CHAPTER VII

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The land, Manipur, situating at the North-Eastern part of India was classified into nine districts for administrative convenience. With the total population of 23,88,634 persons 11,81,296 female populated in the State according to 2001 census. Out of the total population of females in the state, only 6,13,712 females were literate. Out of the 6,13,712 female literates, 1,05,281 females were registered for job. Again out of the registered females for job, only 18,975 females were in the job according to 2001 report.

The investigator studied on the role of educated working women in the family as a housewife, as a partner and as a mother. The investigator further studied the role of the educated working women in the working place and also their contribution in the society. Along with the different roles played by the educated working women in their respective fields, the investigator also studied on the different roles played by the non-working women in the family as a mother, as a partner to her husband, as a housewife and as a bread earner.
The investigator further studied the unaccounted and unrecognized labour made by the non-working women in their respective families. It also studied on the contribution made by the non-working women in the society through various approaches and organizations like Meira Paibees, Nisha Bandhis and immediate Ultra organisations for solving social issues and problems.

Various research designs were adopted. To facilitate in critical analysis and minute conclusions various hypotheses were framed on different related areas. And, to facilitate in critical analysis, statistical applications were employed with different techniques.

While studying on different roles played by the educated working and non-working women in performing their respective roles as a house wife, as a mother, as a partner and also its different roles in the working place along with its contribution to the society the investigator had taken up Imphal East District. The district having second highest literacy rate, the first being Imphal west district, had a literacy rate of 76.38. And, out of this 76.38 rate of literacy, the female literacy rate for the district under study was 66.30.

The Imphal East District being one of the capital district of the state, had reached the second highest rate of literacy among the females in the state. The district was populated by persons representing different communities like Meiteis, Punjabis, Biharis, schedule caste and schedule tribes etcetera. The majority of the population was the Meities. In this district, the characteristics,
the nature and the real work of the existence of both working and non-working women were represented and could be vividly seen in this district.

Up-to-date information and study were made in the present study by reviewing the related studies. Studies made by Premilla V. Thackersey, Roach, Kuntal Agarwal, Ralling and Nye, Blood, Wolfe and Hoffman, B.R. Bhat and Sunitha Bhat, G. Narayana Reddy and Seema Narayana, Papanek and Kanther, Turner, David-E-Jorgenson, Satnam Kaur and Dr. Punia etcetera. had also been reviewed. Further, the publication of the Macha Leima on Nupigi Numit “In Defense of our Right” etcetera were also reviewed.

Similarly, other publications related with the present study was reviewed. After reviewing the work and studies on the related literature the present study tried to bring out the typically and the special roles played by the educated working and non-working women of Manipur particularly Imphal East. The socio-cultural, social political and educational background of the state was also put for purpose of reference. The present study revealed that many studies had already been made by many educationists and researchers in this field in other states of the country.

In the present study the educated working women ranged from those who passed VIII standard in the minimum upto the highest level. It included the professionals also. Along with this educational qualifications the different roles played by them in the family, in the working place and in the society was explored and analysed. It also included the different roles played by them in the
educational, political and economic fields. The varied roles played by them had its impact on society in bringing its changes and development.

Moreover, the present study had taken into account only those women whether working or non-working having at the minimum one child of the age group of 3 to 4 years. This was done specifically to see the problem of looking after a child in his brought up. Simultaneous with the roles played by the educated working women the contribution made by the non-working women whose services were not recognized at home and whose services were not paid were also explored. Their contributions in the field of social and economic development were also explored. Along with this, the contributions made by the non-working women in facing and solving problems based on social issues and economic issues were explored. The line of differences and variations made in the contributions by the educated working women and non-working women had also been explored. Overall, both working and non-working women played multi-dimensional roles in many fronts.

Reference was also made to the position of women in Manipur in the past. During 1880's women were not confined in Zennas as it was done in other states of the country. As recorded in various relevant books women in Manipur performed most of the works of the family except the heaviest and as such they were the mainstay of the family circle. All the marketing was done by women. All the work of buying and selling in public and carrying to and fro of the articles to be sold were done by women. At home also they were busily engaged
in weaving and spinning. It was written as "they were very industrious and it would be difficult to find a more industrious women in India than in Manipur. With all their industry and usefulness women held a very inferior social position during the pre-independence periods recorded in 1884.

However, in 1901 after a gap of 15 years or so approximately the position of women were recorded, during the colonial rule, as very high. All the internal trade and exchange of products of the state was managed by them. Nearly every housewife was capable of weaving all the clothes needed by her family. In every house the wife had woven all the cotton clothes for the family and the husband. The qualification of the bride was judged by the quality of cloth she could weave.

The study also revealed that the Meitei women did not remain as silent spectators when injustice and harsh punishments were given to all the male members by the government. They reached and demonstrated in thousands against the wrong judgement of British Colonial rule by ordering all male members to collect teak wood from Kabow (Burma) and construct the house of Assistant Superintendent. The agitation of 1904 was known as first Nupilal (Women’s War) of Manipur.

The study further revealed that most of the women who joined the first Nupilal were not educated as girls education came very late in comparison to the education of boys in Manipur. It could be stated that although most of the women agitators were not educated they were very bold in action and quick in decision
making. They were quite aware of the situation. They also could face the problem and could also partake in arriving at solutions. They again agitated in 1932 against the increase of water tax. Since they shared the economic burden of the family they were more aware of any policy concerning the socio-economic situations and problems of the society. Moreover, they were perhaps emboldened by the success of the First Nupilal. As such, in 1939 again they agitated against the price rise in rice which was occurred due to exportation of rice outside the state. This agitation was known as the Second Nupilal of Manipur. From the two major agitations made by them it became clear that women played its significant role in almost all the major problems of the state including crucial matters.

They played a vital role in the economic and social life of the state. They took a major part in the economic life of the state in which they enjoyed maximum independence. This high status accorded to the womenfolk had been regarded as one of the greatest pride of Manipur. The outbreak of agitation was a turning point in the emergence of a new trend of political and national consciousness in the state.

Reference was also made to the agitations made by women in 1904, 1932 and 1939 against the colonial injustices and their respective success achieved by the women agitators which gave a moral boosts to all sections of people particularly women sections of Manipur. The footsteps laid by the First and Second Nupilal and their success paved a way for many girls and many women in their effort to fight against social injustice. It inspired many educated girls and
many educated working women in the state. The idea had still been rooted in the minds of each and every members of the society of Manipur. It would still linger in the minds of the people of Manipur in the years to come.

Influenced and motivated by the success of these movements and agitations, organizations were established by the educated girls and educated working women of the state in the post-independence period. Macha Leima was one such organization established by the educated girls. The All Manipur Women’s Voluntary Services, All India Voluntary women’s Association, Manipur Branch, All India Rural Women’s Upliftment Association, Manipur Branch etcetera were organized by the educated working women of Manipur. Similarly, many organisations were established by the educated working and non-working women of Manipur.

The study also revealed that apart from the organisations organized by the educated working and non-working women Meira Paibees was one of such organisation organized mostly by the uneducated women but very effective in taking up social issues of the state. Very few educated working women joined in this organization later on. The varied roles played by them were also studied. The study was made with five objectives in view. Those objectives were to find out the differences between working and non-working women in guiding their children’s educational development, to find out the differences between working and non-working women in providing emotional security of their children, to find out the differences between working and non-working women in taking
physical care of their children, to find out the differences between working and non-working in spending leisure time with husband together, and to find out the differences between husband of working non-working women in sharing household responsibilities.

The study had been designed with tools like Questionnaire schedule for working women and Interview schedule for non-working women in order to facilitate in making a thorough and analytical study. Research tools were utilized for the purpose of collection of information and data in the present study. Sampling on 600 working and non-working women, 300 each had been taken on a random basis from the Imphal East District of Manipur.

Basing on the historical approach the study was statistical, scientific and analytical. Its approach was based on multi-approach. The works of Dewey, Francis Bacon and others in the research methodological approach had been applied in order to make a thorough, comprehensive and analytical study. While sampling three criteria were laid down for both working and non-working women of Imphal East District.

The first criteria for selection were that both the working and non-working women would supposed to have one child of the age group of three to four years of age. The Imphal Municipal areas were selected for sampling in the second criteria while the different areas of Imphal East District were taken as the third stage of sampling. Research tools were utilized for the purpose of collection of informations and data in the present study.
A number of hypotheses had been framed and tested in order to enable to ascertain the various roles played by the educated working and non-working women. The study utilized certain statistical treatments on the data collected from different sources. Simple statistical formulae like percentages, co-efficient of correlation, Chi-square, etcetera were applied wherever applicable. Graphical presentations were made wherever necessary.

With the objectives in view the study explored and concentrated on the varied roles of the educated working women and non-working women in the working place and in the family as a mother and as a housewife. The varied role of working and non-working women in the family and in the work place was explored. It included various aspects.

Accordingly, the area explored under the family included care of children during study hour, keeping private tutor, encouraging to get good mark in examination, checking class-work and monthly progress report, maintaining regular study hour, creating favourable home environment for children to study, attending parents meeting at school, childrens being brought up with expectations, sent children to private tutors when they got poor mark in examination etcetera.

Under the area of working and non-working women as mother, the study also explored and concentrate on the varied roles in sharing leisure time with children, helping the child to sleep, preferring punishment in any wrong doing, obeying their mother, expressing children's feelings and making conversation to
children about their day’s activities, satisfying the curiosity of their children by the mother and prefered outing with children to a nearby place, gave reward to children for getting poor marks in examination, gave punishment for getting poor marks in examination, children like to play alone rather than with peers and mothers praised their children when they won a match.

The study also explored on the aspects of fresh air and good sleeping as a part of the daily care for children, encouraging regular bathing of children, giving importance in the care of children’s teeth, care of childrens’ clothing, time management in taking bath of their children, encouragement of the mother to keep their childrens’ nail and hair clean, preparation of nutritious meal for their children, encouraging their children to go to play and looking after the children during meal time.

Under the area of working and non-working women as a companion to her husband the study explored on spending leisure time with husband, handling of money matter, husband discussed his official problem with wife, husband enjoyed watching TV and listening to radio with wife, husbands accompanied his wife taking a long vacation trip, quarrelled in front of their children, accompanied his wife while going to movie/theatre, visiting to relatives, friends place, entertained her husband’s friend.

Extending help by the husband in looking after childrens’ sleep, feeding, dressing and bathing, extending help by the other family members during wife’s illness, husband’s help in sleeping of their children, preparing meal, decorating
house, making bed at night, and participation of other family members in the household work was also examined.

A number of hypotheses had been framed on the areas of the studies mentioned above on the varied roles played by the educated working and non-working women. The hypotheses had been tested with the help of simple statistics wherever applicable. Simple arithmetical calculations were also made wherever applicable. These applications and testings were made in order to facilitate in making a thorough and comprehensive analysis on the problem. It could also help in drawing an unbiased conclusion.

The educated working women also played a very important role in the society. They played their role in bringing peace, progress and development. They were expanding their intellectual horizon to the people through their resources. They also made the uneducated women aware of the important aspects of life. They tried to bring awareness at various platform on women and health, HIV/AIDS and its preventive measures, legal awareness, political awareness etcetera through discussions, dialogues, meetings, seminars, workshops etcetera.

Participation of working and non-working women in politics was also studied. In this field most of the males participating in the election campaign were literate and majority of the females were illiterate. Very few literate women played little role in election. Because the educated working women employed in the government offices, schools, colleges and university and other institutions did not have time to spend for election. Moreover, they could not join in open
since there were election codes and government norms. Thus, the educated working women could not be involved much in the election processions, rallies, campaigns etcetera.

Women participated mostly in election processions and house campaigns. Although some had participated in the election meetings. The number of participation in the rallies, processions, and house campaigns were more than the participation in the meetings. The less participation in the meeting might be because of timing which were generally organised in the evenings when women were busily engaged in household works especially in the kitchen.

The study revealed that the educated working women played its role in a multi-facet way. They were not free from domestic works. They were fully engaged in their domestic works in a limited time. They were contributing not only dual but triple services in the society – one at the home front, the other at the working place and the third one at the social front. At home front, she was the housewife, the mother, the daughter-in-law and the sister-in-law. At the working place, she was the professional. At the society she was the representative and also participant. The especiality of educated working women of Manipur was that they couldn’t escape from the domestic works.

In most of the micro-family or nuclear family systems sharing of responsibilities by both the husband and the wife were taken place. This might perhaps be because of the time economy, consciousness and awareness of
modern value of sharing of responsibilities etcetera. This had been found mostly in the families of the educated working women.

While some educated working women valued doing in the domestic works they also felt it honoured to preserve and maintain the traditional way of living under the roof of the husband. Some of them preferred to remain as subordinate to their husbands and male members. Some of them found it pleasant and had the charm for it. Some educated male members observed that it was women who denounce it when they were helped by men. It showed that some women were not aware of their values and their contributions.

Some of the husbands or male members of the educated working women in the joint family system suffered from social stigma. Even though the husband wanted to help their wife they were not supported in a joint family system. Rather, they were mocked as henpacks and they were not supported in a joint family system.

Awareness, therefore, should be created and brought through various mechanism of education either through discussions, seminars, workshops or any other available means. Efforts could be made to reach to the concerns of the state instead of confining to a particular area. The unrecognized, unpaid and the unaccounted labour at household duties be recognized.

Till now very few educated working women were conscious of implementing equal treatment to their sons and daughters in performing their
duties in the families. The time had come, even though it was not too late, for the educated working women for giving equal treatment even at their own homes and in their own family and also to the sons and daughters. A beginning could be made for the educated working women for imparting gender roles and equal duties of both boys and girls. In this connection the mothers had to play an important role in making equal treatment to their sons and daughters. It was the mother who was to modify the psychosis of treating the girls as somewhat subordinate to boys in all the fields.

The educated working women were the link persons in the traditional practices and modern upkeep. While preserving the traditional values the educated working women challenged in the modern context. They also tried to link the generation gap. Quite conscious of the generation gaps they were moulding and making pace for the next generation.

Although the educated working women of Manipur played important roles in the family, in the working place, and in the society they still remained silent on the inheritance of the family property. They still feel happy with whatever was given and not given by the parents and the brothers. Even the educated working women feel hesitate to take the legal help. This might be because of the existence of the patriarchal system of society.

From very early times the right to own and inherit property by an individual was largely decided by the traditional and customs of the society. In male dominated society generally the male folks were only conferred the rights
to property and inherit it from one person to another, from one generation to another. Traditionally women were kept out of the decision making process in economic affairs both within and outside the family and thus women in earlier times did not have much to say in matters relating to ownership or transfer of property. They were neither thought to be in need of inheriting property, nor were regarded deserving to inherit it.

The situation was, however, different in matrilineal societies where succession and inheritance took place in the female line. Having the right to inherit property by the women in a society was also indicative of the status in the society. It also signified the economic independence of the women to a certain extent. Denying the women her right to property and inheritance in many societies was also said to be one of the factors that had put women in our country in a disadvantageous position. Although the Hindu Succession Act was introduced women still hesitate to claim the rights to property.

The working and non-working women kept private tutor to look after children during study hour, encouraged children to get good marks in examination, the working and non-working women looked after the class-work of their children regularly, look after the progress report of the children regularly, created a favourable home-environment for study, attended parent's day at the school, send children to private tutors, spend their leisure time with children, made their child sleep through different ways, preferred to play with their children, children express their feelings at the time of sleeping, feeding, study
and play time, made conversation with their children about day activities, mother tried to satisfy the curiosity of their children when they asked any question, mother preferred outing to a nearby place once a week, children were rewarded for getting good marks in the examination, children were punished for getting poor marks in the examination, mother praised their children when they won a match, mother got time to bath their children, mother encouraged their children to go to play, mother managed time to feed their children before going to office or engaging any other work, wife and husband spend leisure time together, husband discussed his official problem with wife, husband accompanied his wife in watching Television or listening to radio, husband accompanied his wife while taking long vacation trip, wife hardly quarrelled with husband in front of children, husband accompanied his wife while going to movie/theatre, husband accompanied his wife while visiting friend's place, women entertained their husband's friend as their own.

**SUGGESTIONS**

The study found out certain problems as it had been explored and analysed in the above chapters of the present work. In order to enable to assist in solving the problem the following remedial measures are suggested.

Although the percentage of literacy for the state was not very high the rate of literacy for females could not reach even fifty percent for this, steps should be taken up for increasing the rate of female literacy in the state. There was a wide
gap between the literacy rate of male and female in all the districts. Efforts in this regards should be made to bridge up the gap.

Stressing on the importance of female education and also to bridge up the existing gap the report of the National Committee on Women’s Education of the Government of India recommended that “The education of women should be regarded as a major and special problem in education for a good many years to come and a bold and determined effort should be made to face its difficulties and magnitude and to close the existing gap between the education of men and women in a short time as possible.” It was education which could brought up the gap.

Considering the intensity of the problem and also the priority area the committee further recommended that “the highest priority should be given to schemes prepared from this point of view and fund required for the purpose should be considered to be the first charge on the schemes set aside for the development of education.”

In view of the above recommendations of the report of the National Committee on Women’s Education of the Government of India and also in view of the existing gap between the two sexes the Government of Manipur should make efforts to increase the number of literate girls in the state and also the State Government should make efforts to give priority while allocating funds in the budget.
The study found out a wide gap between the number of male employees and female employees. The numbers of female employee were few and this number needs to be increased. While initiating to increase the number of women employees special attention of the government may be made by giving stress in planning and reserving some executive posts in the Ministry of Education of the State Government as well as at the centre.

In making efforts to increase the number of female literacy and female employees in the state both hills and plains, awareness programmes should also be taken up in order to give job opportunities to women since the number of female employees were very less in comparison to male employees.

The Government of Manipur should make efforts to increase the number of female employees by appointing more educated girls. This should also be done by giving employment facilities in different disciplines through reservations and even by relaxing the age as recommended by the National Committee on Women's Education. The number of representatives of working women in the Executive Boards, Advisory Committees, Planning and Administration etcetera should be increased. They should be given statutory positions and timely promotions.

Various ways and means should be adopted for increasing the number of representatives in the decision making bodies. For instance, working women could be nominated, appointed or recommended for representing in the commission, committee or recommending bodies.
This could also be made through reservation policy or so. This would encourage many young talents to come up in the administrative jobs in Manipur particularly among the Meiteis. Government should also make efforts to place some posts of top ranking positions reserved for women so that a balance between male and female can be maintained at least. For example, in the Manipur Public Service Commission, in the Higher Secondary Council, in the Human Rights Commission etcetera at least one women representative should be appointed or nominated.

On the other hand, the reserved posts of women made by the Government of Manipur should fill up the long unfilled vacant posts. In this case male employees should also not make efforts to fill up these reserved posts. For instance, the post of chairman, Social welfare Board remained vacant for lack of political participation and decision. Moreover the reserved posts of women whatever and whichever department it is, should not be allowed to remain vacant.

Sometimes in filling up the vacant post the political influence, irrespective of academic and administrative qualifications and extra curricular activities, should not be encouraged. Educational qualification should not be relaxed in appointing women in decision making bodies.

Step should be taken up for reservation of women in job whether technical or non-technical, whether administrative or faculty, whether in decision making or any other. Reservation also should be made in commissions and committees,
Boards or any other. This should be made more particularly in the administrative and other hierarchical posts in the states like Manipur where women could not occupy such positions.

In view of prevailing situation in Manipur on the various roles played by the educated working women and status accorded to them policies might be framed and adopted for the reservation of women in job including technical and professional lines. This was very much important in view of low rate of employment of women in different sectors. The number of women employees did not reach even fifty percent of male employees in the state.

The National Committee on Women’s Education of the Government of India in its Report recommended that “In each State a woman should be appointed as Joint Director and placed in charge of the education of girls and women. She should be responsible for planning, organizing, and execution of all the programmes pertaining to their education.” This post, in short should be a reserved one for women. Similarly, in Manipur also there has been a Department called as Women and Child. Here in this Department at least as per recommendation of the Report and in the interest of the educated girls this post should be reserved for women only.

The Report further recommended that “The Planning Commission should set up a permanent machinery to estimate, as accurately as possible, the women-power requirements of the plans from time to time and make the results of its studies available to government and public”. In this connection it can be pointed
out that so far the Government of Manipur has not set up a permanent machinery for meeting these requirements suggested by the Commissions. The state, therefore, may make plans for doing the needful. The state should have a separate cell for women in the modality framed by the Ministry of Women and Child, Government of India. It should be headed by qualified educated women of the state.

The educated working women through their Associations and Organisations could make efforts for reservation of girls in getting admission to medical, polytechnic, engineering and other professional and vocational courses. In this connection the Report of the National Committee on Women’s Education has also recommended that the government should take adequate steps to ensure that girls and women who completed their training courses are as far as possible gainfully employed after training. It further recommended that in case of women taking up an employment other than teaching under government or semi-government organisations the maximum age requirement may be relaxed.

Although educated working women played important roles in various fields more educated women need to come out in public platform for exchanging their ideas with people and making them aware of the situation. Till now very few working women ventilate their ideas through public platform by delivering their resources through instructions, dialogues, discussions etcetera. This is to be facilitated and encouraged so that their views and ideas reached to the different corners of the state. The knowledge, the experience and wisdom they gained and
experienced should be communicated to the far flung areas of the state. When this communication could reach not only the rural-urban nexus but also the hill areas, the people would be benefited. It would give more benefit to the women section.

In the field of political participation women should be encouraged to take its role in decision making. In a state like Manipur where women contributed mostly in the economic field, educational field and at the social front it become very unfortunate not to have educated women at various top levels. A moral boost and encouragement both from the government and from the society was required.

In political field women could not play its effective role till now. Hence, the reservation policy should be made in order to encourage women politicians from amongst the elite group and to bring a well balanced and smooth development of the social progress. In this connection it can be stated that even at the national level the reservation of seats for women in Parliament and State Legislature was required and the Bill was first introduced in 1996 which was again reintroduced in 1998. The introduction of the Bill on reservation of seats for women in Parliament and State Legislature which provided 33% reservation for women would be very much encouraging and beneficial to a state like Manipur where women could not participate its effective role through elections. The state needs not only women politicians to come up at decision-making level
but also women’s reservation in public and private bodies. This will enhance in uplifting the status of women in Manipur.

Women lack assertion of their positions and lack realization of confidence in themselves. In this case the educated few had to play a very effective role. This happened even in the queue system in any public distribution system wherein one woman for every two or three men seemed to be normal in our state. The system of maintaining a separate counter for ladies had not been practiced in the state. When things were not corrected even in the public distribution system the question of status would be difficult to determine.

Among the educated group either in the institution or organisations women’s voice was not very influential and counted. This could be considered seriously. Hence, women, empowerment is necessary. This would be possible when men cooperate with an open heart to uplift the position of women. In achieving these objectives the elite men had to take up a leading role with a sense of sacrifice. For, women needed encouragement, make confidence of their own self and aware of their own values along with their contributions to the family and society. Various laws safeguarding women’s rights should be framed and introduced in order to protect gender based violence.

Inspite of all the contributions made by women in the domestic front, recognition of their roles were not at par with the status accorded to them. In fact, the services rendered by them were to be fully recognized and appreciated in the society in its full text. The society considered it as a bounden duty of a girl
or a woman to carry out all the domestic works of a family. A man could escape from all the domestic works but girls could never be free from the domestic works. Male dominance still prevailed in Manipur. Hence, in order to assist the multidimensional role taken by the educated working women awareness should be made not only to the males but also to the females. There was time where education of male was bound to be given.

Understanding the domestic works done by the educated working women, acknowledging their contribution in the family, awaring of their role in the working place and in the society a time has come for changing the attitude of men through co-operation and sharing. The educated working women of Manipur played its important varied roles in the family, in the working place and in the society.

The less participation in political aspects might be because of various factors which required an indepth and thorough study. Women should be considered as an individual and as a member of the society. They should be considered as equal to men and a full partner in life, both within the home and outside and that all facilities and opportunities must be offered to her to develop her individuality and become a partner of men in the full sense of the term. This may be regarded as a platitude. But like other platitude, this also needs reaffirmation again and again. With specific problem of the society the role played by the educated working women need to be acknowledged and appreciated and be given requisite status and positions in the society.
More research work, more seminars, workshops, conference, discussions, meetings, etcetera are required to be carried out. This will enhance in acknowledging the varied roles played by the educated working women. Moreover, discussions on customary laws on property rights and inheritance of property in various sections of the society might help in ascertaining the status of women in Manipur. Various research works pertaining to different areas and aspects of women could be taken up in a state like Manipur where women contributed mostly in all the aspects of the society.

In making a well developed society the participation of both men and women are required. This is more pertinent in the field of education and also other related fields. While people talk of rights as given in the constitution of India many seemed to misinterpret about this. It would be in the best interest of a well developed society to give a chance to the women folk not only in Manipur but also the entire country to come up to the level of men. The question in discussion is not providing full advantage to women so that they exceed or surpass or they challenge or combat man in the society. It is a question of pulling up women from the lower status so that they can live and work as part with man in making a developed society. In other words, awareness to male folk for extending cooperation and also for giving a helping hand towards women is highly required so that they can come up. This will enhance in making a prosperous society in a dynamic way. This also will enhance in paving way for making a developed society.
The present study suggest a thorough investigation and research work in the field of game and sports in different extents by the working and non-working women. An exploration and minute analysis in the field shall be helpful in the study. It is further suggested for making investigation into the role conflict between employed husband and wife in their respective families. There should be no discrimination between boys and girls in their educational pursuit. It is suggested that equal treatment should be given by the parents to their sons and daughters in sharing domestic work and providing foods.

Both working and non-working women of Imphal East District of the age group of 20 to 35 had been very popular in the field of sports particularly hockey, swimming, football. Some of them were international and national player and they had brought many laurels to the country, and also to the state. Of course the state Manipur had produced a number of players in the field of game and sport. In addition to this working and non-working women many veteran women players had also participated in various games and sports organized at different levels and many laurels have been brought.

The local clubs and organizations had been the inspiration of both women in the field of games and sports. Among other clubs and associations in the district, the Eastern Sporting Union at Wangkhei had both the indoor and outdoor stadium and provided sport facilities not only to the working and non working women but also to the young girls.
The state being a sport lover used to organize sports week and meet during holidays particularly during Doljatra or Yaosang festival. One specific character that had been prevailed in the valley areas of Manipur was the participation of all women whether poor or rich, young or old, vegetable vendor or officer etcetera to the sports organized during Doljatra. This had been practiced in all the Leikais, in all lanes of each of the valley district and more particularly in the Imphal East District.

Both working and non-working women not only of Imphal District but also the entire valley districts participated in cultural activities and programmes on Buddha Purnima day, the females of royal clans whether educated or uneducated whether working or non-working women had participated in the ritual songs. Similarly, on the full moon day (Raksha Bandhan) of Bhadra the females whether married or unmarried whether working or non-working had participated in the ritual song of Jalakeli which was performed at the Govindajee temple. It does not discriminate the females whether rich or poor. Similarly on the Rash Leela Dance also women had participated. As such the women of Manipur whether married or unmarried, educated or uneducated, rich or poor, working or non-working had enriched the cultural and traditional heritage of Manipur.