



STUDY AS IMPACT OF 181 HELPLINE IMPLEMENTATIONS WITH REFERENCE TO STATUS OF WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The 181 women helpline is very useful for women. The government of India and ministry of women and child development has launched a scheme for women helpline 181 for women in distress and a one stop centre to support women affected by violence in private or public places, within family, community and work place. The helpline will be 24 hours a day, seven days a week. All existing emergency services, as well as those that assist women, would be integrated with this women helpline.

The research paper has been discussed about the study of 181 women helpline. In this study the primary and secondary tools of data collection have been used to collect the data for the study from the women living in the remote rural areas of Vadodara. The result of the study that the implementation of women 181 helpline, the issues faced by women in our society have reduced up to a good level.

This is one of the successful safety measures that can be used by women, when they are facing issues from society. The major striking thing acquired by the study was most women, usually from rural areas, were not educated so not having any idea about this service. Up to a limit the research is successful to provide information about the importance of helpline to these women.

1.INTRODUCTION

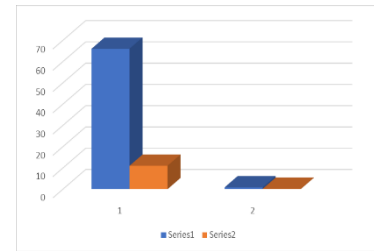
The 181-women helpline service is to assist women who have facing violence or harassment in public or private spaces. Support women who have been physically and sexually abused, regardless of age, class, caste, education, marital status, culture. The women helpline will be integrated into the one-stop centre scheme. It is established in each state to provide integrated support to women who have been victims of violence. The helpline will be provided 24 hours emergency response to all women who have faced violence or harassment in public or private spaces.

The women helpline will be accessible through a single universal number across the country. The objectives of the scheme are to provide 24 hours emergency services to women affected by violence seeking support and information, to facilitate crises and non-crises intervention through referral to the appropriate agencies such as police, hospital, ambulance services, to provide information about the appropriate support services, government schemes and programmes available to the women affected by violence.

2.REVIEW PAPERS

[1] This research Feasibility, Acceptability and usage patterns of 24-hours mobile phone helpline service for women discharged from a mother-baby psychiatry unit in India (22 October 2020) was conducted by G. Ragesh, Sudarnag Ganjekar. During an 18-month period, mothers who were discharged from a mother-baby unit were given access to a helpline Number. The calls were answered by a social worker. Details about the calls, including the reasons for them and the interventions made available were recorded. Possibility and acceptability were evaluated. The level of satisfaction with the helpline was recorded among users, as well as the reasons for not calling were evaluated among nonusers. 51 of the 113 mothers (45 percent) made 248 phone calls. There were calls about medication, sleep issues, and planning pregnancies, exacerbation of symptoms, appointments, as well as suicidal ideation. Some domestic violence was the subject of the calls. (n = 13, 5.24%), as well as infant health and breastfeeding (n = 11, 4.44%). Seventy-six (67%) (44 callers and 32 noncallers) were contacted. The vast majority (41/44) of callers found it useful: 91% said they found it useful. [2] An analysis of stress levels of women in emergency

services in Gujarat was done by Neeta Sinha, Simran Bhatia and Riddhima Bhatnagar in 2018. The purpose of this study is to assess the levels of stress among female emergency service workers. Data from 150 female employees were gathered using two stages of stratified random sampling. The ORS scale developed by Parikh was used to assess stress levels. The stress levels were calculated using Anova. According to the findings, women who work in emergency helpline 22services do not experience a lot of stress. There was no significant difference in stress levels between agegroups within the tem dimensions of ORS. [3] Using an emergency response infrastructure to help women who experience gender-based violence in Gujarat, India was done by Jennifer. A New berry, Swaminatha Mahadevan, Narendrasinh Gohil, Roma Jamshed, Jashvant Prajapati, GV Ramana Rao and Matthew Strehlow in 2016. In Gujarat, India, a public-private-academic partnership established 181 Abhayam, a toll-free telephone helpline for women experiencing gender-based violence. The collaboration made use of existing emergency response infrastructure to connect women to phone counselling, nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), and government programmes. This paper demonstrates the viability of a cross-sectoral collaboration to connect women to available gender-based violence services. The 181 Abhayam model's key components, including the same emergency response infrastructure, state-level women and child development departments, and home departments, are present in at least 15 Indian states where the GVK Emergency Management Research Institute operates. [4] Santwana - Women Helpline - A Ray of Hope for Women in Distress was done by Dhavaleshwar, Chidanand. Every day, atrocities against women are reported in both electronic and print media. Abuse of women is not a new issue in Indian society, but most cases go unnoticed. Smaller forms of abuse, such as annoyance, irritation, domestic violence, blackmailing, and threatening teasing, can cause women distress and even death. However, in order to prevent such issues, both the government and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) devised a slew of new preventive and rehabilitative programmes. One of the most well-known programmes for distressed women is the Woman's Help Line. Most of the time, atrocities against women are only charged by her well-known people. Incidents of sexual abuse against women in many cases, relatives, rather than strangers, have been discovered to be involved. This is why, most of the time, cases go unnoticed by outsiders or authorities. Through descriptive research methodology, the researcher attempted to understand the value of the women's help line programme in the Basavana- Bagewadi Block of Bijapur District. [5] Acceptability and effectiveness of helpline services: perspectives of women in distress and service providers -policy brief (2017) by K.G. Santhya, and Shireen j. jejeebhoy. This brief describes from the perspectives of women who sought services from helpline the range and perceived quality of services received and the extent to which these services succeeded in helping them to stop the violence. [6] women safety and technology: analysis of women distress helpline for efficient technological intervention (2015) by Gupta, Parul Singh, pushpendra, goyal, Vikram. Women in distress can call the 181-women distress helpline for instant aid and assistance in overcoming emotional and regulatory barriers. We describe extensive 23findings from qualitative and quantitative research conducted at a women's distress helpline in Delhi, India, in this paper. We see the hotline as a non-profit partnership that relies on the fruitful collaboration of callers, stakeholders, state government officials, and other groups to succeed. The study deepens our understanding of the helpline and provides a comprehensive overview of technical practise in the current hotline ecosystem. Our investigation uncovered significant technology flaws in three key areas: inter-organizational coordination, follow-ups, and call abandonment prevention. Gaps can be bridged by creating technology interventions with the identified gaps in mind. [7] Mobile helpline and reversible contraception: lessons from a controlled before and after study in rural India (2019) by Sangita kulathinal. A mobile helpline that can be contacted confidentially at a time that is convenient for the client can assist in providing the necessary information and support to those in need of reversible contraception or other sexual health information.



3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The universe of the study will be taken from remote villages of Vadodara. Descriptive research design was used in this research for the study about impact of 181 helpline implementations with reference to status of women. Simple random sampling method is used to get the data. Response have been taken from 77 sample size have taken the remote villages. primary and secondary tools of data collection have been used to collect the data. The tool which was choose for the data collection was questionnaire. The data collected would be tabulated to use simple frequency graphs and tables, then interpreted and analysed

Table 1: Table showing the number of womens facing violence/ harassment in the society?

particulars	frequency	percentage
YES	66	85.7%
NO	11	14.3%

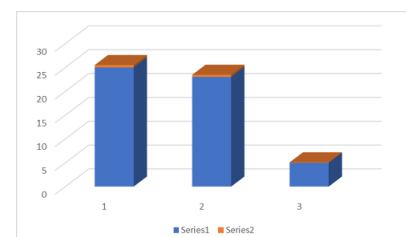


Fig- 1: Number of womens facing violence/harassment in the society

Table 2: Table showing number of women contacted 181 helpline?

Particulars	frequency	percentage
YES	43	56.6%
NO	33	43.4%

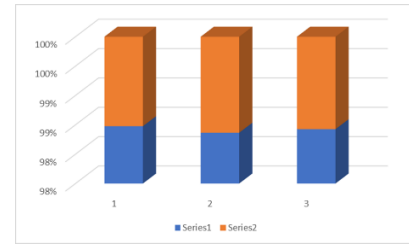


Fig: -2:number of women contacted 181 helpline

Table 3: Table showing that how get to know about the helpline

Particular	frequency	percentage
Social media	40	61.9%
Friends/Family	21	34.9%
Advertisement	2	3.2%

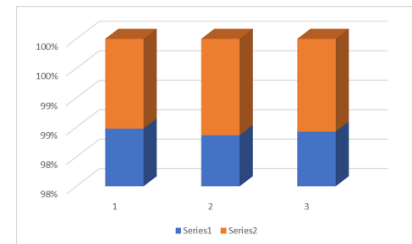


Fig: - 3; how get to know about the helpline

Table 4: Table showing that the reason for contacting helpline

particular	frequency	Percentage
Harassment on social sites	25	48%
Harassment on phone	23	44%
Domestic violence	5	8%

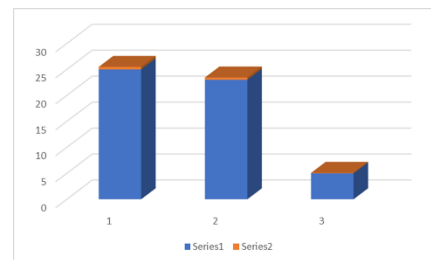


Fig: -4 the reason for contacting helpline

Table 5: The table show that to communicate the local language

Particular	Frequency	Percentage
YES	41	100%
NO	0	0%

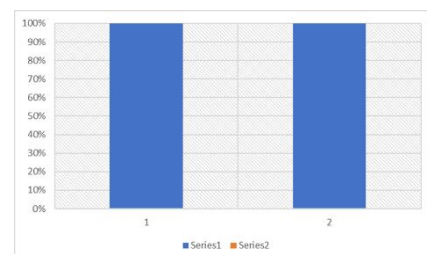


Fig: - 5 communicate the local language

Table 6: The table show the responders are satisfied with the women 181 helpline

Particular	Frequency	Percentage
YES	46	100%
NO	0	0%

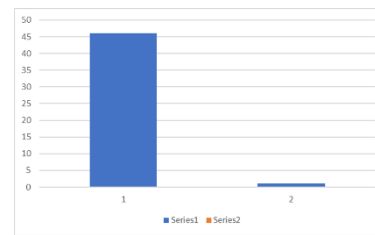


Fig: - 6the responders are satisfied with the women 181 helpline

4. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Results

- Majority of the responders are facing violence/ harassment in the society.
- Majority of the responders are contacting 181 helpline.
- Majority responders got to know about the helpline from social media.
- The majority responders' reason for contacting the helpline is harassment on the social sites.
- Majority responders are communicating the local language.
- Majority responders are satisfied with the women helpline.

5. CONCLUSION

The assessment has focused on the operation of a helpline in the states chosen for the study. The 181 women helpline has assisted women with a wide range of issues. Women helpline should be made universal in order to provide immediate and 24 hours emergency response to women who have been victims of violence, including rescue, information, and counselling services to any women in distress. The goal of the study is was to aware women in our society about the importance and services provided by women 181 helpline.

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