CHAPTER III
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Women in the family, whether working or non-working played different roles as a wife, as a leader, as an administrator, as a manager of family, as an earning member, as an income contributor, as a bread earner, as a partner in decision making in the family, as a consultant in the family, as a partner to her husband, as a companion to her husband, as a daughter in-law, as a sister in-law and also as a mother.

A woman’s status in the family was that of a partner with her husband. A woman devoted her time, labour, and thought for the welfare of the members of the family. She sacrificed her personal pleasures and ambitions for her husband, for her children and for her in-laws. She could spare very few hours for herself. This became the general nature. It did not mean that all women remained same. Her energies and capacities were exercised for monitoring the activities of the family.

In the administration of the household and in motherhood woman made an unparallel contribution to family life complementing the contribution of the man. While man contributed to the material and physical aspects of familial
organization, woman contributed primarily to the content, quality and spirit of the institution. For the unity of the interacting personalities man provided the temple; women provided the ceremonies and the atmosphere.

Wife was man’s helpmate, partner, and comrade. She created the immediate situation in which the various members of the family interact with each other. She also could create problem while she was the source for maintaining peace in the family. She sets standards, tensions, maintained peace and order in the household, to which man devoted his economic capacities. She was his companion in the love life that depends and enriched the personalities of both and the environment. She challenged men to high endeavour and worthy achievements; she stood for him in all the crisis; which their common life experienced and shared with him in successes and attainments. She was the personality to whom he turns for love, sympathy, understanding, comfort and recognition.

A well-ordered household was essential to normal family life. Disorderly procedures at home disintegrated the adult personalities. The woman in the family assumed this function. She was chief executive of an enterprise, calling for organization of effort, assignment of duties, direction of servants or services and purchase of luxurious items and materials. Preparation and serving of meals, selection and care of clothing, laundering, finishing and maintenance of the house, maintaining furniture in good conditions all these processes were carried
out completely by the woman or under her direction. She was the one who got up first in the morning and the last in going to bed.

As administrator of the household, it was also woman's responsibility to organize the social life of the family. In this capacity she arranged and executed appropriate social functions. She also acted as a director of recreation. She planned for recreation for meeting the needs of the family group both the young and old. It was the woman who was to bring peace, healthy atmosphere and understanding.

While the man in the family was the chief economic agent, woman managed the family income. It was her responsibility to see that the maximum return was secured for the expenditure of the income that was available. She would decide what needs would be met first; and judge what amount should be spent on necessities, comforts and luxuries. When she thus apportions the income among the members of the family she acted as an economic agent in an economic process, namely distribution of income.

To play this role effectively when the income was limited, she required special training. It was more difficult to spend judiciously than it was to earn. Woman in the family also contributed to the family income through her own earnings within or outside the home. Even the women who confined herself to the roles of motherhood and home making, made positive contribution to the family income by the work she herself performed in the home. This had great economic value. Woman contributed materially to the family treasury in the
economics she instituted in the administration of the household. These results in savings and constituted an actual addition to future income as well as safeguard against current contingencies.

Women in Manipur more particularly in Imphal East District had a very high rate of literacy 1,12,956. And out of that educated women 7,779 had applied for job as per live stock register of the employment office of the Government of Manipur. Among the registered educated women 4,209 were employed as per report of the Employment Exchange. They had been employed in different departments under the public and private sectors as such. They had been earning their income out of their job. Most of their income had been for their children and left little for their personal use. In one sense it could be stated that 90 percent of the income they earned was utilized for the family management. In this connection it could be stated that out of the total earning made by men from their monthly salary 50 percent had been utilized for the family maintenance and the remaining 50 percent was made for their personal use.

The non-working women also were mostly housewive earned their income by selling goods, by weaving and selling clothes, by selling vegetables, fish, by running small scale business like running pan dukan, hotels etcetera. Very few educated women bothered for job. Their way of living was on an aristocratic family system. The money earned through selling goods was utilized for family maintenance. Sometimes the earnings made by them were so meager that it could not manage the family. Sometimes, they used to bear the expenses
of their husband who were lazy, indolent, gambler, tall talker etcetera. It did not mean that all the men were same.

On the basis of the above facts it could be stated that the women of Manipur particularly of the Imphal East District whether working or non-working had been contributing their income for the management and welfare of their respective families with their earnings. They had been managing their requirement and very few had been left for their personal comfort.

Out of the small earnings made by both the working and non-working women they used to meet the expenses for social functions like Swasti-Puja of their child, friends, relatives, neighbour, shaving ceremony (Chura Koron) of their sons and daughters, friends, relatives, marriage ceremony of their friends, relatives and neighbours, Shradha ceremony of their friends, relatives, neighbours so on and so forth. Of course men also borne these expenses out of their small savings.

Ironically it had been practiced that when men used to attend such social functions, the gifts they offered was larger than the females. When the amount was to be less, men always used to send their wives to attend on their behalf. It also had been practiced that the females used to attend social function on behalf of their husbands if the husband was busy. It happened in case of the invitation made to their husbands. However, it became very reluctant on the part of the men to attend social functions on behalf of their wives. Men used to attend functions on behalf of their wives very hardly. Nowadays, it also comes up in such a way
that women of selected families did not attend social functions on behalf of their husband if they were not invited. These were the new developments.

The state had been practicing a good system from the past and had been strengthened in recent days that on a very specific day that is the second day of Kartik (Hiyangoi) all the married women of the family was invited for a feast by the male members of the respective families. The special feast called as "NINGOL CHAKOUBA" (Married daughters’ feast) was arranged for lunch by the brothers, father and mother. In absentia of both parents and brothers, the relatives arranged for the feast. The married daughters or sisters used to accompany their sons, daughters and sister in-law etcetera on this day for the lunch. Each of them was given a presentation in the form of clothes, garments and a few coins in the early days. Nowadays the system of giving presentation of gift included many more items.

The brothers or fathers took pride in inviting them and felt very unhappy when if any of them did not turned up for some reason or other. The daughters or sisters in turn after lunch and at the time of presentation of gift with dakshina, they blessed their brothers or fathers or mothers or the relatives or the host who invited them for the feast.

Each family either poor or rich used to observe this day. For the daughters who were married to a far place used to reach their parental home one or two days ahead of the schedule. For those who could reach within one day by bus, car, two wheelers, rickshaw, or bicycle or peddling came on the day itself.
Sometime the parents or brothers used to send their vehicles for picking up and dropping them back. The husband who could drop their wives to their father-in-law's or mother-in-law's house by any vehicle or even by bicycle dropped them with pride. In short it was a pride for a man to maintain all these formalities. It was a man's ego and the female cherished it.

The married daughter or sisters or aunties, on the other hand, brought fruit and sweets and other edibles ranging from a small amount to a manageable amount depending upon the capacity she or her husband or her family members could manage. It was all in token of love and respect. They went back home with the dakshina with a smiling face and showed it to the family members and neighbours. This occasion or festival prevailed only in Manipur and had been practiced.

The festival was earlier confined and practiced amongst the Meitei communities only. Now it had been extended to other communities particularly the scheduled tribes also. As such, the people populated in Imphal East District also had been practicing the same system as it had been practiced in the state.

On the other hand, as one of the few characteristics of men in the recent past, very few husbands accompanied their wives at the time of health check-up during the pre-natal stage of the baby. Somehow, they used to avoid such company. Perhaps by this time the doctors wanted their husbands for recording the case history for their medical treatments. Sometime medical care and treatment was referred not only of the pregnant mother but also of the baby as
well as the husband. Such things happened although the percentage was very low. Now the trend had been changed.

Regarding child birth the whole burden of child bearing was laid upon the women in the family. Nature had prepared her physiologically for this biological role. Nevertheless, she played it alone. Man could only stand by reverently while the creation of new life proceeds. He could assist with tender care and constant consideration, but further participation was impossible for him. Upon the women also falls the greater part of the task of rearing the child. The absence of the father from home during many hours of the day left the mother largely unaided. She was primarily responsible for the child's habits of self-control, orderliness, industry, thrift and honesty. Her contacts with the child during the most plastic period of his development helped to set up his behavioural patterns. In this regard, the influence of father would be more potent in later years, but the fundamental fixations were made under the mother's influence. She was thus the chief disciplinarian.

The mother whether working or non-working, provided informal education to the child. This system of informal education constituted the subjective transmission of the social heritage. It was from his mother that the child learned the laws of the race, the manners of men, the systems, moral codes and ideals. The mother because of her intimate and frequent contact with the child was also favourably placed to discover his traits and special attitudes. She provided the sort of attention needed for the development of exceptional abilities. She
discovered and nurtured his special traits, aptitudes and attitudes which gave distinctive to his personality.

The mother was like the family health officer. She was concerned with the physical well being of every member of her group, the helpless infant, the sickly child, the adolescent youth and the old parents. The working mother consulted doctors at the easy symptoms of illness of her child, her husband and for every member of family while the non-working mother remained slightly ignorant about the consultation of doctors.

She organized the home and its activities so that each member of the family had proper food, adequate sleep and sufficient recreation. She also provided special attention to those who temporally or permanently present health problems. The non-working women because of lack of education, although too much worried about the health problems of her child and husband, remained unaware of balance diet or food habits.

The mother created the home environment, with the father sharing his role with her. It was mainly her talent which made the home a place of quiet, comfortable, peaceful and appropriate setting for the children to the companionships. She cultivated a taste in interior design and arrangement, so that the home becomes an inviting, restful and cheerful place.

The mother was the central personality of the home and the family circle. All the members turned to her for sympathy, understanding and recognition.
Several fond memories and the cherished traditions associated with the 'home' centred around the mother. As motherhood aroused the most sacred and refined emotions in human experiences, it had been given the highest recognition in the emotional life of the family.

Thus woman performed the roles of wife, partner, organizer, administrator, director, recreator, distributor, economist, mother, disciplinarian teacher, health officer, artists, and queen in the family. All these make the woman’s role more important which could be shared with talents or greater skills.

Hence the investigator attempted to make a thorough, comprehensive and analytical study by exploring the dual responsibilities played by the working and non-working women of Imphal East District of Manipur. In order to facilitate studying the problem in detail the investigator had adopted certain designs in exploring the dual responsibilities played by the working and non-working women of Imphal East District of Manipur.

**METHOD OF APPROACH**

The study was statistical, scientific and analytical basing on historical background and also through the information collected on sampling basis by employing questionnaire and interview schedules. The method of approach was multi-approach. It had been designed in a scientific way by adopting 600 samples, out of a 9,96,070 female populations from Imphal East District.
The present study applied the discrete analysis methods of research of Dewey, Francis Bacon and others which yielded research. It consisted of (1) the recognition of problem area and the searching out of the related questions which, when answered, would offer an explanation of the problem, (2) a compiling of the facts relevant to the questions which had been developed, (3) formulation of a hypothesis that was consistent with the facts previously assembled and the lend itself to a deductive analysis in which new facts might be predicted and (4) verification: the observation of new facts which were consistent with the hypothesis.

Accordingly, the investigator had selected the present problem acknowledging fully well of the different dual roles performed by the working and non-working women of Imphal East District. In order to find out the real problems faced by the working and non-working women, a number of related questions were framed which offered an explanation. Questions had been standardized after applying it twice. A number of hypotheses had been assumed and tested for purpose of verification. As such, the present study had applied multi-approach method only with the discrete analysis and survey method.

Descriptive research involved events that have been taken part and may be related to present a condition¹. But the present study was not a mere description of the event but to go deep into the situation very intimately. So, a combination of both descriptive and survey method had been chosen. The survey method

¹ Best, John W: Research in Education, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1982, p. 94.
gathered data from a relatively large number of cases at a particular time. It was not concerned with characteristics of individuals as individuals. It was concerned with the generalized statistics that resulted when data were abstracted from a number of cases. It was essentially cross sectional².

**OBJECTIVES**

The present study had five objectives in view. Each of the objectives were laid down as follows:

First, to find out the differences between working and non-working women in guiding educational development of their children.

Second, to find out the differences between working and non-working women in providing emotional security of their children.

Third, to find out the differences between working and non-working women in taking physical care of their children.

Fourth, to find out the differences between working and non-working women in spending leisure time with husband together.

Fifth, to find out the differences between husband of working and non-working women in sharing household responsibilities.

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1 ibid pp 95
HYPOTHESIS

With the objective laid in the present study the investigator framed the following hypotheses for testing:

1) There was no difference in guiding educational development of their children between working women and non-working women.

2) There was no difference in providing emotional security of their children between working women and non-working women.

3) There was no difference in taking physical care of their children between the working women and non-working women.

4) There was no difference in spending leisure time with husband together between the working women and non-working women.

5) There was no difference in sharing household responsibilities between the husband of working women and non-working women.

Hypotheses had been framed and had been tested in order to enable to ascertain the role played by the working and non-working women in operating dual responsibility as wife and as mother. The hypotheses were tested with the help of Chi-Square and other statistical techniques. The facts or result could be obtained only through a relevant method with a systematic procedure. The method applied depended upon the nature of problem.
SCOPE AND DELIMITATIONS

The scope of the present study had been delimited to the following:-

1) The present study had taken up the educated working and the non-working women of Imphal East District of Manipur.

2) The present study would not cover all the districts of Manipur other than Imphal East district. For, Imphal being the capital of the state had the highest number of educated working women while its rate of literacy was also highest among all district. The district had also been populated by different groups of people representing Meiteis, Manipuri Muslims, Tribals, Bengalis, Assamese, Biharis, Nepalis etcetera. But the majority of the populations of Imphal were Meiteis. Moreover, most of the government offices and institutions of the state and the centre had been established in Imphal District. As such, the numbers of educated working women representing different strata of the society were in majority in Imphal District.

3) The study was concerned only with those working women of the Imphal East District who were engaged in non-manual occupations. Women engaged in manual occupations had not been considered due to the reason that some of them did not have any formal education and services of most of them were not regular.
CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE

The Imphal East District covering 204 villages had a number of lanes or leikais. It would be too large a population while studying a particular area. Hence in order to make a thorough study of the problem adopting of samples basing on field works would enhance in making a comprehensive, critical and analytical study. While adopting the sample certain criteria were laid.

The first criteria in adopting the sampling was on the educational qualification of the educated working and non-working women. The educated working women meant those whose formal education was not below class VIII. The reason for taking class VIII was because of the fact that while recruiting in any post of the government, the minimum qualification was class VIII pass. The minimum qualification for both the educated working and non-working women remained same.

The second criteria was based on women having small children at least of three or four years old. The purpose was to see the inconveniences faced by both working and non-working women while carrying out the domestic work and also attending to her duty at the working place. Another reason for it was to see the assistance and cooperation extended by their husbands and in-laws with understanding or under compulsion. It further would extend to study whether the working women kept her child at the parental home or at any Creche or Anganwadi centre or Balwadi centre or any other convenient place.
The third criteria was on chronological age. The chronological age considered in the present study was not below 30 years and not beyond the age of 50 years. The reason for fixing 30 years of age was because of the fact that most of the working women by this age must have passed their minimum educational qualification and might have had some experience of working and also because of the fact that by attaining the age of 30, the working lady might have married. And the reason for fixing the age limit within 50 years was because of the fact that both the working and non-working women by this age might be having children at least of the age group of three or four years old in any selected household. Beyond 50 years, the mother won't have any children of this age group.

The educated working women whether it was part time, casual or full time job but the job should be more than one year irrespective of government, semi-government or private institution was taken as fourth criteria for sampling. The study had not taken into consideration of those women employees who had been in the job below one year. This had been done in order to avoid irregularities in the sampling.

The fifth criteria was that the present study had taken into account only those educated working women whose monthly salary was not below Rs. 1500. This had been taken into consideration since it was the minimum salary for the lowest category of employees.
Before designing for sampling, the total number of educated working women in the state was found out from various records and documents maintained by the Directorate of Employment of the Government of Manipur. The state had a number of 18,975 working women upto 31st March 2001\(^3\). Out of the total number of 18,975 educated employees in the state 4209 were in Imphal East District. The classification of women employees was made on the basis of public sector and private sector. Under public sector, it included central government, state government, quasi-central government, quasi-state government and local bodies. The private sector included Act Establishment (Larger) and Non Act Establishment (Smaller). The Act Establishment was meant for larger establishment employing 25 or more persons while the Non-Act Establishment was meant for smaller establishment employing 10 to 24 persons.\(^4\)

**SAMPLING**

Out of 4209 educated working women of Imphal East District 300 were selected on a random basis for sampling for purpose of interview and questionnaire. Another 300 were also selected on random basis from non-working women. This was selected against 19,1861 non-working women of the Imphal East District. While sampling three conditions were laid. This was done for both the working and non-working women of Imphal East District.

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\(^3\) Source : Government of Manipur, Directorate of Employment, Employment Exchange Complex, Lamphelpat, Imphal.

\(^4\) Ibid.
The first criteria for selection was designed on such a way that both working and non-working was supposed to have one child of the age group of three of four years of age. The Imphal Municipal areas of Imphal East District covering seven Municipal Wards were selected for sampling in the second design while different areas of Imphal East District were taken as the third stage of sampling.

The random sampling was done in order to enable to represent almost all sections of working and non-working women of the Imphal East District irrespective of cast and creed. The urban areas of Imphal East District were selected for the study. A list of working and non-working women was prepared for the selected area. A sample of 600 women in equal proportion to working and non-working women from the list was selected randomly with probability proportionate to the total number of working and non-working women. While sampling in working group proportionate number of women were selected according to the criteria given above. They represented Grade IV employees, Grade III employees, Grade II employees, Grade I employees, II\textsuperscript{nd} class Gazetted, I\textsuperscript{st} class Gazetted with and without magisteral power including government college teachers, private college teachers, School teachers, Doctors, Private Banks and NGOs. In the non-working group women were selected representing housewife, weaver, woolknitting, embroidery, artisan, running hotel and roadside vendors, running open hotels, pan dukans, grocery shop, vegetable vendors and dhobis etcetera. They were selected according to the criterion laid in the present study.
METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

In order to enable to make an in-depth study of the present work the investigator had collected data from various sources including government departments like the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Directorate of Census Operations, Directorate of Employment, Election Department, Department of Information and Public Relations etcetera. Data and information also had been collected from the educated women employees who had been working in various departments of the government, semi-government and private institutions of Imphal District with the help of questionnaire schedule.

Data and information also had been collected from the non-working women of Imphal East District. Tools like Questionnaire Schedule and Interview Schedule for the working and Non-Working women were employed for the collection of data. While collecting Data and Informations, the investigator had interviewed 300 working women and 300 non-working women of Imphal East District. In Imphal East District interviews were done only for working women and non-working women of Meitei community. The method of data collection was based on the spot survey and physical verification. They represented different groups of working and non-working women according to the criteria laid in the present study. In other words, the method of data collection was stratified random basis.
MECHANICS OF DATA COLLECTION

The tools employed were (a) Questionnaire Schedule for the Educated Working Women, (b) Interview Schedule for the Non-working women. These questionnaire schedules had been framed. Questionnaire Schedule for the working women consisted of background information and five major subheadings. Each heading had different questions and altogether it had 52 questions. Like wise, the interview scheduled for the non-working women also consisted of background information and five major sub-headings. Each heading had different sub-questions. Altogether it had 52 questions.

Before final administration of the questionnaire schedule, it was pre-tested with 30 working and non-working women who were selected randomly. After this try out, the investigator found some loopholes in the arrangement of the items. Some of the items were found to be irrelevant and were substituted by the new ones. As such, the putting of the items in the questions of questionnaire was modified.

For standardizing the questionnaire schedule it was modified for the second time. After its application, some of the questions which were not found appropriate were dropped and some questions were modified. The number was fixed to 52 questions after due modification. It consisted of five major sub-headings. The background information was not counted to 52 questions.
Under the first sub-heading it consisted of 10 questions, the second sub-heading consisted 13 questions, the third sub-heading consisted of nine questions the fourth sub-heading consisted of 10 questions, and fifth sub-heading consisted of 10 questions. Altogether it had 52 questions. Thus, the questionnaire schedule framed after modification was found standard, valid and reliable.

The interview schedule for the non-working women consisted of 52 questions under five sub-heading A,B,C,D and E. The schedule had been standardized after its application and after due modification on the same process as done in questionnaire schedule for the working-women.

The investigator collected data and information through interview. Questionnaire schedules were first distributed on personal basis and sometimes through friends where it was found difficult to reach. The collection of filled up questionnaire was, however, not an easy task. Some of the informants did not like the idea of filling up the questionnaire by themselves. They requested the investigator to read out the same and to record their answer.

Most of the informations and questionnaire schedules were collected when the respondents were interviewed personally. The place and time of interview were fixed according to the convenience of the respondents. Some of them were interviewed at their respective homes and some of them in their offices and work places. However, some respondents had scheduled for collecting them after four or five days or even a week. When the investigator went for collecting the interview schedule on the appointed day of the respondent which was normally
two or three days it was not ready and another appointment was refixed. Thus, in
collecting the questionnaire schedule the investigator had to go at least twice or
thrice.

In some cases the questionnaire schedule did not return because their
children throw it away. So, again another questionnaire was distributed. In
another case it was reported that the questionnaire schedule was misplaced by
her husband. So it took twice or thrice for the collection of the questionnaire.
Very few working women responded on the appointed date of the first instance.
Those who had not responded on the appointed day, the investigator interviewed
if the respondents could spare some time.

The investigator personally went to Imphal East District for interviewing
non-working women also. While interviewing, the investigator took care in
handling the respondents. Sometimes, the investigator had to act psychologically
like coming down at the same level of the respondents, sometimes the
investigator had to act at par with the respondents and sometime interviewed the
respondents with respect. While interviewing, the responses given by some of the
respondent were very frank. In some household, the respondents were not frank
at first. However, after discussion and explaining the reason for interview they
become free and frank. Some women asked questions to the investigator like
“what is the use of this questionnaire and what you would do with these
responses”.
In some cases, some women did not want to respond the questionnaire during morning hour as they were busy in cooking and other household duties and asked the investigator to come in the evening time. Again, in the evening, they were busy with their children and family work. Again they asked to come on the next day. So, it took many days to collect information from one woman.

The responses from the working and non-working women were collected in order to enable to study their views and opinions regarding the dual responsibilities and problems faced by the women. When the responses of both working and non-working women were taken, the investigator was be able to study the real problem in depth.

FIELD SURVEY TOOLS

The field survey tools utilized for collecting data were (i) Questionnaire Schedule for the working women and (ii) Interview Schedule for Non-Working Women. Each of the Schedules in brief was given below:-

QUESTIONNAIRE SCHEDULE FOR WORKING WOMEN

The questionnaire schedule for the working women was classified into two parts. The first part was concentrated on the background information and the second part was classified into five sub-heads. Part one consisted of 10 questions. It aimed at eliciting information regarding the personal data of the respondent.
It included name, age, address, occupation, educational status, family type, monthly income of wife and husband, number of children, types of job, duration of job for wife and husband. Part two consisted of five sub-heads A, B, C, D, and E.

The first two questions of Part II-A dealt with the care of children during study hour and keeping private tutor to look after children during study hour. Encouraging children to get good marks in examination was dealt with the third question. The fourth to sixth questions dealt with looking after children’s classwork, checking monthly progress report of children, helping the child to maintain a regular study hour. The seventh to ninth questions dealt with the maintenance of favourable home environment for children to study, attending parents meeting at school, brought up children with any expectation. Sending children to private tutors when they got poor marks in examination was dealt under the tenth questions.

The first four questions of part II-B were confined to sharing of leisure time with children, helping the child to sleep, prefer punishment in any wrong doing and like to play with children. Children should abide by their mother was dealt with in the fifth questions. The sixth and seventh questions dealt with the children to express their feeling to their mother and make conversation to children about their day’s activities. Children ask questions, mother try to satisfy their curiosity and prefer outing with children to a nearby place once a week were dealt with in the eighth and ninth questions. The tenth to thirteenth
questions dealt with the rewards given to children by their mother in getting good marks in examination, give punishment in getting poor marks in examination, children like to play alone rather than with peer and mother praise their children when they won a match etcetera were also dealt with.

Part II-C consisted of nine questions. Fresh air and good sleeping habit was a part of the daily care of children and encouraging regular bathing to children for keeping good health were dealt with in the first and second questions. The third to fifth questions dealt with the importance in the care of children's teeth, give importance in cleanliness of children's clothing and get much time for bathing their children. The sixth question dealt with the encouragement of the mother to keep their children's nail and hair clean. Mother interested to prepare nutritious meal for children to keep them healthy was dealt with the seventh question. Encouraging children to go to play and get much time to look after children during meal time were dealt with in the eighth and ninth questions.

The first question of Part II-D dealt with the spending of leisure time with wife and husband together. Wife agrees their husband in handling money matter as regard to management of family was dealt with in the second question. Husbands discussed his official problem with wife and husband enjoyment with wife while listening to the radio and watching T.V. was dealt with in the third and fourth questions. Husband accompanied his wife in long vacation trip with children was dealt in the fifth question. Wife quarrelled with husband in front of
children was dealt under sixth question. Husbands accompanied his wife while going to movie/theatre and husband accompanied wife in visiting relatives were dealt under seventh and eighth questions. Wife accompanied husband while visiting his friend's place and wife entertained her husband's friend as her own friend were dealt with in the ninth and tenth questions.

The first four questions of Part II-E dealt with the husband's responsibilities in looking after children's sleeping, feeding, dressing and bathing. The fifth question dealt with the participation of family members during the illness of wife. The sixth to tenth questions dealt with the husband's help in sleeping, preparing meal, decorating house, making bed at night and participation of other family members in household works.

**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR NON-WORKING WOMEN**

The interview schedule for non-working women also consisted of two parts. The first part dealt with background information and other part consisted of five sub-heads A, B, C, D and E. Part one consisted of six questions. It aimed at eliciting information regarding the personal background of the respondent. It included name, age, address, educational status, family type, and number of children. Part two consisted with five sub-heads namely part II-A, part II-B, part II-C, part II-D and part II-E. The items of questionnaires schedule and interview schedule remained almost same for both the working and the non-working women.
STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF DATA

The techniques employed by the investigator in the present study were varied. In order to enable to explore and bring an analytical study on the problem statistical applications were made. Percentages were found out in classification of educational status like class VIII to X, class X to XII and class XII to B.A. and B.A. and above. Percentages were also found out in classification of family type like nuclear and joint family. Percentages were also found out in classification of job like permanent, part time and casual etcetera. Percentages were also found out for the different age groups of working and non-working women along with the number of children they had given birth. In this way, percentages were found out on various items whenever and wherever applicable. The responses made by the working and the non-working women of all the five sub-heads were found out in to percentages. The co-efficient of correlation was applied in order to test the responses made by the working and non-working women were calculated. The formula employed in this test was:

\[ Y = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{N(N^2 - 1)} \]

Comparative studies on the responses made on different items by the two groups of women that is working and non-working women were also made wherever feasible and practicable. Hypotheses on the items wherever applicable were assumed, framed and tested with the help of Chi-square test. The formula of chi-square was applied on various aspects of the educational development of the

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children of the working and non-working women. Further it was applied and tested on various aspects of the emotional security and physical care of the children by the working and non-working women. Hypotheses were also tested by the chi-square test on various responses made by the working and non-working women in spending leisure time with their husband. Hypotheses were also tested with the help of chi-square on the cooperation extended by the husband towards working and non-working in carrying out household works. It had been tested separately for each item for the two groups of women i.e. working and non-working women. The formula for Chi-square was:

\[ X^2 = \sum \left( \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e} \right) \]

Similarly simple statistical calculations were applied whenever required in enabling to explore, assess and test on each of the item included in the questionnaire and interview schedule. Percentages on the opinions given by respondents were also calculated. In addition to the above testing on different hypotheses for the two groups of women and also for testing it jointly other statistical applications were also made whenever required. Co-efficient of correlation was applied wherever applicable. Percentages were also found out. Graphical representations including histogram and polygon were made wherever required. With the research designs adopted and tools developed by the investigator an attempt was made to explore the dual responsibilities played by the working and non-working women of Imphal East District in different fields.

\(^6\) ibid. p. 253.