



Gender Perspective in City Development Activity : A Case Study of Nanded City

The present study of paper is intend to explore how far addressed the gender inequality in connection to the city development under implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Mission (JNNURM) program in Nanded city. The city development is buzz of covering a wide scale of concerns including betterment of life of inhabitant. In general it covers to employment, housing, school facility, transport and environment and safety and security for women, who one of the vulnerable section in the society. In this paper is aim to exploration of gender issues in emerging the city development in all aspects and critic study of gender and city development activity based on JNNURM policy. And also it is the aim to know the benefit women in seeking to improvement of city. In the context gender mainstreaming in urban planning is a process oriented strategy to safeguard quality in planning is continuously evolved by the city. And a gender sensitive perspective informs the entire planning process from the analysis of planning tasks and the formulation of goals to the implementation and evaluation of measures taken for future references and further betterment of social life.

Key Words : City, Development, Employment, Housing, Transport.

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Introduction :

In the present era is too forwarded and renewed drive to make urban planning relevant to the realities of the 21st Century growing, it should be address all concerns of all section of dwellers in the society i.e., women, men, child, aged people for their betterment. The planners in the development control section of planning department in England through gender considerations had no bearing on their work as their decisions consideration only technical matters. Gender mainstreaming in planning means understanding the views of women and men equally when undertaking budgeting, consulting, design and evaluation of physical and social infrastructure such as housing, employment generation scheme, community services, transport and so on (Reeves,2002). Planning for social infrastructure has often lacked consideration of the specific needs of women, for example childcare and day center (International Network of mother centers, 2006 and UN-Habitat, 2008).The urban planning or lack therefore, can enable or impede women's and men's access to job, homes, transport and essential services. Urban planning has potential to affect the sustainability, accessibility, usability, design and quality of place (UN-Habitat, 2012).

In the process of economic development, urbanization and industrialization share a close nexus, not only the

industrialization leads to urbanization and urbanization leads productivity and augmenting effects on industry.

The definition of urban, particularly in the Indian context, seems to be quite broad and hence, it includes areas which still do not show any dynamism as the term urbanization would tend to imply. It is often argued that the process of economic liberalization and associated structural reform would accelerate rural, urban (RU) migration and boost the pace of urbanization. With the linking of India with global economy leads to massive inflow of foreign capital and also rise in indigenous investment resulting in an increase in employment opportunities within or around the existing urban centers.

Definition of City Planning & Development :

The city planning is the guidance of growth and change of urban area. As such, it is aimed at fulfilling social and economic objectives which go beyond the physical form and arrangement of building, streets, parks, utilities and other parts of the urban environment (Encyclopedia Britannica 1969). City development means occur the changes, which upgrading the all facilities to response to all sectors of the people in the society i.e., women, men, child, old aged persons.

Definition of Gender :

In this context, "Gender" is refers to a person's social

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factor rather than biological factor and just the biological differences between women and men and also includes the respective person's upbringing according to gender roles, social expectations and (behavioral) norms for women/girls and men/boys (femininity and masculinity). These norms are mutable and vary both within and between cultures. Mainstreaming means that the strategy wants to be an integral part of all political and planning decisions. (March, C., Smyth I., Mukhopadhyay M 1999)

The Importance of Gender Perspective in City Development :

In the process of city development and urban planning gender perspective is too important, when creating towns and cities and upgrading the facilities and situation that are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable, and that provide sufficient land for housing in suitable locations, connected to the amenities people need to live all of dwellers and especially easy accessible for women for their betterment as well as society. The 2009 Global Report on Human Settlements, Planning Sustainable Cities: Policy Directions, frames urban planning as 'a significant management tool for dealing with sustainable urbanization challenges facing 21st century cities'.

And a declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the General Council of United Nation in the year of 1967. And further it has taken another 12 years until the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1979 to address long standing disadvantages and inequalities experienced by women around the world.

Objective of the Study :

To study the significance of the city development towards to women.

Methodology :

The study an attempt has been made to descriptive research design. It is appropriate to use this method as make an effort to understand outcome of different viewpoint in study. The primary and secondary data collection method has been used. The primary data collected from the respondents with the help of case study of ten respondent as women's and secondary data was collected from various journals, Maxine's, Ministry and other sources, Books, Published articles, Ph.D. thesis, e-material, internet, planning commission reports, 74rd amendment report, seminar proceedings, and published material related to research study. The present study of the paper has process with the qualitative data to verify the results to found the findings. Throughout this study an attempt has been made to explore the nature and magnitude with gender perspective in city development under implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Mission (JNNURM) program in Nanded city.

Background of Study :

After independence, Indian government has set up a

planning commission, an institution in the Government of India, which formulates India's Five-Year Plans. The British Raj also formally established a planning board that functioned from 1944 to 1946. Industrialists and economists independently formulated at least three development plans in 1944.

Some scholars have argued that the introduction of planning as an instrument was intended to transcend the ideological divisions between Gandhi and Nehru. And other scholars have argued that the Planning Commission as a central agency in the context of plural democracy in India needs to carry out more functions than rudimentary economic planning. In this concern, the government formulated a system to up bring the facilities in the cities with City Development and Town and Country Planning Organization, established by the central government. The Planning Organization also prepared the Master Plan for Delhi in 1957.

The year 1960s saw the emergence of town planning departments in different states in the country. The planning departments so established in each respective states of India pooled their finance from the Central Government on a State: Central sharing basis. However, few city master plans have been implemented with vigor.

Indian government has a great prospect for future the metropolitan cities such as Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta have succeeded to some extent in executing massive housing programmes, the construction of commercial complexes, the creation of new industrial areas, and the relocation and rebuilding of slum areas. The experience so gained by the Metropolitan Development Authorities provides the basic infrastructure for planned urban development in the future as well as the authorities has support in providing suggestion with great awesome knowledge person concerns in particular view of the development and its consequences in the future will notify with the solution.

The implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Mission (JNNURM) program in the city was to be noted as one of the progress for infrastructure development of Nanded city. Under this program, it established Abchal Nagar area for displaced people those who lost their houses, land, shopping centre, etc. (Maharashtra State Gazette, 1971, p.4). Hundreds of families got displaced in this program and they are unhappy with the rehabilitation given by government. Hence it was necessary put a light on their socio-economic condition, their life after displacement, housing condition, problems with which they are going through and their opinions over the entire development plan.

In the present study the researcher has interacted with the 10 respondents in connection with the city development under implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Mission (JNNURM) program in Nanded city.

Employment :

In response to the employment generation has

improved directly and indirectly after the development of the city and there is felt to be needed more technical/ skilled employment and employees to be trained as the desire of employers.

Transport :

Roads are wider under implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Mission (JNNURM) program in Nanded city. And there is constructed the footpaths and made the attention the safety and security measures in constructing the roads.

Housing & Infrastructure :

City development under implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Mission (JNNURM) program in Nanded city some of the people has been shifted to scheduled area which has provided by the government soon later there improved the housing and other facilities in the scheduled area, the respondents are stated the rehabilitation it is not the sufficient where they loss their old houses in terms of money.

Safety & Security Measures :

In the terms of safety and security not measure with any specification but has it modernized fitting the CCTV Camera at public and sensitive places along with the roads are feeling somehow security.

Improved the Migration :

After the city development, it has found that there is improved the migration one place to another, and the migration of women are facing some sort of problems in getting the employment and adopting city culture.

Livelihood Problems are Unmet :

Whenever situation is occurred unseasonal in rural agriculture, rural migrating is taking the place and whiles it becoming hard found the livelihood.

Concussion :

The present paper has found as respondents stated there was no any specific concern towards women, the city development planners and local government has not initiated any particular for women perspective but in general they have planned and renewed the city under implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Mission (JNNURM) program in Nanded city.

And Striving to support the necessary reforms to make urban planning an effective tool for governments and local authorities the world over so as to realize sustainable urban development. Every city development planner and governments should be make a strategy is to promote spatial design of cities and larger territories that contributes to urban sustainability, improves economic growth and makes cities more efficient, inclusive and equitable. In this respect, gender equality and empowerment of women are key considerations for urban planning and design which may overall reflect to women empowerment.

At the time of city development the planners and government should be initiate Gender relevant planning and objectives for the urban structure in general development

of local centers ensure the provision with local shops and services equal accessibility of social infrastructure such are like housing construction, amenities of public toilet, electricity, transport and open/green spaces for individual lots and the improvement of objective and subjectively to be perceive safety and security for women and children in the society where about the new colonies and streets are made far away from the cities.

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Internal Migration in India : Problem to Local Democracy

The present paper reviews migration and their family participation in the development. In spite of the powerful system maintained by the government this system is facing several challenges. There is a huge difference between the funds sanctioned by the government and funds utilized by the Panchayats. Thus, we can say that due to the negligence of system the rural areas remain under developed. The government in spite of providing huge amount of funds remains unsuccessful in fostering the growth of rural India. There is a need to keep a strict watch on Panchayat Raj Institution's execution people.

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Introduction :

Human beings have tendency to move from place to place in search of better life or sometimes through compulsion. They have migrated from place to place. Migration is usually defined as a geographical movement of people involving a change from their usual place of residence. In this century where globalization has made distant place more connected than ever migration has become an important feature. An attempt has been made here to develop an understanding of the phenomenon of migration in context of local democracy. It is generally believed that migration is one of the most significant factors leading to population change. The UNDP Human Development Report of 2009 states that there are four times as many internal migrants in the world as there are international migrants (UNDP 2009,p.22). Internal migration not only involves much poorer segments, its impacts on the economy, polity as a whole, on sending and receiving regions, and on the migrants and their families and local community are also arguably much more than international migrants. Migration primarily occurs due to disparities in regional development. the causes of migration are usually explained by using two broad categories, namely, push and pull factors, India has been characterized by some (Davis 1951) as a relatively immobile society. Yet, even by conservative estimates, three out of every ten Indians are internal migrants.

Rural urban migration is the fastest growing type of migration as more migrants choose to work in better paying non-farm occupations in urban areas and industrial zones. Delhi and the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra are top

destinations for inter-state migrant labour. Recent studies in Bihar document that migrants belonging to historically disadvantaged groups such as the scheduled castes and tribes frequently said that working outside the village had given them the opportunity to work with dignity and freedom. Bihar migrants said that caste hierarchies in rural society were rigid and humiliating lacking of all the rights. This entire scenario explains that migrated people are not participated in development function of local community and three tier of Panchayat Raj System. This problems leads to improper implementation of rural development policies.

Concept of Migration present in the paper:

In a layman's language, the word 'migration' refers to the movements of the People from one place to another. Everett Lee, a well-known demographer, defines migration broadly "as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence". But paper focus the internal migration means move from one place another in the same state and in the two different states. But permanent migration no consider in this paper.

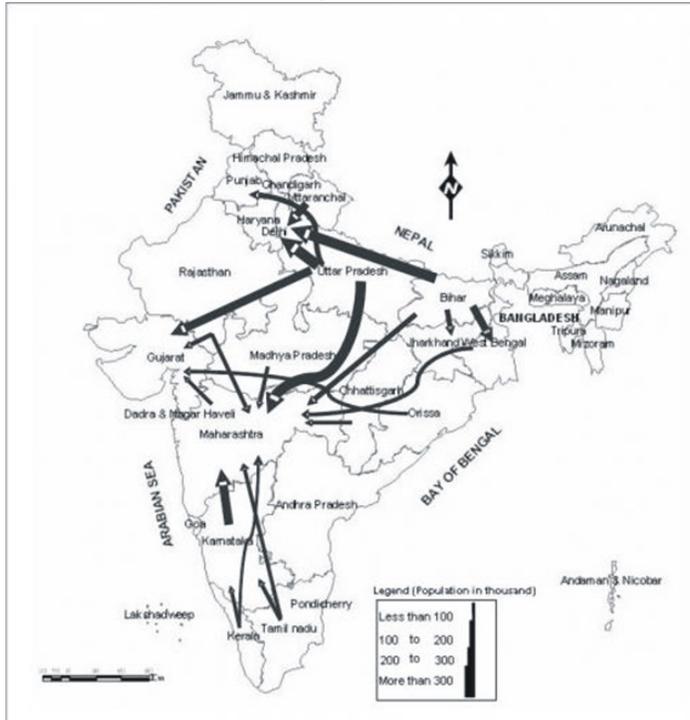
Migration in Rural India during 2007-2008 - Some Significant Trends at a Glance :

It was estimated that almost a third of Indians (i.e. some 325 million people, out of a population of 1.14 billion in 2008) are migrants the migration rate (proportion of migrants in the population) in the urban areas (35 per cent) was far higher than the migration rate in the rural areas (26 per cent); however, migration in India is largely confined to within the same state. 72 percent of migrant households in urban areas and 78 percent in rural areas have migrated within the same state. Employment seems to be the most

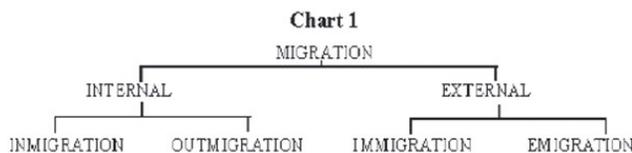
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important reason for migration; in rural areas, 55 per cent of the households have migrated for employment related reasons. Migration rate in rural areas was lowest among the scheduled tribe (st), nearly 24 per cent. For rural male, migration rate was lowest (nearly 4 per cent) among the 'not literates', and it was nearly 14 per cent among those with educational level 'graduate and above'. among the migrants in the rural areas, nearly 91 per cent have migrated from the rural areas and 8 per cent have migrated from the urban areas, whereas among the migrants in the urban areas, nearly 59 per cent migrated from the rural areas and 40 per cent from urban areas. The reason for migration for male migrant was dominated by employment related reasons, in both rural and urban areas. nearly 29 per cent of rural male migrants and .A higher percentage of the persons were found to be engaged in economic activities after migration: for males the percentage of workers have increased from 51 per cent before migration to 63 per cent after migration in rural areas while for females, it has increased from 20 per cent to 33 per cent in rural areas.

Major Net Internal Migration Flows in India, 2001



The main forms of migration can be summarised in a chart.



Inmigration and Outmigration : These are used only in connection with internal migration. 'Inmigration' refers to migration into a particular area while 'outmigration' refers to movements out of a particular area. Thus, migrants who come from Bihar or Uttar Pradesh to Punjab are considered to be immigrants for Punjab and out migrants for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The term 'inmigration' is used with reference to the area of destination of the migrants and the term 'outmigration' is used with reference to the area of origin or place of departure of the migrant.

Forms of Internal Migration in India :

- (i) Rural to rural
- (ii) Rural to urban
- (iii) Urban to urban
- (iv) Urban to rural

Migration contributing problem to local democracy :

It contributing to problems to democracy they are :

(i) **Absence in Gram-sabha :** Due to migration people not reside in local community. At the time of Gramsabha they are absent in Gram-sabha which leads to negative impacts for implementation rural development policies

(ii) **Non raising voice in Gram-Sabha :** Seasonal migrant people are not willing to raise the voice in the Gram-Sabha because they are not residing all the time in community. Due to which they are not bother about

Source : R.B. Bhagat and S. Mohanty, "Emerging Pattern of Urbanization and the Contribution of Migration in Urban Growth in India," *Asian Population Studies*, vol. 5 no. 1 (2009): 5-20.

implementation of any kind of development activity in community. Another side dominating class in the community also not willing to participate migrants' people in Gram-Sabha. Some researches found that seasonal migrant people only signatory members in the Gram-Sabha.

(iii) **Absence in election :** those people who are migrated for employment, due to non available of leave in private sector on the election day. People are not perform right of vote at three tier of Panchayat Raj System. Apart from this reason due to dominance of some people in local bodies people are not interested for voting in election process.

(iv) Some class and some caste of people from rural area migrated for any reason. this nature affecting the scenario of rural area .Some of upper class and dominating caste people remain behind in community due to which dominance of these people are more prevail in community. This is leads to corruption, monopoly, exploitation problems in community democracy.

A 2011 study on the political inclusion of seasonal migrant workers by Amrita Sharma and her coauthors found that 22 percent of seasonal migrant workers in India did not possess voter IDs or have their names in the voter list. The study noted that "[m] any migrants leave their home at an age as early as 13-14. The voter ID is issued at an age of 18 or more. When they become eligible to get a voter ID, their work life is at its peak and their trips to home short in duration. Many migrants reported to not have the time to get their voter IDs made.

(v) In some region only male are migrated to another region. His family left behind in the local area due to which woman become head of the family. As woman is on secondary place in rural community her right is neglected in rural area. Dominating male in local community not given any kind of chance to women to participate in local democracy.

(vi) Apart from this though women get chance in local democracy but she has no right for execution of her function for development. She became only 'Namdhari' in democracy.

Above stated are various problems of migrating people which contributing to problem of democracy. This limitation and problems of migration people are put foreword another problem of local democracy i.e. Prevails of male 'Sarpanch Raj'-The worst consequence of this is the distortion of Panchayat Raj in many parts of the country into 'Sarpanch Raj', that is, the reduction of Panchayat Raj Institutions to a nefarious nexus between the President of the Panchayat at the village/intermediate and district levels, on the one hand, and elements of the bureaucracy, on the other, that have made Panchayat Raj synonymous with the decentralization of corruption. This, in turn, has led to enormous expenditure on Panchayat elections as the means to securing even greater returns by milking the Panchayat Raj system.

By this all kind of rural development programme has many hindrance, limitation in rural area. The policy and programme only remain on paper but actually the execution of this policy is not appearing. Social audit of these programmes not taking place due to lack of empowerment of migrant people.

Conclusion :

The above study reviews migration and their family participation in the development. In spite of the powerful system maintained by the government this system is facing several challenges. There is a huge difference between the funds sanctioned by the government and funds utilized by the Panchayats. Thus, we can say that due to the negligence of system the rural areas remain under developed. The government in spite of providing huge amount of funds remains unsuccessful in fostering the growth of rural India. There is a need to keep a strict watch on Panchayat Raj Institution's execution people.

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