

## CHAPTER FOUR

### A. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 1. Findings

##### 1:1 Status of Women

In the light of the study in the preceding chapters we can see that women in the pre-Christian era, are very much low in status, having no share in the family, society and are even compared to crabs who have nothing of their own. They were under the full domination of menfolk with many social restrictions, 'dos and don'ts' imposed upon them. They were considered good enough to look after the household duties, labour force and childbearing. However they were industrious, make money and so resourceful everything was subject to approval by their husbands or in-laws of the family. The Hrangkhoh people being a patriotic society, women have no share in the family, do not inherit anything and were not allowed for education simply because they would belong to some other family when given out for marriage.

##### 1:2 Limited Time for Worship

From religious point of view they are not allowed to go inside the sacred place called 'Bozol'. They have no freedom to interact with other women in the village and were constantly observed by men with suspicious eyes. In other words, obligation, approval and domination belong to men and therefore men are their visible gods.

The advent of Christianity therefore is a liberating force for women in the Hrangkhoh society. However, Christianity has brought many changes and transform the societal life, yet there are many things to take into consideration regarding status of women in the Christian community today. Take for instance, PWF is assigned only one hour of worship on Sundays right after Sunday school is over and that they are not supposed to lapse the time-frame allotted to them. This is at local church level. At