

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL – LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CHOTANAGPUR AND ASSAM

GELC ARCHIVE

Signature: **GELC-A _ 001 _ 0652**

Classification:

Original File No:

Title

Report on Various Mission Fields

Volume:

Running from year: 1968

till year:

Content:

- Reports on Various Mission Fields
- Literature on light against hunger Acctts Procedures

1968

Reports on Various Mission
Fields

Budget.

~~A-3~~

I SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Asia Conference
Sept 1, 1968

"Christian ^{Social} Responsibility"

"Social Planning — a challenge for the church
to serve"

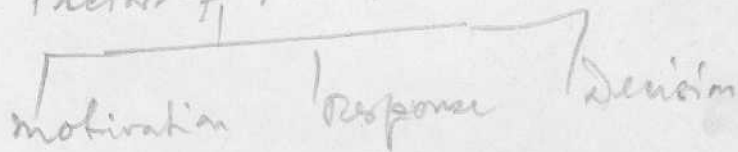
II Commission on Stewardship and Evangelism.

Objectives:

- ① Observe and evaluate the Stewardship and Finance purposes and practices.
- ② Encourage and suggest ways to develop indigenous programs in both Stewardship and Finance
- ③ Plan for the future with the policy leaders of the churches.

FINANCE — STEWARDSHIP — MANAGEMENT

Stewardship — Factors of Growth



Dear Dr. Tirkey,

I write to request you. It is about Dr. Dinesh Chandra Prasad, Block Medical Officer, Durgawati, Dist. Sahabad, son of a retired Deputy Collector, one of my friends here at Ranchi. He wants his son to be transferred to Ranchi either in the Sadar Hospital or Doranda Dispensary or Rajendra Medical College Hospital.

The Doctor's father and mother are old and ailing. Both the Father and the son have filed representation. The Doctor belongs to a Backward Community.

I am sure you could find a way out for his transfer to Ranchi. He has worked for over two years in the Block and has done drought and relief work in Arrah. They say that he is eligible for posting in any District or Medical College Hospital.

I shall be grateful if you would please take an interest in this ~~and~~ and see that Dr. D.C. Prasad is transferred to Ranchi.

By the way, Congratulation for your promotion. I saw it in the papers.

You would please drop me a line.

Thanks.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. S. Tirkey,

Asst Director Health Service

New Secretariat

PATNA

W. S. S.
23/9/68

Dear Dr. Turkey,

I write to request you. It is about Dr. Dinesh Chandra Bhasad, Block Medical Officer, Durgawati, Dt Sahabad, ~~He is the~~ son of a retired Dy Commr, one of my friends here at Ranchi. He wants his son to be transferred to Ranchi either in the Sahar Hospital, or Orissa State Dispensary or to Rajendra Medical College Hospital.

The doc's father ^{is a} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ and mother are old and ailing. Both the father & the son have the representations. The doc ~~belongs to~~ ^{belongs to} ~~from~~ a backward community.

I am sure you could find a way out for his transfer to Ranchi. He has worked for over two years in the Block and has done drought and relief work in Arrah. They say he is eligible for posting in any district or medical college Hospital.

I shall be grateful if you please take an interest in this and see that Dr. Bhasad is transferred to Ranchi.

By the way - Congratulations for your promotion. I saw it in the papers. You would please drop me a line.

Thanks

Yours truly,

Dr. Arvind Chandra, Parrot

M.B., B.S., D.C.H. M.D. (P.G.)

Block Medical Officer, Surgawati
Surgawati
Dr. Chhabildas

- 1) Completed two years as Block Medical Officer at Surgawati.
- 2) Did drought & flood relief work in this area & also deputed on flood relief work round Arora, last year 1967.
- 3) By qualification & length of service quite eligible for Posting as Medical College Hospital, or District Hospital.
- 4) Parents specially old mother has had been ailing since long. Father retired & suffering from physical ailments. So Posting at Ranchi Medical College Hospital or Ranchi Sadan Hospital or even at our area State Dispensary Prayagrah K.P.O.

5) Both father and the doctor have filed
representations in early August 1968
against the previous ~~with~~ around speaking
for posting at Ranchi M.C.H. or Ranchi
Sadar Hospital or otherwise to pay expenses

6) R.M.C. Hospital or Sadar Hospital Ranchi
are going without Paediatric ~~and~~ doctors
and there are doctors ^{with} of less qualifications
at both the places ~~for~~ since
4 or 5 years.

7) Resident of ~~Ranchi~~ Chhotanagpur
Society as student of all Medical College
against Chhotanagpur Govt. (Bachchan)

List of Delegates: - Fourth Regional Conf.
and their placement Accommodation

I Guest Room Prannukh Adhyak's Bungalow
5 Seats

- 1 5 Westerners from N.E.L.C
- 2
- 3 Rev. Harold Engen
- 4 Dr. Olav Hodne
- 5

II (DR DEL'S) LAL BUNGALOW 3 Seats
W.M.P.L.

1. Rev. Alvin C. Berg
2. Mrs. Berg
3. Rev. Polson

III PRESS SUPERINTENDENTS RESIDENCE

1. Rt. Rev. Jacob Nag - J.E.L.C
2. Rev. Harold Engen - N.E.L.C
3. Rev. H. Israelson M.P.E.L.C
4. Dr. Olav Hodne - J.E.L.C
5. Rev. H.J. LAZARUS M.P.L.C

IV THEOL. COLL GUEST ROOM (2 seats)
I.N. Roberts

V K.S.S. GUEST ROOM
T.T.C. Information Turkey Quarters

- | | |
|------------------------------|----|
| 1 Dr. M. Bag | 5 |
| 2 Rev M. M. Indu (President) | 3 |
| | 4 |
| | 2 |
| | 2 |
| | 8 |
| <u>VI</u> K.S.S. Guest Room | 12 |
| 1 / J.E.L.C | 37 |
| 2 / | |
| 3 / M. G. C. Indu | |
| 4 / Samuel Soren | |

- 5 Mr. Lokan Baske 3.
 - 6 Rev. B.N. Sahay
 - 7 " AT Rao
 - 8 " S.S. Alphens
 - 9 Rev. C.B. min 3
 - 10 Rev J. Tapno
 - 11 Mr. H. Samad
 - 12 Rev. S. Dimp 2
- M.L.C
- K.S.S.E -
Youth
Centre.
- 13
14
15
- 16

YOUTH Centre

- 1 Rev Nabin chandra Mosahari
 - 2 Rev. M.S. Masandi
 - 3 Rev. Paul B. Moma
 - 4 Rev Jacob Loren
 - 5 Rev. Niranjan Ekka.
 - 6 Mr. B. Tapno
 - 7 Rev. C.B. min
 - 8 Rev. J. Tapno.
 9. Mr. Heran Samad
 - 10 Rev. Samuel Dimp Dimp.
 11. Mr. P. L. Lakra,
 - 12 Mr. J. Prakash
- NELC
- M.P.L.C.

REQUISITION FOR CHURCH JEEP.

To

The Pramukh Adhyaksh,
G.E.L.Church, Ranchi.

Dear Sir,

Respectively I request for Church Jeep with the Driver for a trip from _____ to _____ for a period from _____ A.M./P.M. on _____ the _____ 196 . to _____ A.M./P.M. on _____ the _____ 196 . for _____ kindly allow me to take the Jeep. I should pay the amount charges for.

Yours Faithfully,

Name _____

Order No. _____

Address. _____

Date _____

Order of the Pramukh Adhyaksh/ Head Accountant. _____

Pramukh Adhyaksh
Head Accountant.

Approximate Distance. _____ Miles/Kilometers.

50 % Advance. Rs. _____ (Rupees _____)

Distance in miles / KM. Starting _____ Finishing _____
Total _____

- Notes:- (1) In the absence of the Pramukh Adhyaksh, the Head Accountant will pass the order.
(2) The charge is fixed at the rate of 50 paise per Mile/30 paise per kilometers
(3) Except for the Church purposes, Jeep will be given only on payment of 50% advance.
(4) Payment should be made immediately up on presentation of bill.

To

The Driver _____
G.E.L.Church, Ranchi.

Order No. _____

Date _____

You are hereby ordered to give Jeep service to _____

From _____ A.M./P.M. on _____ the _____ 196 .
to _____ A.M./P.M. on _____ the _____ 196....

Head Accountant.
G.E.L.Church.

Distance in Miles/ K.M. Starting _____ Finishing _____ Total _____ M./Km.

Driver.

गोसनर स्वजेलिकल लूथेरान कलीशिया

पत्रसंख्या

५६५ । ई८ । केएसएस : ४२

केन्द्रिय सलाहकारी सभा, रांची।

दिनांक २८ नोवेंबर, १९६८ ।

सेवा में,

राजांची
दक्षिणी पूर्वी, उत्तर पश्चिमी। असम। उडीसा अंचल,
हुटी टोली सिनद
हडक्वटसे मंडली, रांची ।

विषय : स्वपालन आन्दोलन (केन्द्रिय स्वपालन फन्ड का निर्माण)

महाशय,

गौसनर कलीशिया की केन्द्रिय सलाहकारी सभा के फैसले के अनुसार प्रमुख अध्यक्षता ने 2013 ई. का कलीशिया के भाई बहनों के नाम एक पत्र निर्गत किया है जिसमें एक केन्द्रिय स्वपालन फंड के निपारण की अपील की है। अपील में हर टुडिकृत सदस्य से 25 पैसे (पचीस पैसे) चन्दा देने की प्रार्थना की गयी है ।

इस फंड के लिये किस प्रकार चन्दा इकठा किया जाय इस संबंध हम एक प्रपत्र (फॉर्म) भेज रहे हैं। यह हर प्रकारकपन में व्यवहार किया जाय ।

हम यह प्रपत्र छपवा कर नहीं भेज रहे हैं , पर आप से अनुरोध करते हैं कि आप अपनी मंडलियों को यह हिदायत दें कि इस प्रपत्र की नकल कर लें, चाहे सादे कागज पर, या छोटी स्क्वार्स साइज टुक या वही में और इसी पर चन्दे का रकम इकठा करें। एक ही प्रपत्र एक प्रचारकपन में काम में लाया जा सकता है। काम की सुविधा के लिये प्रचारकपन के विभिन्न गांवों या टोलों के लिये अलग अलग प्रपत्र बनाया जा सकता है।

प्रचारकपन में जो चन्दा जमा होगा वह पेरिस खजांची को दिया जाय जो उसी प्रपत्र में दस्तखत कर रकम प्राप्त करेगा। पेरिस इस रकम को अंचल खजांची के पास इलाका के ज़रिये भेजेगा। अंचल से, अंचल के अन्दर जमा होने वाले सब स्वपालन चन्दों को कलीशा का खजांची प्राप्त करेगा। के० एस्० एस्० का हेड एकाउन्टेन्ट कलीशा खजांची के नाम में ऐसे रकम का प्राप्त कर उचित रसीद रकम प्राप्त करने के सबूत में देगा।

स्वपालन चन्दा टोला पंचों और प्रचारकों द्वारा जमा किया जाय, इसकी आवश्यक हिदायत सबों को दे दी जाय । जिसमें अनावश्यक समय नष्ट न हो इस निमित्त हम इस पत्र की प्रतिलिपि पेरिसों को भी दे रहे हैं ताकि सुसमय में काम आरंभ हो जाय। पेरिसों के चेयरमैन अपने अधीनस्त मंडलियों को आदेश दे दें ताकि चन्दा इकठा करने के काम में तेजी आ जाय । हम आशा करते हैं कि मंडली के भाई वहनों को स्वपालन के लिये उचित उत्साह, मार्गप्रदर्शन एवं आदेश देने की कृपा करेंगे ।

प्रतिलिपि :

अध्यक्ष । सेक्रेटरी
सभी अंचलों के
सभी इलाका चेयरमैन
सभी पेरिस चेयरमैन
हैंड एकाउन्टेन्ट केसर्स

आप का प्रसन्न अध्ययन,

(पा० सी० दो० आई०)

1. Eitno 289 x 1
- Supdt.

575/68

REVISED PAY SCALE OF THE GOSSNER CHURCH.

<u>Qualification</u>	<u>Untrained Pracharaks</u>	<u>Trained Pracharaks.</u>
Below Middle	76-1-81-86-1-91	80-2-90-2-100-2-110
Middle Pass	80-1-85-1-90-1-95	85-2-95-2-105-2-115
9th Pass & 11th read	85-1-90-1-95-1-100	90-2-100-2-110-2-120
Matric Pass	90-1-95-1-100-1-105	95-2-105-2-115-2-125

<u>Candidates</u>	<u>Pastors.</u>
Short Course Undermatric	120-3-135-3-150-3-165
" " Matric	130-4-150-4-170-4-190
Under Matric Seminary	150-5-175-5-200-5-225
Matric Seminary or L.Th 120-4-140	160-5-185-5-210-5-235
L.Th. with Inter 130-4-150	170-6-200-6-230-6-260
L.Th. with Bachlor or B.D. or B.Th. 150-5-175	200-6-230-6-260-6-290
B.A.B.D. or B.A.B.Th. 175-5-200	230-7-265-7-300-7-335
M.A.B.D. or B.A.B.D. S.T.M. 200-7-235	300-8-340-8-380-8-420
M.A.B.D.S.T.M. or Ph.D. 250-10-300	330-9-325-9-420-9-465
M.A.B.D.S.T.M.Ph.D. or Ph.D. (Theol.) 270-10-320	350-10-400-10-450-10-500

Appointments.

Education Officer	350-10-400-10-450-10-500	300/-
Anchal Supervisors	275-8-315-8-355-8-395	250/-

K.S.S.Staff and Anchal Office.

1. Office Superintendent	300-8-340-8-380-8-420	500/-
2. Head Accountant	250-8-290-8-330-8-370	450/-
3. Accountant Senior	200-6-230-6-260-6-290	
4. Accountant Junior	125-4-145-4-165-4-185	
5. U.D. Clerk	150-5-175-5-200-5-225	
6. L.D. Clerk	125-4-145-4-165-4-185	
7. Peon	75-2-85-2-95-2-105	
8. Driver	120-5-150	

Elective Posts.

1. Pramukh Adheyaksh	Rs. 500/-	Fixed. 300/- ✓
2. Anchal Adheyaksh	Rs. 350/-	" 250/- ✓
3. Anchal Secretary & Treasurer	Rs. 300/-	" 200/-
4. Synod Sanchalak	Rs. 200/-	" 175/-

Tabita Bible Class Staff.

1. B.A. Bible Trained or B.D.	195-6-225-6-255-6-285
2. I.A. Bible Trained or L.Th.	165-5-180-6-205-5-230
3. Matric Bible Trained	120-3-135-3-150-3-165

Note :- Below Matric shall get the scale of Pracharaks.

Allowance to some Posts.

1. Principal Theological College	Rs. 75/-
2. Heads of Tabita & P.T.S.	Rs. 30/-
3. Youth Department	Rs. 40/-
4. Ilaka Chairman	Rs. 20/-

Allowance to Evangelistic Department.

1. Director	Rs. 50/-
2. Field Superintendent	Rs. 30/-
3. Pastors	Rs. 20/-
4. Pracharaks	Rs. 10/-

(J.W.)
CONVENOR.

22/11/68

350-10-2,00 E/B-8-450-

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH RANCHI

Memo No. 784/64-KSS-152

Dated 15th Sep. '64.

To

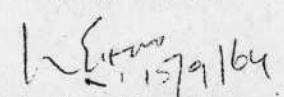
Pramukh Adhyaksh GEIC, Ranchi
Anchal Adhyaksh Orissa
Anchal Adhyaksh Assam
Anchal Adhyaksh S.E. Anchal
Anchal Adhyaksh N.W. Anchal
Sanchalak Khutitoli Synod
Director J.M.B. Kokar, Ranchi
Pastor H.Q. Cng. Ranchi.
Principal Th. Coll. Ranchi
Headmaster Pracharak Trg. School, Govindpur.

It is announced that the next meeting of the North India Lutheran Churches will meet at Ranchi (GEIC Compd) from 6th-7th Oct. 1964.

All delegates are requested to arrive at Ranchi by the evening of 5th Oct. 1964 positively. Agenda will be sent to delegates by the Convener of the Conference Rev. J. Lakra GEIC. Khutitoli.

Gossner Church has been allotted 14 seats as already announced in our letter No. 148-57/64-KSS-152 dated March 5 1964. Names of delegates should be immediately sent to the Pramukh Adhyaksh

Yours Sincerely


Asstt to the Secy.
G.E.L.C. Ranchi.

Rev. S. S. Dzungdung
Sandalak
Khutitoly Synod
At + P.O. Khutitoly,
Nandui.

Re: ~~Khutitoly High School~~

Dear Rev. Dzungdung,

~~You are aware that since the ATC
was started at Khutitoly, the High School and
middle school at~~

SCHOOLPROJECTS

If you plan a school extension program, what are your present facilities ?

1. What type of school do you have at present High School(Proposed)with
(e.g. Lower/Upper Primary School, Middle School, Complete Sec. School,
etc.....) three ~~two~~ classes. the fourth i.e.,
the last top class will be opened in
January 1969
2. Which examinations can students sit for in the present school ?

Secondary School Board Examination (Matriculation)
conducted by the Bihar Secondary School Exm Board.

Space -

We have no building of our own. buildings) The classes are run in the building
classrooms) of the local Lutheran Girls' Middle
other teaching space
altogether teaching space for _____ pupils

3. Enrolment

_____ preparatory classes with _____ students _____ total enrolment	
_____ grade I with _____ students _____ total enrolment	
_____ grade II with _____ students _____ total enrolment	
_____ grade III with _____ students _____ total enrolment	
_____ grade IV with _____ students _____ total enrolment	
_____ grade V with _____ students _____ total enrolment	
_____ grade VI with _____ students _____ total enrolment	
_____ grade VII with _____ students _____ total enrolment	
Class VIII grade VIII with <u>34</u> students <u>34</u> total enrolment	
Class grade IX with <u>10</u> students <u>10</u> total enrolment	
Class grade X with <u>21</u> students <u>21</u> total enrolment	
<u>X</u> grade XI with <u>-</u> students <u>-</u> total enrolment	
_____ grade XII with _____ students _____ total enrolment	

There is a Boys' High School within The G.E.L. Church Compound at Govindpur in which Girls students are also admitted. On recognition of our High School all these students will be transferred. There will be no dearth of roll number once we have our own buildings and the institution is recognised.

5. Number of full-time teachers : Number of part-time teachers :
- a) national **4 (four)** a) national **1 (one)**
- b) ex-patriates **x** b) ex-patriates **x**

6. School-budget * **School fee is free as per State order**
- a) Income through student fees * (_____ per student per year)
- b) Government Grant for teachers' salaries **Nil** (_____ per teacher per year)

c) other subsidies

Church subsidy(local) **Rs. 1,600=00**

Public subscription **1,900=00**

Total **3,500=00**

Total Exp = Rs.17,520=00

Budget : Salary Rs. 16,320=00

Contingency 1,200=00

Rs 17,520=00

7. Please attach full curriculum - all subjects, how many hours per week.
- Modern Indian Language(Hindi), Hindi Literature, English Composition, English Literature, Social Studies, Everyday Science, Geography, Elementary Maths***
- Is the school recognized by government ? yes **x** no **=/**

(see 8. below)

9. If you have hostels, please state:

One buildings

3= One big Hall, 1 kitchen and 1 bathroom

x beds for boys

48 beds for girls

Rs30/- per head per month. fees

* Elementary Economics & Civics, Sanskrit, Elementary Physiology & Hygiene, Bible, Music, Dance, Sewing, Physical culture

~~Header~~

(Rev. J. Topno)
Adhyaksh South East Anchal
G.E.L. Church, Kadma
Khunti, RANCHI

(Heran Samad)
School Supervisor SEA
G.E.L. Church Kadma, Khunti,
RANCHI

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LIAISON AND VALIDATION SERVICE
150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland

PROJECT REQUEST

Please do not use any other language but English, German or French, and
no other currency but US \$

1. Name of Project

2. Location (Country, District, Town, as detailed as possible)

3. Applicant and/or body (and persons) legally responsible for the implementation and supervision of the project

Here state whether the control of this project will rest with the sponsoring church or mission as listed under 4, or whether specified persons or a board of control will be responsible for the project. If the latter applies, please state the relationship between such person or board and the sponsoring church or mission, attaching originals or photocopies of relevant documents.

4. Sponsoring church and/or mission

Here state whether the project is sponsored by the indigenous church, a mission or both, and attach original or photocopy of relevant documents.

5. Clearance obtained from

Here state the name of the church body and mission agency, where applicable, which have approved and authorised this project, and attach original or photocopy of relevant documents.

6. Endorsement received from Here state the name of any technically qualified person, governmental or other agencies, which have been consulted and expressed evaluation of this project. It is of particular importance that the attitude of government be ascertained and its approval obtained where applicable. Attach originals or photocopies of relevant documentation.

G.E.L.CHURCH PRESS, RANCHI.

PRESS

ha
28/11/68
Subject : - ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES & KEEPING OF
ACCOUNT RECORDS.

A few suggestions for improvement in the
ACCOUNTING procedure to be followed in the PRESS
are enclosed. Steps may be taken to implement the same.

Ranchi, the 20th Nov. 1968.

A. Banla.
Hony. Accountant.

To,
The Superintendent,
G.E.L. Church Press, Ranchi.

Copy to : - (1) The Secretary, Managing Committee, GELC Press,
Ranchi.
✓(2) The Pramukh Adhyaksh, GELC., Ranchi.
(3). The Chairman, BEL., GELC., Ranchi.

Subject :- ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE AND MAINTENANCE
OF ACCOUNTS RECORD.

1. The Press is a commercial concern, In order, therefore, to bring out the accurate financial results of the business, it is essential that it should strictly adhere to the normal double entry system of Commercial Accounting. In the course of audit for the last two years, it was observed that there is much scope for improvement in the methods of keeping the Accounts of the Press. Steps may be taken to implement the suggestions set forth in the following paras.
2. The cash Book of the Press is being written up in an hackneyed, old domestic method. The Cash Book is the Prime Book of Original Entry and once the entries there in are correctly made, further accounting would be simpler and easier. The Cash Book is in fact the Cash Account, for convenience bound up in a separate register. When any Cash is received, the amount should be entered on the Debit side (Left hand side) of the cash Book and when Cash is given away, the amount should be entered on the Credit side (Right hand side) of the Cash Book. It should not only contain the ready Cash receipts or Payments duly classified under respective Nominal Accounts heads, but also the money in remittance with the Bank. i.e. amounts received or paid by means of Cheques. In the case of the amount received through Cheques or money paid by Cheques, the amount of the Cheque has to be entered on both sides of the Cash Book, the actual Cash Balance as brought out in the Cash Book remaining unaffected.
3. As a rule no amount should be paid without the Pay Order of the Superintendent. The Cashier or the Accountant has no authority of his own to make Payments. All bills must be duly passed for payment by the Superintendent. The expenditure slip now in force may be modified as per sample appended at Schedule I.
4. It is observed that the net amounts of monthly wages and Salaries paid are being shown as expenditure in the Cash Book. This is an error of principle. The correct procedure would be to exhibit the gross amount as expenditure. The recoveries on account of Provident Funds, State Insurance etc effected from wages or salaries bills should at the first instance be posted on the debit side of the Cash Book.
5. The wages paid to workers such as the foreman, Compositors, Proof-Readers, Printers, Binders etc. being direct charges affecting production have to be taken to the Trading Account. Whereas, Salaries paid to Staff such as the Superintendent, Manager, Accountant, Clerk

G. E. L. CHURCH PRESS RANCH

DATE _____

ACCOUNT NO

TOTAL

Received Payment Passed for Rupay

Signature

ACCOUNTANT

SUPERINTENDENT

SCH II

NAME _____

ACCOUNT No.

[illegible]

5CH III

THE GEL CHURCH

PRESS RANCH

JOURNAL VOUCHER NO

DATE:

HEAD OF ACCOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
DR		

SCH IV

Passed for Rs
Rupees only

Accountant

G. E. L. CHURCH PRES. RANCH

$$SCH \hat{V}$$

NAME _____

ACCOUNT NO

[illegible]

$$S_{CH} \quad V_1$$

THE GEL CHURCH PRESS KAMHI

CASH MEMO No

DATE _____

JOB No.	PARTICULARS	Qty	rate	Amount
			Sales Tax	
			TOTAL	

Rup eo

£ 40 £

SIGNATURE

SCH VII

SALES JOURNAL

THE GELCHUCK PRESS RANCH

[illegible]

SCH IX

GEL CURCH PRESS RANCH

DAILY CASH BALANCE SHEET DATE

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Opening Balance B.A		Credited to BANK	
Withdrawn From BANK		Vide Bank Register	
Cheques			
		Other Payments	
Collection as per		Vr No	
CASH MEMOS No			
At			
BILLS Collection as			
per RECEIPTS No			
OTHERS			
		Cash Balance C/F	
TOTAL		TOTAL	
Cash Balance Rupees			

Accountant

Superintendent

SCH. X
THE GEL CHURCH PRESS RANCH
Register of Provident Fund Contributions under EP F.A. 52

ACCOUNT NO.

NAME OF EMPLOYEE

DATE OF APPOINTMENT

MONTH	EMPLOYEE'S CONTRI.	EMPLOYER'S CONTR.	TOTAL	REMARKS
April				
May				
June				
July				
Aug				
Sept				
Oct				
Nov				
Dec				
Jan				
Feb				
Mar				
TOTAL				

Balance from 19	19
Deposits & Refunds	
Interest	
Total	
Deduct with draws	
Balance on 31.3.19	

Supt
ACCOUNTANT

From,
The Rev. Prof. J.J.P.Tiga,
Lutheran Theological College, Ranchi
To,
The members of the K.S.S.; G.E.L.Church
In Session at Ranchi

Dated Ranchi, the 29th.Nov.1968

Dear Sirs,

I beg most humbly and respectfully to forward to you copy of the protest I have submitted to the Chairman concerned of the College Council (n Rev. Dr. M.Bage) as I have not heard from him as yet anything in this connection. I hope that you will do the needful. I may state that I have given copies of my protest to the Chairman, B.T.E. and the Pramukh Adhyaksh. This was done on Tuesday, the 26th. inst.

Yours Sincerely,

J.J.P.Tiga 30/11
(J.J.P.Tiga)

True Copy of the Protest

To,
The Chairman Concerned (Rev. Dr. M.Bage)
College Council, Lutheran Theological College,
Ranchi
Sub : Appointment of Principal of this College

Dear Sir,

Having come to know that the College Council has recommended the Rev. Dr. M.Minz for the post mentioned above, I beg to lay before you this letter of protest against your decision and to recommend me for the post.

The obvious reasons are that,

1. I have served this College faithfully for many more years than Rev. N.Minz .
2. That I have passed my M.A; and S.T.M. which are the requirements for the post long before Rev. Minz . Therefore regarding qualification I am in no way disqualified .
3. That being on the same staff and being so senior to him and having the requirements for the Principalship, I protest against your action to make me subordinate to one who is junior to me in every respect.
4. That there is no charge against me before any court in the Church or elsewhere. to disqualify me for the post. I have never been charged for anything before the College Council , the B.T.E. or the K.S.S.

Under the circumstances I strongly protest against the decision of the College Council and request you to do the justice which is my right claim in the world of fairness, justice and right. May I further add that I stand in the que as first candidate for the post among all the members of the Faculty and it is not fair on the part of the authorities to ignore my right of priority, and to give the place for another.

Copy to :

1. The Chairman, B.T.E. }
2. The Pramukh Adhyaksh } G,E,L.Church

Yours Sincerely,

sd/ J.J.P.Tiga

Copy to the leaders and well-wishers of the G.E.L.Church for information.

To

The Secretary
Supply and Commerce Department
Government of Bihar
PATNA

Through
proper channel

Sir,

Most respectfully I beg to submit the following facts for your sympathetic and judicious consideration and favourable orders:

That I have been serving in the Supply and Commerce Deptt. of the Govt of Bihar since March 1945. I was originally appointed as Rationing Inspector. Now I serve the department as Supply Inspector at Ranchi Collectorate.

That I am an Adibasi from Ranchi district and ^{one} among only three Adibasis in this department, in the entire State of Bihar.

That I have faithfully been serving the department, but in spite of my repeated representations I have not yet been confirmed in my present post what to speak of promotions. Representations given to the department were on 5-11-64; 25.8.65; ^{and} 25.9.65 but so far my case has not received any sympathetic consideration.

That it has been painful for me to know that ~~persons~~ ^{some} of my colleagues junior to me in service have been confirmed and promoted to higher posts as Godown Managers or Marketing Officers. In the matter of Confirmation ^{should} ~~and promotions cases of Adibasis~~ ^{be} ~~same~~ ¹⁻

received due consideration with preference
has not been ~~applied~~ it seems applied
in my case

The principle of giving preference to Adibasis
in the matter of ~~giving~~ 'Confirmations' and
promotions, it seems, has not been applied
in my case.

I would therefore strongly urge your
honour to kindly look in to my case
afresh and grant me the benefit
of Confirmation in my present post and
promotion to the post of Marketing Officer
or Godown Manager, for which act of
your kindness I shall be highly obliged.

Yours faithfully

(M. Tapro)

Supply Inspector
Bandia Collectorate
Baran

6 Copies

From

Sri N.E.Horo
Ex- Minister
Planning & Informations (Bihar)
G.E.L.Church Compound
RANCHI.

To

Shri Nityanand Kanungo
Governor of Bihar
PATNA

July 26, 1968

Dear Rajpaljee,

I understand that there are only 3 Adibasi Supply Inspectors in the Supply and Commerce department, Govt. of Bihar. One of them Shri M. Topno has put up with 23 years of service.

This officer has not yet been confirmed in his present post although some of his juniors were not only confirmed but promoted to higher posts. In his case, I feel, the principle of giving preference to Adibasist in the matter of confirmation and promotions has not been applied.

I would request you, if I am permitted to do so, to cause the Supply & Commerce Deptt. to enquire in to this case properly so that this officer gets proper justice that is due to him.

With best regards.

Yours Sincerely.


(N.E.Horo)

From: Sri N.E. Hon
Ex-Minister
Planning & Information (Bihar)
H.E.L. Choudhary Compd
Patna

To, Sri M. S. Rao
Advisor to the Government of Bihar
PATNA

July 26, 1968.

Dear Mr. Rao,

I understand that there are only 3 Adibasis working as Supply Inspectors in the Supply and Commerce Deptt. in the ~~entire~~ State. One of them Sri M. Tapno, ~~senior among the~~ has put up with 23 years of service.

I would ~~like you to~~ request you to please find out why he has not yet been confirmed in his present post while others junior to him were not only confirmed but promoted to higher posts. Government have not only to respect but implement the principle of giving preference to Adibasis in the matter of confirmations and promotions. I feel that the case of Sri M. Tapno has gone by default.

I would be grateful if you would kindly see that justice is done to this man.

Very sincerely yours.

find time /
to

From:

Sri N. E. Hara
Ex-Minister
Planning & Information (Bihar)
R.E.L. Church Compound
~~PATNA~~ ~~PATNA~~ ~~PATNA~~

To ~~His Excellency~~

~~Hon'ble~~ Shri Nityanand Kanungo
Governor of Bihar
PATNA

July 26, 1968

Dear Rajyapaljee,

I understand that there are only 3 Adibasi Supply Inspectors in the Supply and Commerce department, Govt of Bihar. One of them Shri M. Topno has put up with 23 years of service.

This officer has not yet been confirmed in his present post although some of his juniors were not only confirmed but promoted to higher posts. In his case, I feel, the principle of giving preference to Adibasis in the matter of Confirmation and promotions has not been applied.

I would request you, if I am permitted to do so, to cause the Supply & Commerce Dept. to enquire into this case properly so that this officer gets proper justice of that is due to him.

With best regards.

Yours Sincerely,

* UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE *

PAYS-BAS · NEDERLAND
50 CENT

Coupon-réponse International

Ce coupon est échangeable dans tous les Pays de l'Union postale universelle contre un timbre-poste ou des timbres-poste représentant le montant de l'affranchissement d'une lettre ordinaire de port simple à destination de l'étranger.

Internationale antwoordcoupon

Deze coupon is in alle landen van de Wereld Postvereniging inwisselbaar tegen één of meer frankeerzegels, vertegenwoordigende het bedrag van het port voor een gewone brief van enkelvoudig gewicht, bestemd voor het buitenland.

* COUPON-RÉPONSE INTERNATIONALE *

Empreinte de contrôle du
 Pays d'origine (date facultative)



Timbre du bureau qui
 effectue l'échange

Dieser Schein wird in allen Ländern des Weltpostvereins gegen ein oder mehrere Postwertzeichen im Gesamtwert der Gebühr für einen einfachen gewöhnlichen Auslandsbrief umgetauscht.

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Universal Postal Union for a postage stamp or postage stamps representing the amount of postage for an ordinary single-rate letter destined for a foreign country.

يمكن استبدال هذه القسيمة في جميع بلدان الاتحاد البريدي العالمي بطابع
أو طابع بريدي بقيمة التخليص على رسالة عادية من الوزن الأول برسم الخارج

於等換兌國各盟郵國萬在得券本
票郵之費郵重起信平外國寄國該

Este cupón podrá ser canjeado en todos los Países de la Unión Postal Universal por uno o varios sellos postales que representen el importe del franqueo de una carta ordinaria de porte sencillo destinada al extranjero.

Этот купон обменивается во всех странах Всемирного почтового союза на одну или несколько почтовых марок, представляющих стоимость оплаты простого письма в одну единицу веса по назначению за границу.

clt
12/11
hec 13/11/68

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES

27 MOLENSTRAAT

THE HAGUE

TELEPHONE 630550 CABLES SOCINST

September 1968

IN YOUR REPLY
PLEASE REFER TO
NO.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed I am sending you two copies of a questionnaire on the project as typed on its coversheet. From our previous correspondence we know that you are willing to answer it.

I would like to remind you that this is not an investigation done by some scientist who is interested in your work for his own study purpose (although he actually is), but that this investigation is a part of an assessment programme, requested by the agencies involved in the fight against hunger from the F.A.O. Freedom From Hunger Campaign. For good reasons the F.A.O. entrusted this evaluation to an independent learned institution, the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, Netherlands.

The results of this study, based upon your answers, will, through the F.A.O., be made available to the agencies involved in the campaign, and through them to all agencies which are performing the same kind of activity, also if they are not officially allied to the Freedom From Hunger Campaign. Therefore, if your project is not a part of the official Campaign, but is of the same nature, you are nevertheless kindly requested to offer your cooperation and you will receive the report.

The scope of these efforts, yours and mine, is to enhance the efficiency of the projects and to improve world-wide cooperation for development. If I call upon your time and upon your frankness in answering the questions, I am sure that you will cooperate with a view to these goals.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. Ponsioen
Prof. J.A. Ponsioen

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES
Molenstraat 27
THE HAGUE, Netherlands.

ASSESSMENT OF FIELD ACTIVITIES IN THE SPIRIT OF THE FAO-F.F.H.C.

Questionnaire for Executing Agencies administering projects in developing countries.

Title and Location of the Project (or series of related projects administered by the same local agency).

Agricultural Demonstration Farms at Sarnatoli and Lali

Duration of the project

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

without time restriction

for the time of co-operation with the donor agency

for a certain number of years. Please, note years

Name of your agency

~~LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION~~

The Rev. Christ Bijov Aind,
Pramuk Adhyaskh,
Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church,
Kadma (Khunti) - Bihar - India

Name of the donor agency

LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

(names will not be mentioned in the report)

All replies to this questionnaire will be treated strictly confidentially.

This assessment is conducted on the formal request of the General Conference of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign of the F.A.O. 1967 and entrusted by the same to the Institute of Social Studies at The Hague. However, it is not restricted to those projects, which are officially part of the Campaign. It intends to cover those projects which actually are set up to reach the Goals of the Campaign.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This questionnaire is sent to a great number of donors and executing agencies of projects. The inquiry is about common features of the projects. Individual names of individuals and projects will not be mentioned in the report and will remain strictly confidential to the academic institution charged by the FAO.
2. A "project" is for our purpose defined as a local undertaking with its own administration as distinguished from a "programme", which may organize many locally dispersed and individually administered projects.
3. Ignore any question which is irrelevant to your case.
4. If the question is relevant, but you do not know the answer, please mention "do not know".
5. Where the alternative answers are filled in as in the case with

yes	no
-----	----

 please encircle the answer, which does apply and/or cross the answer which does not apply, e.g.

yes	no
----------------	----

. (please read this statement carefully)
6. Where a large number of answers are preformulated, open blocks are placed before them. In these cases, please cross the block before the answer or the answers which do apply.

7. Answering this questionnaire does not need to take more time than about three hours for those who are acquainted with the project concerned. If the case is not fresh in your memory, you better first go through its file and thereafter you answer all questions. This procedure saves time in comparison with consulting the file for the questions separately.
8. You receive two copies. You can retain one for yourself and send another back to the Institute of Social Studies within one month. We advice you to fill in first the copy which you intend to retain and thereafter the copy which you will send back.

Send the questionnaire back to

J.A. Ponsioen
Institute of Social Studies
27 Molenstraat
The Hague, Netherlands

1. Is your agency

- ☐ part of an international private agency
☐ part of the governmental machinery of your country
☒ an official church agency
☐ a church affiliated agency
☐ a private agency co-operating with your government in the present project
☐ a private agency subsidized by your government in the present project
☐ a private agency working with its own resources
☐ any other type of agency? Please specify.

.....

2. a) Is your agency affiliated with any larger association for development work?

yes	no
-----	----

b) If so, on the national level

on the international level

c) Has this larger body (bodies) contributed to the co-ordination of the present project with other projects in the same field?

yes	no
-----	----

3. a) Do you have permanent qualified staff in your project?

yes	no
----------------	----

b) From what money are they paid?

yes	X
-----	---

- ☒ money from the donor agency
☐ money from government
☐ money from the profits of the project
☐ money collected outside the project in your country
☐ other sources. Please specify.

.....

.....

c) How many of your staff are under 30 years old?

- ☐ none
☐ less than a quarter of the staff
☐ between a quarter and a half of the staff
☐ more than half of the staff

4. How would you qualify the nature of the project, as it has evolved in the course of its execution?

(please, read the entire question before answering it)

<input type="checkbox"/>	purely technical (e.g. provision of equipment, seeds, fertilizers, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	purely education (e.g. training, extension work, women's clubs)
<input type="checkbox"/>	purely structural or institutional (e.g. setting up co-operatives, credit unions, young farmers' clubs, information centres, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	predominantly technical with an important educational or structural element
<input type="checkbox"/>	predominantly educational with an important technical or structural element
<input type="checkbox"/>	predominantly structural with an important technical or educational element
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	equally technical, educational and structural
<input type="checkbox"/>	predominantly scientific (applied research) with an important educational element.

5. (Have) Are other agencies (been) involved in projects within the same area, in which you are working?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
do not know	

If yes, how would you qualify the co-operation between these agencies?

<input type="checkbox"/>	intensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	good
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	weak
<input type="checkbox"/>	none

7. Are you receiving from you donor(s) for the present project (check one or more)

<input type="checkbox"/>	just capital funds
<input type="checkbox"/>	equipment
<input type="checkbox"/>	expert guidance (technical assistance)
<input type="checkbox"/>	recurrent cost
<input type="checkbox"/>	volunteers
<input type="checkbox"/>	training of personnel in your country
<input type="checkbox"/>	scholarships for training personnel elsewhere
<input type="checkbox"/>	other facilities? Please specify.

.....
.....

8. Is your agency, in addition to the execution of the project with the assistance received, also in charge of (check one or more)

<input type="checkbox"/>	obtaining additional financing
<input type="checkbox"/>	obtaining additional technical assistance
<input type="checkbox"/>	recruiting personnel
<input type="checkbox"/>	co-ordinating contributions from various donors within your project
<input type="checkbox"/>	seeking support from other internal or external agencies

9. a) Has technical (expert) assistance been provided for the project?

yes	no
-----	----

- b) If so, by whom?

<input type="checkbox"/>	by the agency providing financial assistance
<input type="checkbox"/>	by FAO
<input type="checkbox"/>	by a foreign agency other than the financing agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	by an institution in your own country
<input type="checkbox"/>	by your agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	by an international agency other than FAO

10. a) Has a national counterpart been appointed to the technical expert in this project?

yes	no
does not apply	

- b) If so, is he working in the project

<input type="checkbox"/>	full time
<input type="checkbox"/>	part time
<input type="checkbox"/>	incidentally

11. a) Has the counterpart received appropriate training before his appointment?

yes	no
-----	----

b) Has the counterpart received training abroad in the context of this project?

yes	no
-----	----

c) If so, was he sent abroad ☐ before the project started
☐ during the project

d) For how long a period? ☐ less than one year
☐ between one and two years
☐ more than two years

e) What type of training did he receive

<input type="checkbox"/>	an academic course
<input type="checkbox"/>	a non-academic course
<input type="checkbox"/>	in-service training

f) Was his training found to be useful to the project?

yes	no
don't know	

Please, specify your answer.

.....

12. Who originally proposed this project?

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | FAO |
| 2 | your central government |
| 3 | your local government |
| 4 | the FFHC Committee in your country |
| 6 | a church congregation |
| 7 | the donor agency |
| 5 | your own organization |
| 8 | a private individual |
| 9 | others. Please specify. |

.....

.....

13. a) Did you contact FAO before initiating this project?

yes	no
-----	----

b) If yes, was this mainly in view of

<input type="checkbox"/>	technical advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	co-ordination with other projects
<input type="checkbox"/>	financial support

c) Did you ever think about contacting for this project
the FFHC Committee of your country
the FAO directly

yes	no
-----	----

yes	no
-----	----

14. In the event FAO is administering the project (or projects, which you know from experience) and other agencies are acting as

donors,

does apply	does not apply
------------	----------------

do you experience compared to other bilateral projects you may know

- the integration of the project within the overall development efforts to be

better	less	no difference
--------	------	---------------

- the support from public bodies to be

better	less	no difference
--------	------	---------------

- the communication between you and the donor agency to be

better	less	no difference
--------	------	---------------

- the expert knowledge at hand to be

better	less	no difference
--------	------	---------------

15. Why was this project started? (check one or more)

<input type="checkbox"/>	because it was a good one to attract donors
<input type="checkbox"/>	because it was felt to relieve local needs directly
<input type="checkbox"/>	because it was felt to have a substantial impact on (regional) development
<input type="checkbox"/>	because it would mobilize local participation

16. In the case you engaged in this project because of its supposed contribution to (regional) development, how did you gain the evidence for this?

<input type="checkbox"/>	from a governmental authority in your country
<input type="checkbox"/>	from your own consultative experts
<input type="checkbox"/>	from your own judgement on the regional situation
<input type="checkbox"/>	from an independent expert
<input type="checkbox"/>	from a FAO advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	from other sources. Please specify.

.....
.....

17. Was the time required to finish the agreement between you and the donor agency

- ☐ much longer than you had expected
- ☐ longer than you had expected
- ☐ as you had expected
- ☐ shorter than you had expected
- ☐ much shorter than you had expected

18. Was the time lapse between the signing of the agreement and the actual start of your project

- ☐ much longer than you had expected
- ☐ longer than you had expected
- ☐ as you had expected
- ☐ shorter than you had expected
- ☐ much shorter than you had expected

19. Have serious delays occurred in the regular execution of the project?

yes	no
-----	----

If yes, were such delays in your opinion due to

- ☐ non-delivery of equipment in due time
- ☐ non-availability of trained local personnel
- ☐ misunderstanding between the donor (or FAO) and you
- ☐ bureaucratic red tape
- ☐ lack of interest from the side of your beneficiaries
- ☐ other causes. Please specify.

.....

.....

20. a) Has a survey been made before the project was initiated to judge its chances for success

yes	no
-----	----

b) If so, was it executed by

- ☐ the donor agency
- ☐ an independent agency
- ☐ your agency
- ☐ a governmental agency
- ☐ FAO

21. Do you have the solid impression that

the project will go on after the termination of foreign

assistance

yes	no	too early to judge
-----	----	--------------------

the project started a ball rolling

yes	no	too early to judge
-----	----	--------------------

22. a) Have important changes been made in the project during its implementation?

yes	no
-----	----

b) Have these changes been

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

a substantial extension

a substantial reduction

a shift of emphasis

c) Have the changes been introduced by mutual agreement between you and the donor agency

yes	no
-----	----

d) If changes have been made, were they due to

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

unforeseen difficulties or obstacles

unforeseen opportunities offered by the project

misunderstandings

other reasons. Please specify.

.....

.....

23. a) Do you feel that certain changes would have been desirable which, however, could not be introduced?

yes	no
-----	----

b) Do you feel that desirable changes have been introduced too late?

yes	no
-----	----

c) If so (as to a) or b)) was it due to

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

lack of financial resources

lack of personnel

insufficient communication between donors and receiver

other reasons. Please specify.

.....

.....

24. a) On the basis of the experience you have now, would you choose again to undertake this project?

yes	no
-----	----

b) Please describe briefly the reasons for your decision.

.....

25. Would you be interested in establishing broader types of contacts with the donor agency, than actually have been evolved?

yes	no
-----	----

If yes, did you take any steps to promote such broader contacts?

yes	no
-----	----

26. How would you characterize the cooperation you encountered in the context of this project with:

- FAO

	does not apply
	very satisfactory
	satisfactory
	in-between
	unsatisfactory
	extremely poor

- your Government

	does not apply
	very satisfactory
	satisfactory
	in-between
	unsatisfactory
	extremely poor

- the donor agency

	very satisfactory
	satisfactory
	in-between
	unsatisfactory
	extremely poor

27. a) How do the quantitative results, achieved by the project (increase in production, in land covered or number of people reached, etc.) meet with your expectations?

<input type="checkbox"/>	too early to judge
<input type="checkbox"/>	surpassing your expectations
<input type="checkbox"/>	in line with your expectations
<input type="checkbox"/>	below your expectations
<input type="checkbox"/>	do not know

- b) Please state main reasons of your answer.

28. a) How do the economic results achieved by the project (improved consumption, higher incomes, proportional increase in prices with relation to costs of production, etc.) meet with your expectations?

<input type="checkbox"/>	does not apply
<input type="checkbox"/>	too early to judge
<input type="checkbox"/>	surpassing your expectations
<input type="checkbox"/>	in line with your expectations
<input type="checkbox"/>	below your expectations
<input type="checkbox"/>	do not know

- b) Please state main reasons of your answer.

29. a) How do the educational results of the project (the quality and perseverance of the trainees, the willingness to learn of the people involved, the actual application in day-to-day life of the knowledge assimilated, etc.) meet with your expectations?

<input type="checkbox"/>	does not apply
<input type="checkbox"/>	too early to judge
<input type="checkbox"/>	surpassing your expectations
<input type="checkbox"/>	in line with your expectations
<input type="checkbox"/>	below your expectations
<input type="checkbox"/>	do not know

- b) Please state main reasons of your answer.

30. a) How does the involvement and co-operation of the local people in the project meet with your expectations?

<input type="checkbox"/>	does not apply
<input type="checkbox"/>	too early to judge
<input type="checkbox"/>	surpassing your expectations
<input type="checkbox"/>	in line with your expectations
<input type="checkbox"/>	below your expectations
<input type="checkbox"/>	do not know

b) Please state main reason of your answer

31. a) Does the project involve the marketing of produce?

yes	no
do not know	

b) If so, have the people involved found it difficult to sell their produce?

yes	no
do not know	

c) If so, were (are) the difficulties due to:

<input type="checkbox"/>	lack of transportation facilities
<input type="checkbox"/>	high prices for transportation
<input type="checkbox"/>	insufficient purchasing power
<input type="checkbox"/>	the power of the merchants
<input type="checkbox"/>	other factors, please specify.

.

32. (For training projects only):

a) Does the project itself involve helping the trainees to find appropriate employment?

yes	no
do not know	

b) What proportion of the trainees find a position upon termination of their training?

<input type="checkbox"/>	almost all
<input type="checkbox"/>	about half of them
<input type="checkbox"/>	less than half of them
<input type="checkbox"/>	do not know

c) Of the trainees who do find a position, what proportion are employed in the field for which they have been trained?

<input type="checkbox"/>	almost all
<input type="checkbox"/>	about half of them
<input type="checkbox"/>	less than half of them
<input type="checkbox"/>	do not know

33. a) Is it envisaged that the project will be self-supporting at the termination of the present external assistance?

yes	no
-----	----

b) Self-supporting in home currency?

yes	no
-----	----

in foreign currency?

yes	no
does not apply	

c) If you do not succeed in making the project self-supporting during this stage, do you envisage to ask further assistance?

<input type="checkbox"/>	does not apply
<input type="checkbox"/>	from the present donor
<input type="checkbox"/>	from other donor agencies

34. Do you intend to have an evaluation study made at the end of external assistance, if you can manage to have it financed?

yes	no
-----	----

35. Which, to your mind, have been the crucial factors for success or failure in the present project? (Check one or more.)

- ☐ the management
- ☐ the availability of experts
- ☐ the availability of trained personnel
- ☐ the availability of foreign currency
- ☐ the delivery in time of the equipment needed
- ☐ the receptivity of the beneficiaries
- ☐ others, please specify.

.....
.....

36. In the event capital investments were made in the present project

a) was the creation of a revolvment fund envisaged in the agreement

yes	no
-----	----

b) has a revolvment fund actually been created

yes	no
-----	----

c) If yes, who is controlling this fund

- ☐ the donor agency
- ☐ yourself
- ☐ a co-operative of beneficiaries
- ☐ others, please specify.

.....
.....

d) In case no revolvment was foreseen, would you judge it wise to introduce it as yet

- ☐ by imposition
- ☐ depending on the consent of the beneficiaries

37. Do the people involved in the project contribute to it:

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| - in money | <input type="checkbox"/> | almost entirely |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | substantially |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | to some extent |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | very little |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | not at all |
| - in unpaid labour | <input type="checkbox"/> | almost entirely |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | substantially |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | to some extent |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | very little |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | not at all |
| - in kind | <input type="checkbox"/> | almost entirely |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | substantially |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | to some extent |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | very little |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | not at all |

38. Do you think the project will contribute to a change of attitude towards development on the part of the people involved?

yes	no	perhaps in the long run
-----	----	-------------------------

39. a) Do you send progress reports to the donor agency

yes	no
-----	----

b) If so, do you send them

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | at specified regular intervals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | at your convenience |

c) Do you send other documentary material and photographs to the donor agency to help it prepare publicity?

yes	no
-----	----

40. Do you feel that sending progress reports to the donor

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | is a good means of maintaining contacts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | is a normal duty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | places you in a dependent position |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | is a sign of distrust |

41. Do you feel that periodical visits by representatives of the donor agency

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | are a good means of maintaining contacts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | are a normal activity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | places you in a dependent position |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | is a sign of distrust |

42. a) Does the project make use of foreign experts other than those assigned to it

yes	no
-----	----

b) Do the foreign experts, assigned to the project, give advice to other agencies or projects as well

yes	no
-----	----

c) Do you from time to time, seek advice concerning the project from universities or other specialized institutions abroad

yes	no
-----	----

d) Do you, from time to time, seek advice concerning the project from universities or other specialized institutions in your home country

yes	no
-----	----

43. a) Would you describe this project as

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | an isolated one |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a part of a larger effort being made in the same geographical area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a part of a larger systematic program for development |

b) In the latter case

- who is responsible for the overall program?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the central government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the local government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a religious body |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | any other private body |

c) - what is the nature of the program?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a formulated plan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | an on-going concern |

d) Would you welcome the assistance of an independent co-ordinating agency to promote the integration of individual projects

yes	no
do not know	

If yes,

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | on the national level |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | on the international level |

44. a) Do you feel that your experience with this project has taught you any particular lessons ? (positive or negative)

yes	no
-----	----

b) If so, in which field?

- ☐ technical implementation
- ☐ cooperation with agencies and people in the home country
- ☐ cooperation with donor agencies
- ☐ cooperation with technical experts in beginning a project
- ☐ cooperation with technical experts in executing a project

c) Please describe the main lessons you have drawn.

.....
.....

45. This questionnaire has been filled in

- ☐ by the director of the project, who is a foreigner
- ☐ by the director of the project, who is a national
- ☐ by the foreign expert and a national counterpart
- ☐ any other. Please specify.

.....
.....

PA-100

Memorandum.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

EXCHANGE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

CALCUTTA

No. CA. EC. TPI/92/128-68

Dated 26.10. 1968

.....188 (Saka)

To Gosner Evangelical Lutheran
Church, Ranchi
Bihar.

The enclosed form(s) is/are returned herewith.

'No Objection' Certificate

a/c Selves

Your Ref : No 508/68/PA-100 dt 17.10.68.

The following particulars/documents required :—

- 1) Particulars / Documents as per our questionnaire.
- 2) 'No-Charge' Invoice in original.
- 3) Import Trade Control authorities letter in original calling for our 'No objection' Certificate.

No Objection' Certificate.

a/c Selves

Your Ref : No 508/68/PA-100 dt 17. 10. 68.

The following particulars/documents required :—

- 1) Particulars / Documents as per our questionnaire.
- 2) 'No-Charge' Invoice in original.
- 3). Import Trade Control authorities letter in original calling for our 'No objection' Certificate.

858
4/11

Encls :— 2
EC. 4

Ramend.
p. Deputy Controller.

Form of application for issue of 'No Objection
Certificate' for import into India

1. Full name and address of the applicant(s):
2. Nationality of the applicant(s):
3. Country of domicile of the applicant(s):
4. Nature of business/profession carried on by the applicant(s) in India:
5. Full name and address of the individual/firm/company abroad supplying the goods:
6. Nationality and country of domicile/residence of the supplier(s):
7. Exact nature of relationship of applicant(s) with the supplier (i.e. Principal/Agent, Head Office/Branch etc.
8. Consideration for which the goods/articles are being supplied by the individual/firm/company abroad free of charge (letter of offer/correspondence regarding free supply should be produced in original):
9. C.I.F. value of the goods/articles for Customs purposes (to be supported by no-charge invoice in original):
10. Whether the free supply will be on c.i.f. basis, i.e. whether the entire cost including insurance and freight will be borne by the supplier. If not, full details of payment required to be made by applicant(s) should be stated:
11. Purpose for which the goods/articles are being supplied (i.e. sale, free distribution etc.) and the use to which they will be put in India:
12. Whether the goods/articles will be retained in India permanently or will be re-exported:
13. Whether an application has already been made to the Import Trade Control authorities for grant of a Customs Clearance Permit/Import Licence in this regard; if so, with what result ? (The letter from import Trade Control authorities calling for "No Objection" Certificate should be produced in original):

I/We confirm that the above particulars
are true and correct.

Place:

Date:

.....
Signature of applicant(s)

Form of application for issue of 'No Objection
Certificate' for import into India

1. Full name and address of the applicant(s):
2. Nationality of the applicant(s):
3. Country of domicile of the applicant(s):
4. Nature of business/profession carried on by the applicant(s) in India:
5. Full name and address of the individual/firm/company abroad supplying the goods:
6. Nationality and country of domicile/residence of the supplier(s):
7. Exact nature of relationship of applicant(s) with the supplier (i.e. Principal/Agent, Head Office/Branch etc.
8. Consideration for which the goods/articles are being supplied by the individual/firm/company abroad free of charge (letter of offer/correspondence regarding free supply should be produced in original):
9. C.I.F. value of the goods/articles for Customs purposes (to be supported by no-charge invoice in original):
10. Whether the free supply will be on c.i.f. basis, i.e. whether the entire cost including insurance and freight will be borne by the supplier. If not, full details of payment required to be made by applicant(s) should be stated:
11. Purpose for which the goods/articles are being supplied (i.e. sale, free distribution etc.) and the use to which they will be put in India:
12. Whether the goods/articles will be retained in India permanently or will be re-exported:
13. Whether an application has already been made to the Import Trade Control authorities for grant of a Customs Clearance Permit/Import Licence in this regard; if so, with what result? (The letter from import Trade Control authorities calling for "No Objection" Certificate should be produced in original):

I/We confirm that the above particulars
are true and correct.

Place:

Date:

.....
Signature of applicant(s)

REPORT ON THE BOARD OF PROPERTIES.

The G.E.L. Church in India possess vast lands and compounds worth many millions of rupees. In the very early years of missionary work in India many acres of land were either purchased, or obtained as gifts, by the first missionaries.

The 1960 Constitution of the G.E.L. Church set up four central boards:-

- 1) The Board of Evangelism and Literature.
- 2) The Board of Property.
- 3) The Board of Education.
- 4) The Board of Theological Education.

The members of each of these Boards serve for a period of three years. Each Board contains a Secretary, Manager, Chairman and Treasurer.

In the case of the Property Board, the Manager is a salaried member of the Board, and his term of office does not terminate after three years.

On the arrival of the Financial Advisor in India in January 1965, it became very clear that the financial position of the Gossner Church could be greatly improved if the vast properties of the Church were put to full use as speedily as possible. The Gossner Mission in Berlin had already foreseen the difficulties in which the existing properties were placed, and had augmented a "Ten Year Plan", with the view to maintaining existing buildings, and provide further projects which would provide income for the G.E.L. Church.

The staff of the Property Board in January 1965 consisted of:-

One Manager,
One Accountant,
One Clerk.
One Messenger.

Under these conditions it appeared very clear that it would be impossible to organise and run the properties of the Church with such a small staff. An undertaking of similar magnitude in any European country would have necessitated a staff of at least thirty persons.

From the 1st May 1965, a new Manager was appointed to the Property Board to work in conjunction with the existing Manager. This step was undertaken by the Property Board, on the advice of the Financial Advisor, and it is too early to foresee if the appointment of this manager will in any way improve the efficiency of the Property Board to such an extent, that benefit to all the properties of the Church will result.

In March 1965, the Financial Advisor undertook an extensive tour of the compounds within the G.E.L.Church, in order to try and assess what steps should be undertaken to improve the conditions existing within the compounds, what investment was necessary to start the projects, in order to improve income, and how the Board of Properties be best organised to administrate these compounds.

After completing this tour, it became quite clear that even with an improved staff of an extra Manager, it would be quite impossible for the Board of Properties of the G.E.L.Church to administrate the many compounds, which spread across Bihar and Orissa, and are flung as far afield as Assam.

The Financial Advisor was even more convinced of this fact after attending the many meetings of the Board of Properties, and saw the difficulties which existed within this Board. In the year 1964, after taking in all the income produced by the properties of the Church, the Property Board was running at a deficit.

After many weeks of careful thought and study, the Financial Advisor has come to the opinion that a completely new method of administering the Properties, within the Church, must be set up. Fortunately the Constitution of the G.E.L. Church has alternatives for the administration of the properties. Working within the framework of the Constitution, the Financial Advisor puts forward the following proposals:-

On page 29, paragraph B. headed "Board of Properties", the 1960 Constitution of the G.E.L.Church clearly states that "in each Anchal there shall be appointed a sub-committee on properties within the area of the Anchal. The Central Board will act in co-operation and consultation with the Anchal Committees".

It would appear that the Constitution had almost foreseen the impossible task of the Property Board in the Centre, being able to administrate the vast properties within the Church, and has made the above provision. It is, therefore, the advice of the Financial Advisor that these Anchal sub-committees should be developed (from all evidence to hand it appears that these committees have never been formed by the Anchals), and that the Property Board wherever possible, should hand over the responsibility of administering the properties, lands, and compounds, within the jurisdiction of each Anchal, to the Anchals.

Attached to this report will be found an appendix showing in which Anchals the properties of the G.E.L. Church are concentrated.

This method of administration would have more than one benefit. From various conversations with leading members of the Anchals, one gains the impression that the Anchals themselves are absolutely dissatisfied with the workings of the present Property Board, by handing over the administration to the Anchals, a closer relationship between Anchal and centre would be established and would automatically lead to a better understanding of each others problems.

When establishing the sub-committees, the Anchals must exercise great care in choosing members within their Anchals of outstanding capability in administrative and imaginative quality. It is advised that when choosing the members to serve on this committee, the most responsible posts should, wherever possible, be given to laymen. It is the opinion of the financial advisor that far too many honorary posts are held by Pastors. During the tour of the various compounds it was interesting to see the number of active laymen who were holding responsible posts in Government and commercial undertakings. Steps must be taken to induce such men to use their knowledge, and position, for the good of the Church.

It is therefore advised that before finally setting up these committees by the Anchals, names of proposed members be submitted to the K.S.S., who should carefully discuss the suitability of such persons, to serve in the Committee.

The administrative work of the Property Board is entirely changed under this system. It would then become possible for the two Managers to become a centre of co-ordination. It is advised that one Manager be responsible for the vast agricultural possibilities existing on the lands owned by the Church. The other Manager should be responsible for the buildings and business projects, within the Church. Working in co-operation the two Managers would be in a position to do the co-ordination of work carried out by the Anchal sub-committees, in a far more efficient manner than at present. The basic ground work will be carried out by the Anchal Sub-committees and both Managers will be available at all times to give their advice and directives to the sub-committees. It is clearly understood, that, in compliance with the Constitution of the Church, the final authority for all the properties and lands vested in the Church will be, in the first stage, Board of Properties, and as final authority, the K.S.S. The setting up of such a suggested system is in no way intended to relieve either the Property Board of the K.S.S. of its jurisdiction. It must be clearly realised and understood by all concerned that the main object of instituting such a system is to, as far as possible, decentralise the basic every day working of the properties of the Church in order to make it administratively possible for a re-organisation to take place. The whole aim of the sub-committees would be to assist the Board of Properties in

running the lands and properties within the Anchals in an improved and efficient manner.

It is quite imperative that some new method of administration of the properties of the Church be implemented, even if the above Anchal sub-committee system is not adopted.

It is the opinion of the Financial Advisor that the present administration within the Property Board cannot, and will not, ever be able to operate in an efficient manner. The very fact that both Managers are restricted (quite rightly so) in their decisions, makes the smooth working for properties, located hundreds of miles away from the centre, impossible.

The Board of Properties, according to the Constitution, should meet every three months. Even if this practice were adopted, vital decisions become seriously hampered. The Executive of the Property Board which is composed of three members and both Managers should, of course, meet more often, but it has been proved that this Executive invariably defers any decisions for discussion within the full Property Board, and so its function is by no means efficient.

The Financial Advisor cannot stress too often, or too strongly, his opinion that the Properties of the Church if organised and administered efficiently, could provide an immense contribution to the finances of the G.E.L.Church. Therefore the Financial Advisor must be insistent in his advice on the re-organisation of the function of the Board of Properties.

REPORT ON COMPOUNDS, LANDS, AND PROPERTIES.

Attached to this survey can be found points noted by Mr. Montag during his tour of some of the compounds within the G.E.L.Church. A tour of the most important compounds was undertaken in order to gain some knowledge of the conditions existing.

It will be seen from most of these preliminary reports that one of the most popular requests were for compound walls. Mr. Montag is also of the opinion that in most cases any land with properties such as houses etc. should be walled off by a good compound wall. In India this is considered essential in order to keep out any unruly elements. In the towns it is very often the case that there are many disturbances within our compounds due to the lack of a satisfactory method of keeping such unruly elements from entering.

A source of income from lands is in most cases non-existent, in one or two places weak efforts have been made to allow people to erect shops on the compound perimeters as in the case of Chaibasa, these shops were rented to business people at a ridiculously low rental. It is now very difficult to adjust these rents to normal standards, and in most cases where there are Petrol Stations, we will have to wait until the leases expire before any adjustment of rent can be made.

A top priority on nearly all these compounds, is to erect housing projects. In many places such as Singhari there are practically no residents on a compound with a size of 16 acres. There are many Christian people living in the towns who would welcome a possibility of obtaining some form of living accommodation within the safety of the compounds. If communities are going to be formed to assist in the development of these compounds, it is quite obvious that the first and foremost step to be taken is to supply these communities with housing.

As far as agricultural land is concerned it would appear that the G.E.L.Church possesses many hundreds of acres of good agricultural lands on which there is no agricultural development taking place. Therefore it can be seen from the compound reports, requests are made for Mr. Herman Lakra, the Agricultural Manager of the Property Board, to visit various places where such lands exist.

It is the opinion of Mr. Montag that Mr. Herman Lakra and Mr. Bruns, Director of the A.T.C. Khuntitoli, should be requested to jointly work on a scheme for utilising as much of the agricultural land available as possible.

APPENDIX

Landed Properties of the G.E.L. Church in Chota Nagpur
and Assam.

SOUTH EAST ANCHAL.

1.	Keronje	150.00	Acres approximately
2.	Tujur	68.46	" "
3.	Govindpur	100.23	" "
4.	Marcha	119.15	" "
5.	Sarnitoli	24.13	" "
6.	Purulia	25.00	" "
7.	Chakradharpur	8.26	" " (Compound)
8.	Chaibasa	9.25	" " "
9.	Tokad	10.00	" " "
10.	Diyankel	3.00	" " "
11.	Burju	18.00	" " "
12.	Amlesha	19.00	" " "
13.	Takerma	27.12	Compound and Forest area

NORTH WEST ANCHAL.

1.	Dokad	42.45	
2.	Lalli	22.13	
3.	Karamdih	35.12	
4.	Kinkel	40.19	
5.	Chainpur	30.61	(compound)
6.	Lohardaga	24.48	
7.	Singhani	16.00	Compound and Forest area
8.	Johha	4.00	" "
9.	Gumla	11.14	
10.	Kuru Area	4.73	
11.	Ranikhatanga	6.40	

ORISSA ANCHAL.

1.	Jharsugda	29.50	Whole compound.
2.	Karimati	25.13	" "
3.	Rajgangpur	18.00	" "

ASSAM ANCHAL.

1.	Tinsukia	30.50	
2.	Tezpur	19.67	
3.	Baithabhaga	8 - 9	

KHUNTITOLI SYNOD

1.	Khuntitoli	250.00	approximately
----	------------	--------	---------------

HEADQUARTERS CONGREGATION, RANCHI.

1.	Ranchi	121.94	Whole compound.
----	--------	--------	-----------------

RANCHI COMPOUND.

This compound must be dealt with within this report on the Property Board, as its position is in two ways unique.

Firstly, it is the heart of administration for the G.E.L. Church, and has always been recognised as the Church Centre.

Secondly, the Constitution did not place the Ranchi compound within the jurisdiction of any Anchal. Therefore, if Anchal sub-committees are set up, Ranchi compound would require that its own sub-committee be given the same authority as those of the Anchals.

There exists a Ranchi sub-committee on Properties which was formed in April 1965 on the advice of Dr. Berg, the Mission Director, during his last visit to India. The main object in forming this Committee was to assist the Property Board in administering this very large and important compound. It is situated in the very centre of the fast growing industrial city of Ranchi. Because of its location, there are many people including the local authorities, who cast an eye on the Church lands, and have even expressed a wish to acquire portions of it for town development.

It is the view of the Financial Advisor that development along the boundaries of the compound, which run parallel with the main road of Ranchi, must take place, and that this development should be two or three storey buildings, containing shops, offices, and living accommodation. In the past the Church itself has been interested in developing and building such projects. But for many reasons the Financial Advisor does not agree with this, the two most important being:-

- 1) Even if the capital were made available for such a project to be built by the Church, the administration would be far beyond the present capabilities of the Property Board.
- 2) Would it be a good idea for the Church to be involved in large business ventures.

Therefore the Financial Advisor suggests that such boundaries which adjoin the main roads of Ranchi be leased out to any large organisation which is financially capable of undertaking such a project. The lease given should preferably be a term of at least sixty six years, this is essential as no good organisation would consider such a large building project on a short term basis. Any organisation who agrees to these terms, must be made to clearly understand that the type and design of building erected

on the compound ~~perimeters~~, must have the full approval of the Church authorities. This is essential ~~in order to ensure that~~ shops adjoining the Church should be of a clean and respectable character. The money which could be realised from the leasing of such lands could amount to many hundreds of thousands of rupees, and would be of great assistance in carrying out the master plan for the Ranchi compound.

It is furthermore advised that if this plan be made possible, the existing compound boundary wall be re-erected within the compound, so sealing it off from the influences of any buildings outside.

REPORT ON VISIT TO CHAINPUR

Size of compound - 39.89 acres.

This compound is situated in an ideal position. It lies even higher than Ranchi, with a cool climate. The compound is clean and tidy. Mr. C.A. Tirkey, the Headmaster of the Chainpur High School is very active here. The following points are suggested:-

1. There is an ideal main road frontage for a Petrol station.
2. As this is a beauty spot with many tourists, I suggest small chalets for renting at all seasons. These could be built at a very low cost.
3. As this compound owns good agricultural land, with plenty of water available (there is a large river alongside the compound) I suggest Mr. Bruns and Mr. H. Lakra visit this compound. In my opinion this is where the farm and cows should have been. There are also large fruit orchards here.
4. This area is a vast forest area. Mr. Schwerk should be asked about the possibility of installing a saw mill here.
5. The front of the compound should be walled off as Mr. C.A. Tirkey makes his own bricks and also has labour available. This could be done at a very low cost. He is going to prepare an estimate.
6. Apart from the Church, immediate steps should be taken to repair the old mission bungalow, which is a fine building and would house both the Headmaster and the Pastor. Also a small house should be erected for the Catechist.
7. A surveyor should be sent to determine our borders here, as two cases of trespass have been reported.
8. A first class compound, we must pay very great attention to schooling. The Roman Catholics are very busy in this area and have already taken a lot of our congregation.

REPORT ON VISIT TO LOHARDAGA.

Size of Compound - 24.48 acres.

- 1) This land is held on lease from the Maharajah of Chota Nagpur and immediately prior to our visit we discovered that our lease had expired on the 31st March 1964, and the Property Board had not made any attempt to apply for renewal of the lease. The Maharajah is, of course, dead, and his grandson has in the past proved to be non-co-operative. The Property Board have been informed to try and obtain a new lease from the Government as it is possible that most of the lands owned by the Maharajah have now been vested in the Government under the new land act.
- 2) There are three schools on the compound. One is a Proposed High School, a Middle School and a Girls' Upper Primary School.
- 3) There is a Boys' Hostel under construction and here we should try and give some assistance. It may fit in with our new hostels policy. I think Mr. Schwerk should visit this station.
- 4) The Church on this compound is closed and not in use; the main reason being that there is a split congregation here. Adhyaksh Minz has been asked by the K.S.S. to try and settle this dispute but up to date very little has been done. Unless immediate action is taken on the Church building this will be lost.
- 5) The compound is situated in an ideal place for a petrol station. One side runs parallel with the Lohardaga/Gumla road. There are also good possibilities for building shops.
- 6) Mr. Herman Lakra should visit this compound as some of the land is reported to be ideal for fruit growing.
- 7) There are very few families living on the compound and a small housing project should also be undertaken.
- 8) A compound wall must also be constructed.

Remarks.

There are two main problems on this compound -
(a) a split congregation, (b) no security of tenure as no lease is available. Because of (a) there is no income available. No rent is being charged and there is no station committee. The Revd. N. Ekka seems to be the only person taking any interest in the affairs here. Unless we can obtain a long lease very quickly there is no possibility of starting any projects on this compound.

REPORT ON VISIT TO GUMLA.

Size of compound - 17.93 acres.

This compound is situated off the main Ranchi/Simdega Road. It has no frontage on the main road itself, but lays back about 100 yards. The following advice is suggested:-

1. A piece of land be purchased to connect the compound to the main road. A Petrol station would be of great value here, Adhyaksh Revd. C.B.Minz is already negotiating for this purchase.
2. There are several good buildings which should be repaired and remodelled. There is also a good hostel building which is in desperate need of repair in order to save it.
3. There is a good fish-pond on the compound which needs repair. It is suggested that Mr. Herman Lakra visit this place to see the possibilities of improving it.
4. A compound wall should be made as soon as possible.
5. A hostel for the College girls is urgently required, this could also be used for High School girls. There is an existing hostel to house forty two girls, it could be extended to house the required sixty girls.
6. At the moment there are only ten families living in this large compound. I suggest a housing programme of small houses. Each house with 3-4 rooms will approximately cost about Rs3-4 thousand.
7. In the vicinity of the compound there are two villages in which we own 17 acres of land, not on any main road, but good for cultivation. Mr. H. Lakra has been asked to view these lands and advise the best means of cultivation.

REPORT ON VISIT TO SINGHARI.

Size of compound - 16.61 acres.

1. There is a large mission-built bungalow on this compound which is in very good repair. The housing consists of two brick buildings in very bad repair and are unoccupied.
2. The Church is of medium size and in good repair.
3. There is one school available which is of upper Primary standard and in quite good repair.
4. The Pastor's quarters and offices and teachers' quarters are situated in the bungalow.
5. The only income on this compound is derived from a garden containing vegetables and a number of fruit trees. A contract has been made with a local man who buys a complete crop of fruit for Rs200/- per annum. On questioning this low figure we were told that the contractor provides his own labour and takes the risk of a bad season. As there are practically no residents on the compound itself there is no possibility of the fruit trees being tended and the sale of the fruit being undertaken by us.
6. Mr. Herman Lakra should visit this compound in order to give advice about further agricultural undertakings.
7. There are possibilities of a Petrol station here as one side of the compound runs parallel with the Hazaribagh/Bagoda road.
8. We must also try and develop some small industry on the compound with a view to attracting people to live on it. There are no possibilities of development unless people are prepared to live here. A small housing programme could be started.
9. A compound wall should be constructed as soon as possible.

Remarks.

This compound was visited one Sunday, together with the Pramukh and the Adhyaksh of the North West Anchal; after Church services we held talks with the Station committee who were led by Professor P.C. Horo, he is a very active man and is also treasurer of the Hazaribagh Synod.

This compound requires a lot of thought and attention paid to it. The industry that could be developed is some sort of handcraft; we are starting a handicrafts project in Ranchi and will see how it develops there.

REPORT ON VISIT TO
JAMSHEDPUR.

There are four compounds situated in this very large and modern industrial city.

1. NEW SITARAMDERA - approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

- (a) On this small compound there exists a Middle School and Pastor's house
- (b) The Pastor is the Revd. M. Jojo. There is no Church building and Mr. Schwerk is requested to visit this place and draw up a plan.

In my opinion this should be given priority as the compound is situated directly in the centre of the city and Jamshedpur should be treated as an even higher priority than Hatia. The land itself is leased from Tisco Ltd., and efforts are being made to acquire a longer lease.

2. SONARI - small plot leased Tisco.

- (a) This small compound is situated quite closely to the airport.
- (b) A very nice Church has been built here, and also a Primary school.
- (c) There is a fairly large open space on the eastern portion of the compound which we are trying to acquire in order to extend the school buildings and if possible a Pastor's quarters and Hostel.

3. KITADIH - compound $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

- (a) This compound is our own property and situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the city.
- (b) There is a Middle school on the compound and quite a number of buildings have been erected for each class. There used to be a Kindergarten which is now in the process of being restarted.
- (c) There is a small church which is in good condition and is satisfactory for the congregation there.
- (d) Teachers' quarters and Pastor's quarters are in a very poor condition and efforts should be made to improve them.
- (e) The compound wall must be considered a priority as the compound itself lies in the middle of a village.

In my opinion this compound could be converted into a neat and tidy self contained unit and there is no doubt that the city of Jamshedpur will grow into this area in a few years.

4. ROAHARGORA - approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

- (a) Although the registration of this land has not been finished they have started erecting a small chapel on this land. I suggested that before any other work be carried out they build a compound wall, after this the chapel could be finished and Pastor's quarters be erected.
- (b) This is a very important little compound which is about 3 miles from Jamshedpur and the area is occupied by newly converted Christians.

The Church in Jamshedpur is doing some very good mission work in this area.

During our visit to Jamshedpur, I paid a visit to Mr. P. D. Kandulna who was a former Manager of the Property Board. Apparently this gentleman had been holding quite a large sum of money in his account which was the funds of the G. E. L. Church. Also he was in possession of a number of files containing documents which were urgently required. After a long conversation with Mr. Kandulna he agreed to come to Ranchi and clear up all these outstanding matters. Since writing this report this visit has taken place and an amicable settlement has been reached and carried out.

5. We also visited the head office of Esso Standard Eastern Inc. and met Mr. Malhotra. The Esso Company are extremely interested in opening Petrol stations on some of our compounds and Mr. Malhotra will visit Ranchi as soon as possible. The idea of taking long leases appears to be very attractive to them and no difficulties are foreseen if the sites we offer are considered suitable.

6. Talks were held with the firm of Caltex. The Agent is Mr. Laxmi who is interested in acquiring two or more plots of our compound in Chaibasa. Caltex already have a petrol station on this compound and they require additional land for building living accommodation and a spare-parts shop. Mr. Laxmi was quite in agreement with a long term for which cash payment would be made. This would be of great assistance to the large amount of work which has to be carried out on the compound in Chaibasa.

REPORT ON VISIT TO CHAIBASA.

~~The area of this compound~~ is 9.85 acres.

1. There are only ten families living on this very large compound and the rent income is practically nil due to the condition in which the houses are in.
2. There is no compound wall and, of course, this should be considered top priority. Even here there are cases of trespassing and trouble with the town authorities and it is my opinion that only such a wall will stop these difficulties.
3. On the boundaries of this compound there are ten shops. The rental for these premises was fixed at a very low rate. During my visit we called a meeting of all the shopkeepers concerned and new rents were negotiated to take effect from the 1st May 1965 and agreement was reached with all excepting in one case. A promise was also obtained from them in the cases where arrears of rent had accumulated that these arrears would be paid as soon as possible.
4. There is also a Petrol Station on the compound boundary with a rent fixed at the amazing sum of Rs60/- . This, in my opinion, should have been more like Rs600/- but as there is, unfortunately, an existing lease there is no possibility of obtaining a higher rental until this lease expires. The Company concerned is Caltex who appear to be very interested in purchasing a piece of land adjacent to the Petrol Station which is also on our compound. (Please see report on Jamshedpur).
5. There are two existing hostels on the compound for both boys and girls, both are in a very poor condition and I consider it necessary that Mr. Schwark should visit this compound as soon as possible in order to plan the necessary repairs and re-designing. The books of accounts are kept by the Pastor, who is the Revd. L. Topno. They were found to be incomplete and not at all clear. I understand from the Adhyaksh that this man is in a very unfortunate position as his wife is a mental case and the strain of this situation is affecting his work as a whole. The Adhyaksh would be very grateful if this poor woman could perhaps be sent to our hospital in Amgaon with a view to ascertaining whether medical help would be of any avail or if she should be committed to an Asylum.
6. There exists on the compound a converted house which is being used by some ten students of a local Technical Training Centre. The conditions under which they live are very poor indeed and if we are going to show any interest in this Training Scheme, some means should be found to try and improve their accommodation.
7. There is a small piece of land (about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre) situated in the town itself, but unfortunately in the centre of a Mohammedan quarter. In my opinion we should not make any attempt to develop anything here and the land be put up for sale.

Remarks.

It was a surprise to me that this compound did not appear to be in the terrible condition that is suggested. It is my opinion that by obtaining good rents from the shops on the compound and by selling a further portion of land to Caltex this compound could be made into a very nice self-supporting station. It is far cleaner than some of the places I have visited and the congregation have one or two very active laymen.

REPORT ON VISIT TO GOVINDPUR.

Size of Compound - 90 acres (approximately).

1. I undertook a thorough inspection of the Tabeta Bible School and must say that in my opinion it is by far the nicest Indian undertaking that we have in the whole of the Gossner Church. Although the buildings are in a very poor state of repair, the standard of cleanliness is absolutely perfect. It really is a great pleasure to see such an undertaking carefully organised and running so smoothly. Miss Hemron apparently played a large part in running the Tabeta Bible School, I think that you are more aware of her capabilities than I myself. Therefore I think it deserves careful consideration to see if there is a possibility of meeting her request for further training in this kindergarten work.

2. The compound is very large indeed. There are about 25 houses already existing, apart from the two mission bungalows. One of the mission bungalows is completely empty, very nicely furnished and still has a lot of the possessions of the former teachers, Miss Schmidt and Miss Dillon.

3. There has been no attempt to collect any rents on this compound, nor is there any form of income. There are some beautiful fruit trees and also a small fish tank available.

In my opinion the Govindpur station might be developed into a really nice compound. I had a long talk with two members of the Station Committee and was informed that there are many people who would like to take up residence on the compound if this were possible. Many of these people are railway workers and are non-Christians. However, there is no reason why a small part of this large compound could not be put at the disposal of a housing project for these workers.

The following buildings already exist:-

- 1 Church (condition fair)
- 5 Schools.
- 4 Hostels.
- 1 parsonage.

The congregation number approximately 1,000.

4. The Tabeta School itself is walled off in a very small compound. When one takes into consideration that there is so much land available here it would appear to be paradox that despite repeated requests for more land by the Tabeta School authorities, they can get no decision. The School itself would very much like to give the girls a small training scheme on garden tending. The Management Committee have been approached several times and no answer can be obtained. The Management Committee consists of the following:-

Pastor Topno (Govindpur)
Revd. J. Topno (Adhyaksh South East Anchal).
Revd. N. Ekka,
Revd. J.J. Tigga.
Professor S. Suren.
Miss Hemron.

(the last meeting held was June/July 1964.

As previously stated I received a very favourable impression of this compound. It is situated on the main Ranchi/Rourkela Railway line and will one day most probably be a big and very important railway junction.

REPORT ON VISIT TO CHAKRADHAPUR.

The area of this compound is 4.87 acres.

1. There are seventeen families living here in five houses which includes a former missionary bungalow. The missionary bungalow itself is in a damaged condition and serious repair seems to be necessary.

2. Here too there is no compound wall and it is absolutely necessary that one be completed as quickly as possible. Already the Town authorities have voiced the opinion that they would like to enquire about lease of ground on this property, but unfortunately in the last few months there has been complete silence on this matter. About Rs1,500 are available in the Station fund and I suggested that a survey determining our boundaries be made and these funds be used to make an immediate start on erecting a compound wall. This was agreed by the Station Committee.

3. There is an Esso Petrol Station on the compound boundary for which the Property Board receive a rent of Rs75/- per month, this ridiculous rent was fixed by the Property Board and the total amount is kept by them; I promised that at least half of this rent would be sent to the Station Committee each month. Adjacent to this Petrol station there are still two vacant plots of land and contact has been taken up with Esso. (Please see report on Jamshedpur). The Committee desire to build a Church on the compound and at the moment are using a small hall as a chapel. I voiced the opinion that the top priority was the wall round the compound and that until such a time that funds were available the church building must unfortunately be treated as second priority. This was also agreed.

4. Among the few buildings on the compound are some mud huts in a disgraceful condition. I suggested that if we got a large sum of money for the sale of land to Esso, these huts should be pulled down and a small housing programme be started for about 30 families who, I was told, would like to come and live in the compound.

5. The frontage of the compound which faces the main road makes it ideal for the site for about six shops. This would, however, entail pulling down the mission bungalow which backs on to this site; in view of its state of repair this would be of great importance. The Station Committee were of the opinion that they could interest some prominent business people in the town to start such a building scheme, and would be prepared to invest money. I suggested that they be approached and when negotiations are opened, contact be taken up with the Property Board in Ranchi.

6. There is only one small school which is not receiving any Government subsidy, and as it is of Lower Primary standard, requirements for a hostel here does not exist at the moment.

Remarks.

This is a very active congregation. If the compound wall is built and the lands utilised with the above suggestions, there is no reason why this compound could not be a nice little self-contained unit, even contributing to the incomes of the Property Board.

REPORT ON VISIT TO ROURKELA.

The plot of six acres of ground which was offered to us by a member of the Rourkela congregation, Mr. S.J.Horo, was viewed. The following suggestions are made:-

1. It is my opinion that this plot of land is too far from the industrial centre (about 3 miles) to be of immediate benefit to us. However, in about 5 years the industrial centres will have definitely reached this area. This property will then be of great value to the work of the Gossner Church. The buying price is Rs1,200. per acre and I advise that this land should, if possible, be purchased.
2. Mr. S.J.Horo is trying to purchase a smaller plot of land in the centre of the heart of industry, this could then be used as an Anchal H.Q. so allowing more attention for this very important industrial city in Orissa.
3. It is my firm opinion that the Lutheran Church must establish itself here. All efforts should be made even if it means calling in financial help from the L.W.F. to help build up this very important Lutheran Centre.

REPORT ON VISIT TO RAJGANGPUR

Size of compound - about 30 acres.

This compound is in a disgraceful condition. After a visit to the Cement factory we came to the conclusion that there is no danger of any of our land being acquired by this organisation. The General Manager informed us that since the railway line now runs at the rear of the compound, and the main road was congested, there is a new road built by-passing Rajgangpur, he now has no further interest in our property. The following suggestions are made:-

1. The Manager of the Cement factory is of the opinion that a housing programme would be excellent. I agree. It may be possible to take up a long term loan for this purpose. I am going to look into this immediately.
2. Owing to ever existing danger it is imperative that a compound wall be started immediately, at least the frontage should be walled by the rainy season.
3. This is Anchal H.Q. The Adhyaksh's house is in a dreadful condition and should be demolished. There are only 12-14 families living here, an immediate congregation housing programme must start.
4. It is worthwhile considering removing this Anchal H.Q. in to Rourkela (see report on Rourkela) if land there can be obtained.
5. There is a large main road frontage. Petrol station and shops would be started.
6. A hostel is required for the schools.
7. A general clean up of this compound must be undertaken without any further delay. We should consider this a top priority after Ranchi compound.

REPORT ON VISIT TO JHARSUGUDA

Size of compound - 22.02 acres.

This compound is a long way from any main road and runs behind the railway tracks. The following suggestions are made:-

1. There are only 14 families living on the compound. There is one very big bungalow, and one smaller bungalow which the missionaries built. Both are in very good condition.
2. It was suggested that work on a church building (they are constructing a church with mud walls in a very unsuitable place) be stopped, and a very large room in the main bungalow be converted into a chapel. Out of a congregation of about 35 families, the church attendance is only 30 people, but even if this be raised to 150, there would be sufficient seating capacity in the suggested chapel.
3. There is a possibility of producing rents if small houses were erected. Railway workers could be brought in here, who are always in need of accommodation.
4. There are teak trees on the compound which can be sold for about Rs1,000. Revd. C.B. Aind has been asked to sell these trees as soon as possible.
5. As this compound is off the beaten track, Mr. H. Lakra has been asked to pay a visit here and review the possibilities of an agricultural programme.
6. As far as boundary walling is concerned, barbed wire should be sufficient for here.

REPORT ON VISIT TO TEZPUR. ASSAM.

Size of compound about 30 acres.

1. Compound is situated on the Southern fringe of the town about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre. It lies on the banks of the Brahma Putra river and is spread on a hilltop called the Bamuni Hills.
2. The compound area itself is split up into bits and pieces and there are no existing compound walls.
3. The following buildings are situated within the compound:-
 - a) Church - good condition.
 - b) One bungalow - mission built, in good condition which houses Anchal offices, Adhyaksh and two other Pastors.
 - c) Girls' Hostel.
 - d) Middle School hostel building.
 - e) High School building under construction.
 - f) Staff quarters built of bamboo and mud.

In all seven or eight families, including the Pastors, live on the compound. The two hostels are in poor condition and require remodelling.

4. The township of Tezpur is very slowly extending into the area of our compound, such as a village industry centre.
5. Almost opposite to the above mentioned centre we have a piece of land about 7-8 acres which is quite flat and any suggested developments would be ideal in this area.
6. Close to the mission bungalow there is a very large bungalow in excellent condition which at the moment belongs to a Mr. P.K.Roy who is a Contractor. At the moment he has rented it to the American Baptist Mission and they are using this bungalow as the quarters for one of their American doctors. The Contractor has now put this bungalow up for sale for the sum of Rs80,000. The land lying between the bungalow and the road belongs to the G.E.L.Church. Mr. P.K.Roy has fenced off some of this land thereby encroaching on our property. The Baptist Mission who are now negotiating to purchase this building from Mr. Roy have made it quite clear that until any claims of land by the G.E.L.Church are settled they have no intention of purchasing the property. Our first efforts on this subject must be to ascertain from the authorities and survey maps our record of rights and exact position concerning this piece of land, if we can prove conclusively that part of this bungalow stands on our land the Adhyaksh of Assam suggest that we purchase this property if possible. If it were possible to obtain this bungalow at a reasonable price (my estimation is between Rs40,000 to Rs50,000) this would be of great advantage to the Gossner Church as at the moment there is no possible means of putting up any guests.

Remarks.

- a) This is a very untidy compound in as much as it is split up into very small sections, some of them so very narrow making them useless for development. However, these narrow strips of land in a number of cases border on to the properties of families living outside our compound area, some approaches have already been made to us to sell these small strips and I suggest that this should be done.
- b) The flat piece of land consisting of about 7-8 acres situated opposite the "Village Industries" is ideal for starting up our own handicrafts or cottage centre and I suggest that a building be erected here as soon as possible and advice be obtained from the local Government as to what handicrafts should be started.
- c) On this same strip of land we should also endeavour to start a small housing project of say ten to twelve houses.
- d) When the town extends a little more beyond our compound there is every possibility of some shops being built along the road frontage.

REPORT ON VISIT TO BERAJAN. ASSAM.

Size of compound - about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

1. Apart from a Church on this very tiny piece of land no other buildings exist.
2. On our arrival in Tezpur we were informed by the Adhyaksh that a telegram had been sent off to the Manager of the Property Board the previous day requesting him to pay an immediate visit to this congregation and iron out some trouble existing here. The Chairman of the Property Board had telegraphed back to Tezpur requesting that as Mr. Montag was in the area he should visit this congregation.
3. In the evening the Pastor of Berajan, the Revd. P. Hemron, came to Tezpur and explained that in this village a group of G.E.L. Church congregation had broken away and formed themselves into a new Church association called "Assam Lutheran Church". The Pastor, formerly of the G.E.L. Church, is the Revd. J. Tiru and he has since ordained another Pastor named the Revd. S. Kula. The G.E.L. Church congregation now find themselves in the minority in this village and are being harassed by the new congregation. Apparently they occupy the Church from early on Sunday morning until mid-day, so making it very awkward for the G.E.L. Church congregation to hold Sunday morning services and Sunday School classes.

In a recent attempt to establish their rights to the Church the G.E.L. group put up a notice in front of the Church reading "The G.E.L. Church of Chota Nagpur and Assam". The opposing group immediately attempted to remove this notice by force with the consequence that the Police were called and in order to maintain peace requested the G.E.L. congregation to remove the sign.

Adhyaksh Horo requested me to visit this village early the next morning and I suggested to Pastor Hemron that a new sign be hung in front of the Church in the form of a welcome gate reading "The G.E.L. Church of Chota Nagpur and Assam welcomes Mr. Montag from England". This was done and I attended an official welcome in the village Church, no trouble was caused and the service passed off peacefully.

Remarks.

Although there is no possible means of developing this tiny compound, in view of the request by both the Chairman of the Property Board and the Assam Adhyaksh I felt it necessary to pay a visit to this congregation and see the actual position existing here.

There is residing in the village of Baithabhaga a young Advocate, Mr. Gerson Tiru. He is the son of Pastor Tiru, the leader of the Assam Lutheran Church group. This young man is an active member of the G.E.L. Church and has refused to join the opposing group. He is now endeavouring to act as mediator between the two groups.

As all former attempts such as sending a commission from Ranchi to mediate in this dispute having apparently failed, and as Mr. Gerson Tiru is of the opinion that he is very close to a compromise between the groups I suggested to him that on my return to Ranchi I would ask the Pramukh Adhyaksh, Dr. Bage, to request that three or four representatives from each group together with Mr. Tiru be invited to attend a meeting with him with an aim to clearing up this trouble once and for all. Mr. Gerson Tiru was very much in favour of this and since my return to Ranchi I have made this suggestion to Dr. Bage who is also in agreement and on his return from Jerusalem will make the necessary arrangements.

REPORT ON VISIT TO BAITHABHAGA. ASSAM.

Size of compound - 8-9 acres.

1. The compound is being fenced off by bamboo netting.
2. The following buildings exist on the compound -
 - (a) Church building - in good condition.
 - (b) Pastor's quarters - being reconstructed.
 - (c) Candidates house - bamboo hut.
 - (d) A school building - condition fair.
3. There is a Station Committee which has just been started and the main income at the moment is from vegetables and fruits being produced on the compound.

REPORT ON VISIT TO BAITHABHAGA, ASSAM.

Size of compound - 8-9 acres.

1. The compound is being fenced off by bamboo netting.
2. The following buildings exist on the compound:-
 - (a) The church building - in good condition.
 - (b) Pastor's quarters - being reconstructed.
 - (c) Candidates house - bamboo hut.
 - (d) A school building - condition fair.
3. There is a Station Committee which has just been started and the main income at the moment is from vegetables and fruits being produced on the compound.

Remarks.

This compound should be visited by Mr. Herman Lakra as quickly as possible. There is apparently some excellent soil which is suitable for cultivating Pineapples and Bettlenuts. There are already a large variety of fruits being grown amongst which the Pineapples are the most popular, but the lands available have not been utilised to any extent.

There is a young lad from this congregation, one Simon Tiru who at the moment is attending a course at the A.T.C. Khuntitoli, this training is now coming to an end and I have sent a request to Mr. Bruns that he request Mr. Tiru to come to Ranchi for discussion before returning to Assam.

There could be a good market for poultry produce in this area and together with the Peace Corp, Mr. Tiru could possibly organise this work.

There is also good scope here for a handicraft training school as bamboo cane is easily available and basket making etc. could open up good markets.

REPORT ON WELLESLEY SQUARE CHURCH.

1. Although the Wellesley Square Church was sold by the Church of Scotland in the year 1950 for Rs200,000, this sale was never completed and a deposit paid by the buyer was returned to him.
2. The sale of this building was halted by the intensive efforts of Pastor Devadas who made a formal complaint to the authorities concerned.
3. The sale of this building was undertaken by an ordained Minister, Matheson, who has since returned to Scotland.
4. During the last World War the Church and its other surrounding buildings was requisitioned by the British Army. After the withdrawal of the British administration, at the Independence of India, Pastor Devadas made a claim for compensation, the money to be paid to make good the damage caused by the occupation of the buildings during the war years. The British military authorities assured him that this compensation money would be granted.

Pastor Devadas did not receive any information regarding this compensation money for some years, and in 1953, after enlisting the aid of a British Major, he received information from the Accountant General that the sum of Rs51,000 had been paid to MATHESON by the Accountant General in 1949.

5. There is still legal proceedings and a court case in progress between the Church of Scotland and Pastor Devadas. On the application of Matheson the last hearing took place in Scotland in October 1964. From my conversation with Pastor Devadas it appears that this court case could continue for another two or three years.

REMARKS.

I was very impressed with the apparent sincerity of Pastor Devadas. Whether this be a genuine sincerity, is of course, always debatable, but be that as it may, there is no shadow of doubt that had Pastor Devadas not established his rights in holding services in the Church, it would have been sold many years ago and most probably now be a cinema.

During my conversation with Pastor Devadas, an interesting factor came to light, which is, there is no ground deeds held by any of the parties concerned establishing the right of the land on which the Church stands. I have advised Pastor Devadas to consult his solicitors, and if this should be a proven factor, Pastor Devadas should, in the name of the Lutheran congregation in Calcutta, make an application to the town authorities to

become tenants of this piece of ground. If this is possible, it will become a deciding factor should we wish to buy the Church from the Church of Scotland. Although it would be far better to come to an amicable settlement on an unemical basis, we will be in a strong bargaining position, if the land on which the Church stands is ours by right of tenancy. The situation would be, that a fair offer could be made for the purchase of the Church and if it were refused, we could ask the owners of the building to please remove it from our ground so that we can erect our own Church building, and I doubt very much that the owners of the present building would want to do this.

Pastor Devadas has already affiliated his congregation to the GEL Church, and is very strongly in favour of making permanent ties with the Lutheran Church. He was very much in agreement with changing the name of the Wellesley Square Church to that of the G.E.L. Church, Calcutta.

The only compensation that Pastor Devadas is requesting for all his efforts over the past few years, is that he be allowed to remain with his family in a small house which he, himself, has remodelled and redecorated and stands within the Church compound. As there is a congregation hall situated on the compound which could be remodelled and would make a very fine visitors' quarters, able to accommodate at least twenty to thirty guests, it would be my suggestion that the request put beforward by Pastor Devadas, be granted.

In conclusion it is my opinion that every effort should be made to purchase this building from the Church of Scotland. Furthermore, I suggest that negotiations with the Church of Scotland should be opened at a top level and that every effort should be made to end the present court proceedings between that Church and Pastor Devadas.

It is also an immediate emergency that this building be put in some central control, in order that this Church be saved from the imminent danger of being condemned.

It is also my opinion that Wellesley Square Church would make an ideal Lutheran Centre in this very large and important city of Calcutta, and the Lutheran Church here in India is in desperate need to establish itself in Calcutta.

A SCHEME FOR THE UTILIZATION AND **IMPROVEMENT** OF THE VAST
AREA OF LAND OWNED BY THE G.E.L. CHURCH IN CHOTA NAGPUR
AND ASSAM.

Prepared and presented by Mr. H. Lakra,
Manager of the Property Board.

(1) INTRODUCTION

It is an admitted fact that the prosperity of the members of the Gossner Church here in Chota Nagpur and Assam is linked up with the soil. Ninety five percent of the Church members are engaged in agriculture. They fall back on their land for their livelihood and income but with the reservation of forests by the Government of Bihar this source has been blocked up for ever. Now the main source of income and livelihood is only land. So, it is natural and valid conclusion that the economy and the prosperity of the Church in general depends upon:-

- (i) The Scientific Cultivation and proper utilisation of the land the Gossner Church has at its disposal and
- (ii) To improve the lot of the Church members by teaching them the modern methods of Science and technology.

The majority of our Christian members are Adibasis who live in the hill regions of Chota Nagpur and Assam. They come from the primitive races cut off from the civilized world. They are still very backward and very slow in adopting the scientific methods of agriculture. They are suffering from want of scientific and progressive outlook. So, the question is how to teach them the improved methods of agriculture including Dairy, Poultry and Piggery.

(2) WHAT TO DO?

The modern age is marked by rapid advances in science and technology. The prices of the grains, fruits, vegetables, milk, meat and eggs are shooting up day by day and so there is not a shadow of doubt that the agriculture including dairy, poultry and piggery will be a very fruitful and paying industry at present and in the future years. The inflation and the increase of population has upset the economy of the country and so that fact remains that we have to improve the lot of the people by at least doubling the produce from the land through scientific methods of cultivation.

With the industrialisation of this area and the growth of population, the average holding in these hill areas will go on decreasing. It is, therefore, not possible for the hill people to become self-sufficient in food grains in spite of their best efforts. It would be a better proposition for them to grow cash crops like fruits and vegetables along with dairy, poultry and piggery and bee-keeping and from the income so obtained, purchase their requirements of grains and other necessities of life.

For the proper utilization, therefore, it is advisable that more and more hill areas are diverted to fruits for which there is an unlimited demand in the plains and in the industrial towns. Increased production of fruits will bring in its wake the development of fruit preservation industry. This will enable a proper utilization of low-grade and culled fruits by conversion into jamaes, jellies etc. A flourishing industry will also develop to take care of perishable fruits and vegetables like pears, peaches, tomatoes, blackberries and jackfruit. Instead of importing fruit products from foreign countries, as is the case at present, a sizable export trade of the canned and preserved fruit and vegetables could thus be built up.

(3) OUT ATTEMPTS.

Recognizing the great importance of utilizing the land in the hands of the Gossner Church and with a view to teaching the modern methods of agriculture to the people of this hill region of Chota Nagpur (Christian and non-Christian), the Gossner Mission in West Germany made a start in tackling the above problems. An Agricultural Demonstration Farm has been started at Khuntitoli with a few tractors and other equipment under German experts.

With a view to teaching agriculture, dairy, poultry, bee-keeping and piggery to the people, an Agricultural Training School is being run side by side. The Board of Properties of the G.E.L. Church is also establishing small farms of about 20 acres at Lalli near Ranchi and at Sarnatoli near Khunti with the help of the Lutheran World Federation, on the line of mixed farming which includes Horticulture, Poultry, Piggery and Bee-keeping too.

These Agricultural Farms are serving three purposes:-

- (i) Giving us income.
- (ii) Giving employment to the people.
- (iii) Imparting scientific knowledge and methods of cultivation to the people.

We need many more farms like these all over Chota Nagpur and Assam. We cannot do this at once for want of capital and trained personnel, But we have to go on opening such demonstration farms gradually one by one. Otherwise it is a foregone conclusion that the future of the people is dark and doomed as the people are very backward and steeped in poverty.

(4) OUR ASSETS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

Thanks to the German missionaries who purchased land here and there, near mission stations in Chota Nagpur and Assam. They were far-sighted and it was their keen eye which found and saw the immense potentialities of growing paddy, fruits and vegetables etc. This plateau of Chota Nagpur with its hills and

dales is above 600 feet to 2,500 feet high above the sea-level. The climate of the sub-montane area which is dry with an average rainfall of 45 inches is very suitable for horticulture. We can produce the fruits and vegetables of tropical and sub-tropical zones. The wonder is that some vegetables like French beans, Lettuce, tomatoes, cauliflowers, carrots, capsicum and potatoes are grown almost all the year round. Even some of the temperate fruits like pears, peaches and strawberries are grown in a few selected areas. To me it appears that this beautiful plateau of Chota Nagpur can be converted into a land of plenty like California of United States of America.

The topography of this area is such that the water drains out through innumerable small murmuring streams and rivers very easily and so it has been found very suitable for keeping poultry birds. There is enough scope for poultry as there is great demand for eggs and poultry meat.

Because of the fact that the Hindus regard cows as holy, there is a great shortage of meat in general. The Adibasi have no aversion for pig-keeping. In fact they keep pigs which are local ones in a most primitive and unhygienic way. Pig-meat is a delicacy with the Adibasis and it is finding favour with other classes of people also. With the industrialisation of this plateau area the demand for pig-meat is increasing. The Government is establishing a Bacon factory and we are told that there will be a need of fifty pigs each day for the factory. So, the establishment of piggeries with pedigree and up-graded pigs will be of a very paying concern.

The Indian diet is poor in protein content and the fish is a rich source of protein. There is a great demand for fish in the industrial areas and so fish-rearing will be a very profitable business as there are all deficit areas in the production of fish. In some of our mission stations we have already some tanks but we have to desilt them and improve them a little. So the tanks will also fetch us money. Side by side we can do duck-rearing along with Pisciculture.

The last, but not least, is the dairy. With the rapid growth of population in this area, the demand of fluid milk is so great that the people themselves come to the Dairy stalls for purchasing milk. Our small farms will be the source of supplying rice-hay for the Dairy. Our Mission Station, like Ranchi, is the ideal place for establishing a big Dairy. I am certain we can earn a lot if sufficient capital is invested in this. We are already selling green grass in abundance and we can easily produce enough maize and sorghum for green feeding and for silage also. Ranchi area has already been proved a very

productive area for the cultivation of clover and perennial grasses like Napier grass, having access to sewerage water which is rich in nitrogen. So, we can produce enough green grass easily as we have enough water now in two tanks also. There will be no difficulty in marketing milk, cream and cheese. The skimmed milk, the by-product of dairy will go a long way in fattening the pigs for the factory. We must have a big dairy as it will have a good business. I may suggest, that being a forest area, we may have bee-keeping too.

(5) DESCRIPTION OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

It is better to divide them into four groups - A, B, C. & D.

- 'A'. Landed properties where we have above 20 acres of land-
1. Khuntitoli; 2. Keronje. 3. Tujur. 4. Govindpur area.
5. Dokad. 6. Lalli. 7. Karamdih. 8. Kinkel. 9. Marcha.
10. Sarnatoli. 11. Purulia.
- 'B' Big Mission stations where we can establish any of the following or more:- dairy, poultry, piggery, fishery and bee-keeping. 1. Ranchi. 2. Chainpur. 3. Lohardaga.
4. Takarma. 5. Jharsugda. 6. Karimati. 7. Singhani.
8. Chakradharpur. 9. Chaibasa. 10. Rajgangpur.
11. Tinsukia (Assam). 12. Tezpur, Assam.
- 'C' Elevated areas fit for Pomology:- Bee-keeping and poultry only. 1. Tekad 2. Jonha.
- 'D' Small areas of low land below five acres only fit for Paddy cultivation. 1. Gumla. 2. Kuru, 3. Diankel.
4. Ranikhatanga.

(6) PLANNING AND SCHEMES.

Under the head "Our assets and opportunities", I have clearly explained the potentialities and importance of (1) General farming, (2) Horticulture. (3) Dairy. (4) Poultry. (5) Piggery. (6) Pisciculture. (7) Bee-keeping. Let us take up one by one:-

1. GENERAL FARMING.

The main crops under this head which are very important are -
(a) Paddy, (b) Maize, (c) Millet. (d) Pulses, (e) Groundnut
(f) Sweet Potato.

(a) Paddy. Paddy is the staple crop of this plateau area. If organic manure is available and artificial manure is supplemented we can produce 35 mds. of paddy per acre on an average by taking recourse to scientific methods. The cost of cultivation per acre will be - Rs200. and the income @ Rs14. per md. will be $35 \times Rs14 = Rs490$.

Net Income Rs490. - Rs200 = Rs290.

(b) Maize. Maize is also a very important crop and gives a very high yield if the right type of soil is chosen and improved method is employed. It requires heavy manuring with

both organic and artificial. Recently Hybrid Maize has been introduced and under an expert it will yield at least an average of 35 mds. per acre. The cost of production per acre = Rs250/-. Income per acre @ Rs16. per md. $35 \times \text{Rs}16.$ = Rs560. Net Income Rs560 - Rs250. = Rs310.

(c) Millet. Millet is one of the most important crop of this area. Its flour is used in making bread, instead of wheat. This crop is grown up in upland and it also requires heavy manuring. With improved methods and proper manuring the average yield of millet per acre will be = 15 mds. The cost of production per acre = Rs110/-. Income on 15 mds @ Rs16. $15 \times \text{Rs}16.$ = Rs240. Net Income Rs240. - Rs110 = Rs130.

(d) Pulse (Artar) This crop is also grown in upland and this is very important for rice eaters. It supplies protein and the price has shot up. With proper manuring both artificial and organic, along with liming of the field the average yield per acre will be = Rs150. The cost of production per acre will be Rs150. = 10 mds. Income per acre @ Rs30. per md. - $10 \times \text{Rs}30$ = Rs300.

Net income - Rs300 - Rs150 = Rs150.

(e) Groundnut. The upland of this plateau area is much suitable for the cultivation of groundnut. It does not require much manuring. It supplies oil (fat) for cooking purposes. The groundnut cake is a good feed for poultry birds and pigs and so this by-product of groundnut oil if we extra oil will save us from the botheration of procuring from some other places.

If weeding, hoeing and earthing up along with proper manuring are carried on, the average yield per acre will be 15 mds.

The cost of production per acre will be nearly - Rs200.

Income @ Rs30 per md. will be $15 \times \text{Rs}30.$ = Rs450.

Net income will be Rs450 - Rs200 = Rs250.

(f) Sweet Potatoe This crop is also important for this area. It finds much favour with the children. In some parts of the Ranchi district it serves as the staple food for a few months. It is also good for fattening pigs. This crop can be grown in any kind of soil in the upland of this plateau area successfully if properly manured with cowdung and artificial manure. The average yield per acre will be 150 mds. The cost of production per acre will be Rs260. Income per acre @ Rs5. per mud. - $150 \times \text{Rs}5.$ = Rs750. Net income per acre - Rs750 - Rs260 = Rs490.

2. HORTICULTURE:

Horticulture is a branch of agriculture, which deals with the art and science of gardening. It includes (i) Pomology, which means cultivation of fruits (ii) vegetable gardening, which deals with the cultivation of vegetable crops and (iii) Floriculture or the cultivation of flowering annuals and ornamental plants, shrubs and trees. Here I propose to deal with only fruit and vegetable culture.

(i) Pomology: It means the cultivation of fruit trees. Mango, Papaya, Litchu, Citrus, Guava, Coffee and Kathal can be very successfully grown here. But we shall deal with Guava and Coffee and Papaya only as they are the best at present from the view points of cultivation, revenue marketing and climatic conditions. Let us take Guava first.

Guava. With the increasing population of this industrial town and the onrush of the people from other parts of India, guava fruit is selling very dear. It is called popularly, the poor man's apple. There is no danger of over production, as there is much demand. The good variety of guavas, Alhabadi and Apple guava sell like hot cakes. Its cultivation is easy and it is a very hardy tree. It can be grown even in the rocky soil of Chota Nagpur if proper care is taken for only one year, especially in summer time, ~~i.e. it requires irrigation~~ once a week.

In the second year it begins to fruit, we need not keep the fruits as it may weaken the trees. In the third year we get two to three seers of fruit. In the fourth year, five to six seers and in the fifth year about twelve seers. So, the fruit goes on increasing @ geometrical progression and by from the tenth year to twentieth year a tree gives an average fruit of 2 mds. After this it begins to deteriorate. At present guava give the ~~best return~~. It is selling @ Rs1/- per Kilo.

The cost of cultivation in the first and second year will be Rs1,500. Fencing per acre will cost nearly Rs500. The total cost up to 2nd year will be Rs1,500 + Rs500 = Rs2000.

It is planted at a distance of 20 feet and when planted in square method we will have 109 trees. So the return per acre is as follows:-

At the end of 3rd year an average Rs200.

At the end of 4th year an average Rs400

At the end of 5th year an average Rs600.

So the income also goes on increasing in geometrical progression and by the end of 10th year when the tree gives an average fruit of two mds, the income will be Rs8,000 per acre.

The recurring expense per acre will be Rs1,000.

In Dckad about 19 miles from Ranchi on the Purulia Road, we have about 20 acres of upland. It is situated in the valley of a mountain which is considered to be the best guava belt. If funds are available we will have a very good business and we may have a fruit-preservation industry in the long run.

Papaya. Ranchi Papaya is very famous. We have found out the art of cultivation and so we can make it fruit very heavily within a year. The papaya is a short-lived tree and so we can plant it in between the guava trees and coffee plants. It is the easiest and cheapest fruit to grow from seed in this hill region. It may live as long as 10-15 years but its useful life is generally not more than five years and it can be removed after five years. It is a very wholesome, sweet fruit, rich in sugar and digestive enzymes. It is also an important source of vitamin 'A' and 'C'.

The yield of papaya varies considerably. Even in the same orchard, the yield per acre may vary per tree from 25 to 75 fruits and the weight per fruit may range from one to six pounds or even more. Similarly, the yield per acre may vary according to the number of female and hermaphrodite trees remaining in the orchard after the unwanted male trees have been cut down. The annual yield varies from 30,000 to 60,000 pounds per acre.

The cost of cultivation per acre will be near about Rs1,500

Income per acre will be 30,000 lbs x 12 Rs.. Rs3,600

Net income will be Rs3,600 - Rs1,500 = Rs2,100

(ii) Vegetables. As pointed out the demand for vegetables in the Industrial zone is rising and according to the law of demand and supply, the price of the vegetables is rising day by day.

The vegetables like tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, giner, capsicum and lady's finger are in great demand. We can produce them with advantage near the industrial towns. But I do not want to show the expenditure and receipts of each vegetables.

The average produce per acre will be 100 mds. per acre.

The cost of production per acre will be nearly Rs600.

Income @ Rs10 per md. will be ;.. 100 x Rs1) .. Rs1,000

Net income will be Rs1,000 - Rs600 = Rs400.

3. DAIRY.

I have already explained that the keeping of dairy herd in such mission stations which are in towns will be a very profitable business. Here I give below the details of the expenditure and income for the 20 dairy herd at Ranchi Mission Station.

Capital Charges

(I)	Buildings	Rs30,000
(II)	(a) Dairy utensils	2,000
	(b) Grain crusher	1,000
	(c) Chaffing machine for green fodder	1,000
	(d) Furniture	1,000
(III)	Cost of 20 Taylor cows with calves at heel, with an average of 10 litres milk yield at the time of purchase @ Rs1,000 each	20,000
(IV)	Transport charges @ Rs300 per truck with 5 cows with calves at heel from	

	Patna to Ranchi @ Rs1,200	Rs1,200
(v)	Other incidental charges incurred at the time and places of purchase and on transport	Rs800 800

Total Rs57,000.

NOTE: It is expected that one ~~stud~~ bull would be transferred from Khuntitoli Farm to Ranchi.

Recurring charges:

1.	<u>Feed.</u>	(a) Cost of production green fodder, roughages and purchase of concentrated feeds @ Rs1,000 per animal per annum	Rs20,000.
		(b) Cost of feeds incurred in rearing:	
		(i) 9 Female calves (expecting 10% mortality @ Rs500 per animal per annum	Rs4,500
		(ii) 9 male calves (expecting 10% mortality @ Rs300 per animal	Rs2,700
II	<u>Attendance.</u>	(a) Provision of one supervisor per year	Rs1,200
		(b) 3 Milmen cum attendants @ Rs75/- P.M. for one year	Rs2,700
		(c) Veterinary & medicines	Rs1,000
		<u>Total</u>	Rs32,100

NOTE: It is proposed to keep the young stock above 6 months of age at the Lalli Agricultural farm as it is a forest area and there are pasture lands.

Receipts.

Expected milk yield @ 8 litres a day approximately per lactation of 30- days, price of milk being Rs1.25 np. per litre, i.e. 160 litres daily for 300 days per lactation .. Rs60,000.

The demand for fluid milk being very great in Ranchi, it would be advisable to increase the dairy herd strength to 60 milk cows and as such accordingly building provision be made for this in the beginning.

It is expected that 9 home grown cows would come into the herd after every three years dairy herd annually and so after 8 years the dairy herd strength would become 60.

4. POULTRY.

The importance of Poultry keeping has been emphasized and I give here the estimate of a Poultry stock of 500 strength laying hens which we want to keep at Ranchi.

Capital expenditure:

Poultry house for 500 birds	Rs5,000
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Price of 12 chicks, one day old	Rsl,200
Equipments	Rsl,500
Electric fittings etc.	575
Feeding charges till the time these 500 birds attain the age of laying eggs.	4,525.
2 caretakers	900
medicines and vaccines	300
total	<u>Rsl4,000</u>

Recurring expenses.

Feed of 500 grown up birds per year	9,000
2 caretakers per year	1,800
Medicines and Vaccines.	500
	<u>11,300</u>

Income

180 eggs per bird comes to 90,000 eggs price @ 25 np. = 90,000 x 25 Ps.	17,500
<u>Net income Rsl7,500 - Rsl1,300 = 6,200</u>	

2. Horticulture (Contd).

Coffee. Formerly this crop was being grown by our German missionaries in some of our Mission Stations like Ranchi and Govindpur. The Catholics grow this still in a few selected areas. The fruits are not eaten but the seeds are fried and grounded into powder. This powder serves as a tea and gives a delicious drink when sugar, milk or cream are added. Now the people here in India are also taking to coffee drinking and so the demand is growing day by day. There is a foreign market for this. We have observed that if the plants are scientifically cultivated and properly manured, the coffee plants grow luxuriently here in this hill region. There is no danger of it being stolen like other fruits. I am certain the cultivation of coffee will be a very good enterprise. If we get a good machine for frying the seeds and then grounding it into powder, we may export it to Germany and earn much money as the Germans are fond of drinking coffee.

The cost of production per acre till the end of 2nd year will be nearly Rs2,500. And the recurring expense there after per acre per year will be nearly Rs750.

I cannot give the exact calculation, but I believe that it will not fetch below what we expect from Guava cultivation. I have a mind to plant coffee in about 25 acres in the vicinity of Khunti in Sarnatoli and Marcha and also in Govindpur area.

REPORT ON THE KENDRIYE SALAHKARI SABHA.

The K.S.S. is, of course, the central administrative body of the G.E.L. Church.

As in the Property Board, vast improvement and re-organisation must also take place in the implementation of the administration, in order to ensure improved co-ordination within the Church.

OFFICE STAFF.

The existing establishment of the office staff in the K.S.S. is as follows:-

- Office Assistant to the Pramukh Adhyaksh.
- Assistant to the Church Secretary, (Church Secretary is an honorary post).
- Head Accountant.
- Assistant to the Head Accountant.
- Two Typist Clerks.
- One Messenger.

In the 1960 Constitution, two posts were foreseen which up to the present have not yet been filled:-

- Office Superintendent.
- Head Clerk.

The post of Office Superintendent is, in the opinion of the Financial Advisor, most essential and should automatically be recognised as that of the Office Assistant to the Pramukh Adhyaksh. If this were adopted, it would eliminate the post of Office Assistant to the Pramukh Adhyaksh.

~~The Office Superintendent~~ should co-ordinate all the reports coming in from the four boards, therefore it is most essential that ~~the secretaries~~ of all the four boards at all times ensure that reports, such as minutes of meetings etc., be sent promptly to the Office Superintendent of the K.S.S. Under the present system the K.S.S. are not kept up to date with this information.

On the appointment of staff within any of the four boards, the Office Superintendent should be informed, in order that the K.S.S. ensure that the correct procedure, such as salary scale, is being adhered to. It is quite clear in the Constitution (page 28, section 3) that each board shall be responsible for its own internal administration, however, it is also clearly pointed out that the K.S.S. shall have the power of reviewing work of the boards and make its recommendations, without interfering in the internal administration of the board.

The Office Superintendent will work in close co-operation with the Secretary, and all officers of the K.S.S. according to Page 27, paragraph C. of the Constitution.

The post of Head Clerk should also be filled as quickly as possible, as it is foreseen that this man would work under the guidance of the Office Superintendent and central clerks and typists etc.

It is furthermore suggested that the Pramukh Adhyaksh instruct the Office Superintendent to call a meeting of staff every Monday morning, so that any problems can be discussed. Also once every month the Honorary Secretary and the Treasurer of the Church should be called to attend these meetings.

It is most essential that the K.S.S. staff, including the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, should work in close liason with the Pramukh Adhyaksh and Office Superintendent. At the moment this relationship between Pramukh Adhyaksh and staff is a very loose one, and in the future must be very much strengthened.

The relationship between the K.S.S. and the other administrative bodies, right down to the Congregations, must be very much strengthened.

There appears to be a thorough lack of knowledge, and in a lot of cases complete ignorance, as to the functions of the K.S.S., and it is quite often the opinion of many responsible persons within the Church that the K.S.S. is really a superfluous body. This is, of course, quite untrue, but nevertheless many people will not alter their views unless the K.S.S., through the Pramukh Adhyaksh, make known throughout the Church, the functions of the K.S.S.

The same applies to the Anchal H.Q. as an administrative body. The fact that the Church, as a whole, is in most cases ignorant of the work being done on their behalf by the Anchal Headquarters and the K.S.S. account for the reluctance on the part of the Synods, Ilakas, Parishes and Congregations to contribute towards the maintenance of Anchals and Centre.

SUGGESTED G.E.L. CHURCH FINANCE SECTION.

The present system of financial administration within the Gossner Church must be completely re-organised.

The K.S.S. have -

One Head Accountant.

One Assistant Accountant.

The Property Board have -

One Accountant.

The other boards rely on an honorary Treasurer.

The Financial Advisor suggests the setting up of a Finance section in the K.S.S. which will take over the accounts of all the four Boards, and will, furthermore, provide a system of auditing of the accounts of the G.E.L. Church down as far as the Congregations.

It is furthermore foreseen that after this Finance Section has been functioning for one or two years, and the K.S.S. decide that its work is successful, all the finances of the Church should come through this section.

The Finance Section should consist of the following staff:-

One Auditor.

Four Accountants.

The following suggestions are put forward:-

A) The Auditor will have control over the four Accountants and will allocate their duties.

B) The Accountant retained by the Property Board will become a staff member of the Finance Section, and the books of the Property Board will be kept by the Finance Section.

C) The same procedure will be adopted in the case of:-

The Board of Evangelism and Literature.

The Board of Education.

The Board of Theological Education.

In the case of the G.E.L. Church Printing Press which comes directly under the Board of Evangelism and Literature, as the Printing Press retain a complicated system of day to day sales etc, the Accountant of the Printing Press will remain under control of the Press, and his books will be audited by the Finance Section at least every six months, and a copy of the audit report be put before the Managing Committee of the Press.

The Financial Advisor fully realises that it is difficult to find the necessary accountants from within the Church to implement this Finance Section, but he is of the opinion that

these four people can be found from within the Gossner Church. In the case of the Auditor, whose duties will be the most important, an accountant should be found and sent on an intensive Accountancy course in India. There are many Institutions in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi who run an advanced course of modern Accountancy, and no time should be lost in selecting a man to be sent on such a course.

It is the opinion of the Financial Advisor that should this Finance Section be set up, many of the cases of misappropriation of monies, which in the past have taken place within various sections of the Gossner Church, will be made impossible in the future, especially in the case of the Property Board, where in the last four to five years, many thousands of rupees have been misappropriated.

The existence of the Finance Section will also be of great benefit to the Anchals, Synods and Ilakas, and even Congregations. They will always be in a position, and should take advantage of this opportunity, to ask the Finance Section to send an Accountant for audit work. The Finance Section should be responsible for publishing a simple form of book keeping which all these Bodies within the Church can use.

It was very obvious during the Financial Advisor's visits to the outstations of the Church, that the account keeping in almost all cases was in a very bad state. Accounts were never up to date and in some cases even non-existent. If a uniform method of simple book keeping were created by the Finance Section, this obviously must be of great benefit to the Church. It is furthermore suggested, that the auditor be allocated at least four hours per month by the Theological College so that the students can also be given training in simple book keeping.

The complete books of the Finance Section should be checked yearly by an independent Auditting body.

SALARIES AND WAGES OF THE PASTORS AND STAFF.

The new salary scale for Church workers was passed by the K.S.S. in October 1962 and came into force throughout the Church on the 1st January 1963.

Although this may have been an improvement on previous salaries and wages paid, in 1965, under prevailing conditions in India, there is no doubt whatsoever that this pay scale is totally inadequate and does not provide any member of the staff of the G.E.L. Church, from pastors down to office clerks, with a living wage.

For example a pastor with a matric. Seminary diploma and a matric L.Th. commences service with a salary of Rs.60/- per month, and after 15 years service, his salary would be Rs125/- per month.

In the case of a peon, his starting wage is Rs40/- per month and his maximum pay, with no allowance for long service, can reach Rs55/- per month.

Below will be found an example of the present day bare minimum living costs of a family consisting of husband, wife and four children, which can be taken as an average family:-

Rent	Rs 7.00.	per month.
Rice	Rs80.00.	" "
Dahl	Rs10.00	" "
Vegetables	Rs10.00	" "
Meat (only once per week)	Rs16.00	" "
Wheat (flour)	Rs 6.00	" "
Tea	Rs 3.00	" "
Sugar	Rs10.00	" "
Soap	Rs 9.00	" "
Incidentals (including cooking fat, salt etc)	Rs20.00	" "
Total	<u>Rs171.00</u>	

This calculation does not include clothing, fuel, Church offerings etc. It is almost impossible to guess how a peon in the K.S.S. Office, who has a family of four children, can possibly live on Rs55/- per month. Even if one were to cut out meat and half the amount of rice shown in an average family diet, it is still inconceivable how this family can exist.

From this, it will be seen that there must be a complete revision of the pay scale on which the G.E.L. Church is at present basing salaries and wages.

It is the opinion and advice of the Financial Advisor that the K.S.S. immediately take up this question and treat it as the first and top priority.

The present system of Congregations, Ilakas, parishes, Synods and Anchals being responsible for paying the salaries and wages to their staff, without consultation with the K.S.S. should cease. Only in this way can a uniform and standard pay scale be introduced within the G.E.L. Church. It is imperative that every Ilaka submit their budget for the self support of the Ilaka and congregation, to the K.S.S. Under any circumstances no possible harm can be done if the Ilaka and Congregations were to publish their total incomes and budgets for the year. This is in no way a secret, and should be treated as normal administrative procedure.

It is the responsibility of the Pastors in all Congregations to explain and publicise the functions of the K.S.S. It must be fully realised by all contributing members of the Gossner Church, that the Centre is responsible for such important functions as:-

The Theological College,

Administrative functions of the Board of Properties.

Board of Evangelism and Literature,

Board of Education.

All these boards have a direct influence on the G.E.L. Church as a whole. They have been set up to serve the G.E.L. Church, right down as far as congregational level. Therefore, every voluntary contributing person of the G.E.L. Church should fully realise the importance of maintaining the administrative central body such as the K.S.S.

Salaries and Wages (Contd).

It is the opinion of the Financial Advisor that the Provident funds system which is now working in the Church, is not a sufficient guarantee for the Pastors who are about to retire, or their families. It is imperative that a pension scheme be introduced so that not only a cash settlement be made on retirement age, but also a pension be provided for the Pastors' and his family on retirement. The present system of Provident fund makes no allowance for such an pension and should a Pastor die, his widow is left virtually without any source of income. Cases have been known, and are still happening, where the widow of a pastor has to work as a labourer in order to support herself and children.

After extensive enquiries amongst the Private Insurance companies, it has been established that such a pension scheme cannot be arranged through such companies. However, the Government do run such schemes and have been approached with a view to quoting the G.E.L. authorities the cost for such a pension scheme.

Pay Scale of the Gossner Church.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Below Middle | 30-1-40-EB-1-45 |
| 2. Middle passed or below 8th & 9th class | 35-1-45-EB-1-50 |
| 3. Under matric 10th & 11th class | 40-1-50-EB-1-55 |
| 4. Non-matric (matric failed) | 43-1-53-EB-1-58 |
| 5. Matric | 45-1-55-EB-1-60 |

B. PRACHARAKS TRAINED.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Below Middle | 35-1-45-EB-1-50 |
| 2. Middle passed or 8th & 9th class | 40-1-50-EB-1-55 |
| 3. Under matric or 10th & 11th " | 45-1-55-EB-1-60 |
| 4. Non-matric or matric failed | 48-1-58-EB-1-63 |
| 5. Matric | 50-1-60-EB-1-65 |

C. CANDIDATES AND PASTORS

<u>Qualification</u>	<u>Candidates Scale</u>	<u>Pastors scale.</u>
1. Short course under matric.		65-2-75-EB-2-85-EB-1-90
2. Short course matric		70-2-80-EB-2-90-EB-1-95
3. Below matric seminary	55-2-65	75-3-90-EB-4-110-EB-2-120
4. Matric seminary diploma & Matric L.Th.	60-2-70	80-3-95-EB-4-115-EB-2-125
5. I.A. or I.Sc.L.Th.	70-3-85	90-4-110-EB-5-135-EB-3-150
6. L.Th.B.A. L.Th.B.Sc., or L.Th. B.D.	80-4-110	105-5-130-EB-5-155-EB-3-175
7. B.A. B.D. (B.Th.) B.Sc.B.D.(B.Th.)	100-4-120	125-5-150-EB-6-180-EB-4-200
8. M.A. B.D. M.Sc. B.D.	120-5-145	150-6-180-EB-7-215-EB-4-235
9. M.A. S.T.M.Math, M.Sc. S.T.M.	140-6-170	175-6-205-EB-7-240-EB-5-265
10. Ph.D.	150-6-180	185-6-215-EB-7-250-EB-5-275
11. D.D.	160-7-195	200-7-235-EB-8-275-EB-5-300

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Education Officer if appointed | 200-10-250 | B.A. Dip-in-Ed.min. |
| 2. School inspector if appointed | 125-5-150-EB-6-180 | for Anchal,
B.A. Dip-in-Ed. |
| 3. Teachers clerks and menials according to Government Scale. | | |

Pay Scales (contd).

PROPERTY BOARD DEPARTMENT.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Manager | 200-7-235-EB-8-275-EB-300 |
| 2. Tahsildar | 60-2-70-EB-2-80-EB-2-90 |

WORKERS POSTED IN THE CHURCH OFFICES

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Head Accountant | 125-5-150-EB-5-175-EB-5-200 |
| 2. Auditor | 125-5-150-EB-5-175-EB-5-200 |
| 3. Office Superintendent | 150-5-175-EB-5-200-EB-5-225 |
| 4. Clerks:- | |
| 1) Matric with knowledge of typing and correspondence | 60-2-70-EB-2-80-EB-2-90 |
| 2) Matric trained in accountancy with knowledge of typing and correspondence | 65-2-75-EB-2-85-EB-2-95 |
| 3) I.Com with knowledge of typing and correspondence | 75-2-85-EB-3-100-EB-2-110 |
| 4) Peon | 40-1-55 |
| 5) Driver | 60-2-90 |

ELECTIVE POSTS

APPOINTMENTS

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Principal, Theological College | * Pay + Rs50/- allowance. |
| 2. Headmaster Pracharaks' Tr.School | = Pay + Rs30/- " |
| 3. Headmistress, Tabita & Blind School | = Pay + Rs30/- " |
| 4. Ilaka Chairman | = Pay + Rs20/- |

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Pracharikas trained and appointed in church service will draw their salaries according to Pracharaks' pay scale.

TABITA AND BLIND SCHOOL.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. B.A. trained teacher | = Rs125-5-150-EB-6-180-EB-4-200 |
| 2. I.A. " " | = Rs100-5-125-EB-4-145-EB-3-175 |
| 3. Matriculate " | = Rs 75-3-90-EB-4-110-EB-2-120 |
| 4. Under Matric " | = Rs 50-2-70-EB-2-90 |

REPORT ON G.E.L. CHURCH PRINTING PRESS.

The G.E.L. Church Press was established in 1872 and has brought out many Church publications in twenty and more editions.

In the past, through various reasons, the Press has been in a very bad financial position. This made it very difficult to retain a good staff. The reasons for this financial trouble was mainly the fact that the Press was forced to do its printing for the Church and its Institutions, and was often not paid for this work. The Press was also supposed to give a subsidy to the Church every year. One of the results of this was that taxes, State insurances, and outstanding bills, could not be paid regularly and in most cases were not paid at all.

No provision was made for the purchase of equipment, with the result that all the machinery was in a poor condition and worn out. The eventual result would have been a complete standstill.

In 1962 the L.W.F. supported an application to B.F.D.W. to remodel the G.E.L. Church Press, and to start a training programme for apprentices. This request was favourably considered and a sum of DM.183,000 was granted. Machines were imported, to the sum of DM157,389 (the cost of one of the printing machines was approximately DM50,000) and other equipment was ~~purchased in India.~~ The Church allocated and remodelled existing buildings to the Press, with the help of the Gossner Mission Ten Year Plan, through the Planning Commission.

The German organisation, D.U. provided an expert for the re-organisation of the Press and the Training of the Apprentices. This expert arrived in Ranchi at the end of July 1963.

In April 1964, the Apprentices Training started and proved to be very unsuccessful. Out of one hundred and forty applicants, only two finally remained with the Press. Apart from the shortage of skilled workers in the Printingtrade, it was difficult to find young people within the G.E.L.Church who were willing to learn this trade.

After the first year of working, it is found that the technical side of the Press is running fairly well, but the administration is still very weak, and here is the main task for improvement.

The Printing Press works in four sections :-

1. Printing Press for the Church.
2. Training of Apprentices.
3. Bookshops.
4. Publishing.

1. Printing Press.

The G.E.L. Press is not the largest in Ranchi, but has the most modern equipment. It has thirty employees, out of which only eight are skilled. Although there are approximately forty Presses in Ranchi, the G.E.L. Press, after one year of working, is already famous for its quality.

One more machine is in the process of being imported, and this should complete the machinery required, and no further extension is planned, and if in the next years sufficient workers are trained, the technical side will work very efficiently.

The Administration (management, book keeping, estimating etc) is still a problem, and qualified people must be found or trained.

2. Apprentices' Training.

At present for the first year there are two Apprentices, for the second year, four. The training time is two years with a theoretical and practical training.

As quoted before, it is most difficult to find young men willing to learn this trade and it is almost impossible to find any boys willing to train in the Bookbinding section.

3. Bookshops.

Attached to the Press (inside the Church compound) there is a small bookshop. It was planned to put up an efficient and good bookshop on the Church premises in the Main Road of Ranchi. As the Bihar Christian Council opened a very fine bookshop in almost the identical place foreseen by the G.E.L. Church, they were urged to join this undertaking, but up to present this has not taken place.

Funds from German sponsors make it possible to start "small book depots" in different parts of Chota Nagpur. Plans for these have been drawn up by the Printing Press and are now in the process of being approved.

4. Publishing.

Actually the Press is not the Publishers, but the Church is. Up to the present the Church has shown no interest in the publishing side, and the Press merely reprinted ancient books written by the former missionaries and pastors. One magazine was published, and this was done very irregularly.

Recently a Publishing Committee was formed by the Board of Evangelism and Literature and has already started its work. Much can be done on the publishing side as the Printing Press is equipped and prepared for this work.

The functions of the Press and its associated sections, has many problems, the great of which is the one of personnel. The requirements of the Press in this field is:-

One well-trained Commerical Manager.

One well-trained and experienced Technical Manager.

One capable Manager for the Bookshop and planned
Book Depots.

One capable Journalist-cum-publisher for the
publishing side.

There is not one of these four men available at the moment, and even if they were, the Press would not be able to pay the salaries for such top ranking men. Both the Press, and the budget for the Press, is too small. At the moment salaries amount to Rs3,000 and the cost for the leading staff would be an additional Rs2,000 per month.

G.E.L. CHURCH PRESS RANCHI.

Income and Expenditures 1.1.65 to 30.6.65.

	<u>TOTAL Receipts.</u>	<u>Expenditures.</u>
1. Cash Book	Rs. 53,557.39	Rs. 53,558.29
2. Deposited to Bank		Rs. 34,799.75
3. Total Expenditures cash		<u>Rs. 18,758.14</u>
<u>Bank</u>	<u>Deposits.</u>	<u>Withdrawal.</u>
4. Current Account:- Cheque	Rs. 17,572.50	Rs. 27,058.21
5. Cash	Rs. 18,536.17	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rs. 27,058.21.</u>
Saving Bank Account (Investment)		
6. Cheque	Rs. 18,863.13	Rs. 11,411.56
<u>Particulars out of the above figures.</u>		
7. Sold from Press	Rs. 20,192.74	
8. Sold from Book-shop	Rs. 22,161.73	
9. Unpaid Bills		Rs. . 3,604.90
10. Outstanding Amounts	Rs. 11,057.92	
11. Stock of Books in Book-shop.	Rs. 09,715.55	
12. In Press Godown (unbound)	Rs. 24,598.17	
13. Paper Stock	Rs. 14,123.00	
14. Wages paid		Rs. 17,402.80

MANAGER

SUPERINTENDENT

Ranchi, 23.7.65

Explanations to points 1-14.

1. Total Receipts by Press.
Total going out of cash, incl. deposits to bank.
2. Deposit to Bank out of 1.
3. Total Expenditures in cash.
4. Deposits and Withdrawl in cheque.
5. Deposits in cash.
6. Savings bank account is made of Transfer from Germany.
It is meant for investment in the Press, in book-shops and in publishing.
7. Total of Press sales on which sales tax is paid.
8. Total of sales of our book-shop. This figure shows mainly the proceeds of the sale of in December 1964 published Mundari Hymn book (Durang Puthi) more than 6,000 of this book were sold during this 6 months for the price of Rs3/- and Rs 4/- less reasonable commissions.
9. Mainly paper bills to be paid by the Press.
10. Bills unpaid, where the goods were delivered in 1963 and 1964. This includes Bills to outside parties, as well as church organisations and institutions, and church workers given on credit. Part of this amount was collected by the former Accountant of the Press, Mr. Kerketta, but not handed over the press. It is very uncertain if the whole amount mentioned can be recovered.
11. Stocks of Books with our Bookshop inclusive books of other publishers of Rs.759/62 (Rs. Seven hundred and fifty nine and paise sixty two only).
12. Stock of Books mainly unbound in our Press go-down, inclusive some 8,000 Durang Puthi. Books which do not sell well or do not sell at all are included with a certain percentage of their value.
13. Stock of unprinted paper in our go-down. As all the different qualities of paper are not available in the Ranchi market, we must keep a stock of Rs15,000/- to Rs20,000/-.
14. Wages paid between 1.1.65 to 30.6.65.

23.7.65.

Mittenhuber.

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCH.

Church Offerings.

There is no doubt that the Rice offerings, given by members of the congregations of the G.E.L. Church, is its most important income.

There are arrangements made by each family to set aside a portion of rice each day for offering to the Church, this is accumulated and brought to the Church on Sunday. It will be seen from the attached income that Sunday offerings are separated from rice offerings.

Sunday Offerings.

Sunday offerings include actual cash given during collections by families during the collections at the Sunday services.

Rice Offerings.

Rice offerings are those collected by families during the week and brought to the Church on Sunday.

Although the present collections are quite good, there is every room for improvement. There are three suggestions which the Financial Advisor would like to make:-

1. Each family of a congregation should be allotted a number and this number be clearly shown on the linen bags in which the family collect their rice offerings for the week. In this way a record can be kept of the contribution of each family.

Every six months, each family should be notified of the contribution they, personally, have given, and record be maintained by ~~the treasurer~~ of the Congregation, which, of course, is confidential and only concerns the Church office and the family.

2. Sunday offerings - each congregation should have small envelopes with a corresponding number of the rice bag allotted to each family. These envelopes should be stamped with the date of each Sunday of the year, and six months' supply be given to each family of the congregation. In this way, should an attendance in the Church not be possible, the Sunday offerings can be enclosed in an envelope and taken to the Church at the time of the next attendance.

3. The system of Christian Stewardship, which at the moment is non-existent in the Gossner Church, should be organised as quickly as possible, and a campaign be started throughout the Church.

These three possibilities automatically make every family in a congregation conscious of its weekly offerings, and would no doubt show a substantial increase throughout the year.

CHURCH STATISTICS

1.	No. of Pastors in active service	183	
2.	No. of Catechists (Pracharaks)	847	
3.	No. of Pracharikas (Biblewomen)	13	
4.	No. of paid staff (excluding no.1-3)	50	
5.	No. of baptised members	233,607	
6.	No. of confirmed members	114,731.	
7.	L.W.F. Subsidy during 1964		Rs124,714.24.
8.	L.W.F. Subsidy appropriation-attached		
9.	G.M.S.. subsidy		38,310.66 (details attached)
10.	Total expenses of the K.S.S = 1964		301,107.02
		1965	342,933.68
		(as per budget)	
13	Provident Fund:		
	Members contribution		7,008.60
	Anchal "		3,081.90
	K.S.S. "		<u>3,847.89</u>
	Total		13,938.49.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ANCHALS TO K.S.S.

Orissa Anchal	Rs 1,238.04.
North West Anchal	1,434.06
South East Anchal	2,593.26
Assam Anchal	100.00
Headquarters congregation	105.42
	<u>5,470.78</u>

G.E.L. CHURCH STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964.

CRISSA ANCHAL.

<u>ILAKA</u>	<u>BAPTISED</u>	<u>CONFIRMED</u>	<u>CONGREGATIONS</u>	<u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>PASTORS</u>	<u>CATE</u> (Cand & Pracharaks)
Rajgangpur =	13,466	6,518	58	2,273	4	45
Karimati =	15,032	7,605	43	2,691	3	33
Zarakujdar =	8,885	4,361	51	1,478	3	34
Bamra =	3,400	1,642	17	603	1	16
Jharsuguda =	1,566	811	11	337	1	9
Nimdih =	767	366	8	133	1	8
Kulpal =	1,312	596	22	265	1	18
Other groups	8,625	4,019	60	1,533	4	54
	53,053	25,918	270	9,313	18	217

ASSAM ANCHAL (in Parishes)

Tinsukia "A"	2,865	1,338	26	559	1	20
Tinsukia "B"	2,079	1,975	21	468	1	19
Rajabahar	1,725	856	20	321	1	18
Raidang	1,710	856	14	328	1	12
Upper Assam	8,369	4,025	81	1,680	4	69
Ghagra	1,384	712	10	262	1	8
Halem	1,484	828	11	304	1	9
Tezpur	1,382	668	16	265	2	14
Christianpara	1,675	784	16	321	1	15
Baithabhanga	1,190	586	15	233	1	10
Lakhimpur-						
Chandmari	1,880	902	20	377	1	20
Lower Assam	9,005	4,480	88	1,762	7	67

	<u>BAPTISED</u>	<u>CONFIRMED</u>	<u>CONGREGATIONS</u>	<u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>PASTORS</u>	<u>CATE (Cand & P)</u>
<u>SOUTH EAST ANCHAL (Synod wise)</u>						
Burju Synod	18,855	9,593	86	3,613	13	75
Govindpur	17,788	9,089	53	3,045	10	46
Takarma	20,279	9,943	48	3,321	5	45
Koronjo	21,112	10,263	50	3,451	4	39
Singhbhum	6,395	3,230	37	1,295	4	6
Manbhum	2,681	1,379	26	648	4	1
Mayurbhanj (JMB)	210	157	9	72	1	3
Midnapur (JMB)	183	57	4	39	1	4
	87,503	43,711	313	15,595	42	219

NORTH WEST ANCHAL

Ranchi Ilaka	10,600	5,476	56	1,926	8	40
Lohardaga	9,387	4,447	43	1,327	5	40
Chainpur	5,902	2,940	32	995	4	32
Gumla	3,553	1,793	17	623	2	18
Kondra	2,099	958	8	353	1	8
Kinkel	8,984	4,322	34	1,482	2	34
Jatatoli	2,030	1,023	14	322	1	10
Ichkela	4,273	2,002	20	678	1	20
Sarhapani	5,375	2,649	34	887	1	32
Hazaribagh	1,559	812	27	289	2	11
	53,762	26,422	285	8,882	27	245
Duars	4,030	1,892	76	923	4	68
	57,792	28,314	361	9,805	31	313

	<u>BAPTISED</u>	<u>CONFIRMED</u>	<u>CONGREGATIONS</u>	<u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>PASTORS</u>	<u>CATE (Cand & P)</u>
<u>Ilaka</u>						
<u>KHUNTITOLI SYNOD</u>						
Khuntitoli	2,740	1,428	10	502	1	8
Simdega	2,988	1,608	14	509	1	7
Jokbahar	3,094	1,481	8	460	1	5
Panisani	1,667	912	7	271	2	6
	<u>10,489</u>	<u>5,429</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>1,742</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>26</u>

HEADQUARTERS RANCHI

	3,582	1,840	1	594	9	1
--	-------	-------	---	-----	---	---

	<u>C O N S O L I D A T E D</u>					
ORISSA	53,053	25,918	270	9,313	18	217
ASSAM	17,374	8,505	169	3,442	11	136
S.E.A.	87,503	43,711	313	15,595	42	219
N.W.A.	57,792	28,314	361	9,805	31	313
Khuntitoli	10,489	5,429	39	1,742	5	26
HD. QTRS.	3,582	1,840	1	594	9 + 2	1
	<u>229,793</u>	<u>113,717</u>	<u>1,153</u>	<u>40,491</u>	<u>116 + 2</u>	<u>912</u>

(127) including N.Minz

7 Surguja

134

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CHOTA NAGPUR AND ASSAM
STATEMENT OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE

1963

Page 1. INCOME.

ANCHAL.	Sunday Offering.	Rice Off.	Baptism.	Holy Comm.	Thanks.	First Fruits.	Harvest.
ASSAM	14,174.40	28,325.56	951.93	2,749.31	4,496.69	1,609.31.	7,747.02
N.W.A.	17,756.80	36,505.57	1,084.13	2,701.15	2,567.52	3,513.03	4,947.08
S.E.A.	31,103.20	51,085.79			20,693.96		24,742.56
CRISSA	13,706.31	27,904.18	809.67	2,650.84	2,368.62	1,729.31	7,661.67
KHUNTITOLI	2,273.65	5,723.85	212.60	663.04	1,095.65	15.12	1,732.00
HD. QTRS.	4,646.66	2,029.15	373.80	767.33	299.33	196.06	531.53
TOTAL	83,661.09	151,574.10	3,432.13	9,531.67	31,521.77	7,062.83	47,361.86

Continued.

ANCHAL.	Barn collection.	Mandli.P.	Marriage fee	Ev.Work.	Rewa Miss-ion coll.	Bible Society	School collec.
ASSAM	921.91.	3,793.50	1,356.00	696.94	490.98	97.09	452.90
N.W.A.	1,677.39	3,884.19	1,194.74	595.46	1,302.87	67.01.	2,418.90
S.E.A.		7,707.55	3,124.52	3,358.79	1,302.06	58.15	
CRISSA		4,279.50	1,902.43	989.55	1,150.23	55.67	315.62
KHUNTITOLI	805.62	284.35	434.50	63.19	100.59		41.00
HD. QTRS.		214.50	403.50	209.98	718.65		
TOTAL	3,404.92	20,163.59	8,415.69	5,913.91	5,065.38	277.92	3,228.50

Page 2. Income.

ANCHAL.	Ev. work. grant.	Advance re- covered.	Provident fund	Loan taken	Sunday School.
ASSAM			362.13	223.84	976.89
N.W.A.	1,768.00	1,720.93	1,161.80	1,952.09	
S.E.A.					
ORISSA	1,926.00			2,324.00	1,372.80
KHUNTITOLI	135.00				
HD. QRTS.					
TOTALS	3,829.00	1,720.93	1,523.83	4,499.93	2,349.69

Continued.

ANCHAL.	Re-acceptance in the Church.	Miscellaneous Income.	Previous balance	Total.
ASSAM	47.35	1,885.35	1,806.70	73,059.73
N.W.A.		3,586.33.	3,680.99	108,415.33
S.E.A.		18,230.46	8,800.21	170,247.25.
ORISSA	283.08	443.41.	6,418.14	78,813.35
KHUNTITOLI		355.39		13,800.55
HD. QRTS.		146.78	1,153.97	11,691.24
TOTALS	332.43	24,647.72	21,860.01	456,027.45

Page 3. EXPENDITURE.

<u>ANCHALS.</u>	<u>Salary of Pastors & Cand.</u>	<u>Salary of Catechists</u>	<u>Salary of servants</u>	<u>Office exp.</u>	<u>T.A. Trans fer exp.</u>
ASSAM	12,860.78	31,994.41	688.60	561.31	4,115.64
N.W.A.	29,720.00	31,474.33	1,421.00	2,777.16	2,143.98
S.E.A.	31,081.93	53,585.26		7,841.52	3,011.91
ORISSA	12,838.87	42,340.27	303.88	1,790.45	807.83
KHUNTITOLI	4,736.00	5,232.00			
HD. QRTS.	7,334.00			107.49	
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>58,571.58</u>	<u>164,626.27</u>	<u>2,413.48</u>	<u>13,077.93</u>	<u>10,079.36</u>

Continued.

<u>ANCHALS.</u>	<u>P.F. of Pastors</u>	<u>P.F. of Catechists</u>	<u>Refresher classes</u>	<u>Sacraments</u>	<u>Meetings convention</u>	<u>Mandli paise.</u>
ASSAM	459.97		145.25	413.15	1,009.97	
N.W.A.	1,373.74				1,937.16	576.00
S.E.A.	1,279.66					5,449.32
CRISSA	409.57	714.06	215.00	564.10	442.99	
KHUNTITOLI						
HD. QRTS.	87.12			82.53	110.85	
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>3,610.06</u>	<u>714.06</u>	<u>360.25</u>	<u>1,059.78</u>	<u>3,500.97</u>	<u>6,025.32.</u>

Page 4. EXPENDITURE (Contd)

ANCHALS.	School grant	Loan recovered	Allotment Anchal/Ila-kas	Pr.Tr. stipends	Advance	Ev.Work.
ASSAM	77.69	810.80	14,246.30			494.78
N.W.A.	12,875.08	2,506.25	2,663.77		6,520.62	
S.E.A.	16,215.63		12,726.37			
ORISSA	3,067.24		1,020.26	215.00	1,121.01	
KHUNTITOLI			178.00	221.00		1,320.00
HD. QRTS.		120.00	200.00			
TOTALS	32,235.64	3,437.05	31,034.70	436.00	7,641.63	1,814.78

Continued.

ANCHALS.	Bible Society	Rewa Mission	Repairs	Miscellaneous	Balance	Total.
ASSAM		306.01	648.26	3,413.70	22.66	73,069.73
N.W.A.	57.35	823.25	3,080.46	5,033.73	2,591.30	108,415.33
S.E.A.		931.82	32,111.31	81.32	6,131.20	170,247.25
ORISSA	55.67	1,150.23	297.62	6,378.79	5,295.31	78,813.35
KHUNTITOLI			47.61	1,875.00	190.94	13,800.55
HD. QRTS.		718.65		573.84	2,356.76	11,691.24
TOTALS	113.02	3,929.96	36,185.26	18,572.18	16,588.17	456,027.45.

GOSSNER MISSION SUBSIDY 1964.

Lutheran Theological College	Rs 7,993.62
Pracharak's Tr. School	11,880.00
Tabita School	10,800.00
Gharbandhu	2,940.00
Adhyatmik Patrika (magazine now merged with Gharbandhu)	1,006.35
Home for the Blind	<u>3,150.69</u>
	<u>38,310.66.</u>

Statement of Appropriation 1964.

L.W.F. Subsidy.

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures.</u>
1.1.64. Balance B.F.		
31.12.64 Received in 1964	<u>1,24,714.24.</u>	
Establishment		16,054.09
K.S.S Meeting		1,964.91
K.S.S. "		672.47
K.S.S. Officers' meeting		222.50
Election Tribunal		384.00
Travels and Transfers		4,000.00
Pension		377.50
Affiliation Fees		3,692.00
Contribution Payable		1,502.28
Contribution payable to P.Fund		3,847.99
Printing and Publication		700.00
Motor (maintenance of car)		3,000.00
Bd. of Theol. Education		436.00
Lutheran Theol. College		14,634.00
Pracharaks Training School		6,060.00
Tabita Bible Training School		3,600.00
Bd. of Education		1,480.00
Bethesda Women's Training Class		6,000.00
Evangelistic Work		24,450.64
Jeep (Ambassdor Car)		23,659.28
Pastors' Refresher Course		3,976.00
Pracharaks Refresher Course		2,694.00
Miscellaneous and unforeseen		1,306.58.
	<u>1,24,714.24</u>	<u>1,24,714.24.</u>

Anchal Contributions.

1.1.64		
31.12.64 Received in 1964	<u>5,470.78</u>	
Office Equipment		1,754.50
Telephone bills		512.50
Advance recoverable		553.87
Loan recoverable		622.22.
Kalisiya Sangh (Mahasabha)		2,027.69
	<u>5,740.78</u>	<u>5,740.78</u>

Yearly Income and Expenditure for all Ilakas, and the
Khuntitoli Synod and Congregation, Ranchi, for 1963.

	<u>Income.</u>
1. Sunday service collection (rice or money)	Rs. 83,661.09.
2. Home collections (Rice)	Rs. 151,574.10
3. Baptism offerings	Rs. 3,432.13
4. Holy Communion	Rs. 2,531.57
5. Thanks offerings (after recovery from illness).	Rs. 31,521.77
6. Offerings after the first fruits	Rs. 7,062.83
7. Harvest	Rs. 47,361.86
8. Collections	Rs. 3,404.92
9. Church tax	Rs. 20,163.59
10. Marriage fees or offerings	Rs. 8,415.69
11. Mission offerings - Pass. Devotions.	Rs. 5,913.91.
12. Rewa Mission	Rs. 5,065.38.
13. Indian Bible Society	Rs. 277.92
14. Own Schools.	Rs. 3,228.50
15. Evangelistic work grant.	Rs. 3,820.00
16. Return of loans from Church workers	Rs. 1,720.93
17. Provident fund contributions	Rs. 1,523.83
18. Return of loaned money	Rs. 4,499.93
19. Sunday School	Rs. 2,349.69
20. Offerings after the lifting of Church discipline.	Rs. 332.43
21. Miscellaneous income	Rs. 46,298.27
	<hr/> Rs. 434,169.44
	<u>21,860.01</u>
	456,029.45