

# Review of: "Examining the Comparative Effect of the Built Environment on Crime Prevention in Plotted Development, Especially for Women's Safety at Both Hot and Cold Spots"

Nazreen Khanam<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Jamia Millia Islamia

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In this scholarly investigation conducted by Divya Pandey and Dr. Vandana Sehgal from Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow, the profound impact of the built environment on women's safety in tier 2 cities is meticulously examined. The study ambitiously delves into the specific nuances of Gomti Nagar, Lucknow, offering a tailored approach to addressing safety concerns in these urban settings.

The research employed a judiciously crafted methodology, amalgamating quantitative and qualitative techniques. By analyzing 72 hot spot and 318 cold spot environments, the study identified tangible differences in the presence of crime prevention parameters. This distinction was vividly depicted through mapping, visually encapsulating the disparity between areas conducive and non-conducive to women's safety. Furthermore, the perception survey provided a nuanced understanding of how women perceive various built environment elements, emphasizing the paramount importance of surveillance and lighting in ensuring their safety.

The discussion and conclusion elegantly synthesize the findings, affirming the indispensable role of specific built environment parameters in shaping safety outcomes. The research skillfully contextualizes these results within the Indian landscape, advocating for the incorporation of these findings into urban policies to engender safer public spaces.

However, a more nuanced exploration could have been beneficial in understanding the cultural and societal aspects influencing women's perceptions of safety in these environments. Additionally, while the study accentuates the significance of surveillance and lighting, further research exploring the interplay between these factors and socio-cultural elements could fortify the findings.

The comprehensive list of references not only underscores the scholarly rigor of this research but also highlights the alignment of the study with existing literature and theoretical frameworks.

Overall, this research stands as a significant contribution to the discourse on urban planning and women's safety in tier 2 cities. Its empirical findings, coupled with a robust methodology, offer valuable insights for policymakers and urban planners aiming to create safer environments for women.

