

As the year passed by, a denominational consciousness developed and the church got split. For instance, Presbyterian church of India, Evangelical Free Church of India, Independent Church of India. Of these, Presbyterian Church is the leading denomination at present. Christianity, by its nature, is a missionary religion. It spread steadily through the movement of Christian mission work. Perhaps due to the lack of Mission work, about 30 percent Hrangkhols are upholding their primal religion till today. Therefore, the church now initiates on the proclamation of the gospel in the unevangelised areas. Looking at the Church development, it is still on a process of growing and new converts are added every year.

Christianity entered into the Hrangkhols community as a dynamic force in the midst of static societies. As indicated earlier, the impact of Christianity has two dimensions, such as negative and positive. Under the negative impact, the traditional culture gradually diminished and was discarded by the people after embracing Christian Faith. Some traditional good custom and practices like traditional naming system, festivals, indigenous music, folk song, fables and other were repudiated or ignored due to the impact of Christianity and education. Thus the present generation have forgotten their traditional culture. The change of Faith has resulted in the erosion of Hrangkhols traditional socio-culture life. However, it cannot be denied that there are many positive impact of Christianity on Hrangkhols society too.

As a result of their conversion to Christianity, the animistic faith and superstitious beliefs were fading away. Bloody sacrificial to many gods were abandoned. None of the sacrificial places like *boijol*, and altar or posts like *'simbak'* and *'soibangki'* are seen in Christian villages. Noble Priest and prophets now disappeared even in the non-Christians community, though some people uphold the traditional religion they are not firm or active as before. Some non-