

to 'housing'.

→ While many of the Smart Cities have announced housing for the low income groups, the amount of construction is grossly insufficient to meet the needs of affordable housing.

→ The Proposals are also silent on the number of homes to be demolished & people evicted under various schemes.

→ Real smart cities will actually have to take much greater risks with technology, devolve? power, tackle inequalities & redefine what is meant by smart itself.

12/2/25

GENDER INCLUSIVE POLICIES FOR URBAN PLANNING IN INDIA

Gender is a social construct and not a biological construct.

It depends on the ways in which a society identifies an individual.

There are specific signifiers of social expectation attached to a male and a female child.

→ Women are expected to focus on child-raising.

Sociologists refer to the anatomical & physiological differences that define male & female bodies as being different from gender which represents the psychological, social & cultural differences b/w males & females.

→ Gender is therefore linked to the socially constructed notions of masculinity & femininity.

→ It is not necessary for an individual's biological self to correspond to the individual's social behaviour. This is because many forms of discrimination b/w males & females are not biological in origin.

Gender Equality ⇒ Men, women & transgenders have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from

economic, social, cultural & political development.

GENDER INCLUSIVE CITIES



1. Vienna - Gender Budgeting

The city is focusing on structural & systematic implementation of gender mainstreaming by concentrating on activities like appointing municipal officers in charge of gender equality & thereby emphasizing on raising awareness, transferring knowledge, developing evaluation & reporting methods.

These steps have positively impacted urban planning.

Eg: When analyzing the visitors to cemeteries it became clear that a majority were elderly women. To adapt to the needs of elderly women the municipality has improved ① & facilitated access to benches. Making signs ② clearly visible & ③ providing safe rest rooms. Gender sensitive education is introduced in day-care centers, where both men & women work as teachers avoiding stereotypes for playing & avoiding traditional gender roles in school materials.

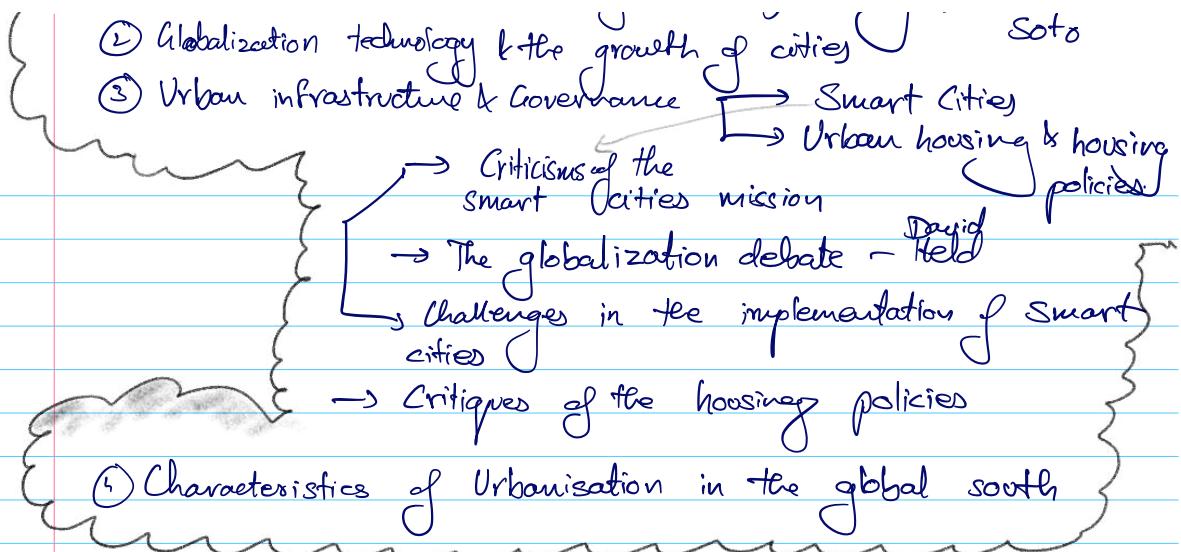
⑤ The city has also introduced gender sensitive language in public places, fair housing and anti discrimination policies.



Midsem Examination Syllabus

- 30 marks 30% weightage
- Short notes & concepts

- ① Urbanization as a process → Theories & key concepts
Tonnies, Chicago, Luis Wirth,
George Simmel, Harvey, Hernando de



13 | 2 | 25

Definitions

1. Gender Identity

It refers to Individuals personal experience of gender which may or may not correspond with the biological self that they were assigned at birth.

2. People with Disabilities

People who have mental or physical impairments that adversely affect their ability to carry out everyday activities on a substantial longterm basis. These impairments can be visible or invisible.

3. What is Gender Equality

Equal rights, responsibilities & opportunities for people of all genders. This equality is seen as a basic human right and a pre-condition for sustainable development.

4. What is Gender Equity

Equal outcomes for people of all genders. While gender equality implies that people of all genders should have the same starting point of equal rights, responsibilities & opportunities, gender equity implies that

they should also "be enabled" to reach fair equal and just through benefits resources & opportunities.

5. Gender Mainstreaming

It is a process that systematically integrates gender perspectives into public policies programmes & projects.

~~PPT~~

→ Recommendation from the SDGs .

Sample Questions

- ✓ Q1. What is the scope of the subject Urban Sociology
- ✓ → Q2. How can we define urbanization as a cultural form
- ✓ Q3. Gemeinschaft & Gesellschaft - Differentiate
- ✓ Q4. what are the differences b/w derivative & fundamental rights according to David Harvey
- ✓ Q5. How can we define the model of urban ecology following the Chicago school of thought?
- ✓ Q6. Define & explain the concentric ring model
- ✓ Q7. Write a short note on Louis Wirth's understanding of urbanisation
- ✓ Q8. How do large scale urbanisation alter individual attitudes & behaviour according to George Simmel.
- ✓ Q9. what is meant by Impressions, sensations & Activity according to George Simmel
- ✓ Q10. Define urban reserve
- ✓ Q11. What is dead capital, how is it related to titles & assets
- Q12. Why does globalization play an important role in social change
- ✓ Q13. How does the opinion of the skeptics differ from that of the Hyper globalizers & Transformationalists.
- ✓ Q14. How can you define globalization as a dynamic & open process - give some examples.
- ✓ Q15. What is meant by affordable housing
- ✓ Q16. What kind of factors are impacted by housing choices?
- ✓ Q17. Discuss some of the housing policies adopted in the post Independence period & point out their limitations.
- ✓ Q18. Write a short note on any two policy frameworks on

urban housing that were introduced in the current period

Q19. Discuss about some of the global agendas that highlight India's commitments towards sustainable urbanization.

Q20. How does scarcity of land and marketable land parcels affect affordable housing?

Q21. What are the core infrastructures of the smart cities mission?

Q22. Point out the major objectives of the smart cities mission.

Q23. What are the main challenges that Indian cities face as they adapt to the smart cities concept?

Q24. What are the differences b/w smart citizenship & smart infrastructure?

→ Q25. Provide some recommendations on the better functioning of the smart cities with reference to the United Nations agenda on sustainable urban habitats.

Q14 - Ans:

Globalization is often described as an open and dynamic process because it is constantly evolving, shaped by economic, technological, political, and cultural forces. Here are some examples:

1. **Technological Advancements in Communication** – The rapid development of the internet, smartphones, and social media platforms (e.g., Facebook, X, TikTok) continuously transforms how people and businesses connect, facilitating real-time global interaction and commerce.
2. **Shifting Economic Power** – Emerging economies like China, India, and Brazil have become major players in global trade and investment, shifting the traditional dominance of Western economies and illustrating how globalization adapts to new economic centers.
3. **Transnational Migration and Cultural Exchange** – As migration patterns change, so do cultural influences. For example, the global spread of food cultures (e.g., sushi in the U.S., Starbucks in China) and music genres (e.g., K-pop's global rise) demonstrates how cultures interact and evolve.
4. **Trade Agreements and Economic Blocs** – The formation of trade agreements like the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) or shifts in policy (such as Brexit) show how global economic networks are constantly restructured.
5. **Climate Change and Global Cooperation** – The response to climate issues through agreements like the Paris Climate Accord reflects how globalization facilitates international cooperation, though the level of participation and commitment varies over time.
6. **Digital Nomadism and Remote Work** – The ability for workers to operate remotely from different countries (facilitated by platforms like Zoom and Slack) shows how globalization adapts to technological and societal shifts, particularly after the COVID-19 pandemic.

These examples highlight how globalization is not a fixed system but an evolving process shaped by continuous changes in technology, politics, economics, and culture.

28/2/25

There is a need to address issues of double discrimination amongst non-white / minority women.

- The experiences of women varies across race & class.
not homogeneous. talked about by black feminists
- There are laws to protect the land rights & assets of women.

The city designs are not friendly for non-literate women.

Access to Municipal Services

There are 3 primary sectors, where primarily women are disadvantaged.

① Water

→ queues for long hours, travelling long distances
Time spent here takes away from contributing to the workforce.

② Sanitation

③ Solid Waste Management

"Our cities are designed for Men, by Men."

Means of production

Around the world cities have begun to realise limitations related to gender incorporation and a small number of cities have started to experiment with doing things differently.

In many cases it was revealed that public data sets such as open source google maps portray cities through a male centred gaze because most of the entries

come from men.

Thus services important for women such as hospital, childcare centers & domestic violence shelters are often missing. Women's activist groups can play a major role here!

Geochicas, a group created in Mexico in 2016, which has now spread to 22 countries across Latin America and Europe, organises mapping events so that women who face gender based violence in Latin America can get safe reliable information on where to go for help.

Another organisation whose name is Safety Pin is based out of Delhi which uses crowdsourced data from women to develop maps of unsafe areas in cities collaborating with both government & non-government partners to create safe public spaces for women to access even at night.

Class, caste, socio-cultural & economic backgrounds shape how women use public spaces too. In Indian cities which are extremely unequal even if we crowdsource data for better public design keeping women in mind we may end up collecting data only from women who speak English, use apps and those who experience the city in one specific kind of way. This can result in other forms of exclusion

surveillance, patrolling, real time aid.

Monitoring and evaluation framework needs to be strong especially when it comes to gender sensitization.

→ POVERTY & Equity

5/3/25

Gentrification

It is a rapid process, hasty transformation from one form of urban development to another.

Bombay has an interesting history of gentrification.

Delhi has pledged to become a world class city by 2050. All events (international) ^{hosted} need the city to be world class due to being visited by [^] global delegates.

These transformation occurs arbitrarily, without taking into consideration the physical parameters of the space, safety, sustainability.

The outbreak of fire at two upscale restaurants in the Kamala Mills compound — 14 people died in 2017 due to arbitrary structural alterations & illegal use of space in the Kamala Mills building.

- * Gentrification creates new spaces of capital accumulation that are directly linked to bourgeois modes of consumption.
 - ↳ does not cater to the lower class.
 - ↳ Replaces the shops that catered to the lower classes.
- * The process of Gentrification is disguised by ideologies of heritage, conservation & elite placemaking.
- * The identity of the place has changed due to the reconfiguration of space.

Pro's → The regularization of Informality [the informal sector]. Given scope for the informal actors to combat oppressive forces.

↳ be a part of labour unions
access to better equipped political instruments.
Their voices might have been unheard for a long time.

Now that the value of the place has risen, its residents who might be of

— Maans Diction

What is Gentrification?

Gentrification is the displacement of working class residents of a neighbourhood by wealthier professionals. It is a process associated with post-Industrial cities leading to upward social transformation of an urban space.

Gentrification is now being recognised as a global phenomenon. In many cases it creates social tension and conflict when people who have long lived in these neighbourhoods are forced out.

Many families have roots & their livelihood dependent on their living locations with their work & businesses nearby.

Gentrification aims to protect a city's cultural & physical heritage. The cultural heritage is comprised of literature, poetry, performing & visual arts and festivals and the physical heritage comprises of a city's natural geographic & topographical features. However in most of the attempts towards heritage conservation gentrification has only maximised economic gains from a particular space and have significantly ignored pre-existing cultural & social and community diversity.

Prospects of Gentrification.

- ① It brings changes in the atmosphere of the community offering them better avenues to interact and negotiate with the new environment of the neighbourhood
- ② It might lead to better public safety because when people invest in a new community they want their space to be safer. It usually benefits everyone because gentrification encourages new resources to come into the community including neighbourhood watch programmes and advanced security systems.

6/3/25

Limitations of Gentrification

① It changes the cultural standards of the neighbourhood.

Gentrification is not only about what new communities can do to help a neighbourhood; this process also brings change to everyone who already live in this area because instead of trying to continue the culture which already exists, gentrification overwrites what is already there to cultivate a new standard of living. This change takes a negative form when the new members of the neighbourhood have a preference for franchise stores, brand names and overall convenience.

② It raises the cost of rent

Unless proper rent control measures are in place, when a community is being gentrified, the families that may have lived in the area for generations are suddenly forced to find new places to live.

③ It magnifies social disparities

The primary reason for which gentrification becomes a disadvantage for many communities is that, it typically replaces the people who had built it in the first place. In many cases it might also lead to class or racial tensions, that may eventually become violence.

Book

Elijah Anderson : "Streetwise : race, class and change in an urban community" (1990)

Green Gentrification

To minimize ecological footprints cities have brought projects without keeping in mind communities that are left out.

When investments in sustainable infrastructure & initiatives in a city

push out and price out low-income residents.

through fencing !!

Eg: The grazing communities are restricted from lakes, rivers in the name of conservation.
In Bangalore- fishing

While they had been stewards, keeping a check on the water bodies & the excessive growth of weeds etc.

A lake shared a common boundary with a government school.
Initially it was planned to fence the area off from the children.
But usually these underprivileged children don't get exposure to green areas.

Thus we should include them, they use this place for studying, playing.

→ Thus this masterplan was rejected. Rejected exotic plant species & instead constructed washrooms for the children.

Fencing would have cut off the underprivileged communities.

Many cities account for nearly 70% of greenhouse gas emissions and many of these cities are experiencing more severe impact of weather beat drought & flooding due to climate change.

Climate change negatively affects poor communities, women, people with disabilities, indigenous groups & other marginalised populations.

That is why it is so important for cities to come up with planet action and engage some of the frontline vulnerable communities rather than excluding them from designing of actions.

Eg 2: Sundarbans have been described as a climate hotspot.
Climate action here is an issue due to geopolitical issues.

Most of the communities are dependent on fishing. People are attacked by Tigers. Current focus on conservation tries to look into not only climate action plan, but to engage with the community & come up with a situated contextual plan which involves collaboration with the community.

D

However while many initiatives are provided for public safety it creates tradeoffs for the local communities.

Eg: When a city's ecological commons are converted into a fenced restricted garden, a large number of people are displaced from the area and relocated to the outskirts of the city away from core services like health clinics & infrastructure and several others.

In Brooklyn New York for example ↗

A large number of restoration projects including park cleanup, riverbank restoration, have fuelled affordability challenges for many of the neighbourhood community. These kinds of unintended consequences are called green gentrification where investments in sustainable infrastructure push out & price out lower income residents. These can limit the intentions of the climate action plans from reaching their full potential.

7/3/25

Missed Class. ↗

cultural capital: pierre Bourdieu argues that the concept of cultural capital refers to the collection of symbolic and material such as skills clothing, mannerism, taste, material belongings, credentials & all those that one acquires being a part of a particular social class. sharing similar forms of cultural capital with others creates a sense of collective identity and group positions which becomes a major source of social inequality. Certain forms of cultural capital are valued over others & can limit ones social mobility just as much as income & wealth.

3 kinds

- i) embodied
- ii) objectified
- iii) institutionalized

- i) Once accent on ways of speaking can be an ex of embodied cul. capital.
- ii) Any luxury items/ collections : obj. cul capital
- iii) credentials or qualifications such as degrees titles etc that symbolizes cultural competence & authorities

Habitus

One of the most influential concepts offered by Pierre Bourdieu. Refers to the physical embodiment of cultural capital which translate many of the practices to social norms.

Habitus extends the understanding of cultural capital into social norms and reputations by arguing how many of the culturally ingrained habits of upper class individuals leads to the formation of a social scenario.

Fielde

Refers to the social world being divided into a variety of distinct arenas like art, edu, religion etc each with their unique set of rules, knowledges & forms of capital.

Symbolic violence

Charles Murray

Date _____
Page _____
12.03.25

- ① people should be blamed, not the society for the condition in which people are living.

↳ Charles Murray

Dependency culture.

- ① These people put lesser efforts ~~not~~ &
- ② people become dependent on the govt.

Amartya Sen :-

- ① capability and social choice theory.

In most cases, economists believe

Lack of Resources → Poverty.

But there is also a alternative way by Sen -
in Back-Poverty & famines - Bengal famine

of 1943
(After WW II)

make the institutional pillars of democracy strong
to deal with poverty. ↳ Sen said.

malnutrition, famine - happen when food

deprivation distribution is

improper (some people are

gets more entitled to get food than others)

capacity ↑
approach

The 3 legs

(1) Individuals greatly differ in their abilities to convert the same resource into valuable functioning. Amartya Sen's interest in famine grew from a very personal experience. As a 9 year old he witnessed the Bengal famine of 1943 in which 3 million people had perished. According to him, this loss of lives was unnecessary. He believed that there was an adequate food supply in India at that time but the distribution of food was improper.

In his book, poverty and famine that was published in year 1981, he revealed that large no. of social and economic factors such as declining wages, unemployment, rising food prices and poor food distribution systems have lead to starvation in certain groups of society. The remarkable conclusion of his historic investigation was that famines are not explained by food shortage. There is enough food available in the world to feed everyone comfortably but our world is still of one widespread hunger. This is because individuals have certain entitlements like ownership to property, labour power and opportunities. Food security happens when people cannot access adequate food irrespective of food availability.

This is why famines can occur even if food supply is adequate and markets are functioning well. Similarly, Amartya Sen's capability theory is a framework that involves two claims:

- (i) firstly, the freedom to achieve well-being is of primary social moral importance and
- secondly, the freedom to achieve well-being must be understood in terms of people's capabilities

URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES:

pollution, Heat / temperature, Death toll ↑ due to heat, floods, droughts etc.

case - Paris - in news - last year - ↑ in temperature

Students must know → lessons that can be learnt from these challenges, global south.

* Govt act come now in just 40-50 yrs but what was the earlier pattern to protect - that is indigenous knowledge ✓.

* Paris agreement

indigenous comm → Negligible impact on footprint but are often targeted.

westernentric perspective → removing the ind. comm
and then protecting the
nature in a pristine
way.

↓
Because western people are not dependent
on the nature. / not live closely to the
nature.

It is not indig. & tribal communities which
are exploiting the nature. but it is we
who are changing ~~our~~ consumption patterns.
continuously.

Cases . Kochi Airport - built near wetlands.

Navi Mumbai - 2nd airport - ~~was~~ made in
eco-sens zone.

In URBAN ENVIRONMENT:

// we are focussing on gender discrimination,
poverty but not looking at envir urban environmental
aspect.

19/3/24

URBAN INFORMALITY

(Anthropologist associated with ILO)

Informality can be traced back to the work of Keith Hart.
coined the term informal sector
in 1970's

His observation of the informal sector in Ghana

- No regulation of pay.
- Flexibility in terms of hours.
- Hawkers, construction workers, domestic help.

■ The majority of the population of the global south are employed in the informal/unorganised sector.

Prananya Roy (URBAN PLANNER)

All theories of urban growth are generated in the west & shipped to the third world where actual growth is happening.

- The incongruence of lived experience b/w worlds.
- The 1st world is set as the **standard** to which the third world is meant to aspire to.
- When models are borrowed they don't fit.

→ Unplanned consequences arise in the third world when such models are placed on the 3rd world.

Eg: Farmers from whom land is bought from still squat on the land for development since they were not provided an alternate livelihood.

↳ Such planning produces the unplannable

Two Contrasting Views of Informality

1. **Language of Crisis** → Negative view towards informal sector
Hall & Pfieffer → Informal hypergrowth in cities
2. De Soto → **Heroic Entrepreneurship**
(they look after themselves, surviving in the face of distress.)

opposes!!

Roy asks that we go beyond such dichotomies.

Informality is not a separate sector!!

does the informal & formal need to be polar opposites?

Informality is a series of transactions that connect different economies & spaces to one another.

Eg: Dharavi slum dwellers manufacture products for global markets.
eg: soles, stitching etc (H&M, Nike etc)

Hence Informality is a mode of urbanization.

Eg: A slum does not lie outside the formal order of urbanisation.

- State power is reproduced through the capacity to construct and reconstruct categories of legitimacy & illegitimacy.

(they decide the legality of dwellings.)

State decides right and wrong

Eg: Street vendors are evicted on grounds of illegitimate occupation.

(their status changes according to the whims of the government.)

CASE of Commonwealth Games India-

Eg: Removal of urban vendors, squatters, homeless, beggars for the Commonwealth Games - [they were considered illegal]

The Asian Games village was constructed for the athletes. After the games each apartment was sold to the politically influential.

Ananya Roy reminds us that in these cases it is the question of the 'right to the city' that is at stake.

* Rethinking Policy Approaches

- "Aestheticization of the poor" (Eg: Building pucca houses for the slum)
 - physical upgradation of environment without addressing the root causes of poverty !!
- The Global & the Local are not mutually exclusive category.
Eg: The World Bank was funding the construction of the Dam during the Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- Planners must think of **spatial justice**
- Rehabilitation should not cause loss of livelihood

Q: * Do you think informality-
is a space
synonymous with poverty
a condition (a state of being)
a practise

20/3/25

URBAN PARKS

Maria Kaika (urban planner)

Trying to understand the relationship b/w city & nature, not as distinct but as hybrids
City is processed nature / fired earth / transformed nature.
There is nothing unnatural about the city.

* The urbanization of nature, Urban political ecology.

Looking at urban parks as politically constructed using the perspective of UPE (Urban political ecology)

● Parks ↴

The social production of what we innately believe to be natural. — gardeners adding fertilizers, pruning bushes etc.

You need land to build parks in cities. — Therefore you remove the slum dwellers.

* Parks play a role in the aestheticization of cities.

→ The line b/w the natural & unnatural are blurred.

City and nature not as polar opposites.

↳ City as a hybrid

* The production of socio-nature (parks)

↳ Q: What do these spaces reflect?

Q: What political interests are involved?

Q: " economic "

Q:

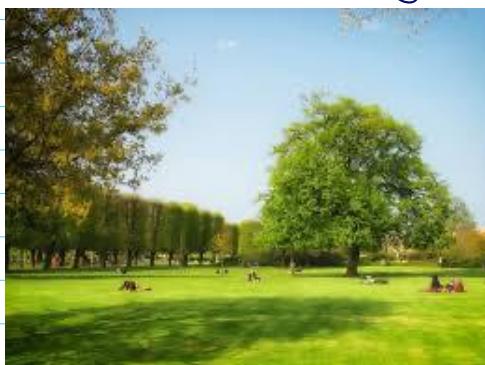
Parks → ① Increases property value

② Provides leisure space for the middle class.

③ Beautifies the city.

V/S

① Exclusionary zones for the working class values
② Displacement of the poor.



CASE STUDY

Project : Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Garden in Vijalpore Gujarat.

Decided by : Informal interaction b/w the Rotary club & Municipal Politicians + pressure from State Government

Who occupied it : Scheduled Caste population in a slum.

Resettlement : On the periphery near a waste dump.

Reasons → Sacredness of pond (impure presence of Dalits)

Beautification

"Sanitary" Reasons

Are slum dwellers citizens without a city?

Slum dwellers were thought of to be prime polluters — embodying pollution.

Under the garb of "bourgeoisie environmentalism"

Media & politics carry the voice of the urban middle class.

The poor have no such voice or representation.

Therefore one side is legitimized

Q: What's in a name?

Atal Bihari Vajpayee Park , the Indira Gandhi Slum

The park was inaugurated as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Garden after displacing the SC population ⇒ IRONIC

∴ Urban parks are not simply natural, physical spaces.
There are social, economic & political dimensions.

SUSTAINABLE

URBANISATION

26/3/25

Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own need.

Global Environmental Crisis adds to the problems of the vulnerable population in cities & the coasts.

→ After Independence the prime requisite was → development.
& not the environment conservation.

Then we realised the importance

* 1983 → World Commission on Environment & Development
or Brentford Commission

In 1987 came up with its first report where they "Our Common Future" provided the first definition of Sustainable Development.

Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own need.

Policy Initiatives Highlighted by the Report

① Development & Environment needs to be balanced. Now the EIA & Green Tribunal are set up to assess Environmental Impact

② The physical carrying capacity of the planet is limited. We have space for everyone's need, but not for everyone's greed. Imposes limits on human activity

③ Stating how Economic development alone would not ensure human well being

non economic factors

Satisfaction

Mental health

greenery & open spaces.

④ All people in society irrespective of caste / class needs opportunities for development.

Any development that benefits the rich which is at the expense of the poor is always unsustainable

1992 - Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro

The central focus was on sustainable development.

PPT
Slide
before

Foundations of Human Well Being [PPT]

In the past "development" has mainly referred to strengthening the economic pillar. #

The sociopolitical & environmental pillars are still undervalued

Morris
dictation

S.D was the central focus of the UN conference on Environment & Development that was popularly known as the Earth Summit. This conference was held in the year 1992 in Rio De Janeiro. The world leaders & delegates from nation states all over the world had different perceptions & expectations about the major problems and ways of tackling them.

The Earth Summit marked the beginning of a dialogue among these countries and ended with the declaration of principles for the pursuit of sustainable development.

This declaration was known as Agenda 21 and was endorsed by 178 governments.

3 Areas of focus were identified

① Protecting fragile ecosystems

② Reducing our use of energy & raw materials along with pollution and waste

③ Sharing wealth opportunities & responsibilities more fairly b/w the global north & the global south.