Political Issues of Gender Rights and Development in Urban Planning in India

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: This article explains that gender rights and urban planning and development are legal issues in India because women's participation in planning and management is important for respect, equality and stability in the city.

Purpose of this study: The main purpose of this article is to identify political participation and interaction between men and women in planning the workplace circulation, focus on security and corruption issues and make recommendations based on resources.

Data analysis: The data analysis questions of this article are gender and development theory and planning models, gender and development policy in office research, examining the current and theoretical development processes and the importance of gender and development concepts and urban perspectives.

Findings: The results of this article show that the majority of respondents (34%) identify as "male" and 66% identify as "female." When asked if they receive advice on gender, development and the work environment (96%), 4% of professionals said that research shows that gender differences in the workplace affect brain development.

Discussion: Gender modeling and developing ideas and thoughts in a gender-friendly environment is a challenge for some government departments.

Conclusion: This article should address current issues related to gender and urban planning, namely the design and construction of urban areas to meet people's needs. In practice, there are many experts working on the future planning of cities.

Keywords: Gender Rights and Development, Urban Planning, Politics, India

1. INTRODUCTION:

India's urban economy has transformed the social and economic landscape and gender has become a major factor in urban planning. The strategy includes urban design, strategies and policies that address specific issues such as gender, family equality and social responsibility. A gender perspective in urban planning in India creates an environment that empowers women, encourages civic participation and improves health.

A 2021 ORF survey across 140 cities in India found that 52% of women were excluded from the workforce due to insecurity. Feminist analysis of the city has long recognized that while the 'private' space of the home is often neglected, spaces and places are constructed along gender lines (McDowell, 1999). The article 'The Situation of Rural Women 2012/2013' argues that despite the health, social, economic and political challenges, the future for women is a win-win. In fact, while some "urban

transformations" in Global South countries have created space to promote gender equality, the problem of urban expansion and "support" for urban women still persists.

In urban slums and/or shanty towns (areas with one or more "housing shortages" in terms of access to "good jobs" and services such as living, working, overcrowding, etc.). Legal standards for urban governance include physical and financial, physical stability and sustainable development. Housing use varies from city to city (Chant and Datu, 2011). It is also important to understand differences: for example, where they live (urban, suburban and regional), other occupations (low-income/legal or housing) and characteristics (slums), even poor families and communities. Women living in shanty towns, deprived of services and infrastructure, homeless and disconnected from the rest of the city, will therefore face more problems than mothers in similar but different locations (Khosla, 2009: 7). India is creating an environment that empowers women, brings their views into urban planning discussions, increases their participation in urban planning, and improves healthy beverages. Women's rights, gender studies and policy making and principles, physical capacity, labor law in the Indian context. The ground situation is different and so is the situation in India. Professionals in these fields know some of the issues that make them attractive and right and believe that regional leaders are still motivated to govern. This article therefore examines gender rights and urban development in India. This article explains that gender rights and urban planning and development are legal issues in India because women's participation in planning and management is important for respect, equality and stability in the city. The aim is to analyze political participation and gender relations in environmental planning, focus on security issues and corruption and necessarily convey messages. It examines conceptual and planning models, gender research and policy development, current developments and theoretical frameworks, and the importance of gender and growth in creating ideas and visions for city offices. 34% identified as "male" and 66% as "female". Experts say that research shows that gender differences in the workplace can affect brain development. Some government agencies have tried to model gender and express ideas and opinions in terms of gender. This requires gender awareness and gender consciousness. Urban planning is the process of designing and constructing urban areas to meet people's needs. There are many experts working on future planning of cities.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

2.1 Demographic Dimension:

A significant factor affecting gender in cities today is that women constitute the maximum the urban population in Global South. In a particularly true at Latin America, where research has shown that sex is feminized and women has been the target of migration for years (Chant, 2013). East Asian countries are built on the idea of women's freedom, freedom to marry, justice and freedom of movement, which young people, like urban men, consider "normal" (Pzmur and McElwain, 2009; Takoli and Mabala, 2010). This change is also due to the disadvantages of migrant workers and rural women in finding and owning land, as well as the difficulties of working and living in rural areas due to differences in family wealth (Tacoli, 2010). Other factors that drive women to migrate to cities in countries such as Tanzania include those living with HIV, those in need of treatment and those avoiding violence against neighbours and friends. In Latin America, for example, the number of women working at home increased by an average of 9.8% from 1980 to 2000 (Chant 2013). Other causes of gender inequality in urban households include the urban gender's access to the labor market, including independent income, the endowment of employment, and the freedom to own land and property (see Bradshaw and Safa 1995; Chant 1997).

2.2 Gender gap in human capital:

Although the gender gap in education has narrowed in recent years, according to United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 2010 (especially in secondary and primary schools), two-thirds of the worlds 774 million illiterate adults are women, compared to 43 for women. Even urban girls outperform rural girls. For families with limited resources, girls' education is often not important, especially when workers have to work at home or in the office (Jones and Chant, 2009; Hughes and Wickeri, 2011: 889). Girls in slums have neither space nor silence nor light nor additional education. For example, five years ago in Delhi, the gender ratio was 57% in areas with no education or less education, while in homeless areas it was 28% (2009).

2.3 Urban Services:

In 2010, the United Nations Human Rights Council recognized safely drinking water with sanitation as human right, supporting goal 10 of Millennium Development Goal 7 (2010). Electricity consumption in India is so low that one-third slum homes in Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata have no electricity (Gupta et al., 2009: 20).For example, where there is no running water at home, women must use special equipment to collect water from controlled pipes, wells, boreholes, rivers or canals, which is difficult and time-consuming, especially for women. The cost of informal water use can also be prohibitive; prices for private water users are 8 to 10 times higher than for public water users (Chant, 2007: 62).

No electricity; time spent on products or equipment. Daily water needs include fuel, cooking, hot water and household appliances. Where there is no garbage, women are forced to throw it away (Khosla, 2009). In many South African cities, waste management is abandoned and women are forced to spend their time cleaning the community (Samson, 2003). Using public toilets and bathrooms during pregnancy or after birth can be very stressful, especially if women have to spend time in these places with their children, and they may worry about abuse inside and outside the home.

2.4 Violence and Gender in Urban Areas:

The World Health Organization states that urban women worldwide are particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence. UN-Habitat and UNIFEM jointly developed the Global Plan for Sustainable Urban Development in 2009 by UN-Habitat, 2010: 13. Men, especially boys, living in slums are at increased risk of premature death (mainly due to drug use and civil war) and poor survival (see Jones and Rogers, 2009; Mack Erwin and Moser, 2004). But women are also vulnerable to "criminal violence" (Jarvis., 2009: 112), as is demonstrated by the horrific robberies, rapes and murders in cities. The causes of urban crime are complex and vary by region, but in many place the shortage of infrastructure increases the risk. While "public space" is often the most important issue in discussions of "safe cities" for women, it is important to recognize that "public space was and is." Although women are particularly vulnerable to sexism and violence, it is strong women and adults who can "change" their gender (i.e., "liberated women"). Women living in unstable and unsafe homes are also vulnerable to accidents, theft and violence (McIlwaine, 2013). Some urban women, especially current immigrants, are anonymous and may be vulnerable to homeless strangers, relatives, or violent nearby residents (COHRE, 2008).

2.5 Urban health and gender:

While health outcomes in urban areas are generally better than in rural areas, health outcomes in slums are often worse than the 'urban penalty' (Harpham, 2009; Montgomery et al., 2004; Satterthwaite, 2011). For example, evidence from eight major cities in India suggests that those living in slums, where women and children are affected by malnutrition and inadequate health services, are at higher risk of developing diseases such as pneumonia and health problems such as diabetes (Chant, 2007; Eck, 2007).

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The aim of urban planning is to create a peaceful, social and economic environment in the city that is connected to where people want to live and to provide sufficient land for suitable housing within the built environment. The 2009 Human Planet Conference Sustainable Urban Planning: Policy report describes urban planning as "a key management strategy for addressing the urban challenges of the 21st century." Urban planning is done through collaboration between experts and community representatives. Spatial Planners play an important role by working with skilled workers, authorities and experts. Both the Habitat Goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have recently emphasized the link between gender equality and urban planning, but the international community has been recognizing the call for gender equality and the advancement of women for nearly 70 years. The working group was established on 21 June 1946 under Rule 11(II) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

In 1967, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a declaration on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. Since then, many United Nations agencies have sought to implement the Convention through their activities, with varying degrees of success. These are embodied in more than 20 goals and more than 60 measures. They are the result of many years of hard work. Understanding the gender dimensions of the goals is crucial to achieving them fairly and effectively. Urban planning is responsible for achieving all eight targets, particularly Goal 7, which deals with environmental sustainability, including targets such as water and sanitation, and improving the lives of at least 100 million people by 2020.

4. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:

The aims of the research are:

- The main purpose of this article is to analyze political participation in urban planning and its interaction with gender, social development and security objectives.
- Understand the context of various political issues and draw conclusions about measures based on physical information.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

A research paper is a type of research that is a piece of writing that uses evidence, analysis, and explanation to develop a serious argument. In a good research, this approach should not be considered a final opinion or recommendation, but should be validated by further research in the same field of expertise, using the same structure, through group discussions, prompts, and critical questions. The essence of science today is the connection between the heart and soul of all science, which is the integrity of science and the preservation of public knowledge. This online survey lasted one month and had a total of one hundred (100) participants. Occupations of the Master of Environmental Planning participants include: bridge builders, architects, engineers, real estate professionals (consultants, research engineers and/or laborers), specialized teachers, forest workers, scientists, environmental or management workers, etc.

6. DATA ANALYSIS:

Table No. 1

Gender identification

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	34	34
Female	66	66
Total	**100**	**100**

(**Source:** Online survey during 2023-24)

Table No. 2

Gender and Development Theory and Planning principles

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	68	68
No	32	32
Total	**100**	**100**

(**Source:** Online survey during 2023-24)

Table No. 3

Workplace implements the Gender and Development Policy

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	94	94
No	6	6
Total	**100**	**100**

(**Source:** Online survey during 2023-24)

Table No. 4

Current supervisor believes in the Faith and Growth theory

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	96	96
No	4	4
Total	**100**	**100**

(**Source:** Online survey during 2023-24)

Table No. 5

Important of gender and development principles and perspectives in urban planning

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	91	91
No	9	9
Total	**100**	**100**

(**Source:** Online survey during 2023-24)

Table No. 6
Benefits of Faith and Development theory

Likert Scale	Frequency	Percentage
5-highest	40	40
4	32	32
3-neutral	18	18
2	4	.4
1-lowest	6	.6
Total	**100**	**100**

(Source: Online survey during 2023-24)

7. Finding:

The majority of respondents identified themselves as "male" (34%) and 66% as "female", none said "no". When asked if they received advice on gender, development and the work environment (96%), 4% of professionals surveyed said there was a gender gap in the workplace and the impact of brain development on the brain. This is true. Because they have a lot of work to do. Those who do not work or practice in private or professional organizations or who do not see their work as promoting and developing knowledge and skills. The ideas and concepts related to gender and development related to the organization or workplace climate or security beliefs, ideas and concepts that support the life and cultural development of women and men. The same cannot be said for the remaining five percent. Urban planning must comply with building, transportation, planning, planning and planning laws and approvals. The beneficiaries of the concept or principle of "development" are "men and women" of both sexes. Surprisingly, the "All Women" survey received 8% response, while the "Growth" topic received 39%, 17% and "4" responses. According to the above research, the negative answer to the previous question constitutes five percent. In fact, ninety-nine percent of the participants (environmental planning students) understood.

8. DISCUSSION:

This article argues that the answer to this question depends on a better understanding of gender and development in schools and the planning, language, ideology and safety issues in gender and development. Those who rarely use the ideas and concepts of 'gender and development'. Those who do not work or practice in private or professional organizations, or who do not feel that their work provides them with the knowledge and skills they need to support themselves and develop personally. Core ideas about gender and development, including ideas about organizational or workplace climate or safety, beliefs, ideas, and strategies that promote gender growth in society and culture. The remaining five per cent tell a different story. Urban planning should be based on zoning, traffic, planning, construction and building, and approval. The beneficiaries of the concept or principle of "development" are "men and women" of both sexes. Creating a gender and development mindset with a gender-neutral and environmentally friendly perspective is a challenge for some government departments.

9. SUGGESTION:

This article aims to identify relevant information and more importantly ensure that gender, development and needs are easily known and included in the eighth and fastest way.

10. CONCLUSION:

As social and economic conditions change in Indian cities, urban planning strategies that support gender equality have gained importance. It is involves urban design, plans and policies to address specific issues such as gender and family equality and responsibility. By integrating a gender perspective into urban planning, India can built an environment that empowers women, increases participation in the urban areas, and supports their health. Indian politics includes women's rights, education and development, rule of law, physical empowerment, unequal rights, corruption, and Hindustan. Experts in these areas believe that when community leaders are aware of specific issues that make them famous and visible, they are more likely to take action. Respect your elders and the things in your community.

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