlement area. Church property on both sides of the new highway will become very valuable in the process. This is a good opportunity to build 'profit-making' buildings. The hall should be constructed in such a way that it can be used not only for instruction purposes, but also for public entertainment such as film, theater and other recreational activities. Walls enclosing the building are urgently needed for maintenance of the building and for the benefit of school activity. The Girls School and the Girls Hostel especially need this protection. In order to give the Girls Hostel better protection, it would be advisable to build a teachers' residence on the side facing the street. Since the Girls School still does not have an administration building and a teachers' common room, either another storey should be considered for the new building, or an extension of the side wing would appear to be more useful, since school activity would not be disturbed by this.

4.7 Lutheran High School Gumla

(compare enclosed report of the Gumla teaching staff)

The third largest school of the Gossner church made a good impression. The building is constructed out of unbaked sun-dried bricks and thus, is not very solid, but is well preserved and is still fully serviceable at present. The school seems to be well directed, as the pupils' behavior is indicative of good discipline. A larger number of High Schools seems to be justified as is indicated by the fact that there are 20 Middle Schools over against seven High Schools and an enrollment of 430 pupils. The question of co-education is a special problem for the school. While it does not pose a problem for schools located in the midst of an Adivasi population, it does present problems to Moslems or Hindus of a higher caste. Thus, the request of the high school to establish its own Girls School seems justified. Nevertheless, in view of many more urgent cases, it must be asked whether the present condition could not and should not be continued. The school can be made to function very well without too much expense if donations given to the school are earmarked for the library and natural science instruction.

In order to make vocational training in agriculture and gardening possible, also, the school garden is in need of a boundary wall. Anyone familiar with Indian conditions knows that boundary walls are absolutely necessary to protect the crops from cattle roaming about the area and, especially from the goats. The Roman Catholic churches have shown great insight here as usual in these matters, and have sheltered all of their properties with high walls. This has proven to be worth the expense for two reasons: the security of the schools and better harvests.

4.8 Khuntitoly High School

The very efficient headmaster of Khuntitoly High School has given a detailed report about his school, from which we quote the following below: (pp. 43-46 of this report)

The report coincides with my observations. The school looks very well kept from the outside. Under the current direction of the present headmaster, it promises to become the model school of the Gossner church.

In principal the combination with the Agriculture Training Center Khuntitoly seems to be proper and relevant. However, all the possibilities have not been exhausted yet, since the school lacks the proper facilities for good science education and an effective vocational training in agriculture. In addition, there is the handicap of three bad harvest years. I could see for myself that insects destroyed 90% of the entire rice harvest. The A.T.C., which was unable to cope with such mishaps, should have shared the expenses of the school. In order to create its own future financial resources and at the same time make a meaningful vocational training plus the combination with the A.T.C. possible for the pupils of this area, the headmaster in cooperation with the Director of the A.T.C. and with the approval of the proper church authorities, suggested the following project, which meets my approval(see pp. 47 a ff.):

4.9 Lutheran High School Lohardaga

Among the high schools of the North-West Anchal, the Lohardaga school is in the worst condition as far as the buildings are concerned. Contrary to the Gossner High School, a renovation seems possible here in my opinion. The headmaster's report(attached here) conveys a good impression about the history, curriculum, social conditions of the surrounding area, the number of pupils and the financial situation^{1/2} of the school. The headmaster- who is also a theologian- is considered one of the most capable men of the church. He is- for a fact- full of ideas about the development of this school. For example, he is conceiving a plan for a vocational training institute, which is in line with the needs of the people and the country, but which would extend beyond a high school context.

In my opinion, such projects should not be taken on by a church alone, but should be planned together by the Vikas Maitri Organization and the churches of the district. Furthermore, it is not enough to erect buildings and provide the necessary machinery. In India, the problem of personnel is often more difficult to solve. Thus, before construction of such an undertaking would get underway, a team of workers would have to be brought together to set up the project and guide it later, also. Since it is not certain whether or not the headmaster of Lohardaga, Rev. Ekka will stay at Lohardaga (he is one of the candidates for the future position of Executive Officer of Education in the Gossner church), his plans had to be postponed. However, they should be kept in mind and discussed by Vikas Maitri at the proper time. I question whether it makes sense to raise this high school to the level of a model school. The Vikas Maitri Organization should be consulted, also. (see p. 48 ff. "The Report of the Lutheran High School Lohargada" and "The Supplementary Report of Lutheran High School Lohardaga".)

At the moment a renovation of the building seems necessary and useful. The school should be equipped first of all with more teaching materials instead of new furniture. This should include cabinets, which can be securely locked.

4.10 Plathpur High School Koronjo

The high school in Koronjo with an enrollment of only 175 pupils manages just enough to make ends meet. An old Missionaries Bungalow, which is badly in need of repair, and a typical 'buchla' (built with unbaked bricks) which is in fair to bad condition, are being used as buildings. The school is located in the wrong place, as it is having great difficulties with the water supply. It has been suggested that this be remedied by having water pumped up from the nearby river. Among all the schools of the Gossner church, this school seems the least in need of assistance. It would be more advisable to accommodate pupils there in hostels located at a distance of only 30 kilometers from Khuntitoly, if they can not find accommodation in the neighboring five high schools.

Independent of the suggestion to first of all postpone comprehensive assistance programs for this church, the congregation could apply for a pump and irrigation system in connection with a development aid program to safeguard its existence. It would certainly have to be analyzed ahead of time as to whether such a system is adequate and worth the expense. During this time, the congregations would also have to indicate whether they were in a position to keep the school running and in good repair.

4.11 Augustus High School Kinkel

The Augustus High School lies beyond the "big river Sankh", which forms a natural boundary to the eastern part of the Ranchi District. Kinkel is completely cut off during the rainy season since there are neither bridges nor permanent streets which would provide access to the city. The cultural and economic consequences of this situation are reflected by the fact that the population is not only backward but also feels itself to be neglected and at a disadvantage. This explains the deep desire of the Christians of the Kinkel church circuit to operate a good, well kept up school and to make every sacrifice for it. In fact, there is hardly a

church circuit which has done as much for "its High School" as the Kinkel-Ilaka are doing. A visit to the High School has confirmed the fact that the building is not in as bad a condition as for example, the Lohardaga and Koronjo schools- not to mention the Govindpur and Gossner High School in Ranchi. Nevertheless, the application for a new school building is justified if it is agreed that the Middle School with its 256 pupils becomes part of the school center. The old Missionaries' Bungalow is dilapidated to the extent that instruction can no longer be held there. The old rooms of the High School would be turned over to the Middle School according to the new plans. Since it is intended that the High School offer natural science subjects, there is a need for science rooms in the new building. In regard to this, it must be taken into consideration that Kinkel still has not been connected to the electricity supply. The reservations expressed in the report on Chainpur apply in this case, too. That is to say-- there can be provisions made for an electrical installation, but the installation cannot be installed yet.

Contrary to the report of CDS as contained in the "Request to the Evangelical Central Agency for Development Aid e.V." (Antrag an die Ev. Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe e.V.), the number of pupils has changed as follows: Middle School 256; High School 152. The primary school is no longer included.

The request of the Augustas High School provides for construction of a new High School as well as Hostels and teachers' residences; these projects would have to be separated from one another out of fairness to the other applicants. However, a 'hall' would meet the needs of Indian daily school life. Therefore, it should not be by-passed. The Augustus High School also has financial problems. The payment of teachers' salaries, for example, is to be centrally regulated in the future. In addition to this, there are the current operating costs. It is feared that the church circuit will be so overtaxed by the raising of the required 25% contribution, that it will run into difficulty later with raising contributions for current maintenance costs. For this reason, the agriculture as run by the church and the school should be improved and made more profitable at the same time the school is being built. An irrigation system is needed for this concern.

The school's curriculum should not be focused upon job opportunities which are available on the other side of the 'big river Sankh', but should contribute toward keeping the school graduates within their own area and improving the infrastructure of this area. This means that agricultural 'training' would have to be initiated. Above all, the pupils must learn to help themselves usually by means of learning an independent trade, which means a manual trade. Therefore, I suggest that assistance be given to this trade by providing a workshop in this school and supplying it with the necessary tools. This workshop should also be at the disposal of the Middle School.

4.12 Lutheran High School Marcha

The Marcha High School also exemplifies the responsibility of the church for education in the underdeveloped Adivasi area. This school-constructed with unbaked bricks-is well taken care of and the lovely school garden is evidence of an ambition and love of beauty which is not found everywhere. Six Middle Schools serve as schools which improve the education of those who were poorly educated and prepare them for admission to the only high school, which is located within a 10 kilometer radius. Since the school has no hostels, the pupils have a long way to walk to school. At the moment 68 girls and 179 boys attend the school. Coeducation is not a problem here. Since the school was not recognized by the state as a High School until my visit (The school was built in 1950, but didn't receive state recognition on a partial basis until 1969 due to lack of equipment.), it has received no state assistance up until now. Thus, the school was dependent upon tuition coming from pupils, who for the most part are from poor families which are unable to afford the school fees in the middle of the school year and therefore, leave their children at home. As a result, standards suffer considerably. Along with state recognition and scholarships now being approved for the Adivasi students, the situation will change and the school will probably grow. Marcha is easily accessible as far as traffic is concerned, which will be improved when the old road is made into a paved highway. Thus, the Marcha High School is becoming a school with a future and has its proper place regardless of its continued operation as a church school and/or later as a state school. Hence, it is worth supporting.

Since the church district owns a considerable amount of land(119 acres), and the A.T.C. Khuntitoly has already started a subsidiary farm, so much return is expected(provided there is sound management), that the operating costs of the school can be covered.

In any case land distribution is required due to new laws if the church institutions are expected to keep their land.

In view of the socio-cultural background and the local possibilities, a vocational training is possible in agriculture, carpentry and the 'science of fishery'. A development assistance program running parallel to this would have to improve agriculture through an irrigation system. The installation of fish tanks made possible through the nearby river would also be a source of profit.

The school is still very poorly equipped and should be helped first(compare the enclosed application of the headmaster).

Everywhere else (however, not in India!) it seems to be a matter of course that toilets are provided. The absurdity of the situation is reflected in the fact that the curriculum provides for instruction in hygiene, but toilets are lacking in the schools. This situation should be taken care of not only for the benefit of the teachers, but for the pupils, also. But, precisely the situation in India is as follows: If water is not available, then a toilet is senseless. Thus, toilets cannot be installed at the school in Marcha unless the water supply is assured via a new pump(which must be requested by application).

Although the building makes a good, well cared for impression from the outside, nevertheless, it is in need of repair thanks to its flimsy construction. However, since the list of priorities gives justifiable preference to the other schools, the Marcha school will have to rely upon self-help with assistance from the church district.

4.13 Lutheran High School Rajgangpur

The beginnings of the Rajgangpur High School go back to the year 1950. At that time, eight classes were started through independent initiative. With the extension of the large cement factory and the construction of a factory owned railway line which ran through the Church Compound, four classes had to be dismantled and rebuilt in another place: School activity was at a standstill from 1964 until 1967. Since 1968, many pupils from the Middle Schools were not accepted for admittance into other high schools. So, Dr. Bage (the "Adhyaksh"=president of the Orissa Anchal at that time) borrowed honorary teachers from other schools for the provisional course of instruction he set up. In 1969 the first two teachers were employed and in 1971 the school was extended to such a degree that it received state recognition. In the meantime, it has acquired 85 girls and 159 boys and has a teaching staff of 11. In addition to the High School, the Gossner church has a Primary School with an enrollment of 158 pupils and a Middle School in Rajgangpur with an enrollment of 150 pupils. Rajgangpur is part of the important industrial area of North Orissas and is located only approximately 30 kilometers from Rourkela on the important railroad line Rourkela-Raigarh. It is a typical Indian industrial town. The large Church Compound enjoys a very favorable location: close by the large cement factory

The street front can be very well utilized for the construction of many profit-making buildings. Since there is a valuable grove of trees on the Church Compound(see picture), which if profitably sold will raise 25% of the funds available for construction of such "profit-making" buildings, the church decided to create a source of income through building such houses, which would take care of later maintenance of its schools.

In general, school conditions seem to be more favorable in the Orissa area than in the Bihar region. The state pays 80% of the teachers' salaries; this has always been done after the books are audited. Thus, the state is not in a position to make monthly payments to the Managing Committee, which is responsible for paying teachers their salaries. Thus, the Managing Committee would have to advance salaries and is not in position to do so. In Rajgangpur it is possible to pay 80% in full, whereas in Bihar, subsidies of varying amounts can be paid. Thus, the Rajgangpur school's financial burden upon the church is not as great as that of other schools.

Since the Orissa Anchal lead a relatively isolated life, which is partly due to a different language, it makes sense for the Gossner church to provide its own school center in this Anchal area. In addition to training in industrial, economic and business jobs, the high school in Rajgangpur concerns itself with training future theologians and teachers in the Orissa language. The school should take into consideration that the Jeypore Church in South Orissa hopes for assistance from the Gossner church-- precisely in its Adivasi Mission because mission work of the Harijans is running into difficulty among the Adivasis. The Adivasis of the Gossner Church are considerably more sophisticated and could provide leaders for the Jeypore church. Cooperation between both churches is opening up more and more. The high school in Rajgangpur should receive full support for this.

At the present time, construction on two rooms is not finished. Besides, the school urgently needs a 'hall', which could be added easily to the existing school building as a side wing. One urgent need is the provision of a Girls Hostel. The Boys Hostel is among the buildings badly constructed by TTC Fudi; the mistake in the construction is due to the fact that the school is built with too low-set asbestos-sheet-roofs, lacks a veranda, and has glass windows. These buildings have turned out to be pure hot houses. Therefore, the Adivasi students, who are generally not difficult to please, avoid them.

This school is poorly equipped with teaching and learning materials, also. A science section is foreseen for the future, in order to make the school function better. In view of future theologians and teachers, this school should be planned like the Gossner High School according to three streams, which emphasize commerce, science and the arts. However, there should first be a waiting period to see how the financial situation of the local church develops after the profit-making buildings have been constructed. These buildings should provide shops on the ground floor and apartments on the first floor. Upon their construction there should be an investigation made of whether a few teachers' residences could not be provided at the same time as construction of the rest of the buildings.

5. The schools within the total framework of church education work.

Up until now, church schools have served the church in a three-fold manner:

1. They are considered to be the place where children of Christian families can grow up and be educated in a Christian atmosphere (a kind of place for preserving and maintaining Christian values);
2. They made possible service and witness to a non-Christian society.
3. They constituted an element of prestige and served the image of the church in a predominantly non-Christian environment.

The Roman Catholic church has been especially able to cultivate this image. Its schools are considered everywhere to be the best in the country as far as buildings, equipment, leadership and scholastic achievement are concerned. It must not be overlooked that especially minorities need something which strengthens them and gives them recognition. For years the schools accomplished precisely this task. Thus, it can be expected that many Gossner Christians look with envy upon the beautiful Roman Catholic schools and see their competitor as the Roman Catholic church rather than the state. In the future, the Gossner church will have to recognize that its foremost concern lies not in preserving its prestige via the schools, but rather in operating as a serving church with a mission to the world. The Gossner church will have to stand for social justice, love, freedom and integrity. Furthermore, it will have to draw upon its intellectual and spiritual resources and will have to offer help and guidance to people who are in danger of losing their sense of values.

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Probably formal education of man from Kindergarten continuing into adulthood will gain more and more significance in India, also. This means that the church will have to free itself for these tasks in order to carry on in those places where the state no longer or does not yet feel responsible. I see the present function of church schools in preparing people- that is, future leaders for training in fields like social work, adult education, church administration, health care and youth work. For this reason in addition to the high schools, support should especially be given to the Theological College, the teachers training school, the Tabitha School and the Pracharak School in Govindpur. However, the educational methods at these schools will have to be newly thought through. Furthermore, it is essential that a large number of students with integrity be promoted and prepared for leadership tasks in the realm of the church. A special scholarship program would have to be set up for this. In principal the ongoing and continuing education should take place in the native country.

More attention should be given to non-scholastic education, since this is the place where character is formed. Up until now, school life has been too strongly moulded by laws and teacher-centered instruction and has succeeded

in producing inhibited individuals in the process, who have a difficult time adjusting to situations later on in life. Therefore, a new spirit must enter not only into the schools, but also into the hostels and recreation centers of our pupils. Hostel work will become increasingly important for the church in the near future and its success will depend upon conscientious 'house masters' (Hausväter) and educators. Therefore, a training program for them should receive priority. Theologians and teachers should be available for the task of hostel leadership. This means that the house master's status should be raised. Hostels must be built in central localities so that they can be used simultaneously as an educational and meeting place, since there are usually no rooms available for activities in continuing education. They must furnish places for work and provide meaningful freetime activities (games, sports, library). This must be taken into consideration from the start for the hostels being built in Ranchi, above all. The Gossner church in actual fact has no meeting centers. Since there is an urgent need for work in continuing education of teachers, the planning for Ranchi should be more elaborate than for other regions.

6. The Education Policy of the Gossner Church

In setting up a so-called "policy" for future school work, the church was up against the following problems:

1. In addition to supporting their pastors and parish workers, can the congregations also be expected to assume the financial burden of maintaining their schools?
2. Should the church maintain solely those institutions which are directly needed for its service such as the Theological College, the Pracharak School and the Tabitha School, or should it in addition hold onto its high schools and Teachers Training School?
3. Should the church dissolve a greater number of the 14 high schools and develop only a few into model schools?
4. How can the financial situation of the schools be improved?
5. If financial assistance from abroad is possible, but cannot be procured for all the schools at the same time, which schools should be supported first and in what way? How will the individual Anchals and tribal groups be given fair treatment?
6. Should educational work be extended beyond the schools to include hostels, Kindergartens and adult education, also?
7. Are institutional changes necessary in order to make progressive school work possible and what form should these changes take?
8. What architectural design should be followed in reconstruction and renovation work in order to make the buildings economically and pedagogically sound?
- 6.1 In the question as to whether the congregations can be weighed down by additional financial burdens, it has turned out that many congregations at present are hardly in a position to support their pastors or preachers. Others would have been in a position to accomplish more for their schools, but withdrew from the responsibility after their schools received state recognition. It is clear that the congregations concerned want to keep their

schools. Therefore, they should become motivated again to give financial assistance as far as they are in a position to do so. This can occur when the schools establish better contact with the congregations through cultural programs besides other activities. Since there are richer and poorer Ilakas, a balancing of the financial burden is necessary.

The Managing Committees, in which the Ilaka Chairmen (dean or superintendent) participated as well as the members of the church governing bodies, were of the opinion that a number of congregations could assume greater financial responsibility in school work. This thinking is based on the fact that economic growth places the congregations in a better position in the future. Nevertheless, the Gossner church will have to cover the operating expenses of the schools.

6.2 Although I have repeatedly made reference to the heavy financial burdens, which are brought about by new schools, also, members of the church governing bodies were also of the opinion that at the present time, the schools ought not to be abandoned. In general, the opinion prevailed that church schools were better equipped to train people for work in the church than state schools were. In regard to this matter, there was an awareness of the fact that financial recovery of the schools surpasses the means of the Gossner church. Thus, hope for foreign assistance is part and parcel of the "policy" of the Gossner church.

With respect to this matter, the schools feel they have a certain right to and expect brotherly assistance. This claim is based not only upon the traditional relationship to the mother church, but also on the striving for social justice. In such a climate of unequal distribution of wealth, the rich have an obligation to help their poor brothers and sisters. In contrast to some of the smaller congregations, who in resignation decide not to do anything and are no longer capable of accomplishing anything because they are preoccupied with a sense of their own poverty and helplessness, the men in positions of responsibility in the Gossner church and the school system there have realized that in the future, aid from foreign sources can be given only if it is in the form of help geared toward self-help- that is if it sets independent initiatives into motion.

They have also understood that the Gossner church will always remain poor and will not develop if it limits itself to the training of inner-church theological assistants. Thus, the church now recognizes that for example, the church administrative system also needs good, reliable leadership, which is responsible for seeing that the accounts are kept in good order and that all the money is used wisely. If this is so, then we can probably count on a rise in voluntary giving. Thereafter, an orderly management is required with a knowledge of how to put church estates - which are wealthy in part - to profitable use. Thus, the church cannot limit itself to theological training, but rather by means of its schools, must concern itself with training many people needed in the most varied fields of work.

6.3 One of the special problems was the question of selecting individual schools to become model schools along with the question of turning over the rest of the schools to the state. We dare say the following: If the Gossner church does not reach a decision in regard to the discontinuation of a few individual schools, then there can be no serious discussion of any really new policy of the Gossner church. I have discussed this problem everywhere ^{and} went to India myself with the intention of being of assistance to the brethren there precisely concerning this issue. But the longer I was there, the more I perceived that this is a judgment of one not directly concerned. This request of the Gossner church would be tantamount to asking us to give up our Christian social welfare work. We are very little prepared to institute a voluntary church tax over our diaconate work to the state social welfare authorities. Likewise the Gossner church is just as unwilling and unable to give up its schools temporarily for the reasons mentioned in paragraph three. Do we have a right to exert pressure upon them by denying our assistance when at the same time we know that everything which is invested in schools is not money wasted in a country like India?

6.4 We have deliberated very much together on the question of how the financial situation of the schools can be improved. Because the school in principal is not a profit-making enterprise, it remains an undertaking which requires subsidy. The church must endeavor to make full use of all possible funds and if and when these are exhausted, create new financial sources particularly in the home country.

An exact analysis of the situation shows that primarily the constitutional regulations present the greatest barriers to making full use of the financial possibilities. For example, the autonomy of the Managing Committee(MC) and subservience to the individual church district prevents a general balancing of financial burdens. Whether the payments are delayed and made in full or not is often due to the good or bad personal relations of the MC secretary with the authorities. For the most part, the authorities on a lower level create the actual difficulties. For example, the manager of the Anglican St. Paul's High School was previously a school supervisor and as such, very seldom had difficulties with the authorities in establishing an improvement fund and was able to raise voluntary school funds, which many dare not do because the Adivasis are allowed to attend school without paying tuition. He was also able to pay his teachers monthly.

All the Gossner church high schools see their greatest difficulty in paying their teachers' salaries. State subsidies usually arrive months late. Since the individual Managing Committees have no reserves for the most part, a monthly payment of salary is often not possible(the Gossner schools in Jamshedpur are an exception to this.). Thus, the teachers are forced to take credit, which they really cannot afford to do, or they have to take on another job on the side. Naturally this has a pejorative effect upon their teaching. The only possibility for getting out of this dilemma lies in establishing a

central education fund, which is built up sufficiently with the help of foreign contributions to allow regular payment of salaries under the condition that the state subsidies are later paid back into this fund and that additional contributions and money from other collections are paid into the fund as well. Contrary to this is the legal requirement according to which the individual Managing Committees must regulate all financial affairs of the schools. These Managing Committees constitute the official counterpart to the state authorities, also. Thus, the state will never pay its subsidies into the Central Education Fund, but rather will always pay them exclusively into the accounts of the Managing Committees from the individual schools. Thus, the only possibility is to regard the Central Education Fund as a kind of credit fund from which the Managing Committees take out interest free credits to pay their salaries (and for that purpose only!). An agreement with the Ilakas and Anchals stipulates that no additional credit and subsidy can be granted to the Managing Committees if the credits are not paid back immediately after reception of the state subsidies.

With the approval of the Ilaka Chairman, the church governing body further decided to make regular contributions- depending upon the size and wealth of the Anchals- to the Central Education Fund. In addition, an annual Sunday offering from all the congregations is earmarked for this fund. Finally, a registration fee should be charged once a year to all schools. This fee is transferred to the CEF. Teachers must also pay an annual contribution to the CEF. In addition to this, the church is making every effort with outside aid to develop financial sources, such as "profit-making buildings" and other projects, out of which a certain percentage would be devoted for the benefit of the CEF. The organization of such projects can be understood

as genuine development aid, which contributes to changing the infrastructure. All financial aid used in putting the schools on a sound financial basis will be completely successful only if at the same time the possibilities are created for economic development. The goal, therefore, must lie in building up the CEF so well, that it can assure the payment of teachers' salaries. In addition to this, continuing teacher education should be paid out of the CEF. All incoming contributions are received by the CEF, which in turn becomes a means for centralizing school politics. Teaching and learning materials should be distributed to the individual schools if there are surpluses from this fund.

Both Executive Officers are in charge of the CEF and are responsible to the Board of Education and the church governing body. Of course, the CEF has its own account. The money allotted to it must not be applied in a way contrary to the purpose of the fund. In addition, the Executive Officers have the task of advising the Managing Committees and supporting them in their negotiations with the state authorities. In this matter, they can make an essential contribution by seeing to it that the state subsidies are paid in full and on a regular basis.

6.5 One of the most difficult tasks for the KSS was the setting up of a priority list. After a few criteria were defined (compare the "Report of Commission(Policy)"), it was also necessary that I not interfere in this matter. The parties concerned had to come to an agreement themselves.

The assignment was very difficult to carry out because any preference given to one school could lead to envy and discord. In particular the unity of the church, which is made up of different tribes, could be endangered anew.

For this reason, the criteria for assistance did not solely depend upon the need of the school. Other considerations played a part, also, and we would do well be recognizing these considerations because unity and peace in the church are more important than the application of our principals for the sole purpose of helping the most needy. Therefore, the proposal was made to recommend to each Anchal a major project such as a new school building or opening up other sources of funds and furthermore, to take into consideration the size of the Anchals and the number of their schools (for example, the North-West and the South-East Anchals are by far the largest). In my opinion, with respect to the major projects, not only diplomatic but also proper decisions on school policy have resulted, which have also benefited the most needy cases. As our reports have shown, the Boys High School in Govindpur is in such wretched condition that instruction can no longer be held there.

Under certain circumstances, the Gossner High School might have competed successfully against Govindpur. But this school applied for such a costly construction plan- as was revealed at a later date via an oversight- that this project was not given a chance.

Postponement of reconstruction work on the Gossner High School makes sense only in so far as the plan had been made without reference to other schools on the same Church Campus.

Kinkel owes its second place to the fact that it is the only school located in a totally under-developed, isolated region. It could not receive first place because the North-West Anchal have just received a large, beautiful new school building.

By putting the Khuntitoly High School in third place, the governing church authorities indicate that this school is to develop into the third important school center of the Gossner church next to Ranchi and Govindpur. Model schools are to be set up in all three centers.

It is important to realize that first of all, only these three schools have been accepted into the program of school construction work. (However, the Gossner High School in Ranchi also comes under Major Projects because the classification under Minor Projects was based upon false assumptions, since no cost estimate was submitted at the time of the church governing body's decision.) On an equal level with construction of schools is the construction of Hostels. In all three cases it is a matter of Hostels located where there are colleges. In applying for these Hostels for its male and female students, the church proceeds from the experience that the students - especially the female students - are also in danger in the cities. It is essential to help them progress in their studies and to assist them in vocational guidance. At this point the decision ^{is made} as to whether these students will become active members of their church in the future.

I have already said most of what needs to be discussed about the shape of the Hostels and their management. In Ranchi, consideration must be made of whether or not one of the University Boys Hostels can be built into the first floor of the shops located on the main street for the purpose of meeting two needs at the same time. The Gossner church would thereby receive the "profit-making" buildings, which they have requested for such a long time. However, for security reasons, entry into the Hostel would have to be located on the inside of the Church Compound and lead past the residence of a "tutor".

The suggestion of a "profit-making" building for Rajgangpur makes sense, also. Considerations which are being made for the Hostels in Ranchi are applicable here, also.

In order to do justice to other schools as well, they have been listed together with so-called "Minor Projects". My suggestion is first of all, to take the Gossner High School in Ranchi off the list and enter it as number four on the list of Major Projects. During the course of the coming year, a special planning committee consisting of representatives from all scholastic institutions of the GEL Church Compound should work out a joint plan for a school and college center in an endeavor to use individual buildings jointly such as a hall, gymnasium, playing and sport fields, science building.

As far as the other projects are concerned, their needs have been considered in the report to the individual schools.

In principal, I would add that the Central Education Fund should be provided with an extra annual basic contribution of approximately 7.000, to 10.000 DM for the purpose of improving the totally deficient holdings of the library and to provide the schools with more teaching and learning materials.

The High School of Tezpur does not appear on the list. Unfortunately, I was not able to receive a visa to Assam. Consequently, a first hand description of this school could not be provided. However, the "Tezpur case" has been dealt with in great length by the KSS in Tezpur, since the congregation in Tezpur is faced with the confiscation of the grounds belonging to the church unless they are used for a school. The grounds where the present old school stands are not large enough for the school to be extended. This is necessary for the school to receive state recognition. . . Since this case is particularly urgent, it was discussed exclusive of the general list of priorities and an urgent application requesting priority consideration was submitted to the German churches.

Finally, the General Education Fund has top priority. In fact, everything hinges upon the set-up and liberal replenishment of this fund in the amount of 300.000 DM. A central restructuring of the school system is possible only if full-time Executive Officers are appointed, who are salaried out of this fund and have full authority because of their distribution of the contributions. The decisive factor is that the regular payment of teachers' salaries is guaranteed by the GEF and that consequently, the existence of over 150 high school teachers is assured.

6.6 The Board of Education and the KSS are unanimously of the opinion that the church's responsibility for education does not terminate with school work. The Hostel Program has already been taken up with respect to this aspect.

Since it is a known fact that the government would like to take over the entire school system one day, there is a desire for preparations to begin now concerning inner church educational work. This must begin with Sunday Schools and the drawing up of guidelines and curriculum plans for Sunday Schools. There is cooperation in this field with the other Lutheran churches through the Lutheran World Federation. Congregations in industrial areas already feel the need to establish Kindergartens. The training of Kindergarten teachers is an additional future task.

Growing social change urgently necessitates adult education, also. The Vikas Maitri Organization could fulfill an important function in this matter.

6.7 There will be little change in the government's regulation which stipulates that the Managing Committees are responsible for the school. Nevertheless, a centralization appears to be very necessary. The Board of Education has proven to be ineffective as an institution. For this reason, there are plans for creating a Central Department of Education, whose full-time employees are each Executive Secretaries. This Department is under the authority of the Board of Education. The Executive Secretaries have the task of advising the Managing Committees, conducting continuing teacher education, supervising the proper use of money for reconstruction work, major repairs, etc. and to attend to the regular payment of teachers' salaries.

6.8 Should the Gossner church be put into a position with the aid of CDS to rectify the financial state of its schools, then a good, sensibly designed building with a pedagogically sound layout must be guaranteed. For this purpose, the church should form a building committee for a thorough examination of all construction plans (If possible, this committee should have experts serving on it, who have a wealth of experience at their disposal.).

7. Conclusion

Whoever has the opportunity to make a visit to India as a tourist and for the purpose of meeting and getting to know the people would be filled with shame for two reasons: First of all, ashamed of the undeserved wealth which comes to Westerners and secondly, ashamed upon observance of the inner richness of these people, who exhibit love, confidence, strength of commitment and simple faith. However, anyone who becomes more closely acquainted with the people and problems of this country becomes alarmed at the future it must face. How are these people to come out of the vicious circle of poverty and helplessness? How are they to adjust to industrialization and secularization? How can this country develop itself economically to such an extent that it can feed its people without becoming dependent upon the big economic powers?

This country needs mature people. Therefore, India needs good schools, which help them to reach this maturity. Of what help are machines to a country if the country lacks people who know how to use them? Of what help are irrigation systems if the farmers haven't learned to cultivate the land properly and to protect it from decay and neglect? Putting the school system on a sound financial basis without allowing Europe to determine the content of education is real development aid. Assistance given toward the financial recovery of the Gossner church schools will contribute to solving one of the greatest worries and problems of this church and to strengthening it in precisely the area where it is believed that such help is needed the most at the present time. At the same time, this will be a service to the people of this country, who want to learn because they want to survive.

● *Bericht*

● *Prof. Grothaus*

I n h a l t

1. Beschreibung der allgemeinen Situation, vor die sich kirchliche Erziehungsarbeit in Chotanagpur gestellt sieht;
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- 1.2 Geographische Einordnung;
- 1.3 Die sozialen Verhältnisse;
- 1.4 Bildungsrelevante Ergebnisse der Studie des "Indian Social Institute", New Delhi;
2. Die Haltung und die Erwartungen des Staates gegenüber kirchl. Erziehungsarbeit;
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4. Beschreibung der besuchten High Schools und der Gossnerkirche;
5. Die Schulen im Gesamtgefüge der kirchlichen Erziehungsarbeit;
6. Die Education Policy der Gossnerkirche;
7. Schluss.

* * *

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Die High Schools der Gossnerkirche in Indien - Eine Studie
zur Vorbereitung zukünftiger Entwicklungshilfe

1. Beschreibung der allgemeinen Situation, vor die sich
die kirchliche Erziehungsarbeit in Chotanagpur ge-
stellt sieht.

- 1.1 Vorbemerkungen

Alle öffentliche Erziehungsarbeit setzt ein bei dem, was vorgegeben ist und dient der Entwicklung des Einzelnen und der Gesellschaft. Sie hat heute mehr denn je mit der Futurologie zu tun und gerät deshalb in Spannung mit individualistischen Erziehungstendenzen. Kirchliche Erziehung hat oft zu einseitig das Individuum und ihr eigenes Interesse im Auge gehabt und die politischen Konsequenzen der Erziehung nicht beachtet. Das gilt auch z.T. für die Arbeit der kirchlichen Schulen in Indien. Da die folgende Studie ständig begleitet ist von der Frage nach dem Sinn und Recht kirchlicher Schularbeit in Chotanagpur, ist zunächst eine kurze Situationsbeschreibung der wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Verhältnisse in Chotanagpur nötig. Wir sind hierfür in der glücklichen Lage, auf eine gründliche Studie aus der Zeit von März 1966 bis März 1968 des Indian Social Institute in New-Delhi, veröffentlicht 1969 von Francis Ivern, zurückgreifen zu können.*

- 1.2. Geographische Einordnung

Das Gebiet der Gossnerkirche erstreckt sich im wesentlichen (das Gebiet von Assam musste von dieser Studie ausgeschlossen bleiben) über die Hochebene und Berge des Ranchi- und Singhbhum-Districts und bezieht im Norden auch noch Teile des Hazaribagh-Districts, im Osten

* F.Ivern: Chotanagpur Survey, New Delhi 1969

das Gebiet um Purulia und im Süden nördliche Teile des Staates Orissa mit dem Industriegebiet von Rourkela mit ein. Damit liegt die Gossnerkirche in einem an Bodenschätzen überaus reichen Gebiet, das mit zum wichtigsten Industriegebiet Indiens heranwachsen wird. Im Norden ist in der Nähe des grossen Kraftwerkes von Patratu das grösste Stahlwerk Indiens im Bau; in unmittelbarer Nähe der Distrikthauptstadt Ranchi entsteht das grosszügig angelegte Industriegebiet von Hatia. Der durch die Tata-Werke in ganz Indien klangvolle Name von Jamshedpur verweist auf ein weiteres bedeutendes Industriezentrum der eisenverarbeitenden Industrie und im Süden der Gossnerkirche rauchen die Schornsteine von Birmitrapur, Rajgangpur und Rourkela. In grosser Diskrepanz zu diesem an mineralischen Bodenschätzen so reichen Land, das erst jetzt mehr und mehr ausgebeutet wird, steht die Tatsache, dass in diesem Gebiet eine der ärmsten und zurückgebliebensten Bevölkerungsgruppen Indiens beheimatet ist. Weite Flächen des Landes sind entweder nur primitiv oder auch gar nicht genutzt. Da ein Grossteil der Bevölkerung der genannten Distrikte von Chotanagpur der sozial rückständigen Urbevölkerung der Adivasis zugehört, wandern vor allem aus dem Süden Indiens qualifizierte Arbeitskräfte in die Industriegebiete Chotanagpurs ein. Der grosse Bildungsrückstand und die soziale und religiöse Stellung der Urbevölkerung erweisen sich als grosse Hindernisse für die Eingliederung in den Industrialisierungsprozess. Die folgenden Tabellen geben Aufschluss über die Bevölkerungsdichte, die Zuwachsrate und die ethnischen und sozialen Gruppen. Hinzugefügt seien die statistischen Angaben über die landwirtschaftliche Nutzung.

Appendix: Table-II

Total Population and Rates of Population Growth for India, Bihar and Chotanagpur (including Santal Parganas) from 1901 to 1961

Year	INDIA		BIHAR		CHOTANAGPUR		CHOTANAGPUR AND SANTAL PARGANAS	
	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate
1901	236,281,245	—	27,312,425	—	4,263,707	—	6,068,233	—
1911	252,122,410	+5.73	28,315,024	+3.67	4,869,636	+14.21	6,747,122	+11.18
1921	251,352,261	— 0.31	28,127,283	— 0.66	4,974,028	+ 2.14	6,767,770	+ 0.31
1931	279,015,498	+11.01	31,347,810	+11.45	5,858,479	+17.78	7,908,737	+16.85
1941	318,701,012	+14.22	35,171,869	+12.20	6,633,572	+13.23	8,868,068	+12.13
1951	361,129,622	+13.31	38,783,778	+10.27	7,375,162	+11.18	9,607,254	+ 9.35
1961	439,235,082	+21.50	46,455,610	+19.78	8,931,286	+21.10	11,606,489	+19.69

Census, 1961

Appendix: Table-III

Total Population and Rates of Population Growth for Chotanagpur Division and Santal Parganas, from 1901—1961

YEAR	RANCHI		HAZARIBAGH		PALAMAU		DHANBAD		SINGHBHUM		SANTAL PARGANAS	
	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate
1901	1,177,611	—	1,177,961	—	620,092	—	378,388	—	909,655	—	1,804,526	—
1911	1,375,599	16.81	1,288,609	9.39	687,710	10.90	502,062	32.68	1,015,656	11.65	1,877,466	4.04
1921	1,323,437	— 3.79	1,276,946	—0.91	733,394	6.64	566,000	12.74	1,074,254	5.77	1,793,742	4.46
1931	1,554,186	17.44	1,517,357	18.83	818,736	11.64	655,570	15.83	1,312,630	22.19	2,050,258	14.30
1941	1,661,554	6.91	1,751,339	15.42	912,734	11.48	742,639	13.28	1,565,306	19.25	2,234,497	8.99
1951	1,845,812	11.09	1,937,210	10.61	985,767	8.00	905,783	21.97	1,700,590	8.64	2,322,092	3.92
1961	2,138,565	15.86	2,396,411	23.70	1,187,789	20.49	1,158,610	27.91	2,049,911	20.54	2,675,203	15.21

Census, 1961

Appendix: Table IV

Census 1961

District	Santals		
	Total number of Santals	Percentage of Santals in comparison to the total population of the District	Percentage of Santals in comparison to the total population of the Scheduled Tribe population of the District
Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas	1,255,000	10.81	31.90
Santal Parganas	771,000	26.58	75.36
Singhbhum	199,000	9.70	20.53
Hazaribagh	175,000	7.30	64.81
Dhanbad	108,000	9.32	84.37
Palamau	2,000	0.16	0.87
Ranchi	—	—	—

Appendix: Table V

Census 1961

District	Mundas		
	Total number of Mundas	Percentage of Mundas in comparison to the total population of the District	Percentage of Mundas in comparison to the total population of the Scheduled Tribe population of the District
Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas	614,000	15.67	15.66
Ranchi	466,000	21.34	35.45
Singhbhum	109,000	5.32	11.24
Hazaribagh	28,000	1.17	1.37
Palamau	8,000	0.67	3.51
Dhanbad	3,000	0.26	2.34
Santal Parganas	—	—	—

Appendix: Table VI

Census 1961

District	Hos		
	Total number of Hos	Percentage of Hos in comparison to the total population of the District	Percentage of Hos in comparison to the total population of the Scheduled Tribe population of the District
Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas	434,000	11.0	11.02
Singhbhum	434,000	21.22	43.30
Ranchi	—	—	—
Hazaribagh	—	—	—
Dhanbad	—	—	—
Santal Parganas	—	—	—
Palamau	—	—	—

Appendix: Table VII

Census 1961

District	Oraons		
	Total number of Oraons	Percentage of Oraons in comparison to the total population of the District	Percentage of Oraons in comparison to the total Scheduled Tribe population of the District
Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas	554,000	14.51	11.50
Ranchi	437,000	20.44	33.19
Palamau	80,000	6.73	35.05
Hazaribagh	14,000	0.58	5.18
Santal Parganas	3,000	0.11	0.29
Singhbhum	—	—	—
Dhanbad	—	—	—

Appendix: Table VIII

Census 1961

District	Kharis	
	Total number of Kharis	Percentage of Kharis in comparison to the total population of the District
Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas	99,000	0.85
Ranchi	90,000	4.26
Singbhum	9,000	0.43
Dhanbad	—	—
Hazaribagh	—	—
Palamau	—	—
Santal Parganas	—	—

Appendix: Table IX

Distribution of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward and Non-Backward Classes in Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas

District	Total population	Total number of Sch. Tribe people	Percentage against the total population of the District	Total number of Sch. Caste people	Percentage against the total population of the District	Total population of Backward and Non-Backward Classes	Percentage against the total population of the District
Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas	11,606,489	3,938,065	33.95	1,176,296	10.13	6,492,128	53.92
Ranchi	2,138,565	1,317,513	61.61	97,399	4.55	723,653	33.84
Palamau	1,187,789	228,589	19.24	308,051	25.93	651,149	54.83
Hazaribagh	2,396,411	270,693	11.30	300,647	12.55	1,825,071	76.15
Dhanbad	1,158,610	128,385	11.08	206,967	17.86	823,258	71.06
Singbhum	2,049,911	969,807	47.24	60,925	2.97	1,019,179	49.79
Santal Parganas	2,675,203	1,023,078	38.24	202,307	7.56	1,449,818	54.20

Census 1961

TABLE III

Land Use in Chotanagpur and the Santal Parganas District-wise, and in Percentage of the Total area, 1955 and 1964

Districts	Hazaribagh		Ranchi		Palamau		Singhbhum		Dhanbad		Santal Parganas	
	1955	1964	1955	1964	1955	1964	1955	1964	1955	1964	1955	1964
Forest	43.6	48.1	26.8	25.7	63.5	50.0	51.4	46.8	16.7	15.4	23.4	23.
Barren	5.0	4.5	5.8	5.3	6.6	3.7	4.4	5.0	4.8	11.2	3.4	4.6
Now put to non-agri-cultural use	3.8	5.3	4.1	4.7	1.4	3.5	6.4	6.4	11.6	18.2	9.4	7.7
Permanent Pastures	3.0	2.7	.8	.7	.9	.9	.7	1.1	.8	.8	3.8	3.8
Misc. Crops	.9	.7	5.0	5	.3	.7	.8	.8	.9	.7	.8	.6
Cultivable Waste	5.1	5.6	4.5	0.3	4.8	3.0	6.3	1.8	9.6	4.3	8.2	5.4
Other fallows	7.0	4.7	10.0	10.3	4.2	6.6	5.3	7.7	9.5	7.7	6.2	6.5
Current fallows	8.0	5.6	9.8	8.7	8.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	8.0	10.2	10.2	9.2
Net sown area	19.3	22.8	28.3	55.8	9.6	28.2	18.3	24.5	38.4	31.5	38.0	37.8
Total Cropped Area	24.8	25.2	30.3	59.0	18.6	28.9	25.2	32.1	39.2	33.0	53.7	47.9
Doubled Cropped Area	5.5	2.4	2.0	0.2	9.0	1.6	6.9	7.6	0.8	1.5	15.7	10.1

Source : Annual Seasons and Crops Report
Directorate of Statistics, Bihar
(1955/56-1963/64)

District	TABLE IV	
	Per Capita Total Land	Per Capita Cultivated Land
Hazaribagh	1.87	0.39
Ranchi	2.11	0.78
Palamau	2.63	0.66
Singhbhum	1.64	0.41
Dhanbad	0.61	0.22
	1.81	0.55

TABLE V

Area Devoted to the Five Main Crops District-wise and in Percentage of Total Cultivated Area (1955-1964)

	Hazaribagh		Ranchi		Palamau		Dhanbad		Singhbhum		Santal Parganas	
	1955	1964	1955	1964	1955	1964	1955	1964	1955	1964	1955	1964
Paddy	57.4	58.6	61.6	62.4	26.4	27.9	86.3	78.8	80.9	83.1	71.5	62.8
Wheat	.6	1.1	.2	.3	25	37.0	.2	.2	.1	.1	.4	.7
Ragi	5	5.6	5.6	6.6	1.7	1	.8	2.8	.1	.1	.5	.5
Maize	3.4	9.9	1.2	7.2	11.5	10.3	4.4	6.8	2.2	3.1	7.5	9.8
Dhal	11.2	9.3	12.8	12.6	37.9	28.3	6.3	5.3	8.2	6.3	16	17.5

Source : Annual Seasons and Crops Report
(1955-1964)

Directorate of Statistics, Bihar

Percentage of Different Seasonal Crops to the Total Area Cultivated
by Districts during 1955 to 1964

	Aghani		Kharif		Rabi	
Districts	1961-62	1963-64	1961-62	1963-64	1961-62	1963-64
Santal Parganas	71.7	72.7	14.1	15.3	14	12.2
Hazaribagh	71.6	67.2	20.6	24.9	7.4	7.5
Ranchi	52.0	59.5	44.0	34.2	4.0	6.2
Palamau	36.2	35.9	31.0	28.5	33.8	35.4
Dhanbad	88.6	84.5	12.9	12.9	2.7	2.0
Singhbhum	82.0	84.4	16.5	11.1	1.3	4.2

Source : Annual Seasons and Crop Reports
(1955-1964)
Government of Bihar

TABLE VII
District-wise Distribution of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation
Schemes (1965-1966)

	Santal Parganas	Hazaribagh	Ranchi	Palamau	Dhanbad	Singhbhum
Minor Schemes	2115	2246	3258	2437	503	1162
Area Covered	29509	35431	44594	43433	5010	28603
Medium Schemes	52	36	49	57	10	25
Area Covered	14516	16760	11478	14169	2314	7626
Major Schemes	24	10	11	21	1	9
Area Covered	51270	28420	69175	82990	11700	61000

Sources : —

Circle Irrigation Department, Chotanagpur Division, Ranchi.
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Chotanagpur Range, Ranchi.
District Agriculture Office, Dumka.

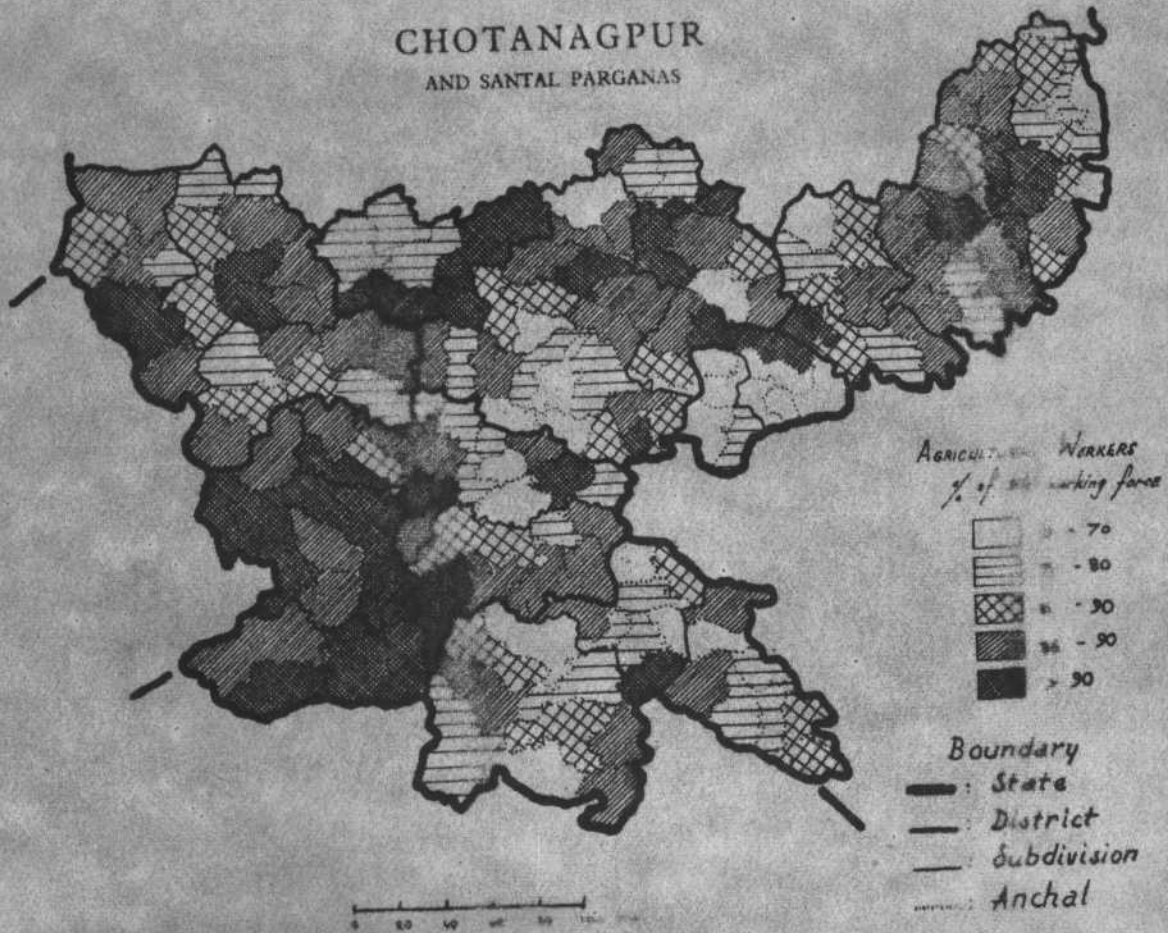
1.3 Die sozialen Verhältnisse

- 1.3.1 Die sozialen Verhältnisse lassen sich an verschiedenen Merkmalen beschreiben. Wir beschränken uns hier auf das für unsere Studie wichtigste und verweisen erneut auf die umfangreiche Studie von Ivern. Die sozialen Verhältnisse weisen Unterschiede auf im Blick auf ländliche oder städtische Bevölkerung, auf Bildungs-Chancen, auf völkische und religiöse Zugehörigkeit (Kastenwesen), auf gesundheitliche Versorgung, auf die Geburtenziffer und das Heiratsalter.

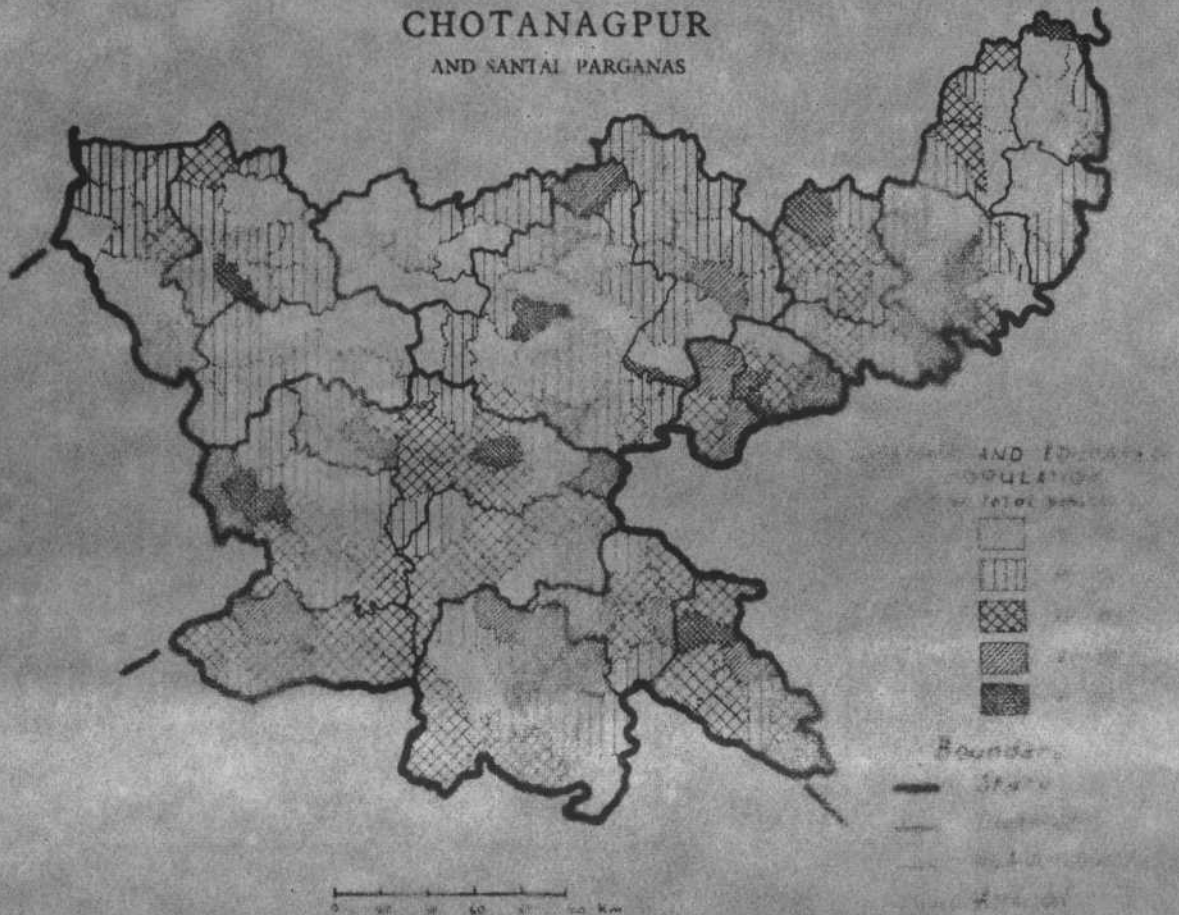
Die folgenden statistischen Skizzen verdeutlichen, dass in dem Gebiet der Gossnerkirche 70 - 90 % der arbeitenden Bevölkerung auf dem Lande arbeiten. Eine andere Statistik zeigt, dass der durchschnittliche Landbesitz 6,2 acres im Ranchi-Distrikt, 5,0 acres im Singhbhum-Distrikt und nur 2,5 acres im Hazaribagh-Distrikt beträgt. Wir haben es zu 81,9 - 77,4 % mit Kleinbauern zu tun, die weniger als 5 acres besitzen. Dies wirft ein schlagartiges Licht auf die wirtschaftliche und damit auch soziale Lage des Grossteils der Bevölkerung, die deshalb auch nicht zu Steuern herangezogen werden kann.

- 1.3.2 Aufschlussreich ist ferner die Karte, die Auskunft gibt über die schulische Bildung der Bevölkerung. Die Durchschnitts-Literaten-Quote betrug 1961 für den Ranchi-Distrikt (18,7 %) und für den Singhbhum-Distrikt 22,8 % (für ganz Indien 24 % - vgl. Ivern S. 20 ff). Diese Angaben liegen über 10 Jahre zurück. Wenn heute die Literaten-Quote auf ca. 30 % geschätzt wird, so beweist das zwar, dass durch das Schulwesen viel aufgeholt wurde, zeigt aber zugleich den weiteren Nachholbedarf.

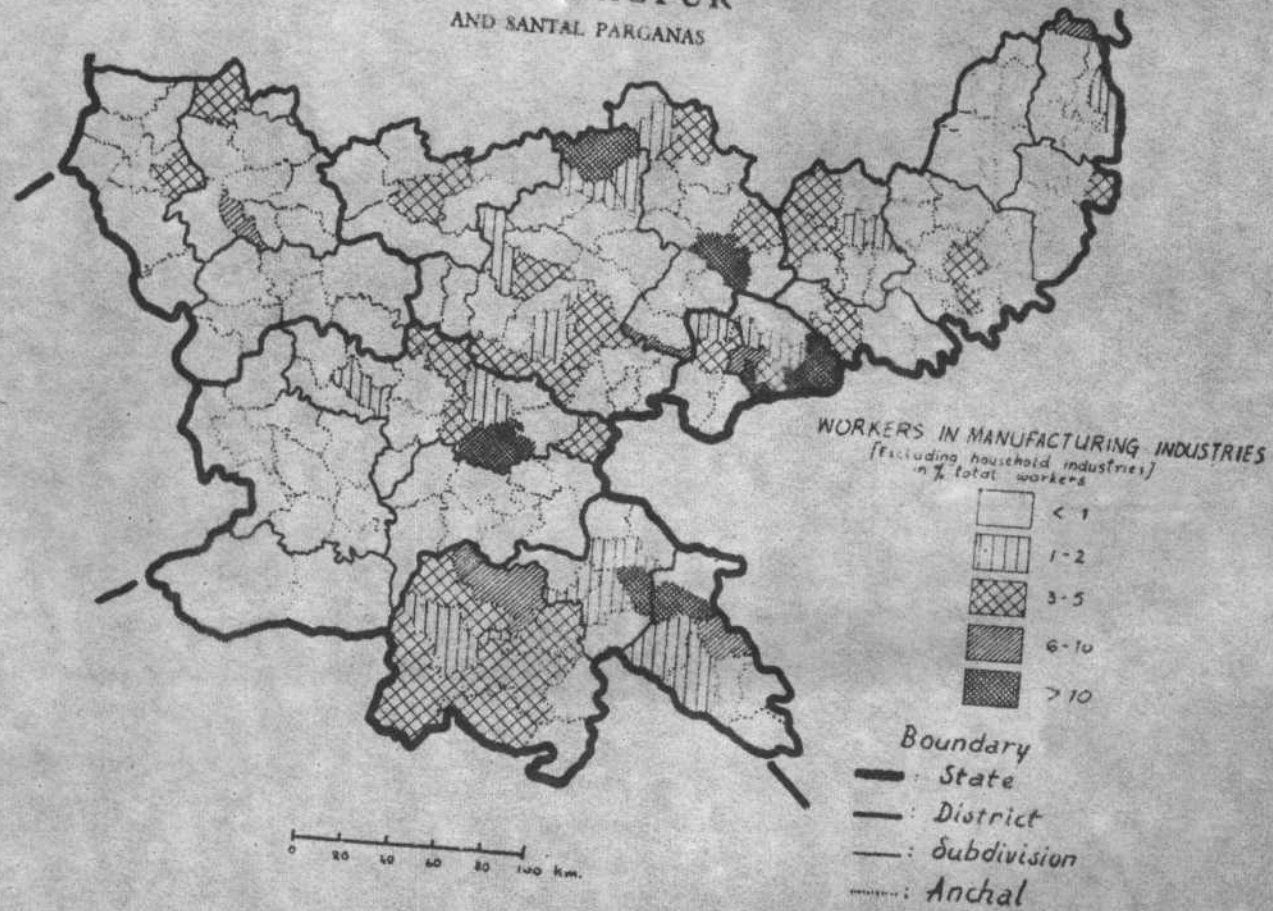
CHOTANAGPUR AND SANTAL PARGANAS



CHOTANAGPUR AND SANTAL PARGANAS



CHOTANAGPUR AND SANTAL PARGANAS



1.3.3 Wie sehr schulische Bildung einen allgemeinen Bewusstseinswandel herbeiführt, ist nicht nur negativ an der Abwanderung aus dem Dorf in die Stadt, sondern positiv am Ansteigen des Heiratsalters zu erkennen. In dem Land mit der niedrigsten Illiteratenquote, nämlich Kerala, finden wir das höchste Durchschnittsheiratsalter von 26.33 Jahren für Männer und 19.97 Jahren für Frauen gegenüber 19.55 für Männer und 14.81 für Frauen in Bihar und Orissa.

Christen heiraten gewöhnlich später als die im Animismus verhafteten Adivasis (Ivern S. 19). In dem Zusammenhang sei auch auf die immer wieder angeführten hohen Kinderzahlen hingewiesen. Sie sind paradoxerweise gerade aus sozialen Gründen oft gewollt. Da es für die meisten ^{Indien} (keine sozialen Versicherungen gibt, sind sie im Alter auf die Fürsorge ihrer Kinder angewiesen. Die Söhne kommen für die Altersversorgung der Eltern auf, und da die ländliche Bevölkerung immer noch mit einer hohen Kindersterblichkeit rechnen muss, erscheint es ihr im Blick auf die Zukunft notwendig, mehrere Kinder zu haben. Mangelnde Bildung lässt auch hier nicht das Problem der Überbevölkerung erkennen. Dabei führt die Überbevölkerung Indien in die Hungerkatastrophe, wenn es nicht gelingt, das Land wirtschaftlich voll zu nutzen.

1.3.4 Im Zusammenhang der (sozialen) Beschreibung der sozialen Verhältnisse muss auch das Problem der Arbeitslosigkeit und der Berufs-Chancen derer, die eine höhere Schulbildung genossen haben, aufgeführt werden. Als Belegmaterial mögen auch hier die Ausführungen der genannten Studie von Ivern dienen, die durch eine

neueste Arbeit über die Berufstätigkeit ehemaliger katholischer Schüler ergänzt werden können. Es muss allerdings darauf hingewiesen werden, dass die Absolventen des St.Xavier's College in Ranchi keinen repräsentativen Querschnitt darstellen, da es sich hier um eine überdurchschnittliche Institution handelt und die Absolventen des St.Xavier College im grossen ganzen grössere Berufs-Chancen hatten als die anderer Institutionen im Lande. Dennoch zeigt die Studie Tendenzen, die im grossen und ganzen vor allem für die meisten Adivasi-Studenten zutreffen:

Nur 4 % der Graduierten wählten naturwissenschaftliche Studienfächer. Als beliebtestes Berufsziel werden Angestelltenberufe im Staatsdienst genannt.

Da während des Studiums erkannt wird, dass hier die Berufs-Chancen geringer sind, weicht man auf den Lehrerberuf aus. 66 % der Studierenden kamen aus (kleinen) ländlichen Betrieben, nur 6,6 % wollten in diese Betriebe zurückkehren.

Unter 5 % sind auf kaufmännische Berufe eingestellt, aber 15,6 % finden schliesslich einen Beruf als Sekretär oder Rechnungsführer.

An diesen Daten und an der Beobachtung, dass nur ca. 2 % in einen Führungsposten der Industrie oder einen selbständigen Beruf gelangen, offenbart sich die Schwierigkeit der Adivasi-Studenten in Berufsfelder einzudringen, die traditionsgemäss einzelnen Hindu-Kasten vorbehalten sind. Wahrscheinlich ist dies auch mit ein Grund, weshalb die meisten Adivasi-Studenten auf einen Beruf im Staatsdienst fixiert sind.

Somit führen falsche Berufserwartungen viele Studenten nicht nur zu einer falschen Anlage ihrer Studien, sondern belasten von Anfang an den Lern- und Arbeitswillen der Schüler und die Einstellung zum Elternhaus und heimatlichen Dorf. Ohne Zweifel trägt die (Schule) normale indische High-School mit bei zu diesem Missverständnis, indem sie nach dem Muster des englischen Schulsystems die bloss intellektuelle Bildung zu stark betont. Hinzu kommt eine deutliche Zurückstellung des naturwissenschaftlichen Unterrichts, die ihren Grund in der schlechten Ausstattung der Schulen und den wenig ausgebildeten naturwissenschaftlichen Lehrkräften hat. Zwar dringt der Staat auf einen stärker naturwissenschaftlich orientierten Unterricht, hat aber auf Grund der schwierigen Finanzlage bisher nur geringe Fortschritte erzielen können. Unter den zahlreichen auch nichtkirchlichen Schulen bildet in Chotanagpur (und Bihar) die staatlich besonders geförderte Begabten-Auslese-Schule von Netherhat eine rühmliche Ausnahme.

Entscheidend ist jedoch nicht das einfache Mehrangebot von naturwissenschaftlichem Unterricht, sondern eine gezielte Bewusstseinsbildung. Zu diesem Ergebnis kommt auch Ivern, wenn er der berufsorientierten Bildung so stark das Wort spricht:

"Vocational Guidance. Greater attention could be paid in secondary and college education to vocational guidance. In the questionnaire returns, roughly one out of every nine respondents appeared to be pointing an accusing finger at their educators when they said that there was no one to guide them to proper vocations in life. The same complaint is presently echoed, not infrequently, from many students after they leave college. In India however, vocational guidance both at the high school and college level is still in its infancy as compared with western countries.

Normally a student should know, before he passes from high school, what he is going to become in future. For this reason, vocational guidance becomes more important at the high school level than at the college one. Nevertheless, the colleges, too, can play an important role in this field. Administration of general I.Q. tests, special aptitudes and ability tests, observation and assessment by teachers and parents of the student's special aptitudes and interests - these various aspects of vocational guidance should begin at the middle school stage itself and continue through college. The various steps have special importance in the case of tribal students most of whom came from rural areas and are often unaware of the different kinds of vocations open to them. As mentioned earlier in this report almost all the students in our study seem to think that there are only two possible careers for college graduates, namely, that of teacher and clerk. The vocational guidance centres started very earnestly by the Bihar Government in various places in Chotanagpur are now practically inactive due to lack of initiative and continued enthusiasm on the part of the officials as well as poor response from the public. This is an added reason why our institutions should involve themselves more in this area.

Job Placement. At the college level, the greatest good that the institution could do for students after giving them their degree is to see to their placement after graduation. In some countries, like the U.S. the students while still in college, are already booked by various firms and institutions and their prospective employers even provide them with opportunities for their apprenticeship after class-hours or during the college vacations. In this way, the students begin working immediately after graduation. The success of this kind of vocational guidance and placement programmes would naturally depend upon the training given, the needs of the country and the extent of personal and social contacts and good public relations which the institution has with various employers. There is no reason why such a system should not be tried in our colleges too. St. Xavier's is perhaps one of the best colleges in the State with its well-trained faculty, efficient administration, and high academic and disciplinary standard and, as such, its graduates are better qualified than others in obtaining good employment. One way in which to make this possibility a reality would be to have an efficient public relations officer, preferably a layman, in the college, who should have good contacts and influence with private as well as government concerns both within the state and without. Of course, placement of the graduating students does not, strictly

speaking, come within the purview of the duties of a college towards its students. It is suggested only as another one of those many programmes and activities that are carried on for the economic and social uplift of the Adivasis." (S.407f)

1.3.5 Ein besonders Problem ist schliesslich der soziale Status der gerade im Gebiet der Gossnerkirche beheimateten Adivasis. Die Tafeln IV - IX (S.40-43) der Studie von Ivern zeigen den hohen Anteil der sogenannten Tribals an der Gesamtbevölkerung im Ranchi- und Singhbhum-Distrikt. Von den Hindus durch die Jahrhunderte hindurch nicht geachtet, wenn nicht gar unterdrückt, leiden sie noch heute unter einem Inferioritätskomplex. Gerade dies ist mit ein Grund, weshalb vor allem die weiterschauenden Christen-Adivasis, wenn sie sich durchsetzen und mündig werden wollen, sich nicht mit einer niederen Schulbildung zufrieden geben können, sondern die High School-oder gar die College-Bildung anstreben. Bei der Frage, ob es sinnvoll sei, so viele High Schools zu begründen oder zu halten, ist dies ein wichtiger Gesichtspunkt. Hinzu kommt, dass bei dem geringen Angebot an Arbeitsplätzen zunächst diejenigen die besten Chancen auch in der mittleren Laufbahn haben, die einen High-School-Besuch oder das "Matric" (High-School-Abschluss) nachweisen können. In dem Zusammenhang ist darauf hinzuweisen, dass der High-School-Besuch in Indien grundsätzlich anders zu bewerten ist als der Gymnasial-Abschluss an deutschen Schulen. Zur Zeit ist die High School das Tor zu den meisten Berufen (Angestellte, Verkäufer, Handwerker, Vorarbeiter u.a.), vielleicht auch deshalb, weil es keine Berufsschule gibt, was nicht bedeutet, dass die High School die Funktion einer Berufsschule erfüllt.

Santals

District	Total number of Santals	Percentage of Santals in comparison to the total population of the District	Percentage of Santals in comparison to the total population of the Scheduled Tribe population of the District
Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas	1,255,000	10.81	31.90
Santal Parganas	771,000	26.58	75.36
Singhbhum	199,000	9.70	20.53
Hazaribagh	175,000	7.30	64.81
Dhanbad	108,000	9.32	84.37
Palamau	2,000	0.16	0.87
Ranchi	—	—	—

Appendix: Table V

Census 1961

Mundas

District	Total number of Mundas	Percentage of Mundas in comparison to the total population of the District	Percentage of Mundas in comparison to the total population of the Scheduled Tribe population of the District
Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas	614,000	15.67	15.66
Ranchi	466,000	21.34	35.45
Singhbhum	109,000	5.32	11.24
Hazaribagh	28,000	1.17	1.37
Palamau	8,000	0.67	3.51
Dhanbad	3,000	0.26	2.34
Santal Parganas	—	—	—

Hos

District	Total number of Hos	Percentage of Hos in comparison to the total population of the District	Percentage of Hos in comparison to the total population of Scheduled Tribe population of the District
Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas	434,000	11.0	11.02
Singhbhum	434,000	21.22	43.30
Ranchi	—	—	—
Hazaribagh	—	—	—
Dhanbad	—	—	—
Santal Parganas	—	—	—
Palamau	—	—	—

Appendix: Table VII

Census 1961

Oraons

District	Total number of Oraons	Percentage of Oraons in comparison to the total population of the District	Percentage of Oraons in comparison to the total Scheduled Tribe population of the District
Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas	554,000	14.51	11.50
Ranchi	437,000	20.44	33.19
Palamau	80,000	6.73	35.05
Hazaribagh	14,000	0.58	5.18
Santal Parganas	3,000	0.11	0.29
Singhbhum	—	—	—
Dhanbad	—	—	—

Kharis

District	Total number of Kharis	Percentage of Kharis in comparison to the total population of the District	Percentage of Kharis in comparison to the total Scheduled Tribe population of the District
Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas	99,000	0.85	2.51
Ranchi	90,000	4.26	6.83
Singhbhum	9,000	0.43	0.92
Dhanbad	—	—	—
Hazaribagh	—	—	—
Palamau	—	—	—
Santal Parganas	—	—	—

Appendix: Table IX

Distribution of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward and Non-Backward Classes in Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas

District	Total population	Total number of Sch. Tribe people	Percentage against the total population of the District	Total number of Sch. Caste people	Percentage against the total population of the District	Total population of Backward and Non-Backward Classes	Percentage against the total population of the District
Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas	11,606,489	3,938,065	33.95	1,176,296	10.13	6,492,128	53.92
Ranchi	2,138,565	1,317,513	61.61	97,399	4.55	723,653	33.84
Palamau	1,187,789	228,589	19.24	308,051	25.93	651,149	54.83
Hazaribagh	2,396,411	270,693	11.30	300,647	12.55	1,825,071	76.15
Dhanbad	1,158,610	128,385	11.08	206,967	17.86	823,258	71.06
Singhbhum	2,049,911	969,807	47.24	60,925	2.97	1,019,179	49.79
Santal Parganas	2,675,203	1,023,078	38.24	202,307	7.56	1,449,818	54.20

Census 1961

of Chotanagpur. Some are found in Palamau and Santal Parganas. However, they number less than 1000 persons in each of these districts. Compared to the total population of these two castes in Bihar, only 2.3% are found in Palamau and Hazaribagh, the other four districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau contributing less than 1% each.

Some of the Scheduled Castes are found in the Chotanagpur Plateau in association with the Scheduled Tribes. These are largely confined to Ranchi and Singhbhum Districts in Palamau, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum and Ranchi; and the Bauris in Santal Parganas District.

C. Non-Backward and Backward Classes:

The high caste groups namely, the Brahmins, Rajputs and Kayasthas, under the category of Non-Backward Classes. A large number of lower castes are referred to as the Backward Classes.

1. The Brahmins:

The Brahmin is the highest caste and constitutes about 3.8% of the total population of Bihar. In the Chotanagpur Plateau, they constitute less than this. In Hazaribagh, they are approximately 0.25% of the total population, 0.45% in Palamau, 0.15% in Singhbhum and 0.10% in Ranchi District.

2. The Rajputs and Kayasthas:

The Rajputs form 3.8% of the total population of Bihar. Numerically they are fewer in Chotanagpur. The Kayasthas are about 1% of the total population. They are less than 1% in Ranchi and Hazaribagh Districts.

D. District-wise Summary:

Palamau:

In 1961, Palamau District had a population of 1,187,789 people, (2.67% of Bihar State and 10.23% of Chotanagpur respectively). The percentages of tribal and caste people of this district were 19.24% and 25.93% respectively, 54.83% of the total population of this district belonged to Backward and non-Backward Classes.

Hazaribagh:

The population of Hazaribagh District was approximately 2,396,411 (4.81% of Bihar State and 18.42% of Chotanagpur). The percentage of tribal and caste population was 11.30% and 12.55% respectively. The communities belonging to Backward and non-Backward Classes constituted 76.15% of the total population.

Dhanbad:

Dhanbad District had a population of 1,158,610 (2.60% of Bihar State and 9.78% of Chotanagpur). The Scheduled Tribes represented 11.08% and the Scheduled Castes 17.86%. The Backward and non-Backward classes accounted for about 71.06% of the total population.

Ranchi:

The population of Ranchi District, according to the 1961 census was 2,138,565 (4.81% of Bihar State and 18.42% of Chotanagpur). Of the total population 61.61% belonged to the Scheduled Tribes and 4.55% to the Scheduled Castes. The percentage of Backward and non-Backward Classes together formed 33.84% of the District population.

Singhbhum:

The population of Singhbhum District was 2,049,911, (4.61% of Bihar State and 17.66% of Chotanagpur). More than forty seven (47.31%) percent were tribals and about three (2.97%) per cent were Scheduled Castes. The Backward and non-Backward Classes constituted 49.72% of the total population of this District.

Santal Parganas:

In 1961, Santal Parganas had a population of 2,675,203 inhabitants, (6.01% of Bihar State and 23.05% of Chotanagpur). The tribal population was 38.20% of the total district population. The Scheduled Castes constituted 7.60%. About fifty-four (54.2%) of the population belonged to the Backward and non-Backward Classes. Table IX of the appendices attached to this Chapter gives a district-wise breakdown of the distribution of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, and Backward and non-Backward classes in the entire region covered by our survey.

III. CHRISTIAN AND OTHER RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN TRIBAL BIHAR

1. Census Data:

According to the Census of 1961, Bihar had only 502,195 Christians, or 1.08% of the total population of the State. 84.7% of the population were shown as Hindus and 12.45% as Muslims. The census catalogues 1.63% of the population under the heading "Tribal Religions". The percentages of people arranged under this heading keep on diminishing in the tables given in the Censuses of 1931-1951, and 1961. Since 1951, however, only those tribals were registered as belonging to tribal religions, who explicitly stated that they professed the Sarna, Adivasi, Sansara or similar religions; all other non-christian tribals were automatically assumed to be Hindus,

1.3.6 Mit dem Nebeneinander von mindestens fünf verschiedenen Grosstämmen (die Volkszählung von 1961 führt für Bihar 29 Stämme auf!) tauchen weitere Probleme auf, deren sich die Schule annehmen muss, vor allem das Sprachproblem. Alle diese Stämme haben ihre verschiedenen Mundarten, die zur Isolierung führen, wenn nicht andere Sprachen, vor allem die Landessprache (in Bihar ist es Hindi) gelernt wird. So hat die Schule für die Überwindung der Sprachgrenzen und damit für (die Voraussetzung) das Zustandekommen von Kommunikation über den Stammeverband hinaus eine wichtige Funktion.

1.3.7 Noch stärker als die Sprachschranken, die auf schulischem Wege relativ leicht überwunden werden können, können jedoch die durch die Religion aufgebauten Schranken sein. Die Tabellen X - XIII zeigen das Verhältnis der verschiedenen Religionsgemeinschaften zu einander. Es bedürfte einer besonderen Studie, um aufzuweisen, dass sich mit dem Übertritt zum christlichen Glauben auch der soziale Status der betroffenen Adivasis geändert hat. Dies hat nicht nur seinen Grund in der neuen Einstellung zu den Naturmächten und den durch den christlichen Glauben bedingten ethischen Verhaltensweisen, sondern auch in der kirchlichen Erziehungsarbeit.

Die sozialen Probleme könnten auch am Beispiel der Gesundheitsfürsorge verdeutlicht werden. Auch hierüber gibt die Studie des Indian Social Institute Auskunft. An dieser Stelle interessieren mehr die für die Erziehungsaufgaben der Kirche wichtigen Konsequenzen aus der Studie von Ivern.

1.4 Bildungsrelevante Ergebnisse der Studie des Indian Social Institute, New Delhi.

1.4.1 Die Bevölkerung Chotanagpurs ist dank seiner grossen Bodenschätze herausgefordert, die industrielle Revolu-

tion zu vollziehen. Das bedeutet, dass ein grosser Teil der Landarbeiter in die Industriegebiete abwandern wird und auf die zukünftigen Arbeitsfelder und den neuen Lebensraum vorbereitet werden muss. Diese Entwicklung wird sich schwer aufhalten lassen (und dürfen!), da die kleinen landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe auch bei besserer Nutzung die ständig wachsenden Familien nicht tragen können. Da das bisherige Schulwesen diese Aufgabenstellung zum grossen Teil zu wenig beachtet hat, ist eine Umstellung des schulischen Curriculum im Sinne eines Vocational Training (oder einer poly-technischen Schulbildung) und einer auf praktische Berufe abzielenden schulischen Bildung dringend notwendig geworden. Dazu gehört eine Erziehung zur Arbeit, Gewissenhaftigkeit und sozialen Mitverantwortung. Gerade hier haben die kirchlichen Schulen eine besondere Chance und Aufgabe, da der christliche Glaube in weit stärkerem Masse die soziale Mitverantwortung aus seinem eigenen Selbstverständnis heraus fordert, als dies dem Hinduismus möglich ist.

"The Church has been the life and light of the Christian population in the rural areas of Chotanagpur. It has stood by them in the past in their social and economic vicissitudes as a guide and defender. But never before has the presence of the Church been more imperative than today, in the wake of radical changes consequent upon rapid industrialization. On the whole the Church's response to this challenge has been slow, her attitude one of respectful indifference.

This attitude can be ascribed to two reasons:

1. Having been established in a rural area, with most Christians engaged in agriculture, the rapid growth of industries, in isolated areas, has taken the Church by surprise, and despite these changes it has retained its rural character.
2. The Church has been slowly in reading and understanding the signs of the times: It has failed to realize that

it was founded in an area of great industrial potentialities, and in ^{an} area rich in both metals and minerals. This awareness should have dawned, at least, in the wake of Independence, when the nation began its struggle towards "self-sufficiency". Logically, it must have been apparent to the Church, for sometime, that the natural resources of Chotanagpur would, sooner or later, be exploited to the maximum, and that the area would gradually change from rural to urban, its economy from an agrarian to an industrial one. For all practical purposes, however, the efforts of the Church remained, from the beginning, concentrated in the fields of teaching and healing and, until only comparatively recently, have efforts been made to further its endeavours in economic uplift through agricultural developments.

Today, the question which faces the Church is whether or not it should play an effective role in the changing situation. For the present, there seems to be full agreement in all quarters, that the Church should face this challenge squarely and should undertake its obligations and responsibilities, in this respect, more effectively than it has done before. Though there are institutions which are expressions of the Church's presence and activity in the urban and industrial sphere, these, in themselves, are so few, that it still appears as though the Church has, by and large, been taken unawares by the sweeping changes which have taken place in the last two decades or so. The challenge presently posed by industrialization, brings into sharp focus the inadequacy of the existing basic attitudes, and motivations of Christians in Chotanagpur in general, and of the structures and institutions of the Church in particular. It also points the way to the steps different Churches in this area could possibly take to prepare their members more effectively in meeting the situation. Today, the Church is basically confronted with the task of taking her rightful place and making her presence felt in the midst of this social catalysm. . . .

Church and the tribals

There is imperative need for the Church to show a greater concern over her presence in the industrial centres of Chotanagpur. Industrialization is gradually spreading to the rural areas of this region. Again, Chotanagpur, because of its rich potentialities is earmarked for vigorous industrial activity and industrial expansion. It is a tragic fact, however, that the Christian population in this area - mainly tribals - still live in a rural and underdeveloped economy. and are not fully aware of the magnitude of the changes that are taking place. The Church should now accept the responsibility of seeing that the transition from a rural to an urban, and from an agricultural

to an industrial economy is both, fast and smooth, and she should play a more active and meaningful role in preparing her members for these, and other changes and trends which lie ahead.

For the tribals industrialization poses a two-fold challenge. Firstly, they are 'broken in' to the industrial way of life with its regular routine. Secondly, they have to live with non-tribals who are of a different background for, industrial development attracts outsiders to Chotanagpur who, because of their richer cultural heritage and better education, occupy key positions in industry and society. The tribals, mainly rural, now have to compete with such men in all walks of life and, in such a competitive atmosphere, they run the danger of being reduced to the status of displaced persons in their own homeland.

Today, though industrialization has uprooted many adivasis from their villages, it has also increased their physical and social mobility, and facilitated their social, economic and political integration into the larger society to which they belong.

To help tribals keep in tune with the new changes, and to enable them to take their rightful place in industry, a comprehensive scheme for general and technical education has to be evolved.

General Education

Though a wide net-work of schools, the Church is already doing magnificent work in imparting general education to the people of this area. Some inadequacies in this system are, however, beginning to be increasingly revealed and these need to be more seriously examined now. Amongst a few that merit consideration are:

a) Wastage: The rate of 'drop outs' in education is very large and points to some serious draw-backs in the system. Roughly speaking, the position in 1966, among the Ranchi Archdiocese Catholics, (Ranchi, Hazaribagh und Palamau) was that all Catholic boys, of the primary school age group, theoretically attended Catholic schools but only two of the three succeeded in passing the primary. One, out of every two boys, entered the middle school, and only one, out of three, passed the middle school. One, out of every four boys entered high school, though only one, out of every ten passed the matriculation. Again, one out of every fifteen boys went to college, and only one, out of 40 ended up with a degree.

b) Lowering of standards: The rush for education has caused a mushroom growth of schools resulting in 'overburdening manpower'. This has led to poor staffing in schools and the general trend has been to go in for quantity at the expense of quality.

The future pattern of general education, in Chotanagpur, has to be cast avoiding the foregoing gaps, and it has to be geared to place greater accent now on transforming the tribal attitude of indifference and isolation to one of conscious participation.

Technical Education

The tribals need encouragement to avail themselves of all the opportunities open to them in technical institutions. In spite of incentives offered by the government their representation in engineering, technology and medicine is still infinitely small. In one case, the seats reserved for 'tribals' at a particular institution were thrown open to the general public, since there were no tribal applicants. Even in small industrial training institutes, there are currently very few tribals employed (17 %). It is fairly apparent too, that the 14 schools working under the auspices of the Church do not adequately prepare young people for industrial employment in the correct sense of the word.

Owing to the lack of emphasis on science and mathematics at the school level, tribal students feel discouraged from going in for science and professional studies. Coupled with this, their low achievement motivation keeps them away from technical education which would enable them to find better placements in life.

According to a survey conducted by the National Small Industries Corporation, the technical hands which will be required for the development of small scale industries in the next decade are nearly 9,500. The demand from the giant industrial units envisaged in the IVth Plan is estimated to be 78,561. The question is how many of the total 88,061 technicians required could possibly be tribals?

There is still scope for technical institutes in Chotanagpur. Before any new venture is embarked upon, however, a careful study of the existing ones, particularly their capacities, facilities, courses of study and staffing has to be systematically undertaken. For example, there has been an increasing demand for a technical institute to be started and run under the Ranchi archdiocese. Nevertheless, the Technical Training Centre at Fudi, established

by the G.E.L. Church with all modern facilities, is now operating under capacity. Surprisingly enough this institution has not yet captured the imagination of adivasi youth. The distance from Ranchi, and the discipline and training to which the boys are expected to subject themselves as part of the preparation necessary for the hard discipline involved in skilled jobs, appears to frighten away the youth. Fudi is a case in point of an institute catering to a need which, to all appearances, is really 'felt', yet which does not get across to those towards whom it is directed. This problem underlines the necessity of very carefully studying and planning any new venture, or further expansion of Church-sponsored technical education." (Ivern S. 174-175 und 185-187)

- 1.4.2 Neben dieser Entwicklung hin zu einem Industrieland darf die Entwicklung der Landwirtschaft nicht zurückstehen. Hier geht es darum, neue landwirtschaftliche Berufsfelder zu entwickeln und damit die gesamte Struktur der bisherigen einseitigen Landwirtschaft zu einer vielfältigen ländlichen Marktwirtschaft zu verändern (vgl. Ivern S. 112-115 in der Anlage). Dazu bedarf es aber einer gezielten schulischen Bildung, die weite Bevölkerungskreise erfasst. Das Problem der Arbeitslosigkeit wird nicht dadurch gelöst, dass weniger Schüler und Studenten ausgebildet werden, sondern dadurch, dass neue Arbeitsfelder auf dem Lande entwickelt und die Schüler auf ihren möglichen zukünftigen Beruf durch die Schule (und eine begleitende Berufsberatung) besser eingestellt werden.

2. Die Haltung und die Erwartungen des Staates gegenüber kirchlicher Entwicklungsarbeit

Die Haltung und Einstellung der indischen Behörden zur kirchlichen Schularbeit ist nicht einheitlich und kann von Staat zu Staat und von Behörde zu Behörde differieren. Wenn der Education Minister of India in einem Grusswort zur All-Bihar Christian Educationist's Conference 1970 erklärt:

"The Church has done very great service to the cause of education in India and I welcome the growing awareness of the Mission Institutions to focus attention on the problems and opportunities that arise in the contemporary national scene and to promote a spirit of social service among their teachers and student." (Fr. Michael V.d.Bogaert S.J. All-Bihar Christian Educationist's Conference, Patna, 1970, Souvenir, S.V.

so ist dies höher zu werten als ein bloss formales Grusswort, denn andere Grusstelegramme zu dieser Konferenz zeigen, dass man sich auch kürzer fassen kann. Hier wird die bisher geleistete Arbeit der christlichen Schulen anerkannt und diesen Schulen auch für die Zukunft ein wichtiger Beitrag zugemutet. Bezeichnenderweise werden die christlichen Erzieher auf ihre soziale Verantwortung angesprochen.

Gespräche mit nicht-christlichen Schulleitern von staatlichen Schulen und vor allem mit dem Regional District Deputy Officer (RDD) von Chotanagpur (vergleichbar einem Regierungsoberschulrat) haben gezeigt, dass die christlichen Schulen zunächst noch stellvertretend für den Staat einen öffentlichen Erziehungsauftrag wahrnehmen, weil der Staat sich z.Zt. aus finanziellen Gründen noch nicht in der Lage sieht, die Privatschulen des Landes zu übernehmen. Dies hat der Ausgang eines Streiks von Lehrern privater Schulen (die kirchlichen Schulen beteiligten sich nicht) im Oktober 1972 bewiesen, in dem die Privatschullehrer eine Verstaatlichung ihrer Schulen forderten, um so eine regelmässige Zahlung ihrer Gehälter sicherzustellen. Die Regierung konnte sich jedoch nur bereit erklären, eine Erhöhung der Gehälter und eine regelmässige Gehaltszahlung zuzusichern, aber einer Verstaatlichung der Privatschulen nicht zustimmen.

Der Regional District Deputy Officer sprach den kirchlichen Schulen jedoch noch eine andere Bedeutung und Aufgabe zu, nämlich Beispiel-Schulen für eine berufsorientierte Schulbildung zu sein. Aus genauer Kenntnis der ihm unterstellten Schulen und des gültigen Curriculum glaubte er den kirchlichen und privaten Schulen an dieser Stelle mehr Pionierarbeit zutrauen zu können, als den am Gesetz klebenden staatlichen Schulen. Hohe Erwartungen äusserte er zudem im Blick auf die Charakterbildung der Schüler christlicher Schulen. Schliesslich sprach er einen Punkt an, der immer dann aufgeführt wurde, wenn es um die Rechtfertigung der Existenz kirchlicher Schulen ging: Diese Schulen erfreuen sich grösserer Disziplin und leisten mehr als viele staatliche oder andere Privatschulen. Das ist auch der Grund, weshalb viele Hindus und Regierungsbeamte ihre Kinder in kirchliche Schulen schicken. Trotz der oft erschreckenden Verhältnisse, was Gebäude, Lehr- und Arbeitsmittel betrifft, sind die meisten kirchlichen Schulen überfüllt und erfreuen sich eines guten Ansehens (alles ist relativ!).

Diese Aussagen dürfen nicht darüber hinwegtäuschen, dass es die Policy des Staates ist, im Zuge der Zeit das gesamte Schulwesen in die Hand zu bekommen. Schon im vergangenen Jahr wurde die Gossnerkirche aufgefordert, die Primary Schools bedingungslos zu übergeben. Noch hat sich die Kirche dagegen unter Berufung auf Art. 30 und 20 des Grundgesetzes (s. Anmerkung) wehren können. Sie muss aber damit rechnen, dass der Staat

Anmerkung: Art. 30 All minorities, whether based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Art. 20 Any citizen residing in the territory of India, having a distinct language, script or culture of its own, shall have the right to conserve the same.

immer stärker auf eine Verstaatlichung der Primary und Middle Schools hinarbeiten wird. Voraussichtlich werden die höhere Kosten bereitenden High Schools zuletzt verstaatlicht, insbesondere dann, wenn sie Modell-Schulcharakter haben. - Zur Verdeutlichung der staatlichen Schulpolitik mögen die Ausführungen von C.A. Tirkey auf der Headmasters Conference in Chainpur am 13. und 14. Oktober 1972 "Education Policy of Government" dienen.^x Die rechtliche Situation beschreibt die "Constitution for Educational Institutions Established and Administered":

"From Dr. N.S. Nagendranath, President, Board of Secondary Education, Bihar, to All Regional Dy. Directors of Education, All District Education Officers, All Sub-Divisional Education Officers, Inspectress of Schools, Bihar, All District Inspectress of Schools, Patna, the 1-4-1970

Subject: Schools established and administered by minorities based on religion or language.

Sir/Madam,

In pursuance of directions contained in para 5 of Government order No. 11/H 3-0.192/68/S-230 dated Patna the 20th January 1969, the Board of Secondary Education, Bihar has been pleased to impose the following regulations with regard to the management of non-Government High and Higher Secondary Schools recognised by the Board and established and administered by the minorities based on religion or Language under Articles 29 and 30 of the constitution of India. All previous orders which are not in conformity with the following in relation to the above schools shall cease to have effect with the date of this order.

Regulation for High/Higher Secondary Schools ESTABLISHED AND ADMINISTERED BY MINORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 29 AND 30 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND RECOGNISED BY THE BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, BIHAR.

(1) All schools of this category will conform to the usual and reasonable standards of sanitation. Sanitary conveniences have to be provided as in other recognised schools in the State. The school authorities will ensure hygienic conditions of water supply, lightning and other conveniences necessary for the furtherance of activities and maintenance of health of students in these schools, and for cultivation of proper health habits.

X siehe 17a

(2) The teachers in these schools should have requisite academic and professional qualifications and experience as prescribed from time to time by the Education Department, Government of Bihar so as to carry out the objectives of the prescribed curriculum.

(3) No untrained teacher should be appointed in these schools.

(4) Punishment to students will be regulated by the relevant provisions of the Education code and in this matter no such practice will be allowed as might impair the standards of discipline among students as well as among teachers.

(5) The teachers and other employee of these schools should be paid their monthly pay according to the scales prescribed for them from time to time by the Government.

(6) (a) The Managing Committee of minority schools will be free to exercise the right of selection, appointment, suspension, discharge, dismissal and termination of the services of teachers, subject to principles of natural justice and the laws prevailing.

(b) The Managing Committee shall not appoint any member of the teaching staff who does not possess the requisite academic and professional qualifications and experience prescribed by the Government for recognised High/Higher Secondary Schools. If this rule is infringed the Board of Secondary Education shall have the right to revoke recognition granted to the school.

(c) No teacher should be retained in service if he is found to be physically unfit or mentally unsound or feeble.

(7) The tuition fees should be normally charged according to the rates approved by the State Government. In case higher rates of fee are charged as tuition fees, approval of the Government should be obtained.

(8) While making grants to the minority schools due deduction as a result of excess fee collected will also be made. Grant will also be made to the required number of teaching staff according to the yardstick prescribed by the Government for recognised High/Higher Secondary Schools.

(9) No grant will be admissible towards pay of a teacher will be if retained beyond the age of superannuation as applicable to recognised non-Government Secondary Schools.

(10) The students of a religious minority school shall not be forced to observe any practice against his religion.

(11) The Board shall have the right to amend or modify the instructions contained in this order and to add to those if and when necessary.

Yours faithfully, N.S.Nagendranath, President, Board of Secondary Education, Bihar, Patna-1."

"Constitution for Educational Institutions Established and Administered by the Christian Religious Minority Bodies/Organisations in Bihar

Definitions

In the constitution unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context:

(i) Bodies/Organisations mean the different Christian Churches/Societies in Bihar mentioned in Appendix-I

(ii) Education Boards/Councils/Committees mean the Boards/Councils/Committees constituted by the Bodies/Organisations to look after

their educational work.

(iii) Managing Committee means a committee constituted in accordance with the provisions in this Constitution for an educational institution of the Bodies/Organisations.

(iv) Head of an institution means a Principal/Headmaster/Headmistress of an educational institution of the Bodies/Organisations.

(v) Staff of an educational institution includes all assistant teachers, clerks and others employed in it.

(vi) By staff in Religious Orders or in Holy Orders is meant such teachers who belong to an established Christian Religious Order or are in Holy Orders of the bodies/Organisations.

(vii) Teachers' Form of agreement means the form appended to the Constitution and the School Authority mentioned therein means the Bodies/Organisations administering the school.

(viii) Appointment and Service conditions mean those appended to the Constitution.

(ix) Leave-Rules mean those appended to the Constitution.

1. Preamble

(1) These Bodies/Organisations establish and administer their own educational institutions under the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 30 of the Indian Constitution, primarily for students professing the Christian faith, but also admit others irrespective of caste and creed.

(2) These Bodies/Organisations have final authority and responsibility for their educational institutions.

(3) The ownership of all movable and immovable property of these educational institutions is vested in the respective Bodies/Organisations.

The Bodies/Organisations set them apart for use of their institutions as long as they continue to be administered by them. In the event of their closure or transfer of control, they revert to the Bodies/Organisations.

Any alienation or acquisition of land, construction, alteration or demolition of building, acceptance or refusal of any conditional subscription, donation or grant, any up-grading of status, closure of the institution or transfer of control, establishment of a new institution and introduction of new scheme or change in the existing schemes, is done by the Bodies/Organisations.

(4) The Bodies/Organisations hold that religious and moral instruction is essential for complete education. Therefore religious or moral instruction forms an integral part of the curricular activities of their educational institutions.

(5) The Bodies/Organisation administer their educational institutions either directly or through their Educational Boards Councils/Committees which are their educational organs.

(6) Under the overall control and supervision of the Bodies/Organisations or their Educational Boards/Councils/Committees, there is a Managing Committee for each of their educational institutions.

2. Aims and Objects

(1) To give the students a complete education of body, mind, and to spirit and help them to develop their full personality under Christian principles.

(2) In pursuance of the above to provide for the mental, moral, spiritual and physical education of the students, primarily of those professing the Christian faith and generally also of all, irrespective of cast and creed, by establishing and administering educational institutions and maintaining necessary qualified and capable staff.

3. Ownership

The ownership of all movable and immovable property of these educational institutions is vested in the respective Bodies/Organisations.

The Bodies/Organisations set them apart for the use of these institutions as long as they continue to be administered by them. In the event of their closure or transfer of control, they revert to the Bodies/Organisations.

Any alienation or acquisition of land, construction, alteration or demolition of building, acceptance or refusal of any conditional subscription, donation or grant, any up-grading of status, closure of the institution or transfer of control, establishment of a new institution and introduction of a new scheme or change in the existing scheme, is done by the Bodies/Organisations.

4. Worship

Prayers held at the beginning or at the end of each session or working day shall be Christian in character. Formal worship and/or prayer of a non-christian character is not permissible at any time, within the premises and compound of the institution, or in its attached hostels. The Parents/Guardians of all students shall be required to signify in writing their willingness/unwillingness for sons/daughters/wards to attend Christian prayers and Bible study.

5. Curriculum of Studies

Moral/Religious instruction is prescribed by the Bodies/Organisations and the general curriculum is prescribed or approved by Government for the particular type of institutions.

6. Admission

Admission is open primarily to students professing the Christian faith, but others are also admitted irrespective of caste and creed.

7. Staff

(1) The Heads of institutions shall be appointed by the Bodies/Organisations and shall normally be persons professing the faith of the Bodies/Organisations.

(2) Staff belonging to Religious Orders or in Holy Orders shall be appointed by the Bodies/Organisation.

(3) Staff not belonging to Religious Order or in Holy Orders shall be appointed by the Managing Committee, and such a teacher will be required to execute an agreement in the prescribed form.

(4) The Heads of institutions and the staff may be transferred to any other institution under the control of the Bodies/Organisations as need may arise.

8. Amendments

Any amendment to this Constitution may be proposed by any of the Bodies/Organisations but made only by a majority of the participating Bodies/Organisations.

9. Management

A (1) As stated above in the preamble, the Bodies/Organisations are the final authorities responsible for proper working, administration and maintenance of their institution. They may have an Education Board/Council/Committee to look after their entire educational work. Each institution has a Managing Committee which is under control of the said Bodies/Organisations as aforesaid.

(2) The Bodies/Organisations may dissolve the Managing Committee if it acts against the rules and mandates of the Bodies/Organisations.

(3) Managing Committee: A Managing Committee is constituted as follows:

1) President: Head of the Body/Organisation or his nominee ex-officio.

2), 3) & 4): Representatives of the Body/Organisation appointed for three years.

5) : A Govt. representative nominated by the managing committee triennially.

6): Principal/Headmaster - ex officio.

7): A teacher's representative appointed by the Principal/Headmaster annually in rotation according to seniority in service in schools under the Body/Organisation.

8) & 9): The guardians' representatives nominated by the rest of the members of the managing committee for three years. Membership terminates if a representative ceases to be guardian. (A guardian means one whose son/daughter/ward is actually reading in the school concerned.)

The secretary shall be appointed by the Body/Organisation.

B General procedure and duties of the Managing Committee:

General procedure:

(a) All appointments, resignations or removals of the members shall be reported by the Secretary to the Body/Organisation/Education Board/Council/Committee and to the Govt. Inspecting Officer in charge of the school. The secretary shall obtain the members, written acceptance and without such acceptance the appointment shall not be deemed valid. All appointments, resignations or removals must be approved by the Bodies/Organisations.

(b) Any member other than an ex-officio member, failing to attend four consecutive meetings, shall ipso facto cease to be a member and the fact shall be reported by the Secretary to the Head of the Body/Organisation and to the Govt. Inspecting Officer concerned, unless his failure is due to a cause accepted by the managing committee as sufficient. A member may resign, in which case, he ceases to be member from the date the managing committee accepts his resignation. In case of the secretary his resignation becomes effective from the date it is accepted by the Body/Organisation.

(c) An ordinary meeting of the committee shall be called by the secretary once every month except during vacations. A special meeting shall be convened by the secretary when a requisition for such a meeting is made by not less than five members. In each case at least ten days' notice shall be given. The notice shall set forth the business to be transacted and no other business shall be taken up without the consent of $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the members present. If the secretary fails to convene any meeting, the President shall call the meeting by giving proper notice to all the members. An emergent meeting may be convened by the secretary when necessary. Only such matters for which the meeting is convened will be considered. In such a case, twenty-four hours' notice shall suffice.

All proceedings of a special or emergent meeting shall be submitted for confirmation at the next ordinary meeting. But resolutions passed therein shall come into force immediately unless stated otherwise.

All meetings shall ordinarily be held in the school premises.

(d) Five members shall form a quorum.

(e) The President shall preside over the meeting. In his absence, the members present shall elect one from amongst themselves to preside at that meeting.

(f) All disputed questions shall be determined by majority of votes. In the case of equality of votes, the President shall exercise a casting vote.

(g) No subject once disposed off, shall be reconsidered within six months, unless $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the members indicate their consent by signing a requisition or when the Body/Organisation/Education Board/Council/Committee so directs.

(h) Proceedings of the managing committee shall be kept in a book maintained for the purpose and copies forwarded to the Body/Organisation/Education Board/Committee, which may make any comment if considered necessary.

(2) Duties:

(a) Proper care, upkeep and administration of the school, its staff, finances, land, buildings, furniture and equipments and maintenance of necessary records and accounts.

All matters relating to acquisition or disposal of lands, construction, demolition, alteration or transfer of any buildings, acceptance of conditional subscriptions, donations or grants, closure of the institution or transfer of its control, introduction of a new scheme or project or a change in the existing scheme of things, shall be referred to the Body/Organisation/Education Board/Council/Committee for its previous approval.

(b) All matters relating to the appointment, punishment, dismissal or retirement of teachers and generally all questions relating to the school, except so far as powers of disposal are conferred by these rules on the Secretary or the Headmaster or reserved by the Body/Organisation.

(c) Any appeal against punishment preferred by an aggrieved teacher shall be submitted through the managing committee to the Body/Organisation/Education Board/Council/Committees.

(3) Duties of the Secretary:

(i) The secretary, subject to the control and directive of the managing committee, shall be responsible for the proper administration of the affairs of the committee and the school. He shall carry on correspondence with proper authorities on behalf of the committee. He shall be responsible to receive and communicate to the managing committee any directions of the Body/Organisation concerning the school. He shall keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting and submit it to the next meeting for confirmation. But resolutions passed in a meeting shall come into force immediately unless stated otherwise. Such proceedings and all work done by the committee shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose. He shall fix up the agenda, time and place of meeting, in consultation with the President and shall send out notices to all the members, ten days before the meeting.

If the managing committee acts against the directives of the Bodies/Organisations, the secretary shall at once report to the Bodies/Organisations.

(ii) The secretary shall be incharge of vested funds, prepare and submit to the committee for approval Budget Estimates, monthly and annual statements of accounts and ensure that monies are spent within approved budget estimates and on the purpose for which granted or allotted.

(iii) The secretary shall make all payments except from the allotments which the headmaster is authorised to spend and shall sign receipts, other than receipts for fees, and fines on behalf of the committee, receive accounts from the headmaster of the sum realised in fees and fines or on any other school account. The account will be operated jointly by two persons authorised by the managing committee who will normally be the secretary and the headmaster. If the secretary and the headmaster be the same person another member may be appointed to operate the same jointly with the headmaster.

(iv) The secretary shall, subject to the general control of the committee, exercise such supervisory and disciplinary control of the school as may be necessary. He shall have power of granting casual leave to the headmaster and leave other than casual leave to other teachers and to make temporary arrangements in their places.

(v) The secretary in consultation with the headmaster, shall have the power to suspend any assistant teacher or a member of the ministerial staff, but must report his actions to the committee for approval. He shall have power, on the report of the headmaster to appoint, dismiss or punish, in any way, the menials employed by the school. He shall refer to the committee any case where the headmaster recommends a student for rustication or expulsion.

(vi) The secretary shall prepare the Annual List of Holidays in consultation with the headmaster. Where either thinks desirable, the matter shall be referred to the committee for decision.

(4) Duties of the Headmaster

(a) Subject to general control and direction of the committee and the Secretary, the headmaster shall be responsible for internal management including supervision of classes, tone and discipline, and school Time-table and maintain properly all registers, accounts and statistics. He shall be responsible for ensuring that his assistant teachers adequately prepare and teach the lessons.

(b) All questions relating to the admission of pupils, their periodical examinations, their promotions, the grant of transfer certificates and selection of candidates for various examinations, shall be decided by the headmaster.

(c) The headmaster shall have the power to grant casual leave to assistant teachers and other employees of the school.

(d) The headmaster shall report to the secretary any case of misconduct on the part of any employee or a pupil of the school which appears to him to warrant dismissal, rustication or expulsion. He may suspend a menial at the time of making report.

(e) The headmaster shall be responsible for the school library, furniture and equipment. He shall be competent to spend the sanctioned allotments for prize, library books and contingencies and the money in atheletic fund or any other scholars' fund and submit them for periodic audit.

(f) The headmaster shall receive daily from the class teachers or the clerk, according to the system of collection in vogue, the sum received in fees and fines and shall record it in the fees and fines register under his signature. He shall then deposit the money in the school bank account or at any such other place as has been approved by the committee on the same day or on the next day, unless required for immediate disbursement and report the collection to the secretary.

(g) The headmaster shall advise the secretary regarding preparation of the Annual List of Holidays.

(h) The headmaster's opinion shall be recorded in writing in all cases of appointment, promotion, removal and retirement of the members of the staff under him.

(i) It shall be the responsibility of the headmaster to point out to the secretary and the committee, the relevant rules, regulations and the departmental instructions before a decision is taken. He shall also be responsible for the timely submission of Periodical and Annual Returns to the Body/Organisation and the Government Authorities.

10 Inspection

The Head of the Body/Organisation and the Chairman/Secretary of the Education Board/Council/Committee may inspect and record their notes in the Inspection Book maintained for the purpose.

It shall however be the duty of person especially appointed for the purpose by the Body/Organisation to do the regular inspection.

11 Examination

The Body/Organisation, in consultation with the Education Board/Council may, if considered necessary in the interest of uniform teaching and general progress and efficiency, conduct examination of all pupils, both in Scripture and general subjects. All its schools shall take part in such examinations."

(All Bihar Christian Educationists' Conference, Souvenir 5, 71-78)

3. Der heutige Auftrag der kirchlichen Schulen aus der Sicht der Kirchen

Es versteht sich, dass der Staat mit einem anderen Interesse die kirchlichen Schulen duldet und ihre Aufgaben und Umstände anders ansieht als die Kirchen es tun, zumal es sich um einen, den Hinduismus als Volksreligion anerkennenden Staat handelt. Das Christentum erscheint ihm auf Grund seiner Geschichte als Fremdkörper, auch wenn der hinduistische Synkretismus bereit ist, Jesus als Inkarnation anzuerkennen.

Welches Interesse haben nun die Kirchen ihrerseits, sich für die Erhaltung ihrer Schulen einzusetzen, obwohl sie eine kaum zu tragende finanzielle Belastung darstellt? Es ist an dieser Stelle erlaubt, von den Kirchen (Church of North India, Roman Catholic Church, GEL Church, the Bihar Mennonite Mission, The Brethren in Christ Mission, the Methodist Church of Southern Asia, the Northern Lutheran Church, the Pentecostal Holiness Church) zu sprechen, da diese sich in der All Bihar Christian Educationist's Conference zu gemeinsamer Arbeit zusammengetan und um eine gemeinsame Zielsetzung bemüht haben.

- 3.1 Mit der Aufrechterhaltung kirchlicher Schulen wollen die Kirchen ihre Verantwortung für ihre Kinder und Jugendlichen wahrnehmen.*Sie gehen davon aus, dass der Glaube ein wesentliches Element des Menschen ist und verantwortliches Leben aus ihm Kraft und Richtschnur erhält. Sie fürchten, dass dieser Glaube in Schulen, in denen die christlichen Schüler nur noch eine kleine Minderheit ausmachen, die Kinder in kaum zumutbarer Weise versucht und gefährdet sind. *ist.*
- 3.2 Mit der Aufrechterhaltung kirchlicher Schulen wollen die Kirchen Sorge tragen für die Ausbildung des eigenen theologischen Nachwuchses und der Heranbildung christlich verantwortlicher Laien, die in den verschiedensten kirchlichen Institutionen wirksam werden sollen.
- 3.3 Mit der Aufrechterhaltung kirchlicher Schulen wollen die Kirchen den schulischen Bildungsauftrag des Staates an den Stellen ergänzen, an denen der Staat bisher nicht dazu in der Lage war. Dies gilt vor allem auch für die schulische Förderung der geistig oder körperlich Behinderten.
- 3.4 Mit der Aufrechterhaltung oder Gründung kirchlicher Schulen wollen die Kirchen Modelle zukunftsorientierter Bildung in gesellschaftspolitischer Verantwortung liefern.
- 3.5 Mit der Aufrechterhaltung ihrer Schulen denken die Kirchen auch an ihre christlichen Lehrer, deren Existenz z.Zt. bei einer Verstaatlichung gefährdet würde. Damit ver-

* Anmerkung: Es erscheint mir an dieser Stelle wichtig, hier zunächst die Selbstaussagen der indischen Christen ernst zu nehmen. Wir sind zu leicht geneigt, aus der Perspektive unserer deutschen Erfahrungen zu urteilen und machen uns zu Besserwissern und verletzen dabei das Eigenrecht der jungen Christen.

lören die Gemeinden zudem (z.B. bei den oft durchgeführten Versetzungen durch das Government) wichtige Mitarbeiter und ihre tragenden Kräfte.

Dies alles sind Gründe, die die Kirchen veranlassen, vorläufig noch nicht ihre Schulen aufzugeben. Sie haben auch bereits erkannt, dass es staatliche Schulen geben kann, die ihre eigenen Schulen überflüssig machen, insbesondere dann, wenn ihnen eigene Hostels zugeordnet sind. So wurde auf der All Bihar Christian Educationists' Conference unter anderem in einer Resolution gesagt:

"Where good non-Christian Schools exist and are able to serve Christian children also, it is not necessary that Christian Schools should be established In the field of higher education particularly, it is unwise to duplicate existing facilities if arrangements can be made in other ways for the religious education of the Christian students who attend such non-Christian institutions There is need to be wary in getting involved in running schools and colleges that only the rich can afford.

Also very important is collaboration with other educational agencies in the country, including teaching and research in non-Christian institutions by christian laity, priests and religious. Christian students be encouraged to join good non-Christian institutions, and adequate arrangements should be made for their spiritual guidance and fuller formation, hostels under Christian auspices being established for them were necessary. In fact we would ask ourselves whether we would not do better to open such hostels for students, and teach in non-Christian institutions instead of opening new institutions of our own." *Souvenir S. 144)*

- 3.6 Der Auftrag der kirchlichen Schulen wird von der All Bihar Christian Educationists' Conference 1970 wie folgt beschrieben:

"A. Education Workshop

1. Objectives of Christian Educational Institutions:

'Christian educational institutions must by their very nature, seek a dimension beyond the secular, bearing a shining witness to Jesus Christ and being guided by the Gospel. They must, by the same token, in common with all good institutions, pursue intellectual and professional

excellence. Their aim in this pursuit should be the total formation of the human person as much for his own enrichment as for the service of society and the nation in the spirit of Jesus Christ.'

2. The Social Mission: 'The social mission of the Church should be our answering the urgent call to run schools for the poor and the underprivileged, the physically handicapped and the mentally subnormal. It is also manifest in the spirit in which the Christian educational institution is run.'

3. Admission: 'The first responsibility of a Christian School is to impart Christian education to Christian children A cognate obligation is to be of service to the poor, and hence to educate the children of the poor.'

'In the matter of admission to Christian institutions while selective admission on the basis of merit should be the general policy, there is a case for giving preference to Christian students in areas where they belong to backward groups or where the facilities, for Christian education, are limited.'

The time demands that the educated in our schools shall be made aware not merely of the need for love of one's neighbour or charity. This is essential but it is not enough. The awareness of society today is an awareness of the rights of large numbers of individuals and groups, not necessarily related to one in belief, or culture or physical neighbourhood. Children in Christian schools have to be made aware of the socio-economic rights of millions of underprivileged Indians, all of whom share a common humanity, within the Indian Union, a common citizenship. How is this to be done?"

Er findet seinen Ausdruck ferner in der Präambel zu den Beschlüssen der Second Headmaster Conference 1972 in Chainpur (vgl. The Minute of the Education Board held at Gumla on October 28th 1972 .

4. Beschreibung der besuchten High Schools der Gossnerkirche *

4.1 Über die Geschichte des kirchlichen Schulwesens berichtet in Kürze das beigelegte Referat von Dr. Nirmal Minz auf der genannten Headmasters' Conference in Chainpur. Zu bemerken ist hier jedoch, dass Dr. Minz 16 High Schools zählt im Unterschied zum Chairman des Board of Education, der nur 15 Schulen aufführt. Das hat seinen Grund darin, dass Dr. Minz die zum North-West-Anchal gehörende Joel Lakra High School in Ranikhatanga mitzählt, obwohl sie zur Splittergruppe des Dharām Pradesh gehört und deshalb von der Kirchenleitung aus meinem Besuchsprogramm ausgeschlossen blieb.

4.2 Die Gossner High School in Ranchi

Die Gossner High School ist als Secondary School aus der früheren Primary School heraus im Jahre 1895 entwickelt worden. Sie hat sich lange Zeit hindurch als führende Schule in Ranchi bewährt. Viele bedeutende Persönlichkeiten des öffentlichen Lebens sind aus ihr hervorgegangen. Dieser historische Glanz zusammen mit der Tatsache, dass sie die Schule des Head Quarters der Gossner-Kirche ist, verleiht ihr einen besonderen Rang unter den High Schools der Gossnerkirche. Zur Zeit ist sie jedoch nicht mehr in der Lage, ihren guten Ruf zu wahren, der nun an die römisch-katholischen Schulen der Stadt über-

* Anmerkung: Vergleiche den kurzen, aber klaren und zutreffenden Überblick, den H. Samad, Chairman des Board of Education gegeben hat: "Informations regarding Equipments, Curriculum, Relation of GEL Schools with other Schools". Er erspart mir eigene Ausführungen zu einzelnen Punkten.

A statement by Rev. Dr. N. Minz, the Adhyaksha (Bishop) of N.W. Auchi (Diocese) and the Up-Pranayaksha (Vice-President) of Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ranchi, India.

4. 11. 1972

In the light of discussions with two visitors, Prof. Dr. Hans Grothaus, member of Kuratorium of Gossner Mission, Berlin, and Dr. H. G. Schaefer, Secretary for Christian Education, Department of Studies/LWF, and the discussions in the KSS (the Church Council) of G.E.L.C. held from 3rd-8th November, 1972, I am encouraged to make the following statements for discussion, consideration and implementation by all concerned.

1. That the time has come when an all-out effort has to be made to build up the life of the local congregations in the GELC. Adequate provision for the effective proclamation of the Word of God, and a systematic Christian nurture is essential. Worship must become a living and joyful experience of the believer in the company of the faithful believers and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper should be administered as often as possible. The local congregation must become the living instrument of service to the neighbour both within and outside the church. And finally, this congregation of believers has to become a living witness to the Lord of the Church through evangelism and missions in the local situation.
2. The Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church has rightly adopted the policy to maintain and develop the existing secondary educational institutions and if necessary open new ones. These institutions are centres of creative activities of the church and so far they have proved to be the best and most effective arms of the church for Christian nurture. The programmes of Christian nurture have to be reinforced in these institutions as they have full freedom to do so being the minority institutions. The secondary schools have been the best instruments through which the able laymen and women have rendered their active service to the church. We are proud to say that lay leadership in the GELC has come from amongst the secondary and primary school teachers. Till we devise other effective ways of involving active lay leadership in the service of the church, and till a time comes when the State is really able to take all the educational institutions in her hand (which we do not expect to come in the near future for many reasons) we are morally bound to shoulder the heavy responsibility of maintaining and improving the school systems in our church.
3. That the Gossner Church pays adequate attention to the promotion of leadership in the church and in the community. Training of leadership has in the past been misunderstood, and only the higher level of leadership formation was taken up. So far, higher education in theology, and in secular subjects have been emphasised and help rendered to us by LWF scholarship programme and Gossner Mission Scholarships. This must go on because we need men and women who will be able to take responsibilities at the entire church level, on national and international levels, in various walks of life. But this top ranking leadership can be relatively ineffective without a cadre of second level of leadership at the regional, district, and parish levels. Here we have not paid any attention to our task. And I propose that this second and third level of leadership formation be taken more seriously now. Here comes the importance and validity of internal scholarship programmes by the church and the place of college and university education conducted by the church.

India has come to the stage when vocational orientation to college education has become a necessity. The present situation demands that the second level of leadership must have a graduate level of competency for effective leadership. Therefore, support and promotion of Gossner College in Arts, Commerce, Science, and Theology have become a bare necessity for the life and witness of the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church in North East India.

Training of leadership must begin with a process of testing, experimenting, soliciting, and building up potential men and women of the church at the various stages of their life. This means a close co-ordination between the secondary school education and the college education of the youth of the church. Moreover, consultation conferences on training of leadership are required to help evolve a process of recruiting young men and women of the church. Consultative service of the LWF and Gossner Mission would be required to move forward in this new direction of developing human potential in the church to equip her adequately for the task.

I personally hope that the friends in LWF and Gossner Mission would consider this statement sympathetically and help the Gossner Church get over the present crisis through which she is passing. I am willing to discuss these matters further with any concerned person or body.

Rev. Dr. N. Minz
Up-Pramukh Adhyaksha (Vice-President)
G.E.L.Church, Ranchi

30.11.1972

The Commission appointed by the 2nd Headmasters' Conference, the same duly endorsed and approved by the Board of Education and the KSS respectively met under the Chairmanship of Sri. H. Samad, Chairman Board of Education on 5th and 6th November. Dr. Grothaus was present on both days to guide and help us in our deliberations.

Aim of the Commission: The aims of the Commission have been to work out details of the entire educational programmes on the lines prescribed at the page 3 sl. number (a) to (i) in the minutes of the Education Board held at Gumla on 28th October. For want of sufficient and suitable time the commission could not cover all the points as detailed at the afore-said page 3.

Therefore the Commission limited itself to two main points namely:

- (1) formulating policy regarding education in the church and
- (2) setting priorities.

1. Policy for Education: Policies formulated by the Commission are as follows:-

- a. That we maintain all the existing schools - Primary, Middle High and training.
- b. That door for opening new schools is kept open considering future needs and situations.
- c. That we emphasise on opening of kindergarten schools at all important Church stations, keeping them entirely free from any outside interference and control. (Government)
- d. That adult education be taken up.
- e. That projects be taken up Anchal wise or in another manner be terminated by the KSS.
- f. That wherever possible combined program for constructing halls, science buildings, playgrounds etc. be planned for a family of schools.

2. Ways for maintaining our institutions:

- a. That salary for teaching staff be so arranged as to ensure regular and timely payment.
- b. That buildings be built a new or improvement be made to existing school buildings to house our institutions.
- c. That hostels for pupils and other purposes be erected.
- d. That resources be developed.

3. Setting of priorities: I. Criteria for priorities:-

- a. That new buildings for such schools as have no resources to maintain them be not constructed.
- b. That schools intending to introduce vocational training be given priority.
- c. That centers of learning with possibilities for development be given priority.
- d. That schools which undertake special training in religious subjects with a view to produce Candidates for Pastors for the church be given priority.
- e. That places which have special situation from numerous points of view be given priority.

II. Priorities set are as hereunder:

- a. That teachers salary be given topmost priority.
- b. That hostels for boys and girls separately be constructed.
- c. That each Anchal be given on major project such as constructing a new school building or development of resources.
- d. That minor projects such as science apparatus, teaching aids, furniture and equipments be made available to all schools at a time.

4. Powers and Functions of Executive Officers: It was agreed that powers and functions of the executive officers be defined by the board and be approved by the KSS.

5. Relationship between Education-Department and the Board of Education Agreed that relationship between the Department and the board be defined by the Board and approved by the KSS.

6. The Commission could not give a final shape to priorities for want of time. It is left to the KSS. Some supplementary notes are submitted by Dr. N. Minz and Dr. Grothaus to complete the recommendations.

gegangen ist. Trotzdem ist diese Schule mit ihren 550 Schülern die grösste Schule der Gossnerkirche. Von diesen 550 Schülern stammen 266 aus christlichem Elternhaus. Die Mehrzahl der Schüler kommt aus armen Elternhäusern, die kein Schulgeld aufbringen können. Damit ist bereits auf das Hauptproblem aller Schulen der Gossnerkirche hingewiesen: Die böse Finanzlage. Das Budget für 1972-73 weist das höchste Defizit aller High Schools auf: Rps 82.071,73 (vgl. Anlage). Mit ihren 17 Lehrern, 2 Clerks und 5 Bediensteten für Reinigung, Nachtwache usw. hat die Gossner High School die höchsten Personalkosten. Das hohe Defizit resultiert jedoch zur Hälfte aus den anfälligen Reparaturkosten. Das z.T. schon vor 1895 erstellte Gebäude - früher der Stolz der Kirche - ist nunmehr in einem so schlechten baulichen Zustand, dass die deutsche Baupolizei keinen Tag länger Unterricht gestatten würde. Es droht, wie das bereits vor zwei Jahren mit einem Gebäude geschehen ist, beim nächsten Unwetter einzubrechen. Auf der Prioritätenliste steht die Renovierung dieser Schule an erster Stelle. Ich kann eine Renovation keinesfalls befürworten. Das Gebäude ist vom pädagogischen und schulpraktischen Gesichtspunkt denkbar ungünstig konstruiert. Jeder Klassenraum hat an allen vier Wänden Türen und ist als Durchgangsräum zu benutzen, da keine Flure vorhanden sind. Hinzu kommt, dass die notwendige Installation fehlt und das Gebäude im ganzen sich in einem so schlechten Zustand befindet, dass die Renovierungskosten (wie der Vorschlag von über DM 300.000,-- zeigt) in keinem Verhältnis zu einem etwaigen Umbau stehen.

Ebenso unbefriedigend wie das Äussere der Schule ist auch die Ausstattung und die innere Atmosphäre. Während das Mobiliar z.T. noch brauchbar erscheint, genügt das Lehrmaterial vor allem in der Science Section nicht einmal den primitivsten Ansprüchen. Das belastet die Arbeitsatmosphäre vor allem auch für die Lehrer. Es macht keinen Spass, in dieser Schule zu unterrichten. Das Lehrerkollegium, das mit mehreren nichtchristlichen Lehrern besetzt ist, ist gereizt, zwiespältig und scheint zu resignieren. Hier wirkt sich - wie an den meisten Privatschulen - die unregelmässige Gehaltszahlung besonders schlimm aus. Hinzu kommen für einige Lehrer noch weite Anmarschwege, weshalb sie dringend Dienstwohnungen in der Nähe der Schule erbitten. Zu allem Unglück muss die Gossner High School sich mit einem schwachen Schulleiter zufrieden geben, der keine Ausstrahlungskraft besitzt, und keine Initiative entwickelt. Das Beispiel anderer Schulen zeigt, dass bei einem tüchtigen Schulleiter die Finanzlage nicht derart schlecht auszusehen braucht und auch die Schulräume alter Gebäude ordentlicher und freundlicher gehalten sein können. Der schlechte Eindruck vom Lehrkörper schlägt sich nieder in den Ergebnissen der Schulabgänger. Die Matriculation Results lauten:

	<u>1st Division = sehr gut; 2nd Div. = gut 2-3; 3rd Div. = 4</u>		
1969	1	5	56
1970	-	31	59
1971	-	15	70
1972	-	10	48

Leider habe ich die Anzahl derer, die das 'Matric' nicht erreicht haben, nicht erhalten.

Unbefriedigend scheint auch die religiöse Bildung in der Schule zu sein. Es fehlt an guten Lehrbüchern und sinnvollen Richtlinien. Der Kontakt zum gemeindlichen Leben ist schwach.

Wie jede Schule, ist auch die Gossner High School einem Managing Committee unterstellt, das aus neun (u.a. zwei Lehrern) Mitgliedern besteht. Es tagt monatlich und ist gesetzlich gesehen für alles schulische Geschehen und für die Verwaltung verantwortlich. Entsprechend den staatlichen Bestimmungen hat jede Schule ihr eigenes Managing Committee, das den staatlichen Behörden gegenüber der Verhandlungspartner ist, nicht aber die Kirche selbst. Daraus können sich Probleme ergeben, wie unten zu zeigen sein wird. Im Blick auf die Schulen am Head Quarter in Ranchi zeigt sich der Nachteil darin, dass alle Schulen für sich arbeiten und nicht gemeinschaftlich planen. So ergibt sich z.B. für die Jungen-Mittelschule auf dem Church Compound die Schwierigkeit, dass sie als solche nicht staatlich anerkannt wird, weil die Gossner High School auch Mittelschulklassen führt. Diese will jedoch aus Stellenplangründen nicht auf ^{ihre} diese Klassen verzichten.

So zeigt sich deutlich, dass dringend eine zentrale Leitung die verschiedenen Partner zusammenführen muss. Dies ist insbesondere im Blick auf die Zukunftsplanung notwendig. Es müsste denkbar sein, dass die verschiedenen Schulen auf dem einen Church Compound kooperieren und z.B. gemeinsame Sportanlagen und naturwissenschaftliche Räume benutzen. Doch davon ist unten noch zu reden. An dieser Stelle ist jedoch nach der Zukunft der Gossner High School zu fragen.

Es ist deutlich: In den vorhandenen Gebäuden ist nicht mehr lange ein Unterricht möglich. Eine Renovierung lohnt sich nicht. Soll die Schule überhaupt erhalten bleiben? Die Kapazität der anderen High Schools am Ort ist bereits ausgebucht, so dass von der Schülerzahl und der Nachfrage her gesehen, die Erhaltung der Schule zu rechtfertigen ist *. Die Gossner-Kirche wird am wenigsten bereit sein, gerade diese Schule aufzugeben. In der Tat verfügt sie hier über ein wichtiges Schulzentrum, da im gleichen Campus neben einer Girls High School und zwei Middle Schools, eine Teachers Training School, ein Theological College und jüngst ein neues College beheimatet sind.

Dennoch sollte die Kirche gerade um des Prestiges willen, das sie mit dieser Schule verbindet, eine grundsätzliche Neu-Strukturierung vornehmen. So wäre z.B. zu denken an eine dreizügige High School (beginnend mit Klasse VIII) mit den drei Schwergewichten Arts, Commerce und Science. In der Arts Section sollte man propädeutisch ein späteres Theologie- und Lehrerstudium vorbereiten, in der Commerce Section werden zukünftige Bürokräfte und Wissenschaftler und in der Science Section zukünftige Techniker und Ingenieure geschult. Dies entspricht der späteren Weiterbildungsmöglichkeit am Ort, dient einer gezielten Erziehung von zukünftigen Führungskräften in den verschiedensten Bereichen der Kirche und verschafft denen eine berufsgerechte Ausbildung, die durch ihren Schulbesuch in Ranchi bereits so verstädtert sind, dass sie den Weg in die Landwirtschaft nicht mehr zurückfinden.

* Anmerkung: Vergleich die Aufstellung "Facts and Figures concerning High Schools of the GELC".

Eine solche Schule, die eine neue Schule sein muss, wird nicht dadurch allein neu, dass sie neue Gebäude erhält, sondern dadurch, dass sie den entsprechenden Lehrkörper aufzubauen in der Lage ist. Hierin sehe ich die grösste Schwierigkeit, denn ohne Auflösung des alten Lehrkörpers und Bestellung eines neuen hochqualifizierten Schulleiters fürchte ich, dass sich nicht viel ändern wird. Meiner Meinung nach sollte die Kirche hier viel Mut aufbringen und ihren besten Pädagogen für diese Aufgabe abstellen und ihm ein besseres Gehalt garantieren. Bei der Überlegung, wer dazu in der Lage wäre, denke ich an Dr. Bage. - Für die Frage, wer in welchen Zug aufgenommen werden soll, ist eine Zusammenarbeit mit der Mittelschule, in der die Schüler beobachtet, getestet und beraten werden sollten, unbedingt notwendig.

4.3 Die Bethesda Girls High School

Nächst der Gossner High School ist die Bethesda Girls High School in Ranchi die grösste Schule der Gossner-Kirche. Sie verfügt über fünf Gebäude, von denen die grosse Hall noch nicht vollendet ist. Sie wird zwar schon benutzt, obwohl die Wände noch nicht verputzt sind, sie noch keine Türen hat und auch die Fenster noch nicht fertig sind. Um die grosse Aula voll nutzen zu können und einen Verfall zu verhindern, müsste sie zuerst fertig ausgebaut werden. Dabei liessen sich am Eingang zwei Büroräume (Headmasters Office!) ohne grossen Aufwand einrichten. Das Gebäude, das bisher der Verwaltung gedient hat, ist so baufällig, dass sich Reparaturen nicht mehr lohnen. Das Hauptgebäude mit den Klassenräumen ist zwar alt, aber doch ordentlich

gehalten. Die Klassen sind jedoch mit 50-60 Schülern überfüllt. Die Schule verfügt auch nicht über ein Lehrerzimmer, die notwendigen sanitären Anlagen und Sammlungsräume für Lehr- und Lernmaterial. Dennoch erweckt die Schule einen ordentlichen Eindruck. Die tüchtige Schulleiterin kommt aus der Anglican Church. Das Lehrerkollegium erscheint tüchtig und geschlossen. Zur Schule gehört ein Hostel, das jedoch nicht ausreicht. Gerade die Mädchen sind um ihrer Sicherheit willen auf ein gut geführtes und sicheres Hostel angewiesen. Diese Hostels können als sozialer Dienst an den Eltern und Gemeinden verstanden werden.

Die Bethesda High School hat ein tüchtiges Managing Committee, dessen Secretary Mr. E. Horo, M.P. ist. Aber auch hier zeigt sich, dass die Möglichkeiten eines Managing Committees sehr begrenzt sind, wenn Kirche und Managing Committee nicht zusammenarbeiten, und diese Zusammenarbeit nicht konstitutionell geordnet ist.

Die Bethesda Girls High School erscheint als eine förderungswürdige Schule, trotzdem auch sie z.Zt. ein grosses Defizit aufweist, das mit der unvollständigen Zahlung der staatlichen Zuschüsse und den nötigen Reparaturarbeiten zusammenhängt. Die Frage eines Curriculums für Frauenberufe konnte bei der Kürze der Zeit nicht erörtert werden. Sie bedürfte einer besonderen Studie. Es scheint mir, dass dieses Problem auch seitens der Kirche noch nicht genügend durchdacht worden ist.

4.4 Eidness High School Takarma
(vgl. den beiliegenden Bericht der Schule)

Die nach dem Missionar P. Eidness benannte High School in Takarma kann sich rühmen, aus der Eigeninitiative der Gemeinde heraus im ländlichen Adivasi-Gebiet als erste Oberschule 1942 begründet worden zu sein. Sie ist ein typisches Beispiel dafür, was die Gemeinden zu leisten imstande waren und welchen Wert sie der schulischen Bildung beimessen. Doch der Pioniergeist ist erloschen, wie ein alter Lehrer sagte, und nachdem die Schule die staatliche Anerkennung gefunden hat, fühlen die einzelnen Gemeinden sich nicht mehr in dem Maße verantwortlich wie in der Gründerzeit.

Aus der Notlage heraus wurde die Schule als Provisorium, d.h. mit ungebrannten Ziegeln erbaut. Später wurde ein Science-Gebäude errichtet, konnte jedoch wegen Geldmangels nicht zu Ende gebracht werden. Es liegt nun wie eine Ruine im Schulgelände. Um einen weiteren Verfall zu verhindern, müsste dies Gebäude zuerst fertiggestellt werden. Die alte Schule könnte vorläufig erhalten bleiben und der Missionars-Bungalow zum Verwaltungsgebäude umfunktioniert werden. Dazu sind einige Reparaturen notwendig.

Kollegium und Managing Committee haben sich Gedanken gemacht über die Zukunft der Schule. Sie kann nur erhalten bleiben, wenn es gelingt, finanzielle Quellen zu erschliessen. Sie hat ferner nur dann ein Recht, als kirchliche Schule weiter zu existieren, wenn sie durch ein besonderes Vocational-Training als Modellschule für die Umgebung dienen kann und ihren Schülern deutliche Hilfe gibt für ihre spätere Berufsfindung. Dieses Vocational Training sollte mithelfen, die finanzielle Lage der Schule zu verbessern.

Bei solchen Überlegungen gilt es, sich keinen falschen Hoffnungen hinzugeben. Eine Schule wird niemals in der Lage sein, durch Eigenerzeugnisse und Eigenarbeit die Unkosten zu decken. Es können jedoch kleine Beträge erwirtschaftet werden, die die Materialkosten decken und im landwirtschaftlichen Bereich helfen, die Verpflegung der Schüler zu gewährleisten. Dies ist gerade in den ländlichen Gebieten mit ärmlicher Bevölkerung ein wichtiger Gesichtspunkt, da viele Eltern nicht für die Verpflegung ihrer Kinder aufkommen können und hungernde Schüler keinen Lerneifer aufbringen. Wichtig ist vor allem der erzieherische Effekt des Vocational Training, wie es z.B. in Takarma geplant wird, da es dazu beiträgt, die Schüler nicht der körperlichen Arbeit zu entfremden.

Die Förderung solcher Pläne bedeutet echte Entwicklungshilfe.

4.5 Lutheran High School Chainpur

Diese Schule erfreut sich des neuesten und besten Gebäudes aller Gossner High Schools. Der Schulleiter ist einer der aktivsten, einflussreichsten und führenden Männer der Gossnerkirche. Diesem Umstand verdankt die Schule die neuen Gebäude, die durch die Hilfe und Vermittlung des CDS vor zwei Jahren gebaut wurden. Aber gerade diese Schule zeigt, dass mit der Erstellung von neuen Gebäuden die Sorgen nicht aufhören, sondern unter Umständen noch wachsen. Davon zeugt ein Brief des Sekretärs der Teachers Association an Fräulein Christa Held, in dem es heisst: "We are not ashamed of telling you that only to have a good school building is not everything. Then we never thought that its maintenance would cost

us so much. We feel very much depressed when we look to the financial part of the school and its maintenance The building has made the expenditure more. The electricity by the generator is very costly for its repair. We have to bring a mechanic from 110 miles away. This costs us much money and time. If we use it for the water supply it would be more costly. Students can not use latrine because of scanty water supply. We cannot open the latrine for them."

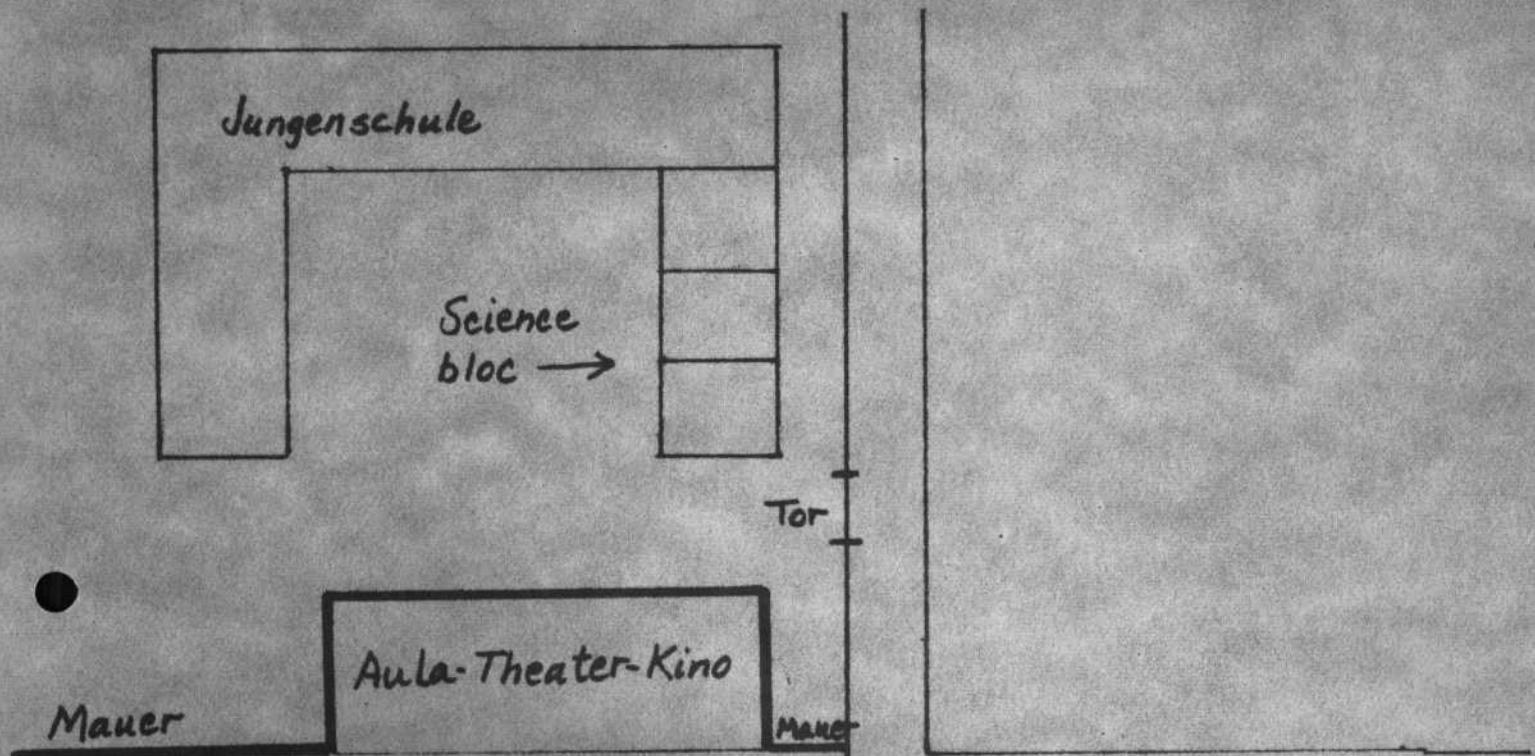
Dies Beispiel zeigt, dass vor dem Neubau von Schulen die Folgekosten mit bedacht werden müssen. Insbesondere gilt es zu prüfen, ob eine Schule sich den Aufwand eines eigenen Generators leisten kann. In ländlichen Bereichen, die noch nicht an das elektrische Netz angeschlossen sind, sollten die Schulen baulich zwar mit den notwendigen Wasser- und Elektrizitätsanschlüssen ausgerüstet sein, ansonsten aber abwarten, bis sie sich dem öffentlichen Netz anschliessen können.

Da Chainpur nun schon über einen eigenen Generator verfügt, müsste er wirtschaftlich mehr ausgenutzt werden. Es bietet sich an, eine Pumpanlage und einen Fischteich zu schaffen. Nach Einfriedung und Bewässerung des Schulgeländes sind hier einige Erträge zu erwarten.

Auch die moderne Schule von Chainpur muss sich auf ein Vocational Training einlassen. Von der Struktur der Bevölkerung ist ein Agricultural Training ebenso geboten wie Kurse in Stenografie und Schreibmaschineschreiben.

4.6 Die Jubilee High School und die Girls High School
in Govindpur

Die Jungen- und die Mädchen-High Schools in Govindpur wollten zusammen gesehen werden. Die beigefügten Berichte der Schulleiter geben genauere Auskunft über Geschichte, Zustand und Probleme der beiden Schulen. Zur Zeit ist am Ort noch keine Koedukation möglich, da ein Teil der Eltern (Moslems!) sich dagegen wehrt. Dennoch erscheint eine Kooperation beider Schulen in der Nutzung z.B. eines gemeinsamen Science-Gebäudes, einer grösseren Aula und im Austausch von Lehrern möglich. Während die Mädchenschule über ein neues Schulgebäude - allerdings ohne Science Block - verfügt, muss die Jungenschule sich mit einem alten und baufälligen Gebäude zufrieden geben. Die Hall und ein Klassenzimmer (= ein Seitenflügel des Gesamtgebäudes) sind bereits eingestürzt und nicht mehr nutzbar. Ähnliches muss für andere Klassenräume befürchtet werden. Ein Wiederaufbau bzw. eine Renovierung lohnt nicht. Vielmehr ist es geraten, einen neuen Gebäudekomplex zu errichten, der mit der Mädchenschule auf der gegenüberliegenden Strassenseite insofern eine Einheit bilden könnte, als Hall und Science Block von beiden Schulen genutzt werden könnten. Das kircheneigene Gelände würde auf diese Weise sinnvoll genutzt. Die alte Schule könnte zu Lehrerwohnungen umgebaut werden, die dringend benötigt werden. Der Schulkomplex würde wie folgt aussehen:

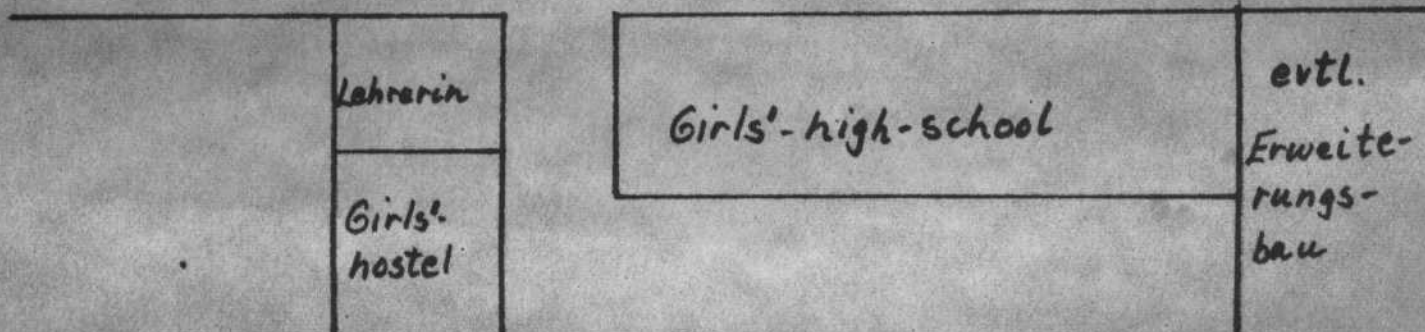


Hauptstr.

Mauer.

Sportplatz

ehemalige Strasse muss geschlossen werden



Govindpur ist das zweite grosse Schulzentrum der Gossnerkirche. Der Schulneubau in Govindpur steht darum mit Recht auf der Prioritätenliste an erster Stelle, zumal das alte Schulgebäude sich in einem kaum zumutbaren Zustand befindet. Neben den beiden High Schools verfügt die Kirche über zwei Mittelschulen und die Tabitha Training School (für Gemeindegewerkschaften) und die Pracharak Training School (für Katecheten) am Ort. Die High Schools haben fünf Mittelschulen als Zubringerschulen anzusehen und sind die einzigen High Schools im Umkreis von 8 - 10 km. Da es nur ein Government Hostel gibt, werden ein Boys Hostel und ein Girls Hostel dringend benötigt.

Govindpur ist ein Städtchen mit Zukunft, da der neue Highway Jamshedpur-Khunti-Gumla Richtung Bombay durch den Ort führt (er ist die Hauptstrasse, die die Jungen- und Mädchenschule in unserem Plan voneinander trennt) und da es zudem an der Eisenbahnlinie Hatia-Rourkela liegt. Hinzu kommt, dass im Mündungsdreieck des Süd-Koel und Karo voraussichtlich ein grosser Staudamm gebaut werden wird, der die Bevölkerung aus diesem Gebiet zur Umsiedlung zwingen wird, die im Gebiet von Govindpur zu erwarten ist. Das kirchliche Eigentum zu beiden Seiten des neuen Highway wird somit zu kostbarem Besitz. Es bietet sich an, hier money-fetching buildings zu errichten. Die Hall sollte so gebaut werden, dass sie nicht nur von beiden Schulen benutzt werden kann, sondern des Abends der Öffentlichkeit für Film- und Theater- oder andere Freizeitveranstaltungen vermietet werden kann.

Zur Erhaltung der Gebäude und Sicherung des Schulbetriebs sind Einfriedungen des Schulgeländes mit Mauern dringend notwendig. Vor allem die Mädchenschule und das Mädchen-Hostel bedürfen dieses Schutzes. Um dem Mädchen-Hostel mehr Sicherheit zu verleihen, ist es ratsam, eine Lehrerwohnung zur Strassenseite hin zu erstellen. Da die Mädchenschule noch keine Verwaltungsräume und kein Lehrerzimmer hat, ist entweder eine Aufstockung des vorhandenen Neubaus zu erwägen oder aber sinnvoller erscheint der Anbau eines Seitenflügels, da dadurch der Schulbetrieb nicht zu stark gestört wird.

4.7 Lutheran High School Gumla

(vgl. beiliegenden Bericht des Schulkollegiums von Gumla)

Die drittgrösste Schule der Gossnerkirche machte einen guten Eindruck. Das Gebäude ist zwar aus ungebrannten Lehmziegeln gebaut und deshalb nicht von grosser Festigkeit, aber gut erhalten und z.Zt. noch voll nutzbar. Die Schule erscheint ordentlich geführt, die Schüler beweisen gute Disziplin. 20 Mittelschulen gegenüber sieben High Schools zeigen ebenso wie die Anzahl von 430 Schülern, dass eine grössere Zahl von High Schools gerechtfertigt erscheint. Ein besonderes Problem ist für die Schule die Frage der Koedukation. Während in Schulen inmitten reiner Adivasibevölkerung die Koedukation kein Problem ist, stösst sie überall dort auf Schwierigkeiten, wo wir moslemische und Hindubevölkerung höherer Kasten antreffen. Von daher erscheint die Bitte der Schule, eine eigene Mädchenschule zu begründen berechtigt. Dennoch ist angesichts viel dringlicher Fälle zu fragen, ob der jetzige Zustand nicht doch durchgehalten werden kann und muss. Ohne allzu grosse Aufwendungen kann die

Schule funktionstüchtig gemacht werden, indem ihr Zuwendungen für die Bibliothek und den naturwissenschaftlichen Unterricht gegeben werden.

Um auch (Unterricht) vocational training in agriculture and gardening zu ermöglichen, benötigt der Schulgarten eine Einfriedung. Wer indische Verhältnisse kennt, der weiss, dass solche Einfriedungen unumgänglich sind, um die Erträge vor dem streunenden Vieh, insbesondere den Ziegen, zu schützen. Die römisch-katholischen Kirchen haben, wie auch sonst in dieser Sache, grosse Einsicht bewiesen und alle ihre Grundstücke durch hohe Mauern geschützt. Dies zahlt sich nicht nur für die Sicherheit ihrer Schulen, sondern auch durch reiche ^{ve}Ernteerträge aus.

4.8 Khuntitoli High School

Der sehr tüchtige Schulleiter der Khuntitoli High School hat einen genauen Bericht über seine Schule gegeben, der hier zitiert werden soll:

"History of the school in brief: The school was opened on 20th January 1948. It was initiated by the tenth Khuntitoli Synod. From its beginning till 1961 the school could not get its recognition from the Government on various grounds. Student of the school were appearing at the Board Examinations as private candidates. Anyhow the school was rendering service to the people of the locality and the synod. Then came the A.T.C. project at Khuntitoli. The church and the Gossner Mission agreed to include this High School under the A.T.C. Thus the power of control and administration was transferred to the A.T.C. management. Under that agreement Dr.K.H.Junghans the then Director of the A.T.C. assumed the charge of secretaryship of the school. All conditions of recognition were fulfilled. The school got its first recognition in 1962 for lower two classes. Full fledged recognition was accorded in 1963.

II. Status & Position of the School: The K.S.S. and the representatives of the Gossner Mission agreed to make this High School as purely proprietary. This means that

the school had to be kept free from Government control. Only the prescribed syllabus had to be followed. In other matters the school had to be free to run and manage its affairs. It was also agreed that for few years the Gossner Mission will finance the school. After that period the school will be financed by the A.T.C.

As a matter of fact the rules and regulations drafted, could not be approved by the Government. Meanwhile Dr. K.H. Junghans, the then secretary wrote to the Government that under the rules and regulations of the Trust, the school shall not accept Government or any other grant. Then came Mr. A.Bruns, as Director of the A.T.C. Now a new proposal came and was agreed from both sides that the school should accept Government grants. Correspondence in this regard was initiated and the matter was placed before the Government to sanction grants to the school. Later on in 1970 the school was declared as minority school based on religion along with few more other G.E.L. Church schools. Under the provision of the Indian Constitution Article 30, the religions and other minorities are allowed to run their own school according to their choice and wish. According to this provision no discrimination in granting grant-in-aids to the schools, is expected from the Government. But this High School is still not getting any kind of grant except that of loss of fee incurred due to free studentship granted to the scheduled tribe students. This loss is also not fully compensated.

Further it is for your information that Gossner Mission financed the school towards the payment of salaries to the teachers till 1969. In 1970 and 1971 we received Rs 30,000/- and Rs 20,000/- respectively from Lutherischer Weltbund, Deutscher Hauptauschuss, 7000 Stuttgart-O, Dienershaldenerstr. 45, West Germany. For 1972 we have not received any commitment from any source. The director A.T.C. had assured to finance the school from 1972 but under the present circumstances of the A.T.C. it can not be expected that the A.T.C. will be able to finance the school. There is no positive sign either that even in very near future it could finance the school. Thus financially this school is hanging in uncertainty for which a permanent solution has to be sought.

III. School Building: The school building was constructed in hurry in 1962 to fulfil the minimum requirements for recognition. The class rooms are of under size as compared to the size recommended by the Government. The roof also is too low. The result is that it becomes very hot already in March. Thus the months of March, April and May poses great problems to the staff and students. Moreover the building lacks arrangement for science teaching. It is therefore, felt that the construction of Laboratory with all provisions for science

teaching and class rooms is indispensable in order to provide better facilities and provisions for better education. It is with this end in view the managing committee has decided to construct new buildings for the school to which the Anchal Samittee has approved. The K.S.S. has also endorsed the plan of the committee.

IV. Students and their achievements: The enrolment of students on 31st March 1972 was 388 of which 301 are boys and 87 girls. Besides the students of the locality and northern areas of the Anchal, students from other Anchals, even from Orissa and Assam are getting admissions here. 90 % of the students come from poor farmer families who could not afford their fooding, clothing and books. The teachers have to labour hard to provide them adequate materials for their studies as most of them could not afford their text books. Under such circumstances it becomes very difficult to achieve good results. However we could maintain our results above 80 % from 1961 till 1970. I boldly accept that in 1971 we have come down from our normal level to 72.%. The reasons are manifold. But I do not like to take these reasons as excuse but promise to raise this level again with zeal and courage. We are proud to say that our boys fare better in interviews and selections of various wings of military and other services. In other words, we would like to say that our standard in general knowledge and co-curricular activities is satisfactory.

Dear brother in Christ,
we are pleased to inform you that there is a college at Simdega. Since last year provision has been made for science education also. Indo-German project is contributing for the development of science section of the college. Uptill now only this school is providing biology and botany education up to secondary stage in this area. Though few more schools are now starting to teach this branch of science. Thus only we are providing botany and biology students to the college.

In the matter of agriculture education also we have taken the lead in the sub-division but we are not getting any encouragement as there is no link for higher education in this branch.

As it has been pointed out above construction of new building for science education is indispensable, we approach you to consider our claim most sympathetically and sanction funds for the construction of new building with all provisions of furnitures, equipments, chemicals and appliances. An auditorium is also a must for high schools to provide facilities for allround development of the students. Sanction may also be kindly accorded for this auditorium also.

Hostel has very important role in matters of discipline proper studies and practicing christian way of life. At present there are 58 boys and 20 girls in our hostels. A hostel with better facilities for proper studies is essential for the school. From this year Central Government of India is providing scholarship to the meritorious students of rural areas. This school has been selected under that project and this year there are eight such students from the whole subdivision in class VIIIth of the school. The management has to provide suitable accommodation and facilities to such students. We desire to provide such facilities to all the hostellers along with these students. At present we propose to provide facilities for 120 students.

Religion teaching in the school: Teaching of religious subjects is very essential in our church schools. There is regular teaching of the subject in this school. A B.D. candidate has been appointed for this purpose. Syllabus for the same is being followed as prescribed by the K.S.S. Need of separate text books for the subjects are felt, but this is not the question of only one school. Solution has to be found out by the Education Board in co-operation with the Theological College and Department of Evangelism and Literature.

It has been pointed out above that most of the students are coming from poor farmer families. This year paddy crop is very badly affected by the attack of goul-fly for which, it appears, there is no insecticide available in India. Many farmers are not going to get even their seed investments back. Under such circumstances, it is apprehended that the strength of the school may go down. May we approach you, Sir, to take this point in view and find ways and means to provide at least mid-day-meal to the poor and needy students in 1973.

Lastly we would like to point out that the school has been provided with 24.76 acres of land of which about 16 acres may be used for cultivation. Now we can take only one crop out of these fields which depends fully on monsoon. If provision is made for proper irrigation through out the year, a good amount may be ensured to help finance the school. "

Der Bericht stimmt mit meinen Beobachtungen überein. Die Schule macht ausserlich einen sehr gepflegten Eindruck. Unter der Leitung des gegenwärtigen Schulleiters verspricht sie, d i e Modellschule der Gossnerkirche

zu werden. Grundsätzlich scheint die Kombination mit dem Agriculture Training Centre Khuntitoli richtig sinnvoll zu sein. Nur sind noch nicht alle Möglichkeiten ausgeschöpft, da der Schule die nötigen Voraussetzungen für einen guten science-Unterricht und ein auf Landwirtschaft gezieltes vocational training fehlen. Hinzu kommt das Missgeschick von drei schlechten Erntejahren. Ich habe mich selbst davon überzeugen können, dass Insekten 90 % der gesamten Reisernte vernichtet haben. Gegen solche Fehlschläge war das A.T.C., das die Unkosten der Schule mittragen sollte, nicht gefeit. Um in Zukunft eigene Finanzquellen zu schaffen und gleichzeitig den Schülern ein für dieses Gebiet und die Kombination mit dem A.T.C. sinnvolles vocational training zu ermöglichen, hat der Schulleiter in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Direktor des A.T.C. und mit Genehmigung der zuständigen kirchlichen Stellen folgendes Projekt vorgeschlagen, das meine Zustimmung findet (s. Seite 47 a ff.).

4.9 Lutheran High School Lohardaga

Unter den High Schools des North-West Anchals befindet sich die Schule von Lohardaga im schlechtesten Zustand, was die Gebäude betrifft. Im Unterschied zur Gossner High School erscheint mir hier allerdings eine Renovierung möglich. Über die Geschichte, dem sozialen Hinterland, die Anzahl der Schüler, das Curriculum und die finanzielle Lage der Schule gibt der beigefügte Bericht des Schulleiters einen guten Eindruck. Der Schulleiter, zugleich auch Theologe, gilt als einer der fähigsten Männer der Kirche. So ist er auch voller Ideen für die Entwicklung dieser Schule. Er denkt z.B. an ein vocational training institute, das sicherlich den Bedürfnissen von Land und Leuten entspricht, aber den

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KHUNTITOLY HIGH SCHOOL (SIMDEGA)

Shri A. Lakra, B. Sc, Dip-In-Ed.

Headmaster

Ref. No. 161/ /72

Date 31.10.72

REPORT ON SCHOOL BUILDING OF HIGH SCHOOL KHUNTITOLI

The School building and its structure were get examined by me from qualified Engineer and he pointed out me the following points needs improvement and rectification accordingly.

1. The walls of the main building which is of length 49 metter which has been constructed by lime mortar of inferior quality. The joint between two bricks is not homogeneous, the mortar from the joints are coming out by wind pressure itself. The protection of the wall is coming only from the outer plaster and its yearly volunteer repair by the school. The wall is comparatively a bit higher in length for its stability of seismesic force and wind force. No provision of proper bondage has been provided.
2. The structure of the roofs are also undersize, the size of the angle used as column, rafter, perllin and common rafter are also undersize, it should be provided after considering the wind load coming over roof and dead-load and life load of the roof.
3. The foundation of each and every walls(including main walls and partition walls) are also very very inadequate. At present it is only 18 c.metter in depth and 38 c.m. in width only in shorter walls but in longer wall it is only 25 centimeter wide and 18 centimeter depth. The foundation soil of the building is of muram soil which has a bearing capacity of 2.5 ton per square inch, the foundation accordingly is not sufficient according to design which requires immediate rectification and modification according to design.
4. The floor of the building on which classes are running has also developed cracks and some points it has sinked. It has been constructed over loose strata no proper consolidation has been done.

These are the four measure points so far the stability of the building is concerned.
5. The ceiling height of the walls are only 2.24 metter from the present floor level which causes direct heat transmission to the head and body of the students and the teachers which is highly undesirable for a school building.

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KHUNTITOLY HIGH SCHOOL (SIMDEGA)

Shri A. Lakra, B. Sc. Dip-In-Ed.
Headmaster

Ref. No.

Date

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It is suggested sufficient ceiling height should be raised and cross ceiling arrangements are required.

6. There is no provision for cross-ventilation in any of the rooms.

7. The plinth level is so low that the rain water enters in to the class rooms.

Considering all the above mentioned points, it is suggested that improvement of the existing building is undesirable and hence new construction would be inevitable for stability, proper floor space, ventilation and cope with the increasing need of the students.

Signature
Shri A. Lakra
Headmaster
Khuntitoly High School
Simdega (Jharkhand)

Note:- Submitted to Dr. Hans Grothaus.

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KHUNTITOLY HIGH SCHOOL (SIMDEGA)

Shri A. Lakra, B. Sc. Dip-In-Ed.
Headmaster

Ref. No.

Date

Profit expected after providing all establishments proposed.

I. Dairy Farming -		Income Rs. 2,250/- p.m.	Profit
		Expenditure Rs. 1,500/- p.m.	9,000/-
2. Goletar & Ghas bari - (a) Paddy			
Area 10 acres		(i) Income Rs. 10,500/-	6,000/-
		(ii) Expendi. Rs. 4,500/-	
(b) Wheat in 7 acres-		Rs. 8,400/-	4,900/-
		Rs. 3,500/-	
3. Up land 10.55 acres:-		Income Rs. 6,000/-	
(a) Kharif crops		Expenditure Rs. 4,500/-	1,500/-
(B) Kharif crops :-		Income Rs. 8,000/-	
Rabi		Expenditure Rs. 5,000/-	3,000/-
			<hr/>
			24,400/-
10% unseen expenses - Rs.			2,440/-
			<hr/>
			22,660/- ps.

Note:- Details of plan and estimate in support of the proposals are being attached for necessary consideration and favourable action.

A. Lakra
30/10/22

Headmaster,

Khuntitoly High School (Simdega)

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KHUNTITOLY HIGH SCHOOL (SIMDEGA)

Shri A. Lakra, B. Sc. Dip-in-Ed.
Headmaster

Ref. No. I62/X 24/72

Date 31.10.72

PROPOSALS FOR FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHOOL

Budget of the school shows an annual deficit ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25000/- only. Till 1971 this difference has been compensated by generous subsidies granted through Gossner Mission. According to original plan, the A.T.C. has to subsidise this loss from 1972. The Director A.T.C. has made it clear that within next three years it is not possible to subsidise the school out of A.T.C. fund due to continuous failure of crops.

The A.T.C. has many other projects in order to make itself self-supporting and it has still to go a long way for getting it materialised.

I am very much thankful to the A.T.C. and the K.S.S. for the allotment of 6 acres paddy land and 10.55 acres upland.

I would like to submit the following plans for financial improvement of the School. After three years of the completion of the proposed work, I hope no outside help for the school will be required.

The following are the proposed plans :-

1. Allotment of further 4 acres Ghas Bari paddy land be made in favour of the School.
2. 15' diameter well be sunk in the palamara river bed. A 5 H.P. Electric pump be installed. Channels in 6 acres goletar land be constructed. 1600 ft 3" Aluminium or galvanised Iron pipe be provided.
3. One 30' diameter well is under construction in 10.55' acres upland plots. This is being subsidised at the rate of 75% by Indo-German project, Simdega. The School has to invest capital in the beginning which amounts to Rs 1000/- and own contribution amounts to Rs 3000/-.

Thus a total of Rs 4000/- is required for completion of the scheme. The School has suffered continuous failure of crops for two years, last year due to heavy rain and this year due to attack of goul-fly. It has thus made it unable to contribute this share capital of Rs. 4000/- only.

Help may be extended for the following works in this upland plots -

- (a) Completion of well
- (b) Soil conservation work in the entire area

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