CP501 PLANNING STUDIO I | WELL-BEING ECONOMY

RETHINKING GENDER PERFORMANCES IN THE PUBLIC SPACES WITH WELL-BEING ECONOMY

IS SPACE MATTER IN GENDER ROLES IN SOCIETY?

In urban planning, it is very important to whom these areas are used as much as the structure of physical areas because the urban area uses and urban mobility of people from different groups living in the city differ from each other. The process of experiencing the city varies in different gender groups according to various categories of environment, house, building, street, neighborhood, city center, city, city parks. Denéfle (2004) argues that everything differentiates female and male practices: the way they do the shopping, their use of transportation, the time of day they do things, the way they behave and present themselves, the places they visit, the way they occupy the home, the neighborhood, the streets, etc. In land use; "home" is located in private sphere and is associated with the woman. In this case, it is the space in which the housewife feels safe, calm, and productive - free. On the other hand, "the public" is associated with white, middle-or upper-class, heterosexual male domain in patriarchal societies. In that point, men participate in the wage labor force, participate politically in decision-making, and benefit comfortably and safely from urban areas. As a result, women become devalued in society and become prohibited from using public space.

- How does public space use differ according to gender performance?
- How is gender-related urban mobility understood in public spaces?

It is a fact that the daily life experiences of women in public spaces are examined, and that most women fear and worry due to harassment and discrimination by the society in public spaces.

How is gender-related urban mobility understood in public spaces?

THE INABILITY OF PUBLIC SPACES TO MEET THE DIFFERENT NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS OF WOMEN AND MEN IN SOCIETIES

"The Code of Street"

The Production of Space	The Meaning of Space	The Reproduction of Space
Private Sphere: women's place Public Sphere: men's place	Private Sphere: free-labor domestic works Public Sphere: waged work	male dominance & women's oppresion

- Is it possible to rethink gender discrimination with the new design of spatial structures?
- Can gender pressure or class differences be reduced with the right policy design in urban societies?
- What kind of interventions do these changes require in urban planning, urban policies, and urban design?

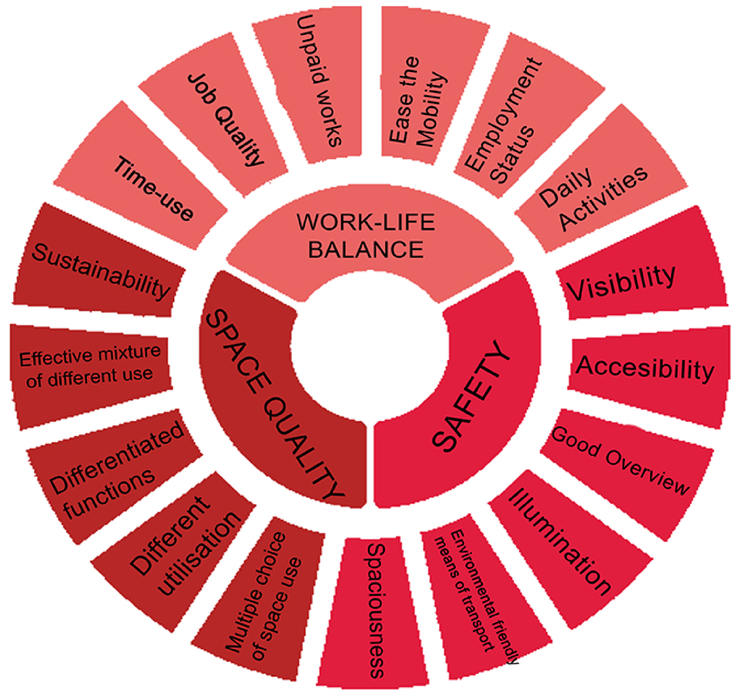
POST-PANDEMIC SPATIAL STRUCTURE
Spaciousness - Secure Transportation Connectivity

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE
Intersectionality - Labor participation Integration

WELL-BEING ECONOMY

PARAMETERS

- WORK-LIFE BALANCE
- SPACE QUALITY
- SAFETY



GENDER AND WEL-BEING ECONOMY

According to well-being economy, everyone lives a healthy and good life, but if resources that maintain well-being are protected and risks to economic, natural, and social systems are accepted and managed appropriately, they become viable over time. Here, the well-being economy model supports the correct use of capital (human and natural capital), the increase of environmental awareness, the strengthening of individuals' skills, cooperation, institutional arrangements, and gender equality (OECD, 2020).

Many aspects of a well-being economy are often intrinsically linked to the changes required for gender equality. Many aspects of the goals of the gender equality economy are compatible with the well-being economy.The wellbeing economics agenda is broad (focuses on addressing both socio-economic and environmental crises). Gender equality is a necessary but not sufficient component of this to happen.

- GENDER EQUALITY
- EDUCATION & TRAINING
- HEALTH CARE
- SOCIAL PROTECTION

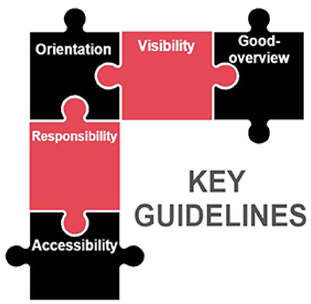
VIENNA: ONE OF THE KEY EXAMPLES OF "GENDER-SENSITIVE" CITY

Vienna has shown that a fair planning approach to implementing the fair shared city/women friendly city concept is a good step towards success. urban planners have been thinking together about gender policy and city planning in Vienna for a long time.Before a project starts, data are collected to determine how different people use the public space. Emphasizing that the city has successfully implemented measures to promote equality of women and men for more than 20 years, success can be seen in many areas, including urban planning.

1. To consider and support the suitability of family duties and paid work.
2. Equitable distribution of resources by being aware of different spatial needs.
3. Attractiveness, safety, and security of the housing environment
4. Representation based on equitable participation and involvement of all groups in the development decision-making processes.

STRATEGIC GOALS FOR GENDER-SENSITIVE PLANNING

It is possible to promote clearly organized paths and pathways and sightlines to landmarks in a recognizable way. The design should allow people to identify a location and have a good overview immediately through a simple description of land use.Visibility means having effective instruments of social and individual power.Safe and direct access to nearby infrastructure facilities should be provided, and alternative routes should be considered in the planning process.People feel responsible for their local area and can identify with their home or workplace when space has a clear and open identity



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