

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"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

It's evident that the research paper provided focuses on a comprehensive study of the impact of the built environment on women's safety in public spaces, particularly in the context of Gomti Nagar, India. However, following revisions are required which would improve the quality of paper:

1. The Title of the paper has too many Adjectives and Prepositions which tend to lose the clarity. A possible revised title could be: **"Enhancing Women's Safety through Built Environment Measures in Plotted Development: A Comparative Analysis of Crime Prevention at Hot and Cold Spots."** This revision maintains the focus on women's safety, clarifies the comparison being made, and includes a more accessible explanation of "hot and cold spots." Additionally, it streamlines the title for easier reading and understanding.
2. Introduction: The introduction of the research paper effectively addresses the urgent issue of violence against women in public spaces and its repercussions on society. The use of statistics and reports from reliable sources adds credibility to the problem statement. However, the introduction could be further strengthened by providing a clearer statement of the research objectives and the significance of focusing on Gomti Nagar specifically.
3. Methodology: The methodology section demonstrates a comprehensive approach involving both perception surveys and built environment assessments, which is commendable. However, there are a few areas where improvements could enhance the study's rigor:

Sampling: While the paper mentions using a convenience sampling technique, it's important to discuss potential biases and limitations associated with this approach. A more in-depth explanation of the demographic characteristics of the sample would provide better context for readers.

Research Design: The paper briefly discusses other studies but lacks a clear rationale for choosing the specific research design. Providing a detailed justification for selecting perception surveys and built environment assessments over other methods would strengthen the study's methodology.

Data Collection Tools: While the Likert scale is used for perception surveys, the paper doesn't elaborate on how the scale's anchors were defined, which may impact respondents' interpretation. Including example questions from the survey could clarify the scope of the questions and the nature of responses.

4. Results: The results section presents findings from both perception surveys and built environment assessments. However, there are opportunities for clarification and expansion:

Interpretation: The paper would benefit from a more detailed interpretation of the results, connecting the findings to existing literature and theoretical frameworks. How do the outcomes align with or diverge from previous studies? What implications do these results have for policy and practice?

Addressing Contradictions: If there are any contradictions or unexpected findings between the perception survey and the built environment assessment, these should be acknowledged and explored. This can provide insights into the gap between perception and reality.

5. Conclusion: The conclusion sums up the key findings and their implications, particularly emphasizing the importance of surveillance and lighting. However, the conclusion could be more proactive by discussing actionable recommendations for policymakers, urban planners, and communities to address the identified issues. Additionally, a reflection on the limitations of the study and avenues for future research would round off the conclusion effectively.

6. General Suggestions for Improvement:

Theoretical Framework: Integrate existing theories and frameworks related to crime prevention, urban design, and women's safety into the discussion to provide a stronger theoretical foundation for the study.

Comparative Analysis: Consider including a comparative analysis with findings from other studies, especially those conducted in different contexts. This can help validate your findings and highlight any unique factors specific to Gomti Nagar.

Limitations: Address limitations explicitly, including potential biases from the chosen sampling method, the generalizability of findings beyond Gomti Nagar, and the extent to which the built environment alone can mitigate crime against women.

Policy Implications: Extend the discussion to propose concrete policy recommendations based on the findings. How can urban planning, law enforcement, and community engagement be improved to enhance women's safety?

Visuals: While the maps are valuable visual aids, they could be further improved by providing a clear legend, scale, and contextual information to aid interpretation. The unit in the graph is missing.

Language and Clarity: Ensure that the language is clear and accessible to readers who may not be experts in the field. Break down complex concepts and provide definitions for specialized terms.

In conclusion, the research paper presents a relevant and crucial topic regarding women's safety in public spaces. By refining the methodology, strengthening the interpretation of results, and offering actionable recommendations, the paper could make a more impactful contribution to the field of urban design, crime prevention, and women's safety. Great Work!

