

Gender matters

PS: this is not just about women but the *relationship* between various genders

- Feminist geography: how does gender shape the right to move around space?
- ow is urban design and planning complicit in the reproduction of gendered norms around mobility?
- Who is the imagined user of city spaces?
- Who lays claims to the city? Who dares to lay claim to the city?
- For instance, who has the privilege to walk without fear of sexual assault? ©

Today:

- Why does "lived experience" matter in cities?
- Fear and how it hinders mobility
- The right to be alone
- All fun and no play?
- Why should boys have all the fun?
- Loitering as a radical act

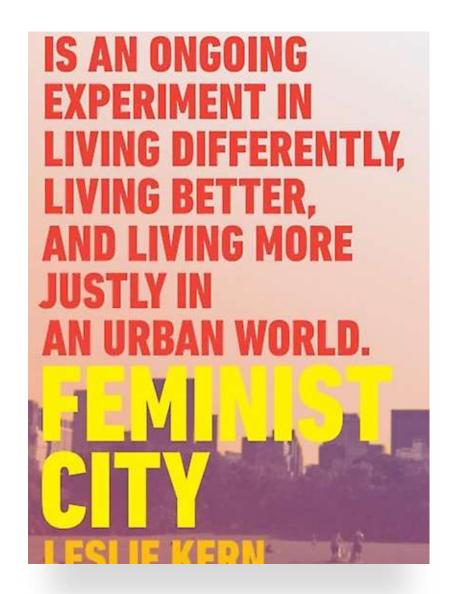


City of men: why lived experience matters

Drawing on Leslie Kern's "City of Men"

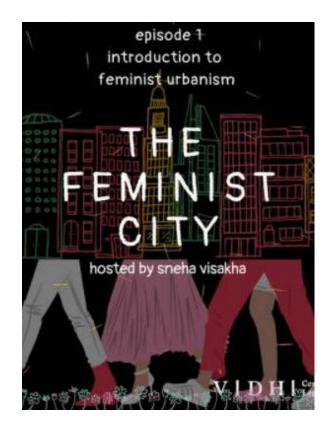
"...women still experience the city through a set of barriers—physical, social, economic, and symbolic—that shape their daily lives in ways that are deeply gendered. Many of these barriers are invisible to men, because their own set of experiences means they rarely encounter them. This means that the primary decision—makers in cities, who are still mostly men, are making choices about everything from urban economic policy to housing design, school placement to bus seating, policing to snow removal with no knowledge, let alone concern for, how these decisions affect women."

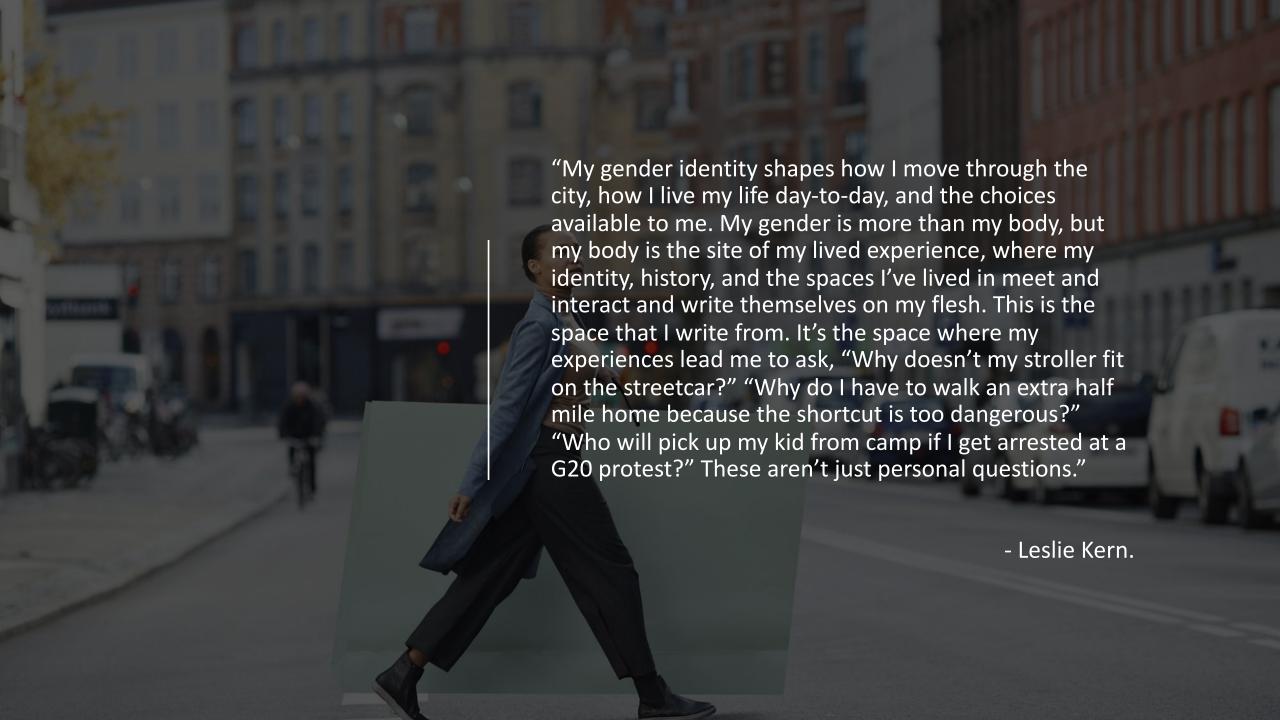
- Leslie Kern



"The city has been set up to support and facilitate the traditional gender roles of men and with men's experiences as the "norm," with little regard for how the city throws up roadblocks for women and ignores their day-to-day experience of city life. This is what I mean by the 'city of men.'"

- Leslie Kern.





"Begin with the material. Begin with the female body. ... Not to transcend this body, but to reclaim it." What are we reclaiming here? We're reclaiming personal, lived experience, gut knowledges, and hard-earned truths."

Vhat counts as "expert data"?

Who makes decisions about the city?

Go back to the "right to the city" argument. Missing women planners!

"Women" as a layered category.



Thinking through the body

 Write down one experience you have had in any public place in the city when you felt acutely aware of your body

- Could be an encounter with a stranger
- Could be difficulty in accessing urban infrastructure
- Could be feeling "different" in some way





he flaneur

- Keen stroller of the city
 - Quiet observer
- Able to watch the city
 - The power to gaze
- The pleasure of walking
- Discovery, exploration, the urban adventure awaits!

Male







"My brain is in fight or flight, checking for escape routes, it's trying to figure out just how aggressively you're going to react to any further action I take to extract myself from a situation entirely not of my own making".

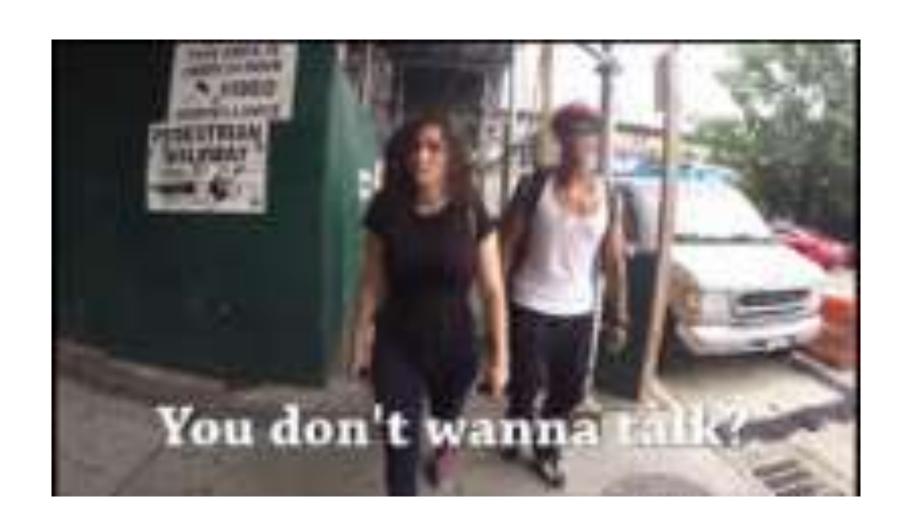








Street harassment: a "minor" issue?

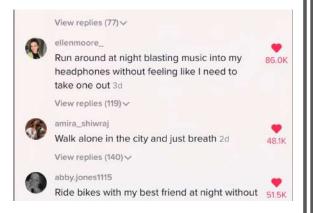


More on this



saw a Tiktok that said, what would you do if there were no men on earth for 24 hours.. here was the comment section

?









The responses

The difficulty of being a flaneuse

Fear of sexual violence (from physical violence to name-calling to being gazed upon)

- "It is too risky...I try not to go to unfamiliar parts of any city...anything might happen"
- "I am tired of constantly being afraid while walking at night"
- "I don't want to be blamed for anything that may happen to me"
- "Stranger is danger"

Paternalistic narratives

- "My parents have a curfew.
 They are worried for me, they do it for my safety."
- "My mother asks me to cover my shoulders with a scarf."

Issues around respectability (moral narratives)

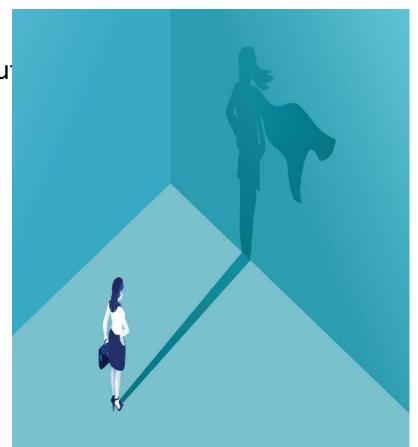
- "My brother says that only prostitutes roam the streets at night"
- "Decent people don't feel the need to expose their bodies for attention"
- Don't be a "public woman"

With increasing participation of women in the workforce, women *do* go out in public but...

- Walk purposefully
- Walk quickly
- Keep a pepper spray with you
- Have an emergency contact
- Share your ride so someone can track it
- Dress appropriately

- Don't laugh too loudly
- Don't be too visible
- Don't deviate from known rou
- Don't walk alone at night
- Don't be alone!

• Don't, don't, don't...



Let's discuss: being a "Public Woman"



- What does it mean to be a "public woman" and what does
 at have to do with women being in public?
- What is Leslie Kern saying about the public/private binary?
- Why is she talking about consumption spaces?

Gentrification



Nhat does women's mobility have to do with gentrification?!

The safety one is the policing of the other?



Toilets: pretty key to being on the move!

- Availability are there toilets?
- Access who gets to access?
- How is this access shaped by social and infrastructural factors?
- Comfort?



Intersectionality matters

- No "one woman" experience
- Some women's safety and pain > other women's experiences
- Who is being made visible and whose concerns are sidelined?
- Is the "home" even that safe?

 Critically explore the idea that there is one experience of gender in the city





The Female Fear

Paradox of fear?

Is female fear an innate trait?



"The social function of women's fear is the control of women. Fear restricts women's lives. It limits our use of public spaces, shapes our choices about work and other economic opportunities, and keeps us, in what is perhaps an actual paradox, dependent on men as protectors. This all works to prop up a heteropatriarchal capitalist system in which women are tied to the private space of the home and responsible for domestic labour within the institution of the nuclear family."

"Rape myths also have a geography. This gets embedded into the mental map of safety and danger that every woman carries in her mind. "What were you doing in that neighbourhood? At that bar? Waiting alone for a bus?" "Why were you walking alone at night?" "Why did you take a shortcut?" We anticipate these questions and they shape our mental maps as much as any actual threat. These sexist myths serve to remind us that we're expected to limit our freedom to walk, work, have fun, and take up space in the city.

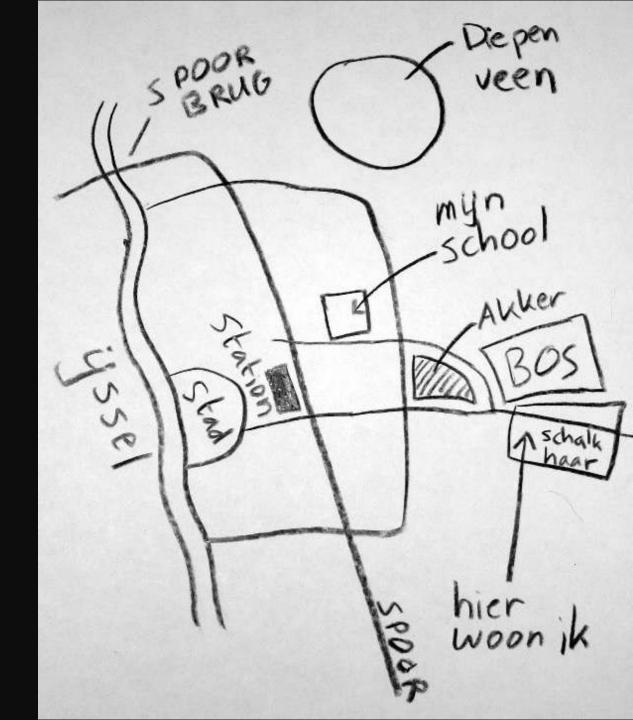
They say: The city isn't really for you."

Excerpt From: Leslie Kern. "Feminists City".



The geography of fear

"...since we have very little control over the presence of men in our environments, and can't function in a state of constant fright, we displace some of our fear onto spaces: city streets, alleyways, subway platforms, darkened sidewalks. These spaces populate our personal mental maps of safety and fear. The map is a living collage, with images, words, and emotions layered over our neighbourhoods and travel routes."



• The cost of fear

Consequences

• What can we do about it?

"Asking "women's questions" about the city means asking about so much hore than gender. I have to ask how my desire for safety might lead to increased policing of communities of colour. I have to ask how my need for stroller access can work in solidarity with the needs of disabled people and seniors. I have to ask how my desire to "claim" urban space for women could perpetuate colonial practices and discourses that harm the efforts of Indigenous people to reclaim lands taken and colonized."

Excerpt From: Leslie Kern. "Feminists City".

"While I can't change most of the features that mark me in these ways, I can be aware of what my body signifies and check the impulse to assert that I can and should claim all urban spaces for my own. If my presence is going to lead to the further marginalization of already-struggling groups, then I need to strongly consider whether my presence there is necessary."

Excerpt From: Leslie Kern. "Feminists City".



Why should boys have all the fun?

Why (NOT) loiter?



- Are women only objects on rehabilitation and protection?
- What about women's pleasures in the city? How does gendered norms and structures shape the experience of fun?

• Can Fun Be Feminist?

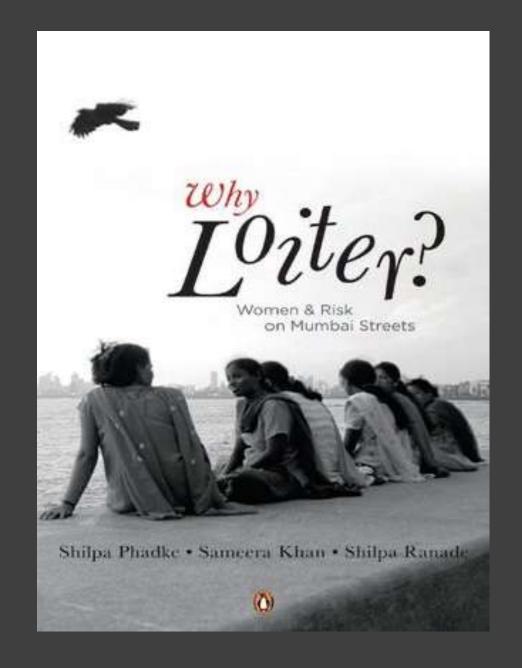
Why Loiter?

Sociologist Shilpa Phadke (and Sameera Khan and Shilpa Ranade):

Loitering is an act of resistance for women [breaking gender norms and expectations around conducting in public spaces]

AND

Due to commodification of time (time = money) under capitalism, "loitering" indicates a wasteful activity and so loitering is *radical* on multiple registers.



Why Loiter?





"The presence of the loiterer acts to rupture the controlled socio-cultural order of the global city by refusing to conform to desired forms of movement and location and instead creating alternate maps of movement, and thus new kinds of everyday interaction The liminality of loitering is seen as an act of contamination, defiling space. Loitering is a reminder of what is perceived as the lowest common denominator of the local and thus is a threat to the desired image of a global city: sanitized, glamorous and homogenous. Loitering then as a subversive activity has the potential to raise questions not just of 'desirable image' but of citizenship: Who owns the city? Who can access city public spaces as a right?"

Risky Risks

• But isn't loitering risky for women? Who is accountable?

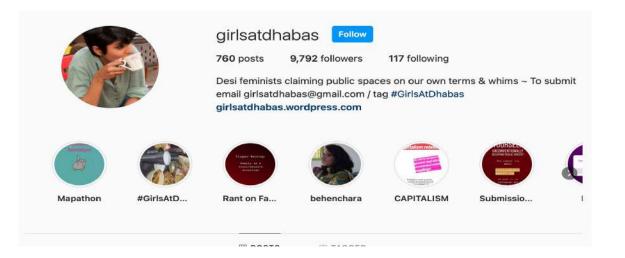
Is the very freedom to take risks gendered?

• Making public spaces as *public* as possible – eyes on the sidewalk idea?

• Would it even work? "Patriarchal" eyes on the streets won't help, no?

Collective matters!

The right to enjoying the city



@girlsatdhabas



@women_at_leisure

When Taking a Nap Is a Political Act

As part of the annual "Meet to Sleep" event, this weekend women across India will embark on a nerve-racking endeavor in the fight against sexual harassment: taking a nap in a public park.







From "Blank Noise"





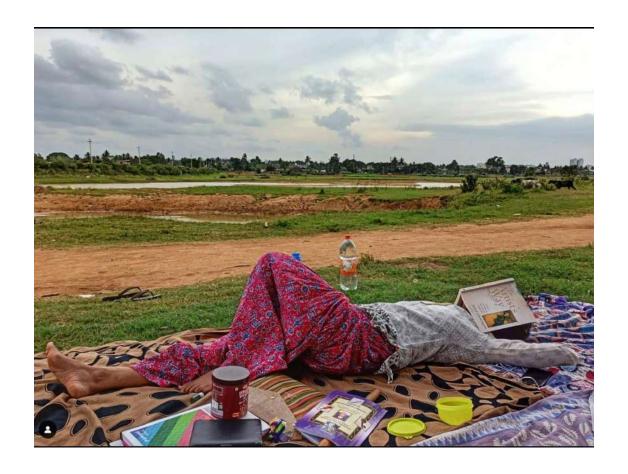
From "Girls at *Dhabas*"



Longing for the urban adventure!

In an interview, Sadia Khatri articulates the pleasure of the public: 'I think there is something amazing about just being outside without any set purpose in mind. When you're alone even more so: you could end up striking a conversation with a stranger; you end up discovering a new place, writing a new poem; sometimes you spend hours sitting in one place watching strangers and processing your own thoughts'.





From "Women_at_Leisure"

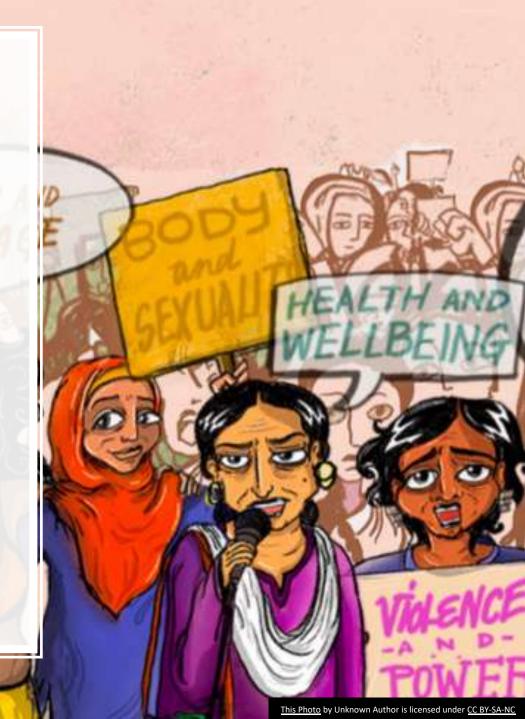
Let's discuss: Feminism and fun



- What are feminist scholars' critiques of the abovementioned initiatives?
- How does Phadke disagree?

POLITICS AND

Are we willing to see feminism as a fluid, pluralistic, inclusive politics and movement that can hold space for different forms of organising and articulation within the larger framework of social justice? Are we willing to trouble our own ideas of what a progressive and effective feminist politics might look like in the twenty-first century? If we can see fun as political, we might be able to trouble our ideas of what feminist activism and organising should look like.



An example of looking "beyond the statistics" and recognizing pleasure



Thank you!

Building a "city for women"

