

Let's Understand the Draft Delhi Master Plan 2041

ड्राफ्ट दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान २०४१ को समझें

Gender in MPD-2041

What provisions are there in the Plan? | प्लान में क्या प्रावधान है?

Positives:

- Mentions need to provide safe & gender-friendly streets, public spaces & workplaces with adequate childcare facilities, and address housing needs of single working women
- Increase in women's workforce participation is a Key Performance Indicator
- Certain provisions such as working women's hostels at sub-city level, encouraging mixed-use neighbourhoods and a focus on walkability and public transport could have a positive impact on gender equity.
- Early learning centers/creches at the local level & toilets at sub-city level
- Multi Facility Plots for Social Infrastructure and Public Semi-Public, mixing of uses - key to women's work and better attuned social infrastructure

Negatives:

- Lack of a gender lens throughout the plan- no gender data or concrete provisions
- No mention of women's safety in planning despite Delhi's high incidence of gender-based violence
- No special provisions for women workers, majority of whom work in informal sector

What had the campaign asked for? | अभियान ने क्या मांगा था?

- Use gender-disaggregated data for planning, and have a gender lens for an inclusive plan
- Promote women's economic participation through protections and special reservations for women informal workers in markets and other sites of work, recognise home as a place of work, provide for skill building and community work centres etc.
- Provide gender-sensitive public social infrastructure with norms that ensure proximity & accessibility
- Address specific and diverse housing needs of women, transgender persons and particularly vulnerable groups like homeless women
- Ensure parity of the Master Plan norms with existing laws and national policies which provides the guidelines on child care, health, education etc.
- Ensure quality childcare centers (Creches, Anganwadis etc.) near the home and workplace
- Gender-friendly public spaces – breast-feeding zone, safe pedestrian infrastructure, public toilets etc.
- Mapping and addressing “dead spots” in public spaces
- Transport planning that recognises gendered patterns of mobility and offers safe, secure, affordable and accessible first and last mile connectivity.

- Points in Hindi

What can we suggest? | हम क्या सुझाव दे सकते हैं ?

- There should be a gender lens that runs through all the chapters in the Plan as well as a separate Gender chapter that collates all the specific provisions that are aimed towards achieving gender equity
- Economy
 - Explicit reference to the specific needs of women workers and concrete allocations
 - Mandatory reservation of space for community work centres and shared workspaces for women workers, for eg within DCNs on SocioCultural Facility and Other Cultural Facilities, and in PSP uses
 - Designated spaces and public conveniences for the use of women vendors
 - Home should be recognised as a place of work- expanded use permissibility and enabling facilities like storage and work area to be provided
- Housing
 - Non-discriminatory clause should be put in for housing
 - Specify housing for women workers in the 15% additional FAR for worker housing in regeneration of Industrial Areas
 - Provisions for affordable public rental housing for women to seek employment and live securely in the city, including reserved public land for women's hostels
 - Shelters for survivors of gender-based violence to be specifically provided within PSP
 - Increase allocations for homeless shelters to meet NULM standards and specify facilities for shelters catering to women and marginalised genders.

- Points in Hindi

What can we suggest? | हम क्या सुझाव दे सकते हैं ?

- Public spaces
 - Acknowledge diverse users of public space & outline how they will be made more safe and accessible
 - Recognize residual spaces as a part of the open space network
 - Provide gender-based specifications for circuits (cultural networks) night-time economies, 'Cultural hotspots,' 'recreation hubs,' 'transit hotspots' & 'market places'
 - Periodic mapping of dark spots
 - Include street design norms and guidelines for lighting, landscaping, signages, toilets, security and other built infrastructure
- Mobility
 - Creating gender-disaggregated targets for cycling and public transport.
 - Collecting and reporting gender, age and income-disaggregated data on travel patterns, sexual harassment, perceptions and experience.
 - Strategies to increase accessible cycling
 - Specify safe & accessible locations for setting up amenities around transit hubs: "What all is accessible in a 5 min walking radius?"

- Points in Hindi

What can we suggest? | हम क्या सुझाव दे सकते हैं ?

- Social Infrastructure

- Acknowledge patterns of unequal access due to social bias faced by vulnerable groups
- Provide holistic public health care infrastructure for women and other marginalized genders
- Strengthen livelihood and economic uses as part of Social and Cultural Facilities (SCF) and Other Cultural Facilities (OCF), especially those that benefit women and other marginalised genders
- Align child-care centres/creches with the ECCE policy (which says that in every 500 meters of habitation, there should be one Anganwadi centre), Day-care centres and creches for children beyond 0-6 years
- Norms for public conveniences should incorporate women informal workers' specific needs (with regard to location, accessibility, facilities, safety etc.)

- Points in Hindi



Thankyou
धन्यवाद

