

Table of Contents

Chapter One	9
1.Introduction of Study and Background.....	9
Problem Statement	135
Significance of Study	13
Delimitations	16
Research Gap	14
Objectives of Study	15
Research Questions	15
Theoretical Framework	15
Literature Review	21
Research Methodology	24
Organization of the Study	24
Chapter Two	26
Gender Inequalities and Economic Transformation in Larkana	268
A Brief overview of Larkana city	28
The Cotemporary Status of Gender Based Inequalities and Disparities in Larkana.....	29
Employment/ Professional Disparities in Larkana.....	30
Educational and Vocational Inequalities	31
Underprivileged Political Representation.....	33
A Bird's eye view on Economic Transformation in Larkana.....	38
Various Factors Contributing Economic Transformation in Larkana.....	39
.....	41
Factors Contributing to Gender Inequalities in Economic Transformation	41
Strategies for Addressing Gender Inequalities.....	45

Chapter Three	46
Gender Inequality and Economic Transformation in Badin.....	46
3.1 The current Status of Gender Inequality in Badin	468
3.1.1 Educational and Training Disparities in Badin.....	49
3.1.2 Professional or Employment Disparities against women in Badin	491
3.1.3 Health Based Disparities against Women in Badin.....	51
3.2 Contextualizing Economic Transformation in Badin.....	56
3.2.1 Industrial Growth in Badin District and Economic Transformation	54
3.2.2 Technological Advancements in Badin and Economic transformation	56
3.2.3 Urbanization in Badin and Economic Transformation.....	59
3.3 Inter relations of Gender Inequality and Economic Transformation in Badin.....	61
Conclusion	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Chapter Four.....	64
Comparison of Gender Inequalities and Economic Transformation in Larkana and Badin	64
4.1 Indicators of Gender Inequality in Larkana and Badin: Comparative analysis.....	65
4.1.1 Women in Political Participation in Larkana.....	67
4.1.1 Women in political participation in Badin.....	68
4.1.2 Communal/Social Disparities against Women in Larkana.....	69
4.1.2 Communal/Social Disparities against Women in Badin	70
4.1.3 Educational or Vocational Disparities opposite to Women in Larkana	70
4.1.3 Educational/Vocational Inequalities against women in Badin	71
4.1.4 Professional or employment differences against Women in Larkana	72
4.1.4 Professional/ Employment based disparities in Badin against Women	75
4.1.5 Health Based Inequalities in Larkana	74
4.1.5 Health Based Inequalities in Badin.....	75

4.2 Indicators of Economic Transformation in Larkana and Badin: Comparative Analysis.....	79
4.2.1 Role of Industries in Economic Transformation in Larkana	79
4.2.1 Role of Industries in Economic Transformation in Badin.....	80
4.2.2 Higher Educational Institutions in Larkana and Economic Transformation..	82
4.2.2 Higher Educational Institutions in Badin and Economic Transformation	83
4.2.3 Role of NGOs in Larkana Towards Economic Stability	84
4.2.3 Role of NGOs in Badin Towards Economic Transformation	85
Chapter Five	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Findings of the Research	86
Addressed the research objectives.....	91
Recommendations	90
Conclusion	91
Bibliography.....	96

Chapter One

Introduction of Study and Background

In the context of Sindh, the economic transformation has exhibited starkly divergent impacts on gender inequalities, particularly when comparing the districts of Larkana and Badin. Larkana, with its relatively more developed infrastructure and better access to educational facilities, has seen a more progressive shift in gender roles. Women in Larkana have increasingly engaged in entrepreneurial activities and formal employment, partly due to targeted interventions and social programs aimed at empowering women. In contrast, Badin, despite its agricultural richness, continues to grapple with entrenched traditional norms and limited access to resources, which exacerbates gender disparities. Women in Badin face greater barriers to economic participation, including restricted mobility and lower educational attainment, which hinder their economic advancement compared to their counterparts in Larkana. This comparative analysis underscores the need for region-specific strategies to address gender inequalities and harness the full potential of economic transformation across diverse districts within Sindh. There is a report released by “The World Economic Forum” in which Pakistan ranks at 142 out of 146 in global gender based disparities and inequalities in the world. This surprising state of disparities shows that how people in Pakistan has been treating the women and other genders. Gender inequality has been a phenomenon of social attributes in which equal treatment to gender on the basis of economic, education, political and other social aspects is absent is known as gender inequality.¹ These inequalities can be caused by various factors which can resultantly affect the socio-economic

¹ Ali, S. M., & Sultan, M. (1999). Socio-cultural constraints and women's decision-making power regarding reproductive behavior. *The Pakistan Development Review*, 689-696.

conditions of the people living in specific area.² Similarly, in Pakistan the gender discrimination has been result of historical treatment to the women on political to economic grounds. After the catastrophic partition of Pakistan, the situation of country was in the worst state as appeared to be dangerous for survival of women.³ In that result few initiations in the form of unions and parties were formed in which the dramatic facet of social constrains empirically grounded at societal levels.⁴ This state of affairs has provided the political rights to many women living in Pakistan. These rights were the symbol of prosperity in up the extension of political rights to women in Pakistan has marked a significant step towards gender equality, symbolizing a move towards greater prosperity and social justice. However, despite these advancements, several gender issues persist:

1. **Representation Gaps:** While women have gained political rights, their representation in political offices and decision-making positions remains disproportionately low. Cultural norms and structural barriers often limit women's active participation and influence in politics.
2. **Educational and Economic Inequality:** Political rights do not always translate into equal educational and economic opportunities. Women often face barriers to accessing quality education and employment, which limits their ability to fully utilize their political rights and contribute to societal prosperity.
3. **Social and Cultural Barriers:** Deep-seated cultural and social norms continue to restrict women's freedoms and opportunities. Issues such as gender-based violence, early

² Abbasi, M. B. (1980). Socio-Economic Characteristics of Women in Sindh, Sindh Regional Plan Organization. *Economic Studies Centre, Sponsored by Women's Division, Research Services, Government of Pakistan.*

³ Agani, Nisar. (1990): "Sindhi Woman in The Mirror of History", (Sindhi), Latif Literary Academy, Larkana.

⁴ Ibid

marriages, and discriminatory practices can undermine the effectiveness of political rights and hinder women's overall advancement.

4. **Health Disparities:** Access to healthcare, particularly reproductive health services, remains a significant issue. Women in various regions face challenges in obtaining adequate medical care, which affects their health and well-being and impedes their ability to participate fully in political and economic life.
5. **Legal and Institutional Challenges:** Even with political rights enshrined in law, the enforcement of these rights can be inconsistent. Legal frameworks and institutions may lack the necessary mechanisms to support and protect women's rights effectively, leaving many women vulnerable to discrimination and exploitation.

Addressing these gender issues requires not only the continuation of political reforms but also a comprehensive approach to improving education, economic opportunities, social norms, healthcare access, and legal protections for women. This holistic strategy is essential for ensuring that political rights translate into meaningful improvements in women's lives and contribute to broader societal prosperity.

gradation of social status. Therefore, the competition with man can be symbolized after the rights activism in Pakistan.⁵

In contemporary political affairs, these rights and attributions of gender equality is absent in various places of the country. In that matter, Pakistan is suffering from imbalanced in gender-

based inequalities. In various parts of the country, Pakistan has been facing the unprecedented wave of gender inequalities in which the survival of women and other gender has been under threat. Similarly, the situation is evident in Sindh province of Pakistan. Apart from this, economic transformation in the province has been the matter of concern as the growth centric approaches are absent from industries to other segments of economic development in the country. This study will illustrate the various facets of gender inequalities in Sindh and comparatively in two districts of Sindh. One is the Larkana and other is the Badin district. The nature of gender inequalities and economic transformation in these two districts vary on multiple ways.⁶

Moreover, gender inequalities and economic transformation in Larkana will illustrate how the status of gender inequalities and disparities is haunting the equal treatment to the women in Larkana and its peripheries for advancements. This chapter has initially shed light on the contemporary status of gender-based disparities in Larkana.⁷ As the violation of human rights in Larkana, the employment or professional disparities are extending into the unlimited treatment to the survival. The work opportunities for females in this part of the Sindh are extremely absent and the proper treatment to the women has been absent in this district of Sindh. Moreover, there are few reports in this regard that the contribution of women into the work force for better growth and development is absent in Larkana.⁸

⁷ Anita, Ghulam, Ali, (1990) "Situation Analysis of Basic Education in Sindh". Department of Education, Government of Sindh. Annual Review, Social Development in Pakistan, 2002-2003, p-210

⁸ Sally and Goetz, Anne Marie (1998): "Who needs [Sex] When You Can Have [Gender]?: Conflicting Discourses on Gender at Beijing", in Cecile Jackson and Ruth Pearson (eds.), *Feminist Vision of Development: Gender, Analysis and Policy*, London and New York: Routledge, 19-38.

Approximately, 2.5 percent of women are indulged to have work in the better grounds in Larkana like in the government jobs and other private sectors only these numbers of women are working for survival. This state of affairs is demonstrating the concern wave of circumstances in the cities like Larkana. In retaliations, there were certain organizations which have taken certain feasible stances to counter the disparities in economic strangulations of women in the affairs of the economic development. The prominent step was from the Sindhiani Tehrik in Sindh and on the better grounds of Larkana where the unreliable treatment for women was come into notice. This organization has initiated the counseling sessions for many women working in the work force and in result few families came out of the home-based barriers and were indulged in economic activities⁹

Similarly, economic transformation in Larkana has been under the lower level as compared to other parts but the feasible growth in economic pursuits of women have turned better activities for the growth of this district. Economic transformation in Larkana can be better understood if the number of industries and other segments of growth are visible to the people. However, industries in Larkana are extremely limited to small number as few families from the Sheikh and Memon communities are greatly involved there to boost their wealth. While other communities are not participating at large number so that the equality in financial matters can be enhanced. This state of affairs is significantly affecting the provincial competition with other provinces as the economic transformation is less in production and manufacturing level. Similarly, under privileged political participation of women in particular treatment is absent in promotion of

⁹Bhatia, Shushum (1985): "Status and Survival", Health World Vol.2, NO. 7-8, July - August. Blumberg,

women rights. In this study various factors of the gender based discrimination and inequalities in economic transformation have been absent with significant approaches.¹⁰

Apart from this, gender inequalities and economic transformation in Badin district are substantially in melting state. Women empowerment has been the phenomenon of depreciation as women are not encouraged to take significant part in growth sectors of the Badin. In Badin various other aspects of gender based issues are haunting the people living in this district. This state of affairs, are in current status as health, social, economic affiliations are not suitable to have growth centric approach for women.¹¹ Similarly, Badin as the prime concern of blue economy in the districts of Sindh where the Oceanic trade and fishing can be the top most priorities in feasible opportunities for people must be secured. This is not growing in a way that the developments arrive. To begin with, educational and training disparities against women are in rise in Badin district. Education in this district is not good as compare to other districts of Sindh. This state of affairs is driving the educational disparities in Sindh. And thus creating unreliable results for the periodic treatment to women in the district would be favorable to the growth. Similarly, there are various reports and publications in the part of educational institutions which are driving the disparities in affairs of economic dividends.¹²

Moreover, in Badin, professional or employment based disparities are different as compare to the situations in Larkana. Furthermore, economic transformation in this district has been under dramatic shift as of recent times there are no significant types of steps are taken to boost the

¹⁰Bhatia, S. (1985). Status and survival. *World health*, 1, 12-14.

¹¹ Abbasi, M. B. (1980). Socio-Economic Characteristics of Women in Sindh, Sindh Regional Plan Organization. *Economic Studies Centre, Sponsored by Women's Division, Research Services, Government of Pakistan*.

economic activities in Badin district of Sindh. For this state of affairs, industrial growth in district is under limited phases. In Badin, women are left behind in education as report by one of the top educational think tank in Karachi, Reform support Unit, in which the percentage of 22 are literate women while male are 46 percent. This huge gap between two is endorsing segregation in societal affairs. In this unbalanced treatment women are separated in employment opportunities so the growths of industries are void to be filled by authorities and political actors. In this way, the economic transformation in Badin is doomed to diminish as gender equality is absent. And no substantial growth oriented career is the parcel of their lives. There is need of proper mechanism to ensure the availability of growth of pursuits of lives leaving the gender specific disparities with women¹³ Political participation of this gender in district Badin as of precarious nature as women are not even allowed to go and get proper education that how it would be feasible for them to contest this process in suitable time. The status of women in Badin is of grave concerns because people over there are not making any validation to allow their women in any affair outside the home. Women are deliberately used as commodity and make them extremely busy to have substantial political participation in this area.

The last chapter will shed the light on certain indicators of gender inequalities in both districts. To begin with, women's political participation in two districts has been illustrated with certain examples to substantiate the comparison. Similarly, prevailing community based or social disparities against women have been discussed with the case studies in two districts so that the problematizing the issue can be done. Furthermore, educational or vocational trainings are hampering in real growth of the gender equality in both district have been analyzed. Apart from

¹³Eshete, A. (1991). Perspectives on gender and development. In: TsehaiBerhane Selassie (Ed.) Gender Issues in Ethiopia. Institute of Ethiopian Studies.

this, with the comparison on economic transformations in two districts, the role of industries, educational institutions and non-governmental organization has been discussed with proper analysis on the subject matter. Lastly, the economic transformation can be fruitful for the growth of the province if properly managed via suitable steps in the required time. In this way the chapter has been deliberated for the gender inequality and economic transformation in Badin and Larkana.

Problem Statement

The statement of problem for this research is the issue of gender inequality is prevalent in every corner of this world. There is not any instance which is not facing this menace. Gender inequality in Pakistan is of no difference as compared to other parts of the world. The problem statement of this research is to provide thorough analysis of gender inequality and its indicator in Sindh province of Pakistan and specifically in two districts, one is Larkana and other is Badin. Similarly, problem of statement is to demonstrate the economic transformation, its indicators in said districts and implication via unbalances treatment in the society. Certain policy measures also inevitable to ensure the survival gender equality in two provinces. In Larkana gender issues are also in rise with the melting state of crime rates, harassments and other social evils against the women in their work place. This is evident in recent cases against girls in a shopping mall that is near Pakistani Chowk of Larkana where there was the harassment issue against two girls. Similarly, there is a big gap between the men and women related to the job opportunities in Larkana. For instance, there is an organization called Sindh Rural Support Organization, in which 85% are working male under the umbrella of different projects including the livelihood and Sindh Reconstruction Post flood activities.

Significance of Study

The significance of the research is having substantial analysis of topic “Gender inequality and Economic transformation in Badin: a comparative study of Larkana and Badin”. Society like Badin and Larkana are under the mercy of political vacuum created by authorities of the land. This state of affairs has need of certain balanced treatment in order to secure the socio-economic situations of the people in these two districts. Gender inequality demonstrates the unwavering problems of the day which will impact the generations to come. In this way some policy-

oriented steps through this research will have significant and optimistic analysis on the subject of great concerns.

Delimitations

The literature on this research topic is extremely low. If the material is present, it is out of the context and not relevant to the problems associated with the similar approach in Pakistan and Sindh. Internet did not show the reliable literature on gender inequality and economic transformation in Pakistan. However, few research articles studies with interpretations in research based analysis so that the topic can be equipped with examples and case studies. Similarly, books which are suggested by some seniors were not available in library therefore, the limitations faced in that context so that subject matter can be dealt sufficiently.

Research Gap

Through in depth study of various existed literature on the topic, it has been deduced that research gap on the domains of gender inequality and economic transformation in Larkana and Badin district is present that should be elaborated in feasible notions of considerations. This study will take into the depth of topic gender inequality and economic transformation in Larkana and Badin. Various issues of women in Larkana in their socio-economic and political domains are relevant to the mainstreams where the gender inequalities have been the most concerned issues. Inclusion of different genders in the political or social development of district has been negated once the forms discriminations appear on the set principle of human rights must be highlighted. In Larkana various forms of inequalities are visible in society. Moreover, these work opportunities in cities like Larkana are bound to be less because of the barriers to the survival of women ranging from the social principles to the societal obligations by religious affiliations. In

Badin District; girls are not allowed by their parents to get even primary education. Accession to the prime development of any society is depleted in Badin districts

Objectives of Study

- To have highlighted the conceptual framework behind gender inequality as whole.
- To explore the indicators of gender inequality in Larkana with the contemporary status of district.
- To show the indicators and current status of gender inequality in Badin district of Sindh
- To articulate the theoretical framework of great importance to analyze the current debate into a systematic approach
- To shed light on the economic transformation in both districts of Sindh through comparative analysis
- To Assess implications of gender inequality and economic down gradation to the districts in particular and Sindh province in general.
- To suggest the policy framework to limit the sufferings of people in this area.

**men and women in Larkana and Badin and how do these effects
economic transformation?**

Research Questions

1. What are the key indicators of gender inequalities in Larkana and Badin districts of Sindh?
2. How far women have participate in the economic transformation of Larkana and Badin?
3. Why are barriers for women in accessing economic opportunities in these?
Districts?

Sub questions:

1. Which initiatives have been taken to address gender inequalities in Larkana and Badin, and what impact have they had?
2. How does the gender wage gap vary between different sectors and industries in these districts?
3. Are there any differences in the levels of education and skills among?

Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework such as Gender and development and Women in development can be applicable to the topic “Gender inequality and Economic transformation: a comparative study of district Badin and Larkana”. To begin with, gender and development can be defined as that men and women are comparative to the role being played in development of society. This theoretical framework was given by Razavi and Miller by 1995. In this debate the women as part for the advancement of any society and societal development can be come into context. A gender aspiration varies from culture to culture and from society to society. These aspirations are driving the unprecedented wave of modernization for many women. In society like Sindh, Gender and development are under extreme harsh situations through which the socio-economic play field is limited to certain factors.

In Sindh women are extremely involved in the limited access to opportunities. Thus, the parameters of gender inequality are rising at certain pace thus gender in development can be undermined. Transformations are concerned with the economic activities of all sectors including agriculture, industrial and services. These sectors demonstrated the economic fortunes of any region including the Larkana. With the development of economy, the lower to higher wave of

productivity is significant and key driver in movement for growth-oriented region. Larkana city has been the hub of growth of agriculture including the wheat, rice and other related items and resources for its development.

Since the Sindh got autonomous status according to 18th amendment, its rise in every sector has been increasing day to day. Gender and development can be useful for the stability of women role in Sindh. In district like Larkana and Badin, economic transformation would substantially result into the better fortunes for the individuals living. With the advancement in human development, economic transformation has been the prime contributor of human security. These changes in interior Sindh are making better fortunes for the women and men. However, there are unprecedented changes in the professional patterns of the women in Larkana. These are driving the gender dynamics to next level. Gender dynamics are extremely concerned with the human development. In old time, Larkana was the hub of business and women facilitated the role of these activities in into more advanced methods.

Apart from these Women in development was presented by Young in 1993. In this study women while the Esther Boserup used the term for first time in 1970. Women in development can be contextualized as the role played by women in development. This study can be come under the domains of three parts where the women in labour force contributing to advancement of substantial growth of any society.

Secondly, women in development with educational set ups can have better impacts on the reliability of the society. This is more of the nature that women can stimulate the parameters of any growth centric approach in the dilemma of periodic society. Moreover, gender-specific employment opportunities are extremely less in numbers. There is no proper treatment of

equality in gender specific characters and women of this area are relatively less indulged in to have the growth oriented and boost the economic transformation of this district at large. In the similar pattern, women are forced to acquire the home and other business is left to the man via its actions and attributes.

Literature Review

The literature on the domains of gender problems is vast. There is need of proper sources to consult on the data in order to authenticate the valid arguments on given attributes of gender inequality and economic transformations.

Qurat-ul-ain Rana, Prof. Dr Muhammad Ali Tarar and Prof Dr Rana Saba Sultan in their work, “Gender Inequality in Pakistan: an Assessment”, have highlighted gender based analysis in which wider discrepancies among the genders and issues concerning disparities. In this research topic, the problems of Pakistan in gender inequalities have been significantly presented with brief assessment to resolve the issues on instant matters of concerns. The gap between man and woman can be available through the point of considerations as the analysis of dramatic issues is dealt. These issues according to the writers are the educational, political and economic in natures which are driving the severe problems for Pakistan. Similarly, in this assessment the way forward has been presented by which political affairs can be feasible to have the balanced treatment in recognition of affiliations of the data so that both genders can have equality at certain levels in the societal affairs. In this regard, Pakistan is facing lack in resources and opportunities so that few ways forwards related to economy can be considered but the absence of knowledge-based ideas and economic production in the gender disparities problems, are increasing day to day. This study highlights renowned policies generated by the government so that the feasible priorities are equally treated. This will enhance the growth and development of the gender’s role in economic development of the society. Lastly, the study has highlighted the political engagement will have huge and optimistic impact on the rural women in Pakistan. This write-up lacks in the indicators of gender-based inequalities and participation extent level of

women in the political affairs. This study lags in the informed data so that reliability can be ensured. The regional analysis is absent in this study.

Qazi M Zulqurnainul Haq and Nadeem Hussain on “Gender Disparity in Sindh-a Tale beyond Cultural Bounds”, shed light on the gravity of situation in Pakistan which under the severe conditions since the new government of the time has taken the seats. In this research writers have highlighted, the gender disparities are endorsing the cultural limitations. These cultural bounds are from the result of challenges associated with administrative failures in many parts of the Pakistan and especially in Sindh region. This research posits the consideration that educational disparities in Sindh are more than any province in Pakistan. There are a greater number of students on the primary sections which are absent in beginning level. This situation can be precarious in these states of affairs. Meanwhile, the availability of the school teachers is extremely low in Sindh. This shows how educational disparities in Sindh are driving the inequalities in gender segregation and discriminations are visible with advancement in suitable time of concerns. Moreover, study highlights the impacts of the rational of inequalities on the public structure in Sindh in particular which will demonstrate the low growth and less socio-economic conditions of the time. Lastly, study demonstrates

Ahmed Ali Brohi, in his dissertation submitted to University of Sindh, titled “Gender Differential in Social Development in Rural Sindh:a Sociological Study”, highlights the sociological differences and disparities versus women in Sindh province. In this work, certain indicators are focused on which the whole social development of women has been turned to ruin with severe other unreliable status. These indicators are ranging from educational to societal and from political angle to economic in nature. This study highlights the differences in the circumstances of rural Sindh and other urban parts where some situations are in better

conditions. These conditions are undoubtedly different than that of the girls residing in urban parts. In this way the three sociological studies related to gender development has been analyzed so that theoretical and conceptual way of differences can be highlighted. To begin with, gender and development, women in development and women empowerment have been indulged in the proper way of dealings for that better analysis. Moreover, the association of differences can be accurate in this regard the ways forward in unprecedented forms have been catered by these debates on the social development of the women and man. Similarly, study tries to deal with indicators in the rural Sindh for gender inequalities in order to consider the issues of differences in urban Sindh. Lastly, study shed the light on the policy measures in dissertation to cope the problems for political barriers in Sindh. This can be induced and inhibited with the fair political participation. This study lacks in the regional indicators just as Larkana and Badin. In my study I will reach the phenomenon of indicators and implications on the economic transformations for the fair social development.

An Australian think tank presented a substantial work on “Improving Gender Equality in Pakistan”, in which the significant ways of improvisation of gender equality have been analyzed and studied so that feasible conditions for women can be enhanced in order develop better socio-economic circumstances. In this study, writer discussed that how low empowerment of women has been a very dangerous issue and entrenched problem in society like Pakistan. In many developing states, including Pakistan, how the agenda of sustainable developmental goals SDGs can be helpful in order to analyze to enhance the role of women. This agenda in various parts have been analyzed so that reality-based growth can be contextualized in proper mechanism. Similarly, every aspect in these goals is beneficial for the economic growth and women empowerment in different parts of the Sindh and Pakistan. Moreover, this study can be used in

order to boost the economic transformation of Pakistan and Sindh province at large. With these steps, the accomplishment of equality and status of the women can be improved in more balanced way so that the stability can be ensured. This work lacks the proper mechanism in which implementation of goals can be possible in proper way. The significance of certain indicators in the work is missing.

Research Methodology

Research methodology used in the research topic is qualitative methods. After that the interpretation of data has been done in order provide comprehensive analysis of the topic with balanced approach. In this research method the topic nuances of context, patterns and other relevant facets that are integral part of the research. Qualitative research methods ensure the relevant subjectivity on the topic of concern. This can be analyzed through valuable data collection in subjective way.

Similarly, the topic of my research which delves around the human experiences of gender inequalities and economic transformation can have balanced context through this research methods. To do so the study will have an understanding of qualitative research design. Similarly, in qualitative research methods there is the phenomenon of flexibility and the subject can be molded in proper and feasible theme-oriented ideas of the concern. This will have better context of the topic of my thesis. Apart from this, qualitative approach can be used to analyse the inductive approach which is truly managed with hypothesis and point of consideration.

Moreover, in comparative studies, one can have the flexibility in approach of ideas where the biasness and assumption of differences can be stimulated in a way that integrity of method can be proven in qualitative research. This situation needs secondary data which can be helpful in

periodic balance of engaging participants of the researchers. In research methods, the thematic approach of the topic of gender inequality will be analysed in flexible approach. In qualitative methods, certain points of limitations should be kept into mind so that research topic should be out of any biasness and prejudices in required way of analysis

Organization of the Study

First Chapter is introduction

Second Chapter it has highlighted the current status of gender based disparities and inequalities faced by society in Larkana. This study will detail on the various issues of women in Larkana in their socio-economic and political domains. In recent times, the gender inequalities have been the most concerned issues on which different thoughts of scholars have been narrated in already existing literature. Therefore, this study will illustrate the contemporary gender dynamics along with the economic transformation as whole. Furthermore, the study will shed light on implications of economic transformations on city like Larkana and with this there are the factors which are substantially responsible for the down gradation of economic status of regions. Lastly, chapter will deal with pragmatic measure need for the well-being of systematic approach of women and man to have balance in the affairs of daily life. This can be done through proper government and civil society cooperation.

Third Chapter deals with “Gender Inequality and Economic Transformation in Badin”. In the depth of the two key variables, gender inequality and economic transformations, various concerning indicators are mentioned in the research. To begin with, the contemporary status of gender inequality in Badin has been analysed through educational indicator, employment based indicator and health based disparities have been discussed. With this, the implications of these inequalities are way different than that of in Larkana district. Moreover, the indicators of economic transformation in Badin have been analyzed to ensure the relationship between gender inequality and economic transformation. Lastly, chapter deals with ramifications of both affairs in the district Badin.

Fourth Chapter highlights the “Comparison of Gender Inequality and Economic Transformation in Larkana and Badin districts”. This chapter will shed the light on certain indicators of gender inequalities in both districts. To begin with, women’s political participation in two districts has been illustrated with certain examples to substantiate the comparison. Similarly, prevailing community based or social disparities against women have been discussed with the case studies in two districts so that the problematizing the issue can be done. Furthermore, educational or vocational trainings are hampering in real growth of the gender equality in both districts have been analysed. Apart from this, with the comparison on economic transformations in two districts, the role of industries, educational institutions and non-governmental organization has been discussed with proper analysis on the subject matter. Lastly, the economic transformation can be fruitful for the growth of the province if properly managed via suitable steps in the required time. In this way the chapter has been deliberated for the gender inequality and economic transformation in Badin and Larkana.

Chapter Two

Gender Inequalities and Economic Transformation in Larkana

The chapter one will highlight the current status of gender based disparities and inequalities faced by society in Larkana. This study will detail on the various issues of women in Larkana in their socio-economic and political domains. In recent times, the gender inequalities have been the most concerned issues on which different thoughts of scholars have been narrated in already existing literature. Therefore, this study will illustrate the contemporary gender dynamics along with the economic transformation as whole. Furthermore, the study will shed light on implications of economic transformations on city like Larkana and with this there are the factors which are substantially responsible for the down gradation of economic status of regions. Lastly, chapter will deal with pragmatic measure need for the well being of systematic approach of women and man to have balance in the affairs of daily life. This can be done through proper government and civil society cooperation.

A Brief overview of Larkana City

Larkana is the city of Sindh province of Pakistan. It is known as Larkano in Sindhi language. It is the 15th largest city of Pakistan by its significant population. It is the home of Indus valley civilization with the presence of Moen Jo Daro and the prominent river of Pakistan, Indus River. Historically, Larkana is called as the Chandka as famous land owners are from the tribes of Chandio. This is south of the Ghar canalling that flows towards the peripheries of this city. This city has produced number of political activists to civil servants of Pakistan. There are various educational institutions present in this city from Zsabist institute to the Chandka Medical College

and other higher studies collages. There are many sugar mills and other cement industries present in Larkana.

2.2. The Cotemporary Status of Gender Based Inequalities and Disparities in Larkana

Gender inequality has been significant phenomenon of current wave of modernization. Gender inequality can be understood as the prime discrimination against the one sex or specific gender on the basis of its existence either sex or gender.¹⁴ This is no doubt the violation of human rights concerning the fundamental attribute of a particular individual or group.¹⁵ In this world of chaos, gender inequality is one of the most critical and problematic issue that has been prevailing since the arrival of human being in this planet.¹⁶ Similarly, gender inequality and gender disparity is happening in the district of interior Sindh namely, Larkana.¹⁷ This district is symbol of political activism and leftist approach from different leaders including the political and social activist Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. Inclusion of different genders in the political or social development of district has been negated once the forms discriminations appear on the set principle of human rights. In Larkana various forms of inequalities are visible in unlimited manner.¹⁸ This can be visible through different sectors such as education, politics, economy and social sectors. This

¹⁴Friedmann, J. (1992). *Empowerment: The politics of alternative development*. John Wiley & Sons.

¹⁵El-Bushra, J. (2000). Rethinking gender and development practice for the twenty-first century. *Gender & Development*, 8(1), 55-62. . Election Commission of Pakistan, Islamabad.

¹⁶El-Bushra, J. (2000). Rethinking gender and development practice for the twenty-first century. *Gender & Development*, 8(1), 55-62. Election Commission of Pakistan, Islamabad.

¹⁷ Chaudhry, M. Iqbal (1987b): "Pakistani Society": (Reprinted) Lahore: Aziz Publishers.

social disparity of gender based in nature has been in daunting situation to have feasible balance in society.¹⁹ Following are the gender based inequalities and disparities in district of Larkana.

Employment/ Professional disparities in Larkana

To begin with, women are facing unprecedented disparities in their professional or employment life. In Larkana women are surprisingly controlled by the upper hand of men. Throughout the historical glimpses, women usually work in their home. Their formal contribution to the formal employment is greatly low.²⁰ Moreover, these work opportunities in cities like Larkana are bound to be less because of the barriers to the survival of women ranging from the social principles to the societal obligations by religious affiliations.²¹ In 2007, there was a particular survey of the cities of Pakistan by an organization. In this survey the proportion of women in significant contribution to work force is even less than 2.5% especially in Sindh region.²² However, this participation of women in other parts of the country has been increasing with the advancement in literacy and labor force training.²³ But unfortunately it is lowered in Sindh and interior.²⁴ Similarly, the work force and women with less universities degrees are more in number in these regions. There are various reasons behind this lowered ratio of unemployment.

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Chaudhry, M. Iqbal (1987b): "Pakistani Society": (Reprinted) Lahore: Aziz Publishers.

²¹ Burfat, Fateh Muhammad Dr. (2000): "Discrimination Against Women in Rural Sindh: Sociological Perspective", Kalachi Research Journal, Vol.3 December, Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai Chair, University of Karachi.

²² Burfat, Fateh Muhammad Dr. (2000): "Discrimination Against Women in Rural Sindh: Sociological Perspective", Kalachi Research Journal, Vol.3 December, Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai Chair, University of Karachi.

²³ Ibid

²⁴ Bokhari, A.S. (1985): "Rural Development Strategies in Pakistan: Past, Present and Future", Journal of Rural Development and Administration, Peshawar, Vol.17.

The low ratio of work force is also representing the general will of women in potential development of the state.

Gender disparity in employment is also significantly affecting the women empowerment that is the prime concern in current social environment of province of Sindh. There is a Sindhiyan Tehrik in Sindh which usually work with zeal and zest for the women empowerment and its major contribution for the development of women's role is appreciated everywhere in the world.²⁵ In Larkana gender issues are also in rise with the melting state of crime rates, harassments and other social evils against the women in their work place.²⁶ This is evident in recent cases against girls in a shopping mall that is near Pakistani Chowk of Larkana where there was the harassment issue against two girls. This horror act was done by none than the other but the owner of shopping mall. Later this event was come out with prominent steps taken by Law enforcement agencies in the Larkana region.²⁷ Not only are these but various other crimes against women at workplace evident with the professional manipulations. Moreover, according to the Convention on the elimination of Discrimination against women, that the women are treated like a commodity in familial concerns.²⁸ These commodities are like were those exchange of particular things of economic nature. After a conflict between two groups women are used as a price by feudal lords after that these women will be discrimination and used as commodity by oppositions.²⁹ Women are facing the gender-based employment segregation. Actually , there are various forms of

²⁵Boserup, Esther (1970): "Woman's Role in Economic Development", London: Earthscan Publications.

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷Boserup, Esther (1970): "Woman's Role in Economic Development", London: Earthscan Publications.

²⁸Batliwala, Srilatha. (1994). "The Meaning of Women's Empowerment: New Concepts from Action", in Gita Sen, Adrienne Germain and Lincoln C. Chen eds. *Population Policies Reconsidered: Health, Empowerment and Rights*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

²⁹Almaz E. (1991): "Perspectives on Gender and Development". In: TsehaiBerhane Selassie (Ed.) *Gender Issues in Ethiopia*. Institute of Ethiopian Studies.

layers in society through which women are treated like separate gender for considering organizational realization. Similarly, there is a big gap between the men and women related to the job opportunities in Larkana. For instance, there is an organization called Sindh Rural Support Organization, in which 85% are working male under the umbrella of different projects including the livelihood and Sindh Reconstruction Post flood activities.³⁰ These projects are controlled by the male dominated rather to provide feasible opportunities to women of Larkana region to work in health issues of women of Sindh.³¹

³⁰ Ibid

³¹Almaz E. (1991): "Perspectives on Gender and Development". In: TsehaiBerhane Selassie (Ed.) Gender Issues in Ethiopia. Institute of Ethiopian Studies.

Educational and Vocational Inequalities

The province of the Sindh significantly makes the twenty-three percent of population of Pakistan as a whole. This state of affairs, is demonstrating the unemployment ratio with more than 40% in both boys and girls.³² However, girls are facing inequalities in getting education or vocational trainings in the province. Similarly, Larkana is one of the most suffered regions that is encountering in lacks education to girls especially in rural side.³³ In specific figures, the statistic figures of literacy rates are 37% while the male literacy rate is more than 73%. This huge gap demonstrates the priorities of government and the literacy department of Sindh.³⁴ There are various educational disparities prevailing in Larkana region as of recent figures it is ranging from 0.74 at the primary level, 1.32 at the middle level and 0.59 at secondary and higher secondary level. These figures show the importance and level of female education in the Sindh province and specifically the region of Larkana.³⁵ In these domains of absence of institutions, the schools and colleges seen to be in dwindling state where the significant approaches are absent everywhere.³⁶ Missing facilities, like 31% schools lacks in the electricity and it is extremely difficult for students to gain the education and trainings without electricity. Similarly, 17.6 schools are running with proper sanitized water to drink.³⁷

³²Almaz, E. (1991): "Perspectives on Gender and Development". In: TsehaiBerhane Selassie (Ed.) Gender Issues in Ethiopia. Institute of Ethiopian Studies.

³³Ali, S.Mubashir, and Mahboob Sultan. (1999): "Socio-cultural Constraints and Women's Decision Making Power Regarding Reproductive Behavior". The Pakistan Development Review 38:4 689–696.

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Ibid

³⁶ Ibid

³⁷Agani, Nisar. (1990): "Sindhi Woman in The Mirror of History", (Sindhi), Latif Literary Academy, Larkana.

Unfortunately, there are more numbers of schools and colleges where boundary wall is absent while the females are facing the wave of insecurity everywhere.³⁸ Moreover, this daunting and unreliable condition of gender inequality in education is making less development of Pakistan and Sindh. As the article 15, 25, 26 and 34 of the constitution of Pakistan signify the rights of freedom of movement, equality between two genders either of race or creed then why there is total discrimination in the spheres of life and its existence. This is completely negated in educational affairs in Sindh.³⁹ However, government of Sindh in interior region has worked extensively to provide educational and strategic policies but it has dramatically failed to provide the authentic environment for the girls in particular and both gender in general. Larkana region has multiple universities in its peripheries. There are Szabist University and the Campus of University of Sindh; these institutes are providing quality education to students.⁴⁰ However, the teacher to student ratio is extremely low as 1 teacher is over more than 40 students which is looking after the educational environment.⁴¹ Again this is the worst case scenario in the name of quality education in region. There is less number of girls admitted to these institutions as the familial pressures are extremely high against these girls pursue higher education. Moreover, this is demonstrating the gender inequalities in the regional dynamics of Larkana.⁴² Likewise, inequalities are driven to have implications on the proper functioning of the literacy department in province while endorsing the growth and stability in country. Lastly, it is fair to state that

³⁸Agani, Nisar. (1990): "Sindhi Woman in The Mirror of History", (Sindhi), Latif Literary Academy, Larkana.

³⁹Ali, S.Mubashir, and Mahboob Sultan. (1999): "Socio-cultural Constraints and Women's Decision Making Power Regarding Reproductive Behavior". The Pakistan Development Review 38:4 689–696.

⁴⁰Agani, Nisar. (1990): "Sindhi Woman in The Mirror of History", (Sindhi), Latif Literary Academy, Larkana.

⁴¹ Ibid

female education has been in the worst case scenario in Pakistan especially the educational sectors of Sindh and Larkana region.⁴³

Underprivileged political representation

Politics is the struggle of existence of individuals. It prominently decides the future endeavors of human to proceed for the better directions. Politics significantly shows the right of will of future generations to the prospects of not only the region but also the state in general. Similarly, this politics is under the imbalanced circumstances in Pakistan and in Sindh.⁴⁴ Unfortunately, the politics of women is not as much problematized as it needs to be done. Sindh Assembly in 2015, passed a resolution named as The Sindh Commission on the Status of Women Bill, 2015. Through this bill the promotion of rights of women were endorsed these rights including the social, political and economic rights. But alas! The situations of women in Sindh never get to the better positions.⁴⁵ And the reason behind this is no significant seats of female in the legislature to highlight the solution demanding issues and problems of women at the provincial assembly. The absence of central authority of women at the political is because of the discriminations against them at various levels be it the local level or the provincial level or national.⁴⁶ For instance, in Larkana region the participation of women in the local elections was not endorsed by political authorities of Larkana. Moazam Abbasi formal member of provincial assembly did not allowed

⁴²Ali, Mubashir, and Mahboob Sultan. (1999): "Socio-cultural Constraints and Women's Decision Making Power Regarding Reproductive Behavior". The Pakistan Development Review 38:4 689–696.

⁴³Ali, S. Mubashir, and Mahboob Sultan. (1999): "Socio-cultural Constraints and Women's Decision Making Power Regarding Reproductive Behavior". The Pakistan Development Review 38:4 689–696.

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵Almaz E. (1991): "Perspectives on Gender and Development". In: Tsehai Berhane Selassie (Ed.) Gender Issues in Ethiopia. Institute of Ethiopian Studies.

⁴⁶Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa. Amera, Saeed. (1990): "Structural Issues in Women's Development in Pakistan": UNICEF, Pakistan.

its party member to contest the local government elections in the region.⁴⁷ Because he had allowed having a male character in the field of politics to endorse and legally support his say in the Larkana. Religiously, the party of FazalRehman had not supported the candidate in constituencies of Larkana because of the narrative that Islam does not support the political supremacy of women.⁴⁸ With these examples it can be state that the political manipulation of the dilemma of elections has been under the control of male. This highlights how ingrained psych of people is affecting the rights of women in the affairs of society.⁴⁹

Moreover, there are other barriers to women in the Larkana region to contest the elections for the betterment of this land of pure. Girls in political activities are restricted to boundaries and are not allowed have shoulder to shoulder competition with man. No doubt about this, the mentality of illiterate people happens to matter a lot.⁵⁰ Similarly, SindhyaniTehrik had got a rise in Larkana to fight for the political rights of women. Its leaders were caged by the authority of this region.⁵¹ Moreover, Awami National Party has been pursuing the slogan of advancement of women rights in NaseerabadTaluka of Larkana region. In this Taluka many women stood in local government elections but they did not win the election because of rigging in that contest. However, this

⁴⁷ Ibid

⁴⁸Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa. Amera, Saeed. (1990): "Structural Issues in Women's Development in Pakistan": UNICEF, Pakistan.

⁴⁹Asthana, Sheena (1996): "Women's Health and Women's Empowerment: A Local Perspective", in Health & Place 2 (1), 1-13.

⁵⁰ Abbasi, M.B. (1980): "Socio-Economic Characteristics of Women in Sindh", Sindh Regional Plan Organization, Economic Studies Centre, Sponsored by Women's Division, Research Services, Government of Pakistan.

Agha, Nadia, Ghazal Kazim Syed, and Deedar Ali Mirani. "Exploring the representation of gender and identity: Patriarchal and citizenship perspectives from the primary level Sindhi textbooks in Pakistan." In *Women's Studies International Forum*, vol. 66, pp. 17-24. Pergamon, 2018

⁵¹ Ibid

demonstrated a wave of uprising of women in political affairs of Sindh.⁵² Later on the Awami party at the central level has appreciated such zeal and zest of such women to fight for the suffrage and political activism in Sindh. Lastly, women are facing lacks in political supremacy in Larkana and Sindh to fight for their survival of the fittest.⁵³

⁵²Durrani, Naureen, and Anjum Halai. "Dynamics of gender justice, conflict and social cohesion: Analysing educational reforms in Pakistan." *International Journal of Educational Development* 61 (2018): 27-39.

⁵³Saleemi, Sundus, and Chiara Kofol. "Women's participation in household decisions and gender equality in children's education: Evidence from rural households in Pakistan." *World Development Perspectives* 25 (2022): 100395.

2.3 Economic Transformation in Larkana

In Larkana region, the continuous process of extending and moving the labor and required resources for the productivity has been increasing while raising the growth of sectors via transformation. These transformations are concerned with the economic activities of all sectors including agriculture, industrial and services.⁵⁴ These sectors demonstrated the economic fortunes of any region including the Larkana. With the development of economy, the lower to higher wave of productivity is significant and key driver in movement for growth oriented region. Larkana city has been the hub of growth of agriculture including the wheat, rice and other related items and resources for its development.⁵⁵ Since the Sindh got autonomous status according to 18th amendment, its rise in every sector has been increasing day to day. For this particular reason, in 2008, Economic Reform Unit was established in partnership with Asian Development Bank.⁵⁶ This has endorsed the growth and rural revitalization of the province in various forms. This institution facilitates the female and male workers of the province to have substantial partnership over many sectors of economic transformation.⁵⁷ This institution allocates the particular level of financial considerations for the economic stability of region via policy frameworks and policy initiatives.⁵⁸

⁵⁴Durrani, Naureen, and AnjumHalai. "Dynamics of gender justice, conflict and social cohesion: Analysing educational reforms in Pakistan." *International Journal of Educational Development* 61 (2018): 27-39.

⁵⁵Shah, Shaheen Ashraf. "Gender and building homes in disaster in Sindh, Pakistan." *Gender & Development* 20, no. 2 (2012): 249-264.

⁵⁶Agha, Nadia, Ghazal Kazim Syed, and Deedar Ali Mirani. "Exploring the representation of gender and identity: Patriarchal and citizenship perspectives from the primary level Sindhi textbooks in Pakistan." In *Women's Studies International Forum*, vol. 66, pp. 17-24. Pergamon, 2018

⁵⁷ Ibid

⁵⁸Agha, Nadia, Ghazal Kazim Syed, and Deedar Ali Mirani. "Exploring the representation of gender and identity: Patriarchal and citizenship perspectives from the primary level Sindhi textbooks in Pakistan." In *Women's Studies International Forum*, vol. 66, pp. 17-24. Pergamon, 2018

2.4 Various Factors Contributing Economic Transformation in Larkana

There are various sources of economic transformation, including Sugarcane that is significantly cultivated and it is processed with the Sugar Mills Private Limited. These sugar mills contribute to better labor force of people of Larkana. Similarly, the fruit of Guava and the berries are famous for the economic well being of the locals.⁵⁹ It has important contribution in agricultural outputs in national as well as in international markets. There are various farms in the surroundings of Larkana which definitely demonstrates orchids wide spread in thousands of acres with the location in Mahuta, Chooaharpur ,Agaani, Metla, Phulpota and other peripheries of Larkana. In the same manner, industrial area in the region which are manufacturing of wood and paints are famous for the bread and butter of regional people.⁶⁰ There is Jai Plastic Industries in Larkana which also contributes to the development of Sindh. Moreover, main crops in the Larkana region are wheat, rice, cotton, jower, rape and mustard and Bajra, barley and masoor, gram. These are extremely prominent contributor of Larkana's economic transformations. On the flip side government has also shown the great concerns for the infrastructural development of Larkana city.⁶¹

Historically, the Moen Jo Daro is famous place which can be used as the tourist spot in Larkana district. This is a place on which Larkana is famous for. Moreover, other services in Larkana also contribute to the progress and its growth. Apart from this, government policies and initiatives in

⁵⁹Siddiqi, DanyaArif, SundusIftikhar, Muhammad Siddique, Mariam Mehmood, Vijay Kumar Dharma, Mubarak Taighoon Shah, HamidrezaSetayesh, and SubhashChandir. "Immunization Gender Inequity in Pakistan: An Analysis of 6.2 Million Children Born from 2019 to 2022 and Enrolled in the Sindh Electronic Immunization Registry." *Vaccines* 11, no. 3 (2023): 685.

⁶⁰ Khan, Adeel. "Pakistan's Sindhi ethnic nationalism: migration, marginalization, and the threat of" *Indianization*." *Asian Survey* 42, no. 2 (2002): 213-229.

⁶¹ Khan, Adeel. "Pakistan's Sindhi ethnic nationalism: migration, marginalization, and the threat of" *Indianization*." *Asian Survey* 42, no. 2 (2002): 213-229.

corresponding to upgrade economic activities are not as up to the mark.⁶² Certain training institutions were developed in the building of Szabist and this later named as Szab-tech. Through this training institute different programs are being launched for the betterment of population of Larkana. For instance, they teach mobile software, beauty parlor courses, and other advanced courses are being taught in this region.⁶³ Later on when those individuals learn these activities they usually go to market and earn their wages for progress and stability of their family. Lastly, economic transformation is concerned with technological advancement, agriculture and industrial activities in Larkana.⁶⁴

⁶²Ahmed, Feroz. "Agrarian change and class formation in Sindh." *Economic and Political Weekly* (1984): A149-A164.

⁶³AFZAL, Aqdas, and Muhammad Ashar KHAN. "The Political Economic Origins And Development Of Land Administration Institutions In Sindh." *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics* 32, no. 2 (2022): 227-243.

⁶⁴ Ibid

Ramifications of Economic Transformations on gender dynamics within Larkana

With the advancement in human development, economic transformation has been the prime contributor of human security. These changes in interior Sindh are making better fortunes for the women and men. However, there are unprecedented changes in the professional patterns of the women in Larkana.⁶⁵ These are driving the gender dynamics to next level. Gender dynamics are extremely concerned with the human development. In old time, Larkana was the hub of business and women facilitated the role of these activities in into more advanced methods. Women are desperately involved in patterns of employment.⁶⁶ For instance, in GhariKhudabaksh, a taluka of Larkana where Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was born, there are two sugar mills which are controlled by Asif Ali Zardari, in these mills different women are working with staff level cooperation.

Gender dynamics are transforming with the involvement of women into the mainstream of employment as whole. Moreover, men are side by side in fields of wheat and rice in Larkana. These are establishing the genuine pursuits of shifting the feasible roles in the household where the implications on women for the betterment of a house are enhancing the development.⁶⁷ Throughout the history, Larkana has been indulged in patriarchal norms and roles where the role and status of gender is significantly limited to its rigidity and constant affairs. One of the primary and most concerning implications on the gender dynamics as discussed above is the creation of the employment opportunities through various forms of activities. In this are there the technical

⁶⁵AFZAL, Aqdas, and Muhammad, Khan , Asghar. "The Political Economic Origins and Development Of Land Administration Institutions In Sindh." *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics* 32, no. 2 (2022): 227-243.

⁶⁶Kalwar, Saima. "Local Economic Development for Secondary Cities of the Sindh Province, Pakistan." PhD diss., University of Malaya (Malaysia), 2018.

⁶⁷Khan, Adeel. "Pakistan's Sindhi ethnic nationalism: migration, marginalization, and the threat of" Indianization"." *Asian Survey* 42, no. 2 (2002): 213-229.

sectors through which the trainings are given to the young aspirants which can go the markets in the region and stimulate the growth oriented business and marketing strategies.⁶⁸

Larkana as the political hub of the province has produced number of bureaucrats in the Pakistan which are not only contributing to the prosperity and economic stability of the Pakistan. Despite all these affirmative changes in this city, women are facing the extreme nature of gender based segregation on different sectors where they are employed on the wage basis and given minimum payment for their works. With the modern strategies and transformational techniques women can undoubtedly play a important role in the prosperity of Pakistan and the region in South Asia.⁶⁹

Moreover, through educational services and human development, women can collaborate with men in the fields of new technologies which come under the modern revolution of this contemporary state. For this women and men need a proper understanding and cooperation in various sectors and also the violation of social norms and obligations would not be disturbed. Man and woman must not be demonstrated the segregation in every sector so that the development can be feasible for the growth of Larkana.⁷⁰ In a nutshell, gender dynamics are impacted by the nature of economic transformation in Larkana political and social affairs. Economic transformation can have substantial implications on the lives of Larkanian people

⁶⁸ Khan, Adeel. "Pakistan's Sindhi ethnic nationalism: migration, marginalization, and the threat of" Indianization". *Asian Survey* 42, no. 2 (2002): 213-229.

⁶⁹ Siddiqi, DanyaArif, Sundus, Iftikhar, Siddique, Muhammad, Mariam, Mehmood, Vijay, Kumar, Dharma, Mubarak, Taighoon, Shah, Hamidreza, Setayesh, and Subhash, Chandir. "Immunization Gender Inequity in Pakistan: An Analysis of 6.2 Million Children Born from 2019 to 2022 and Enrolled in the Sindh Electronic Immunization Registry." *Vaccines* 11, no. 3 (2023): 685.

⁷⁰ Siddiqi, Danya, Arif, Sundus, Iftikhar, Muhammad Siddique, Mariam Mehmood, Vijay Kumar Dharma, Mubarak Taighoon, Shah, Hamidreza, Setayesh, and Subhash, Chandir. "Immunization Gender Inequity in Pakistan: An Analysis of 6.2 Million Children Born from 2019 to 2022 and Enrolled in the Sindh Electronic Immunization Registry." *Vaccines* 11, no. 3 (2023): 685.

through changing the patterns of employment and occupational affiliations by modern methods in which cooperation is needed with ultimate goals as balance and stability of male and female.⁷¹

Factors Contributing to Gender Inequalities in Economic Transformation

The economic transformation has significantly changed the regions socio-economic landscape. However, this phenomenon has substantially given a rise to gender inequalities in different forms. With these gender inequalities, there are the unconditional factors by which the individuals are dealing the harsh contributions. In Larkana, first and foremost factor that is limiting the role of women is the patriarchal nature of society. This society does not allow the women to go and work in male dominated environment. Women are treated like a symbol of honor for these patriarchal mindset people. They are restricted to home boundaries. In this way, economic transformation has not played any role to illustrate and diminish the gender inequalities in Larkana with this patriarchy ingrained in social affairs.⁷²

Moreover, the education has been considered as the pivotal and significant role on the gender inequalities. Within these educational affairs, girls are not given adequate rights to stand in the society. Limited access to the qualities education in Larkana region is complex problem.⁷³ Therefore, the unprecedented gender based discriminations are increasing in such complex environment where the rights of fundamental nature are even limited. As the economic

⁷¹ Khan, Adeel. "Pakistan's Sindhi ethnic nationalism: migration, marginalization, and the threat of" Indianization"." Asian Survey 42, no. 2 (2002): 213-229.

⁷² Ibid

⁷³ Khan, Adeel. "Pakistan's Sindhi ethnic nationalism: migration, marginalization, and the threat of" Indianization"." Asian Survey 42, no. 2 (2002): 213-229.

transformation is genuinely concerned with the quality of education and skills, there is disparity within the set of norms against girls. Similarly, the professional and occupational segregation against girls has been increasing throughout the higher standards of society. Larkana's society demonstrates the imbalanced employment opportunities where the limitations on the gender abilities are increasing with substantial emphasis. In Larkana region there is less number of industries and manufacturing factories but where present, women are not concentrated on those areas.⁷⁴

This state of affairs, is leading the gender biasness and unregulated practices against them. Moreover, in Larkana there is absence of proper gender sensitive policies in the work place is also prime concern which undoubtedly driving the implications for women to work in the extended environment of equality based decision makings. Women are not given proper and equal balance distribution of resources and well demanded opportunities this again leading to the gender inequalities.⁷⁵ In many households of Larkana, the men are only the breadwinner of a house and women are indulged in home affairs. These discriminations against them can lead to less economic transformation. With that simulation and shift in the intra house dynamics, certainly, this is leading women to acquire imbalance in proper decisions of her prospects in future. Apart from this, there are inevitable cultural and social norms against women in Larkana. These social and cultural norms including the traditional and structure based dilemma's are leading the women into the gender based inequalities. There are certain stigma's associated with women that are driving the social discriminations for women at large. These social norms if negated by women, then the patriarchal attributes of men are visible and the economic stability

⁷⁴Saleemi, Sundus, and Chiara Kofol. "Women's participation in household decisions and gender equality in children's education: Evidence from rural households in Pakistan." *World Development Perspectives* 25 (2022): 100395.

of women gets compromised through violence and torture against her. Lastly, it is fair to state that there are various factors which are contributing to the gender inequalities and limitations on the economic transformation for women and other gender are appeared. There for certain steps are needed to be taken so that women can better participate in economic and social affairs.⁷⁶

2.7 Strategies for Addressing Gender Inequalities

Encountering gender based inequalities in Larkana needs substantial and comprehensive approach that would not only address the problems associated with women but also this will reduce the social, economic and political sufferings of women at large. While implementing the strategies related to reduction in gender inequalities, there is need of balance and collaborative methods between government and civil society.⁷⁷ In Larkana there are various organizations including Sindh Rural Support organization and Hands foundations which are working with government of the day to launch the substantial policies related to address the women issues and discriminations against them.

First and foremost, step is concerning the Addressing gender inequalities is advancing educational sector for the battement of women education in Larkana. In this way women will be liable to get quality educations. Government of Sindh must adopt the phenomenal strategies in lifting the educational disparities. Initiatives must be related to improve quality education via providing schools and colleges, providing prominent scholarships to the girls from backward areas. This will substantially increase the enrollment of girls. Apart from this, integration of

⁷⁶ Ibid

⁷⁷ Raza, Ahmad, Hasan, Sohaib, Murad. "Gender Gap in Pakistan: A socio-demographic analysis." *International Journal of social economics* 37, no. 7 (2010): 541-557.

gender sensitive issues must be added to curricula that would ultimately challenge these stereotypes in Larkana region and beyond.

Moreover, economic transformation and human development must be leveraged to enhance the inclusion of women in workforce. Women in such work force will have positive impacts on the status of women in Larkana. As the Hands foundation is working with the cooperation of Sindh government in peripheries, the growth of flexible arrangements of work for women has been enhanced. This step needs shift from more important policy frameworks to boost the morale of women of rural Sindh so that the economic stability may be enhanced. Promoting the culture of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) among the girls would enhance their capabilities to pursue good career in the economic well-being.⁷⁸ With the advancement of technologies, including Artificial Intelligence and Cyber domains, women must be indulged into such fields where the growth of their career would be increased. Larkana needs such institutions which can promote the work based flexibility of women in required time. Government of Sindh must adopt the legal and policy based frameworks to sensitize the issues of gender inequalities in Larkana region.⁷⁹

⁷⁸Raza, Ahmad, Hasan, Sohaib, Murad. "Gender gap in Pakistan: A socio-demographic analysis." *International Journal of social economics* 37, no. 7 (2010): 541-557.

⁷⁹ Ibid

The chapter one highlighted the current status of gender based disparities and inequalities faced by society in Larkana. This study detailed on the various issues of women in Larkana in their socio-economic and political domains. In recent times, the gender inequalities has been the most concerned issues on which different thoughts of scholars have been narrated in already existing literature. Therefore, this study illustrated the contemporary gender dynamics along with the economic transformation as whole. Furthermore, the study shed light on implications of economic transformations on city like Larkana and with this there are the factors which are substantially responsible for the down gradation of economic status of regions. Lastly, chapter deal with pragmatic measure need for the well being of systematic approach of women and man to have balance in the affairs of daily life. This can be done through proper government and civil society cooperation.

Chapter Three

Gender Inequality and Economic Transformation in Badin

This Chapter deals with “Gender Inequality and Economic Transformation in Badin”. In the depth of the two key variables, gender inequality and economic transformations, various concerning indicators are mentioned in the research. To begin with, the contemporary status of gender inequality in Badin has been analyzed through educational indicator, employment based indicator and health based disparities have been discussed. With this, the implications of these inequalities are way different than that of in Larkana district. Moreover, the indicators of economic transformation in Badin have been analyzed to ensure the relationship between gender inequality and economic transformation. Lastly, chapter deals with ramifications of both affairs in the district Badin.

3.1 The current Status of Gender Inequality in Badin

Badin is considered as the hub of Indus Valley Civilization in Sindh. It is the prominent area of Sindh Province contains the significance in various natures. This area is mainly located in the coastal region of Pakistan and Sindh province.⁸⁰ The area of Badin district is 6726 in which it is extended to TandoAllahyar part of Sindh. In this part of Sindh demographic dividends as Badin district had a population of 1,804,958, of which 931,177 were males and 873,589 females.⁸¹ Moreover, this part of the Sindh, initially were in controls of Muslim Caliphate and from there the 76% are still living in this area. As the backward part, there are unprecedented problems are encountered by the people living.⁸² These problems ranging

⁸⁰Abbasi, M.B. (1980): “Socio-Economic Characteristics of Women in Sindh”, Sindh Regional Plan Organization, Economic Studies Centre, Sponsored by Women’s Division, Research Services, Government of Pakistan.

⁸¹ Ibid

⁸²Ackerly, Brooke, A. (1995): "Testing the Tools of Development: Credit Programs, Loan Involvement, Women's Empowerment", in IDS Bulletin 26 (3), 56-68.

from socio-economic to political and security related. Similarly, the gender inequality is one of the most severe problems prevailing. The gender inequality in Badin district is of different nature where the women and men are not feasibly working in fair play against each other. Due to this, women are facing much complicated situation and no proper rights are given to them in this area. Apart from larkana region, the condition of this district of Sindh is even severe as the political uncertainties are more. The gender inequality in Badin district is prevailing in different forms and nature, following are the major and comparatively separate from Larkana region.⁸³

3.1.1 Educational and training Disparities in Badin

Education in Badin district is not good as compare to other districts of Sindh. Therefore, the menace of gender inequality and disparities in educational and trainings institutions have been raising since the status of district management was given to Badin as a whole. For that matter, Badin has fewer ratios of female students and quality female teachers in its peripheries.⁸⁴ There are various reports have been published with collaboration of Sindh government where the stage of educational institutions are of grave concerns. Girls are not allowed by their parents to get even primary education. Accession to the prime development of any society is depleted in Badin districts.⁸⁵

Reform Support Unit, a very important part of education and literacy department of Sindh government published a genuine report and stated that only 2% girls of the district Badin are getting primary education but unfortunately they are not allowed to get the secondary

⁸³ Abbasi, M.B.(1 980): “Socio-Economic Characteristics of Women in Sindh”, Sindh Regional Plan Organization, Economic Studies Centre, Sponsored by Women’s Division, Research Services, Government of Pakistan.

⁸⁴ Ibid

⁸⁵ Anita, Ali, Ghullam, (1990): “Situation Analysis of Basic Education in Sindh”. Department of Education, Government of Sindh. Annual Review, Social Development in Pakistan, 2002-2003, p-210

education in required time.⁸⁶ There is the complete shortage of proper counselling to parents of such students to allow their kids to get higher education even to the Universities.⁸⁷

Badin district has comparatively one higher educational institution which is the campus of University of Sindh. In this campus few departments are allowed to operate on the basis of candidature. These departments are commerce, Business Administration, English and Mathematics.⁸⁸ The BS program is included in the admission process. In this university, someone can notice that majority of boys are getting enrolled where as girls in few numbers are dramatically discriminated.⁸⁹ This state of affairs highlights how the grave gender inequality at institutional level is prevailing against women of district Badin. It is the dream of every girl residing in Badin district to get quality education so that the proper development and growth of their can come true but this state of grief and sadness is overstepping against the male dominated society of Sindh province.⁹⁰

Moreover, in Badin district women colleges are not in feasible stage. The number of boys colleges extremely exceeds than the women colleges. This problem is also showing how the women are deprived of basic and fundamental right of education. Girls are not allowed to step out from their houses in district Badin because of strict traditional role. Girls are facing unprecedented social issues of college education. Government has recently build Boys Cadet

⁸⁶Anita, Ghulam Ali. (1990): "Situation Analysis of Basic Education in Sindh". Department of Education, Government of Sindh. Annual Review, Social Development in Pakistan, 2002-2003, p-210

⁸⁷ Allana, G.A. (1986): "Sindhi Culture", Institute of Sindhology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

⁸⁸ Ibid

⁸⁹Bokhari, A.S. (1985): "Rural Development Strategies in Pakistan: Past, Present and Future", Journal of Rural Development and Administration, Peshawar, Vol.17.

⁹⁰ Ibid

College in Badin district but girls cadet college is only present in Nawabshah and Larkana districts of Sindh. This is even unfair to girls of this district that such institution is absent.⁹¹

Similarly, gender-based ratio of dropout is even more in this area. This ratio is increasing year to year. A report by Gender based Think tank in Sindh, stated that this southern district of Sindh has more than 79% of gender based dropout ratio. Girls are indulged to different segregated affairs than the education. This state of affairs is driving the dilemma for gender based disparity in educational institutions in Sindh.⁹² Lastly, it the access to proper education is fundamental right of every citizen of Pakistan. The prevailing condition in Sindh province has been a grave concern for many societal institutions including educational and training. Thus, the gender inequality is driving the threat to essence of any state.⁹³

3.1.2 Professional or Employment Disparities against women in Badin

Badin district of Sindh is under the umbrella of Indus river system as the major source of survival for many individuals in this part. The major source of employment in this district is concerning 6 sugar mills running under the premises of major stakeholders. Similarly, 30 rice husking mills are also source of income for many.⁹⁴ These two industrial Sources of income are demonstrating the financial stability of only male individuals as women are not working and deprived to have substantial growth in this part. Moreover, employment disparities in

⁹¹ Anita, Ali Ghulam, (1990): "Situation Analysis of Basic Education in Sindh". Department of Education, Government of Sindh. Annual Review, Social Development in Pakistan, 2002-2003, p-210

⁹²Batliwala, Srilatha. (1994). "The Meaning of Women's Empowerment: New Concepts from Action", in Gita Sen, Adrienne Germain and Lincoln C. Cheneds. Policies Reconsidered: Health, Empowerment and Rights. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

⁹³Bokhari, A.S. (1985): "Rural Development Strategies in Pakistan: Past, Present and Future", Journal of Rural Development and Administration, Peshawar, Vol.17.

⁹⁴ Ibid

other sectors of district Badin are rising with the main focus on gender inequalities. Women are not allowed to work with man as compare to other districts of Sindh.⁹⁵

Women in Badin are forced to have marriage early as possible because of the consideration that women are barrier to familial complications. They are not allowed to make the better use of opportunities in the coastal region of the Sindh. As the prosperity of one house is concerned, with the involvement of female in occupation or any profession there is gap.⁹⁶ Since the coastal region is famous for different aspects of blue economy including fishing, mangroves and other factors. Women are not allowed to have this profession in sea touching the Badin district. This is considered as the norm that if women is in water that is the symbol of complete disaster for that tribe which are indulged in fishing. This symbolises the mentality of men over the women.⁹⁷

Initially, employment based disparity was recognised as significant way to have wage gap but it is leading to even more ratio of wage gap in current times. The district of Badin in a report released by Shifa Foundation has been the largest poverty driven district in Sindh and the result is none other than the prime wage gap in employment or professional disparities.⁹⁸ Gender inequalities in employment from the agricultural point of you are also enhanced with passage of time. In people Party Government from last decade, there is no substantial growth in it. There is no any specific policy so to increase the participation of women in agricultural

⁹⁵Burfat, Fateh Muhammad Dr. (2000): "Discrimination Against Women in Rural Sindh: Sociological Perspective", Kalachi Research Journal, Vol.3 December, Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai Chair, University of Karachi.

⁹⁶Bokhari, A.S. (1985): "Rural Development Strategies in Pakistan: Past, Present and Future", Journal of Rural Development and Administration, Peshawar, Vol.17.

⁹⁷Ibid

⁹⁸Chaudhry, M. Iqbal (1964a): "Pakistani Society": Lahore: Aziz Publishers.

affairs. As this district demonstrates a productive growth oriented cultivation of crops, including sugar cane, wheat and other which symbolizes growth for Sindh province.⁹⁹

Similarly, government is not concerned enough to have feasible policy recommendations on the coastal region so that the blue economy can be beneficial for multifaceted economy of Sindh. Moreover, with not proper education to women the employment disparity is rising from the initial steps. Educational development is leading to modern growth of any individual. If the education is not as much standardized or not up to the mark, than how the employment would be of no concern. Employment for women is less in the Southern part of district. Few non Muslims of the region are indulged in competitive examinations and acquiring the status of bureaucracy in Sindh. Unfortunately, the ability of Muslim women is driving less result for the families because of the gender inequalities in various segments of the society of Badin district.¹⁰⁰

3.1.3 Health Based Disparities against Women in Badin

In this part of Sindh province, gender based disparities in health care of grave concerns as women are liable to be disadvantaged than the men. This is something related to important part of the development of any state as basic facility for man and women must be equal in affairs.¹⁰¹ However, this lacks in Badin district of Sindh. There are few hospitals which have less instant facilities for female patients. During pregnancy, a woman has to travel miles to give birth a baby because of unavailability of proper and well furnished structure. Moreover,

⁹⁹El-Bushra, Judy. (2000): "Rethinking Gender and Development Practice for the Twenty-First Century", in Gender and Development 8 (1), 55-62.85. Election Commission of Pakistan, Islamabad.

¹⁰⁰Abbasi, M.B. (1980): "Socio-Economic Characteristics of Women in Sindh", Sindh Regional Plan Organization, Economic Studies Centre, Sponsored by Women's Division, Research Services, Government of Pakistan

¹⁰¹ Ibid

Badin district shows the health based disparities as many hospitals including civil hospital, Aqsa Hospital and other are not in order to have proper treatment of women.¹⁰²

In 2022, a report was released by World Health Organization in which women of Southern Sindh are facing acute shortage of sterilization material in hospitals this is due to the acute problem floods of 2022.¹⁰³ In this district, women are not considering as human being because of torture they bear in different forms. Health based disparities in Badin is symbolizes unprecedented level of insecurity they are facing. Moreover, food requirements of women are not balanced in different parts of the Sindh therefore, the health issues for women are rising. This state of affairs, is establishing the norm of unwavering issues for women. Food is basic for growth. Malnutrition in this type of category is driving more insecurity as women are depleted for proper growth. Apart from this, women are not liable to have feasible advancement in any sector of society. Thus they are usually encountering the issues of unhealthy problems.¹⁰⁴

In Badin district, there was a case of pregnancy of a woman named Rimsha which died on the spot because of absence of male doctor in the hospital. The major concern for her husband was not her wife but her honour which is false in nature. Women are treated like the symbol of respect in this part. They are not considering their lives are important but there honour as the prime way to exist in the society.¹⁰⁵ Similarly, in Badin women are not provided with the access to other related health care facilities so to treat diseases such as cancer. On the other

¹⁰²Almaz, E. (1991): "Perspectives on Gender and Development". In: TsehaiBerhane Selassie (Ed.) Gender Issues in Ethiopia. Institute of Ethiopian Studies.

¹⁰³ Ibid

¹⁰⁴Abu-Odeh, L. (1993): "Postcolonial feminism and the veil: thinking the difference" *Feminist Review*, 43: 26-37.

¹⁰⁵Ackerly, Brooke A. (1995): "Testing the Tools of Development: Credit Programmes, Loan Involvement, Women's Empowerment", in *IDS Bulletin* 26 (3), 56-68.

hand, male are even going to more developed part of province to treat themselves in proper way. In Badin district the mortality rate of female individuals are more than that of male individuals.¹⁰⁶

There is a report by provincial health care research centre Karachi; in this more than 56% deaths are of females. This is because of the disparities they are facing in the different parts of district based hospitals. Moreover, gender inequalities in health based issues against women are limiting the economic and educational advancements. This will have the substantial impact on the growth of the region. Therefore, proper and well oriented mechanism is need of an hour to stimulate the gender inequality into equality. This will lead the functioning of a state to many positives and optimistic outcomes. Lastly, it is fair to state that health based disparities in Badin district is raising and it is menace for the Sindh province.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁶Ackerly, Brooke A. (1995): "Testing the Tools of Development: Credit Programs, Loan Involvement, Women's Empowerment", in IDS Bulletin 26 (3), 56-68.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid

3.2 Contextualizing Economic Transformation in Badin

Economic transformation in Badin has been under the dramatic shift due to certain factors. There are various aspects of economic transformation through which this district of Sindh is under consideration and focus of government of the day. These ranges from infra structure development to government initiatives.¹⁰⁸ Similarly, the substantial focus of people of Badin on the agricultural development is very much key to be called as agrarian society. In Badin economic transformation considered as the prime source of welfare of society. Following aspects of economic transformation are driving the feasible comparison with other districts of Sindh.¹⁰⁹

3.2.1 Industrial Growth in Badin District and Economic Transformation

To begin with, the industrial pursuits of this region are comparatively different from as that of other districts in Sindh. In Badin, industries like Sugar cane are different in the mode of cultivation like Bawany Sugar mill; Khoski sugar mill and other cloth generating export industries are famous for development of Sindh. In economic transformation, industries play substantial role to boost the economic ventures through proper management and authentic steps. In this area there is usually shortage of fresh water as the drought condition is prevalent in Badin so to boost the proper mechanism of producing other growth oriented substances. Therefore, this state of affairs is facing unwavering shortages in many aspects.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁸Almaz E. (1991): "Perspectives on Gender and Development". In: TsehaiBerhane Selassie (Ed.) Gender Issues in Ethiopia. Institute of Ethiopian Studies.

¹⁰⁹Ali, S. Mubashir, Mahboob, Sultan. (1999): "Socio-cultural Constraints and Women's Decision Making Power Regarding Reproductive Behavior". The Pakistan Development Review 38:4 689–696.

¹¹⁰ Ibid

With the affiliations of Chamber of Commerce in Badin, there were certain steps taken to ensure the economic transformation in this part but political mafias are so much ingrained so to have impact. The ratio of employment in Badin is very much low as literate and technical people are migrating from one place to other in order to have good life style as compare to this region. In whole district the ventures of employment are not created in balanced way so that certain parameters can be balanced with agriculture and services.¹¹¹

Moreover, gender-specific employment opportunities are extremely less in numbers. There is no proper treatment of equality in gender specific characters and women of this area are relatively less indulged in order to have the growth oriented and boost the economic transformation of this district at large. In the similar pattern, women are forced to acquire the home and other business is left to the man via its actions and attributes.¹¹²

In Badin, women are left behind in education as report by one of the top educational think tank in Karachi, Reform support Unit, in which the percentage of 22 are literate women while male are 46 percent. This huge gap between two is endorsing segregation in societal affairs. In this unbalanced treatment women are separated in employment opportunities , so the growths of industries are void to be filled by authorities and political actors. In this way, the economic transformation in Badin is doomed to diminish as gender equality is absent. And no substantial growth oriented career is the parcel of their lives. There is need of proper mechanism to ensure the availability of growth of pursuits of lives leaving the gender specific disparities with women.¹¹³

¹¹¹Almaz, E. (1991): "Perspectives on Gender and Development". In: TsehaiBerhane Selassie (Ed.) Gender Issues in Ethiopia. Institute of Ethiopian Studies.

¹¹²Ali, S.Mubashir, and Mahboob, Sultan. (1999): "Socio-cultural Constraints and Women's Decision Making Power Regarding Reproductive Behavior". The Pakistan Development Review 38:4 689–696.

¹¹³ Ibid

3.2.2 Technological Advancements in Badin and Economic transformation

In 2022, Ministry of Communication and Technology of Pakistan launched key steps to modernize the setups of rural parts of Sindh. In this initiative, 6 districts are supposed to be merged to advance the requirement of provinces. In this way, universal service funds were inaugurated by the minister of technology along with the Chief Minister of Sindh.¹¹⁴ Through this project the socio-economic conditions of the people living in concerned districts would be brightened in order to have long lasting impact on their lives. The districts which were included in the projects are TandoAllahyar, Badin, Matiari, others. In these districts the advancements in technologies are extremely low and development and economic transformation are different frameworks as compare to other districts of Sindh. The minister said that while providing the e-services like e-finance and e-agriculture and education would change the fortunes for district Badin.¹¹⁵

Similarly, Badin district is facing problems of skills adjustments where the relevant skills are not owned by people either male or female so to change their working criteria. Male are even indulged in significant opportunities but females are forced to stay home. Sindh government with collaboration of United Nations project handed by UNDC, the livelihood projects were incorporated in the day to day life.¹¹⁶ With computer training institutions, by giving people this most important technology would reap the fruits in future. However, the gender

¹¹⁴ Allana, G.A. (1986): "Sindhi Culture", Institute of Sindhology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

¹¹⁵ Abbasi, M.B. (1980): "Socio-Economic Characteristics of Women in Sindh", Sindh Regional Plan Organization, Economic Studies Centre, Sponsored by Women's Division, Research Services, Government of Pakistan.

¹¹⁶ Addis, Ababa. (1990): "Structural Issues in Women's Development in Pakistan": UNICEF, Pakistan.

based disparities are even technological sector can be seen in this part.¹¹⁷ Such institutions are functioning with the influence of males no proper setup is provided to work in cooperation with the educated females. This is showing how the economic transformation in Badin is under worst condition.¹¹⁸

In contemporary times, 17 goals were launched by United Nations named as Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) through this agenda, the proper growth oriented model was also presented to Pakistan but unfortunately, the work is not initiated that can be seen in districts like Badin. In which the balanced treatment between two is need of an hour. No any political institution or economic institution is concerned to have implemented these goals in the relevance of technology and communications. Sindh government through educational institutions are providing the counselling to those who are present in schools but for those which are out of schools cannot take benefit out of these goals or the agenda of 2030.¹¹⁹

It is stated that the development of one individual is the development of whole city and whole city's development would be considered as of whole province so there is need of proper steps which not only limit the sufferings of people of Badin district but that can also promote the suitability of technological growth for their welfare. In this way government must ensure the proper technological advancement in recognition with the goals of 2030. This will have substantial ramifications on the lives of individuals. Lastly, economic transformation can be taken as major issue of more concern related to the technological growth in Badin. Women in the coastal areas are need of this step in urgent basis.

3.2.3 Urbanization in Badin and Economic Transformation

¹¹⁷ Ibid

¹¹⁸ Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa. Amera, Saeed. (1990): "Structural Issues in Women's Development in Pakistan": UNICEF, Pakistan.

¹¹⁹ Ibid

Urbanization is phenomena of moving towards cities for the proper vertical movement in order to maintain higher socio-economic conditions. Urbanization is the major hindrance for economic transformation in Badin district. As one can demographically consider that Badin district is at the higher percent of comparison with population than other districts. Its rural population has been moving towards the cities like Hyderabad and Karachi to have substantial growth in mean time. Families are in search for educational uplifts to socio economic up gradation. In this way, urbanization in this area is increasing towns are converted into cities. For instance, the Badin itself had expanded to the miles in plotting and infrastructure development. This phenomenon can be beneficial and harmful.¹²⁰

For better lives and good economic transformation, people are migrating. For instance, in especially coastal region people who were indulged in fishing and ship breaking, they are leaving the grounds because of severe weather patterns in the parts in winters. They have moved their families to cities and the change of occupational patterns are impacting the fishing industry and mangroves. Moreover, such behaviour from the people of Badin is damaging the fortunes for the already suffered economy. On the similar manner, urban development is expanding with the passage of time. Societies in Badin district are increasing as the real state is at the peak in country like Pakistan. Urban development is damaging rural life in Badin. There is no proper control mechanism for this advancement.¹²¹

Undoubtedly, urbanization is feasibly concerned with growth Sindh province, but total transformation from horizontal to vertical aspects of migration is causing unprecedented threats to survival of the fittest. In census of recent times, there is percent of 89 in which 78 are those which are living in extreme conditions of rural areas of Badin. Other has moved to the cities. Furthermore, in cities like Larkana, the relative proportion of urbanization is less

¹²⁰Chandra, S.K. (1997). Women and Empowerment. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 43 (4).

¹²¹ Ibid

because of authorities. However, in Badin there is no any authority which can control the total sustainability of such urbanization Badin. Women in this economic transformation as of urbanization are not properly taken into consideration. This urbanization some way or the other can be helpful for the key indicators of economic transformations. Urbanization can create the bunch of more opportunities in said district of Badin. There are many avenues can be created from urbanization.¹²²

This state of affairs, is demonstrating growth oriented patterns of urbanization in Badin. In this way government of the day should implement the framework where the excess of this urbanization would not have serious implications for the common man in Badin. This will lead the thorough and fruitful development of district Badin. Therefore, the time will ensure advancement in required time and framework. In that context, the economic transformation of this district is majorly concerned with proper expansion and implementation of policies for the fortunes of the people in region and Sindh province at larger in order to have substantial and important development patterns.¹²³

3.3 Inter relations of Gender Inequality and Economic Transformation in Badin

The economic transformation in Badin district, one way or the other proceeding to reliable dividends but the gender inequality in this aspect of transformation cannot proceed to equality. In Badin, the disparities between man and women are huge in every sector that the growth and balance of equality is absent in every context. Gender equality is de facto concept

¹²²Burfat, Muhammad, Fateh, Dr. (2000): "Discrimination Against Women in Rural Sindh: Sociological Perspective", Kalachi Research Journal, Vol.3 December, Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai Chair, University of Karachi.

¹²³ Ibid

in this area of Sindh. There are no developments in various domains that the economic transformation would be equally treated as though.¹²⁴

Moreover, gender inequality is deeply entrenched in the minds of people of Sindh and Badin that there are no feasible signs which will transform the socio economic conditions of the people. From every aspect, one can analyze that women are treated as symbol of house wife rather than the owning to business or any development venture. There are limited opportunities to women in this area of Badin. Women are not trained enough to be employed in sectors like industries. They are only concerned with agriculture so that daily wages can be earned. This state of affairs is crime and exploitation against them in the required time. This is leading to the doubled disadvantage for women as they are not treating equally while neglecting their economic ventures for economic transformation. In Badin, social norms for the women are strict enough to have the balanced career in future. Stereotypes of man and women are different in Badin district. These stereotypes are making them responsible for zero growth for home. They are considered as the curse for the families if they are going against the norms.¹²⁵

Similarly, there is less or limited policies present in Sindh educational foundations and political authorities are not driving the equilibrium between them. Women are out of the existing policies which are related to gender in this area. No specific international efforts with the collaboration of national authorities are taken in order to substantially enhance the socio economic conditions of women. Furthermore, women in the regional dynamics must come to the mainstream of politics in order to have the significant growth and development in requires

¹²⁴ Ibid

¹²⁵ Desai, A.R. (1987): "Rural Sociology in India", Bombay: Popular Prakashan, reprint Ed.

time. This state of affairs will have implication to the economic transformation in Badin district.¹²⁶

Throughout the challenges faced by women in gender inequality in Badin, there must be steps to lower the genuine sufferings of them in given time frame. Economic transformation with different pragmatic steps can be influential for the development of females of this area. Thus the interrelation between gender inequality and economic relation can importantly have profound impact on educational, political, social and economic conditions of women in Badin.¹²⁷

Gender inclusive policies in the given framework can be bound to progress and prosperity of Sindh and regions. This will be through allowing women in business, technologies, educational and training spheres. This can have reliable footsteps in the coastal region to even less the urbanization and migration prior to improvisation and advancement. Lastly, economic transformation in Badin district is need of an hour that can be substantial through pragmatic steps in the response to sufferings of women and ensuring the gender equality. Following the pursuits of Sustainable developmental Goals of 2030, would also have significant ramifications with optimistic way so that the pattern of growth can be followed in instant way. This state of affairs is genuinely changing pursuit of healthy relations with civilized way.¹²⁸

Gender equality is the need of hour in Badin, various issues of disparities are deemed to have equality between both male and female. Gender equality can create unprecedented avenues

¹²⁶ Ibid

¹²⁷ Buvinic, Mayra. (1986): "Projects for Women in the Third World".

¹²⁸ CIDA (1997): "Guide to Gender Sensitive Indicators, Canadian International Development Agency". (available online at <http://acdi-cida.gc.ca>). Critical Review", in World Development 27 (6), 985-1010.

for the reliable development of Badin and Sindh province. Similarly, women of Badin need authentic support from the reliable authorities in the mean time so that the growth patterns must be endorsed with the suitable approaches.¹²⁹

¹²⁹ Ibid

This Chapter dealt with “Gender Inequality and Economic Transformation in Badin”. In the depth of the two key variables, gender inequality and economic transformations, various concerning indicators are mentioned in the research. To begin with, the contemporary status of gender inequality in Badin has been analysed through educational indicator, employment based indicator and health based disparities have been discussed. With this, the implications of these inequalities are way different than that of in Larkana district. Moreover, the indicators of economic transformation in Badin have been analyzed to ensure the relationship between gender inequality and economic transformation. Lastly, chapter dealt with ramifications of both affairs in the district Badin.

Chapter Four

Comparison of Gender Inequalities and Economic

Transformation in Larkana and Badin

This chapter highlights the “Comparison of Gender Inequality and Economic Transformation in Larkana and Badin districts”. This chapter will shed the light on certain indicators of gender inequalities in both districts. To begin with, women’s political participation in two districts has been illustrated with certain examples to substantiate the comparison. Similarly, prevailing community based or social disparities against women have been discussed with the case studies in two districts so that the problematizing the issue can be done. Furthermore, educational or vocational trainings are hampering in real growth of the gender equality in both district have been analysed. Apart from this, with the comparison on economic transformations in two districts, the role of industries, educational institutions and non-governmental organization has been discussed with proper analysis on the subject matter. Lastly, the economic transformation can be fruitful for the growth of the province if properly managed via suitable steps in the required time. In this way the chapter has been deliberated for the gender inequality and economic transformation in Badin and Larkana.

4.1 Indicators of Gender Inequality in Larkana and Badin:

Comparative analysis

In Sindh, gender inequality has been the precarious issue of extreme concerns. Gender inequality in every sector is impacting the societal norms of the people living in this area of Pakistan. With that context a comparative study has been conducted in two districts of Sindh province, Larkana and Badin.¹³⁰ These two districts are substantially demonstrating ungovernable environment where the existence is issues of gender inequalities are different. Following are the indicators of different nature impacting mainstream of political, social, educational and economic affairs of gender in Sindh.¹³¹

4.1.1 Women in political participation in Larkana

As the politics is known as struggle of existence of individuals to accomplish and sustain any objective behind means. Political supremacy of Man in Larkana is majorly controlled by electable in Larkana region where the distribution of seats and tickets are provided to only fewer families of the feudal in this region. Political participation of women is significantly reduced to some extent.¹³² There are many reasons behind this limited political participation of women in the electoral process, first and foremost is the familial pressure in society where women in Larkana is allowed to remain in boundaries and only limited to educational sectors

¹³⁰Agha, Nadia, Ghaza, Kazim, Syed, Deedar, Ali, Mirani. "Exploring The Representation Of Gender And Identity: Patriarchal And Citizenship Perspectives From The Primary Level Sindhi Textbooks In Pakistan." In *Women's Studies International Forum*, Vol. 66, Pp. 17-24. Pergamon, 2018

¹³¹ Ibid

¹³²Syed, Ghazal, Kazim, Nadi, Agha (2019). "Representation of gender in the secondary school Sindhi textbooks of Pakistan: An analysis of patriarchal and citizenship perspectives." *Asian Journal of Social Science* 47, no. 4-5: 566-580.

only. Similarly, the mind set of people in the Larkana region is that women cannot win any contest because they are not electable and would lose contest if they are given tickets.¹³³

Further, major political parties in Larkana including Pakistan People's Party has not given proper contesting right to women in Larkana however, there was a case of Faryaal Talpur to contest at the provincial seat in order to have gender balance in the region but that lady is sister of Asif Ali Zardari, President of PPP up till now. After that imbroglio of political participation to a woman, there is never a suitable space for women to come and have contest at upper level. Similar position with women is at Local level elections where only men are having the tickets to fight against their opponents at large. This state of affairs, demonstrates the level of political participation of women in elections and suffrage rights in Larkana region of Sindh¹³⁴

4.1.1 Women in Political Participation in Badin

Political participation of this gender in district Badin as of precarious nature as women are not even allowed to go and get proper education that how it would be feasible for them to contest this process in suitable time. The status of women in Badin is of grave concerns because people over there are not making any validation to allow their women in any affair outside the home. Women are deliberately used as commodity and make them extremely busy to have substantial political participation in this area.¹³⁵

¹³³Durrani, Naureen, Anjum, Halai. "Dynamics of gender justice, conflict and social cohesion: Analyzing educational reforms in Pakistan." *International Journal of Educational Development* 61 (2018): 27-39.

¹³⁴ Ibid

¹³⁵Syed, Ghazal Kazim, and Nadia Agha. "Representation of gender in the secondary school Sindhi textbooks of Pakistan: An analysis of patriarchal and citizenship perspectives." *Asian Journal of Social Science* 47, no. 4-5 (2019): 566-580.

Since there are the communities which are known as Kohli Community, they feasibly allowing their women to go and get education in the motivation from a renowned political actor known as Kirishna Kohli. This lady has participated in local and provincial level contests. She did not win the seat with that election but has shown a significant precedence to girls in the district Badin in order to fight for the rights. This state of affairs has been recognized by the Pakistan People's Party which usually form centre at the provincial level, they have given her a reserved seat where she came outside and fought for rights of the people of Badin.¹³⁶ Political participation is extremely low in Badin but the light is seen in girls as few communities are now allowing their girls to educate them at different levels. With this zeal and zest at the political level is needed in Badin. For instance, personality like Fehmida Mirza has won recent seat from democratic alliance's side this also has put a light on the hearts of female members of this district.¹³⁷

4.1.2 Communal/Social disparities against Women in Larkana

Communities play a profound role in the stability of internal affairs of any region. Communities drive the real fortune for socio economic conditions. However, in region like Larkana, communities are facing unprecedented issues of disparities from the internal matters of district. In Larkana, communal or social problems are extremely limited to few families known as feudal. These families are Bhutto, Chandio and Soomro. These families are driving the political as well as economic matters of the district at particular level. Everybody has seen

¹³⁶Syed, Ghaza, Kazim, Nadia, Agha. "Representation of gender in the secondary school Sindhi textbooks of Pakistan: An analysis of patriarchal and citizenship perspectives." *Asian Journal of Social Science* 47, no. 4-5 (2019): 566-580.

¹³⁷ Ibid

how the political matters of Larkana region are even controlled by few parties which are not giving any substantial life changing result to the people of Larkana.¹³⁸

Similarly, communal disparities are rising with unprecedented face in order to boost the development and growth of Larkana. In this district, Bhutto family is ruling from the front while leaving no any other caste to have significant right over this land. Larkana has been the symbol of traditions and culture as Moen Jo Daro, Bank of Indus River, Naudero and other historical places are from this part of Sindh but one can notice that the total control of resources and traditions are under the control of few. Similarly, gender inequality as the pertinent issue in every form can be seen in such social disparities. Women are extremely tied to home and no any communal dividends are endorsing the equality in this matter.¹³⁹

In communal problems Larkana has witnessed the issue of Bagri community which are brutalised in civil affairs. They are considered as of the lowest caste in the area of social affairs. These communities are humiliated in Larkana region because of their indulgence in productive matters of agriculture. This state of affairs, in Larkana can be contextualized as how the communal disparities are increasing with zero authoritative role in the district. This needs a proper and balanced handling so that gender equality and communal equality prevails in the Larkana.¹⁴⁰

4.1.3 Communal/Social disparities against Women in Badin

¹³⁸Saleemi, Sundus, and Chiara Kofol. "Women's participation in household decisions and gender equality in children's education: Evidence from rural households in Pakistan." *World Development Perspectives* 25 (2022): 100395.

¹³⁹Shah, Shaheen, Ashraf. "Gender and building homes in disaster in Sindh, Pakistan." *Gender & Development* 20, no. 2 (2012): 249-264.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid

Women in Badin from different communal groups including Kohli, Khosa, Mnghwar are encountering the socio-economic problems in the form of desperate inequalities in Badin district. To begin with, women in Kohli community, are extremely limited to agricultural affairs, they are not provided with adequate rights to have the benefits from mainstream domains. They are even indulged in farming despite the fact of no knowledge from the said domain. Women in Kohli community in Badin are driving the invaluable treatment from their male partners. As male are only authority and burden on the women to be increased from them. Male are only indulged to outside affair while women are humiliated to both as home affairs and agricultural matters.¹⁴¹

Similarly, the issue is with Khosa community of Badin, women are tortured usually to perform any activity outside except they are in the matters of agriculture. Male are Zamindars usually in this community. They are having hoteling in every essence of affairs; they are frequently used to have more rights in society. People of Badin from this community are not having any issue with these communities to limit the sufferings of their in order to have the balanced treatment. Further, communal group like Menghawar, in Badin has been treating women as the house wives. They are creating imbalanced social political environment for women in civil matters.¹⁴² Women are not allowed to get proper education to have higher influence in communal group. This becomes tradition for them as only 5 percent of women get the primary education. These communities are endorsing unprecedented disparities against women in Badin district.¹⁴³

¹⁴¹Raza, Ahmad, Hasan Sohaib, Murad. "Gender gap in Pakistan: A socio-demographic analysis." *International Journal of social economics* 37, no. 7 (2010): 541-557.

¹⁴² Ibid

¹⁴³Raza, Ahmad, and Hasan, Sohaib, Murad. "Gender gap in Pakistan: A socio-demographic analysis." *International Journal of social economics* 37, no. 7 (2010): 541-557.

4.1.3 Educational or Vocational disparities opposite to Women in Larkana

There are bunch of educational institutions in Larkana, which are providing quality education to individuals of region and peripheral areas of Larkana. These educational or vocational training institutions are namely, Quaid I Awam Engineering University, Shaheed Muhtrama Benazir Bhutto Medical University, Szabist University, Campus of Sindh University and Commerce College.¹⁴⁴ These institutions are recognized as the highly efficient in providing quality education however, the grave issue of gender inequality is prevailing in such sectors. In Larkana first issue against women is the negligence at the societal level to send them towards these institutions to get higher education especially in rural areas of Larkana.

Similarly, if girls from cities are sent to such institutions then there are ungovernable issues they are facing ranging from harassment to rape and other brutal complex issues. Furthermore, seats of the girls are limited to only 20 to 22 percent as quota has been defined by these educational sectors. However, women in medical colleges are at bunch of numbers since they are hard working and are taking more seats in MDCAT at provincial level. Women in this district are making some progress as compare to the other sectors of the Sindh.¹⁴⁵

Lastly, women from the rural sides are not provided feasible opportunities to get quality education at the required age. In the domains of aggravated issues in such sectors for instance, in 2018, Priya Kumari incident of rape was famous. In this incident the girl studying

¹⁴⁴Raza, Ahmad, Hasan, Sohaib, Murad. "Gender gap in Pakistan: A socio-demographic analysis." *International Journal of social economics* 37, no. 7 (2010): 541-557.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid

in Chandka Medical College was raped by a student and hanged by him.¹⁴⁶ This matter was prominent in mainstream media for few days but after that the issue was not of that much significance and everyone forgot it soon. This type of issue is in every sector in whole Sindh. There is need of proper treatment to limit such inequalities against women in this district.¹⁴⁷

4.1.3 Educational/Vocational inequalities against women in Badin

Women in Badin are not allowed to play part in development of society. Various communities are not allowing their daughters, wives and sisters to get quality education from already limited institutions in this area. For instance, only 5 percent of Menghwar community, women are getting only primary education. They are not allowed to get proper secondary education because after primary education girls are at the stage of puberty and people consider that the growth in education would harm the integrity of manhood and honour of the family at the society. In Badin, Khosa community has restricted women even to give birth to girl child. If they give birth any way, than that is considered as the harmful for the family. This tradition is extremely well equipped within the Non-Muslims of Badin district.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁶Analysis." *International Journal of social economics* 37, no. 7 (2010): 541-557.

Siddiqi, Danya, Arif, Sundus, Iftikhar, Muhammad, Siddique, Mariam, Mehmood, Vijay Kumar Dharma, Mubarak, Taighoon, Shah, Hamidreza, Setayesh, Subhash, Chandir. "Immunization Gender Inequity in Pakistan: An Analysis of 6.2 Million Children Born from 2019 to 2022 and Enrolled in the Sindh Electronic Immunization Registry." *Vaccines* 11, no. 3 (2023): 685.

¹⁴⁷Analysis." *International Journal of social economics* 37, no. 7 (2010): 541-557.

Siddiqi, Danya, Arif, Sundus, Iftikhar, Muhammad, Siddique, Mariam, Mehmood, Kuma Vijay, Dharma, Mubarak, Taighoon, Shah, Hamidreza, Setayesh, and Subhash, Chandir. "Immunization Gender Inequity in Pakistan: An Analysis of 6.2 Million Children Born from 2019 to 2022 and Enrolled in the Sindh Electronic Immunization Registry." *Vaccines* 11, no. 3 (2023): 685.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid

Similarly, educational institutions in Badin are extremely low in number as few girls' colleges are there to function for girls education. While the co-education institutions are severely depleted in this part of Sindh. Moreover, since the participation of women in outside affairs is prohibited they are treated as only a person who can give birth and nurture the child after those women are indulged in agricultural activities. Apart from this, gender inequalities against women in Badin are surmounting in the intensity of required mean.¹⁴⁹ As there is the campus of Sindh University, the buses are very short in number as only one bus in the Khoski region arrives and take the male students to have education from higher educational institutions.

There are limited facilities provided to women in order to balance their life activities in this region of Sindh. Similarly, girls Cadet College is absent to get the substantial improvement in their educational activities. This is harming the future generation of this region as institutions are absent to have the growth oriented and significant career in their lives. Meanwhile, no any role has been played by authority to balance the conditions of women in the area of Badin. Therefore, it is fair to state that, the educational disparities against women are high in Badin as compare other parts of the Sindh.

4.1.4 Professional or employment differences against

Women in Larkana

Larkana's stability in economic indicators is concerned with dramatic advancement in growth oriented policies of leadership in that matter. This leadership drives new avenues where

¹⁴⁹analysis." *International Journal of social economics* 37, no. 7 (2010): 541-557.

Siddiqi, Danya, Arif, Sundus, Iftikhar, Muhammad, Siddique, Mariam, Mehmood, Kumar, Vijay, Dharma, Mubarak, Taighoon Shah, Hamidreza, Setayesh, and Subhash, Chandir. "Immunization Gender Inequity in Pakistan: An Analysis of 6.2 Million Children Born from 2019 to 2022 and Enrolled in the Sindh Electronic Immunization Registry." *Vaccines* 11, no. 3 (2023): 685.

economic pursuits of development happen to be the substantial factor. In Larkana's socio-economic environment, the role of women is very much limited to some extent. This role is not that much influential in changing the fortunes of the living status. Women are deliberately sidelined from man in every sector so that the balance of opportunities can be attained. They are not given proper rights by their partners in every sector.¹⁵⁰

This state of affairs is damaging the existence of women in the social status. If one can see that, in Larkana women are indulged into the only household activities where the man is outside in employment based attributes. This can show how the mentality of people living in Larkana can have impacts on its development. In Larkana, there are industries where the jobs or employment ratio towards women is extremely low. This is in sugar mills, in teaching areas and other relevant professional aspects of job.¹⁵¹

The job security on the other hand to these women is prior to very much low in number so that the stability could be achieved. On the flip side, there are less number of female doctors in institutions of the Larkana medical centres. Therefore, this is fair to state that women in Larkana are extremely facing differences in employment sectors of Sindh and in Larkana.¹⁵²

4.1.4 Professional/ Employment based disparities in Badin against Women

In Badin, there is less number of opportunities through which the stability of families can be attained. However, in relevant sectors, where the role of women can be beneficial and can have long lasting impact on the development of this district has been under restrained. This

¹⁵⁰Shah, Shaheen, Ashraf. "Gender and building homes in disaster in Sindh, Pakistan." *Gender & Development* 20, no. 2 (2012): 249-264.

¹⁵¹Shah, Shaheen, Ashraf. "Gender and building homes in disaster in Sindh, Pakistan." *Gender & Development* 20, no. 2 (2012): 249-264.

¹⁵² Ibid

behaviour from the people of Badin is showing how they are illiterate in such areas where they can have substantial growth. One can see in many industrial area Rice Mills and educational institutions, people from different communities are not allowing their women to go and pursue professional or employment based life.¹⁵³

Women are seemed to be their commodity which can be only indulged into agricultural affairs. On the above section in educational disparities, the debate was concluded the proper education and counselling to parents and husband would have grown their role in the familial stability. However, this state is absent and support is not shown to those women which want to have good career and education in their role.¹⁵⁴

Similarly, women are indulged into only farming while the husbands are Zamindars and they would not allow their wives to go out of their relevant domains according to them. Against women, there is no any political support except than that of few organizations including the SindhiyaniTehrik which is causing a fruitful damage to the face of male dominated society against the rights of females. This must be promoted to the next level so that equality could be prevailed in Badin and other districts of Sindh.

4.1.5 Health based inequalities in Larkana

Health is primary need of every individual living in this planet. In Sindh, worse nature of facilities has been a salt into injuries of people living in this area. In district Larkana, there are various hospitals which are running on the mercy of God. For instance, there is Chandka

¹⁵³Siddiqi, Danya, Arif, Sundus, Iftikhar, Muhammad Siddique, Mariam, Mehmood, Kumar, Vijay, Dharma, Mubarak, Taighoo, Shah, Hamidreza, Setayesh, and Subhash, Chandir. "Immunization Gender Inequity in Pakistan: An Analysis of 6.2 Million Children Born from 2019 to 2022 and Enrolled in the Sindh Electronic Immunization Registry." *Vaccines* 11, no. 3 (2023): 685.

¹⁵⁴Siddiqi, Danya, Arif, Sundus, Iftikhar, Muhammad, Siddique, Maria, Mehmood, Kumar, Vijay, Dharma, Mubara, Taighoon, Shah, Hamidreza, Setayesh, Subhash, Chandir. "Immunization Gender Inequity in Pakistan: An Analysis of 6.2 Million Children Born from 2019 to 2022 and Enrolled in the Sindh Electronic Immunization Registry." *Vaccines* 11, no. 3 (2023): 685.

Hospital, Civil Hospital and other private hospitals which are running with unwanted impacts on the individuals. Similarly, women are facing health issues with severity increasing day to day.¹⁵⁵ This can be seen in recent advancement in cases of pregnancies and HIV in Larkana district. Pregnancies have been the concerning issues in this area, women are not provided with adequate health facilities so to have normal delivery. Every one woman in five is facing severe operation case in Sheikh Zaid women hospital. This is very much serious state of affairs for the authorities.¹⁵⁶

Further, there is rise in the number of cases of Human immunodeficiency Virus causing severe disease of AIDS. This disease is famous in Ratodero and Naudero talukas of Larkana district. In this condition of health, severe steps were needed but unfortunately there no adequate steps so that the sufferings of individuals can be limited to some extent. In this manner, women and Khuwaja Sira of region are encountering with health based disparities where the survival has become extremely of concerns to have treatment at the edge. Therefore, the health disparities and gender based inequalities are rising with high pace in Larkana district.

4.1.5 Health Based inequalities in Badin

In Badin, as compare to Larkana the circumstances are gravely affected. Women of this district are facing surmounting issues of unwanted nature. They are humiliated in the term of health and safe care facilities. Health based inequalities in this district from primary care to secondary care is in dangerous stage. As Fehmida Mirza, the old MNA from the district has

¹⁵⁵Saleemi, Sundus, Chiara, Kofol. "Women's participation in household decisions and gender equality in children's education: Evidence from rural households in Pakistan." *World Development Perspectives* 25 (2022): 100395.

¹⁵⁶Saleemi, Sundus, Chiara, Kofol. "Women's participation in household decisions and gender equality in children's education: Evidence from rural households in Pakistan." *World Development Perspectives* 25 (2022): 100395.

initiated the concerned hospitals however; the aftermath period is very harsh. Even when communal groups and their partners are facing any health concerned issue they usually travel to nearby city if Hyderabad, where some facilities are provided with modern equipment. This whole district with the help of organizations like Hands Foundation, other Shifa Foundation is getting relevant help but that is not upto the mark.¹⁵⁷

This state of affairs is happening to be the grave issue in the concerns of health based disparities. Similarly, health is primary need and if not provided to an individual then its conditions get severe with enhancing implications.¹⁵⁸ In Badin, the women are limited to boundaries of four walls; they are not having control on the population so that the sufferings could be limited. Since the advent of district status to Badin, there was negligence of required policies to the people of this district. In the same manner, women are not counselled on the feasible training grounds so that they can control on population and other health related issues. Therefore, it is fair to state that health based disparities and inequalities against women are way different than the Larkana which is somehow modern at this time.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁷ Ibid

¹⁵⁸ Syed, Ghazal, Kazim, Nadia, Agha. "Representation of gender in the secondary school Sindhi textbooks of Pakistan: An analysis of patriarchal and citizenship perspectives." *Asian Journal of Social Science* 47, no. 4-5 (2019): 566-580.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid

4.2 Indicators of Economic Transformation in Larkana and Badin: Comparative Analysis

Economic transformation in Sindh has been relevant to many aspects of economic stability and development. In Sindh, there are various forms of themes where economic growth can be demonstrated. This economic growth of regions like Larkana and Badin district is substantially associated with valuable indicators which are playing profound role to stimulate growth centric approach of Sindh. There are following indicators mentioned below which undoubtedly can be used to accomplish the stability of Sindh.¹⁶⁰

4.2.1 Role of Industries in economic transformation in Larkana

To begin with, industries play crucial role in advancement of state's machinery to run at significant pace. These industries play profound influence on the economic well being of any state. Similarly, in Sindh, economic transformation from every district and sector endorses the suitability of advancement. In the same manner, in Larkana there are few industrial complexes which are responsible for economic up gradation of this city. For instance, Sugar Mills and cloth making industries along with the motor assembling industries are pretty much famous for their role.¹⁶¹

In Naudero area, Asif Ali Zardari formed his Sugar mills and Rice mills. In these rice mills the production of sugar and rice has been distributed to whole Sindh. These industries are particularly making more graceful to Larkana and residing Talukas of the region. Moreover,

¹⁶⁰Kalwar, Saima. "Local Economic Development for Secondary Cities of the Sindh Province, Pakistan." PhD diss., University of Malaya (Malaysia), 2018.

¹⁶¹Afzal, Aqdas, Khan, Asghar, Muhammad. "The political economic origins and development of land administration institutions in Sindh." *Pakistan journal of applied economics* 32, no. 2 (2022): 227-243.

the budgeting of these industries are simply balanced with unlimited expenditure and revenue for the provincial economic growth. After the Eighteenth Amendment in 2010, passed in parliament of Pakistan, these financial matters were already under the federal government after that these matters come under the domain of provinces. Similarly, the provinces through its industries have bunch of more revenue to stabilize the limited growth of the links.¹⁶²

4.2.1 Role of Industries in Economic Transformation in

Badin

In Badin, the industries are of similar nature but the environment provided to the working people and industrialists have been different that of the environment in Larkana and other districts of the Sindh. In this area, political and nongovernmental organizations are indulged to boost the economic growth of people of Badin. For instance, a nongovernmental organization through clothing factories collaboration has initiated a step by which the proper trainings have been given to people especially women of the area. In this training these women are working hard to make the cloths and convert it into handicraft suits which resultantly can be sold at very good and feasible prices.¹⁶³

Similarly, other industries and economic transformation in Badin are playing substantial role in stimulating the lives of many. In this type of work, authorities like Member of Provincial Assembly in 2008 established cotton producing industries named as Mirza cloth industry. After that the economic conditions of residential people have been changed with advent of such step. There is need of such more efforts in order to enhance the growth of this region in required time. This can be stated that the industries in Badin play important role in economic

¹⁶²Afzal, Aqdas, Khan, Asghar, Muhaammad. "The Political Economic Origins and Development of Land Administration Institutions In Sindh." *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics* 32, No. 2 (2022): 227-243.

¹⁶³ Ibid

transformation of people of Badin and district itself as whole. Therefore, proper mechanism is needed to enhance these efforts from the authorities in the district.¹⁶⁴

¹⁶⁴Ahmed, Feroz. "Agrarian Change and Class Formation in Sindh." *Economic and Political Weekly* (1984): A149-A164.

4.2.2 Higher Educational institutions in Larkana and Economic Transformation

Undoubtedly, education is the most powerful weapon which can be used to change the world, said by prominent freedom fighter, Nelson Mandella. This quote shows how the pursuits of educational aspirations are greatly affecting the development of any nation's economic transformation. In Larkana, there are few important educational institutions which are expanding with the pace in order to compete with the national growth and economic stability.¹⁶⁵ For instance, Chandka Medical College, a medical school in this region profoundly play very important role in stimulating the educational advancement. In this land, other institutions like Quaid-i-Awam Engineering University are also producing the well trained and knowledgeable students which are having good fortunes in the future and in contemporary developmental phase of their career. Similarly, these educational institutions are certified on the various grounds of the state's matter so to feasible have advancement.¹⁶⁶

Furthermore, education from higher to secondary level in this area is unpretending impacting many lives of the people of this area. Majorly, in city area each house has much more mature guy which can endorse the economic stability of his family and his society. Apart from this, vocational training institutions in Larkana are expanding and producing UN matched talents which are producing more financial amounts.¹⁶⁷ This state of affair is driving the balance in their lives. Lastly, institutions and their growth is concerned with the growth and development of any state.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁵ Ibid

¹⁶⁶ Ahmed, Feroz. "Agrarian change and class formation in Sindh." *Economic and Political Weekly* (1984): A149-A164.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid

¹⁶⁸ Kalwar, Saima. "Local Economic Development for Secondary Cities of the Sindh Province, Pakistan." PhD diss., University of Malaya (Malaysia), 2018.

Economic transformation in Larkana from educational point of view is influencing the lives in certain period of time where the substantial route to higher stability is easy to achieve. Thus it is fair to state that, economic transformation has been in the fair play with educational institutions in Larkana district of Sindh it is advancing in many affairs so to balance regional stability.

4.2.2 Higher Educational Institutions in Badin and Economic Transformation

In Badin district, however, educational advancement is nearly down to low. This has been precedence from the oldest time of people living in this area that, going to school will not help to sustain better lives but going to work is better. In this myths oriented thing, the economic conditions of this land has been under severe and unfavorable nuances. The gravity of situation can be contextualized as more than 95% people are not well trained enough to grow in their lives. This precarious situation can be seen from the participation of women in only agriculture where as the man are not serious to their lives.¹⁶⁹

Moreover, Badin has limited number of educational institutions especially the higher education from college to university has been under the dormant period. Getting education in this area is like going to the jail and endorsing the unwavering support from the unreliable suits of the people. Moreover, university of Sindh campus has been under not feasible circumstances to promote even more suitable departments within its premises. These educational institutions are not playing any crucial role to promote the well-equipped education to the region. In this way economic transformation is not under the suitable way to deal with this issue of grave concern. These educational aspects of the Badin can be

¹⁶⁹Ahmed, Feroz. "Agrarian change and class formation in Sindh." *Economic and Political Weekly* (1984): A149-A164.

dramatically influential so that the promotion of quality education can be enhanced in balanced way between the affairs of this land.¹⁷⁰

4.2.3 Role of NGOs in Larkana towards Economic

Stability

In Larkana Non-Governmental Organization like Sindh Rural Support Organization, Red Crescent and other relevant organization are demonstrating the role of economic stability for the people of Larkana. There are many projects in Larkana including Sindh people Reconstruction Scheme, livelihood, Sartyoonsang and many more projects are indulged in development of people. These projects are helping people to build their business in order to have financial supremacy in the regional domains. This state of affairs has been the recognition of people to have growth centric model.¹⁷¹

The Sindh Rural Support Organization in recent times have established short term microfinance schemes for Taluka Qambar and Larkana to have short business in the form of shops and other related occupations. These projects are endorsed by the government of Sindh and majorly funded by the USAID and European Union. These organizations are developing employment generation set ups also where they are recruiting many youngsters in their portfolio and they are performing the required tasks in very short period of time. This is leading to the balance the financial needs of such individuals. In recent time, SRSO has appointed many Social Organizers with good salary package into their cores. This will lead to the economic well-being.¹⁷²

¹⁷⁰Ahmed, Feroz. "Agrarian change and class formation in Sindh." *Economic and Political Weekly* (1984): A149-A164.

¹⁷¹ Ibid

¹⁷²Khan, Adeel. "Pakistan's Sindhi ethnic nationalism: migration, marginalization, and the threat of" Indianization". *Asian Survey* 42, no. 2 (2002): 213-229.

Moreover, there are other projects funded by United Nations are also indulged in progress of the nations in this area of Larkana. These projects are feasible endorsing the economic and social conditions of people of Larkana to show the economic stability and economic transformation of their lives. Thus, in Larkana such nongovernmental organizations are increasing their roles so that the growth oriented development of the people can be achieved in required time limit. And surely with the collaboration from governmental set ups these organizations would boost their significance in modern times.

4.2.3 Role of NGOs in Badin towards economic transformation

In Badin, such organizations which dramatically influence lives of the people are limited in number.¹⁷³ However, they profoundly play important role in economic transformation of such people. In this area there are significant numbers of non-governmental organizations which are playing the visible role in making good opportunities for the people of this region. For instance, Shifa Foundation, Red Crescent, Hands foundation and other related organizations are demonstrating skill based development of people of Badin.¹⁷⁴

Moreover, with the economic stability the most concerned or affiliated organization with USAID and Sindh Government, Shifa foundation allowing certain communities of Badin to get indulged in machine based training. Through these trainings, they are casually shining at various domains in order to demonstrate the balanced role of this land of pure. People from different parts of the Sindh used to come in this area to highlight the economic pursuits through industries and coastal regions. This is important highlighting how the people are being satisfied with coastal regions. And the reason behind this the role played by these

¹⁷³Ahmed, Feroz. "Agrarian change and class formation in Sindh." *Economic and Political Weekly* (1984): A149-A164.

¹⁷⁴ Ibid

NGOs to boost the fishing and other concerns related to blue economy in the Badin district of the Pakistan. Moreover, Badin has been the symbol of oldest part of the Indus civilization in which the river ends and fruitful developmental setups are being promoted.¹⁷⁵

In Badin district of Sindh, there are many places where the source of minerals can be traced and these minerals are of worth more than the required value. This state of affairs can be more growth centric once the influential role could be endorsed in more feasible time. With these efforts from the nongovernmental organizations, the economic stability of the region can be substantially feasible in order to boost the sustainability of this land. Lastly, it is fair to state that economic growth of the Badin district is concerned with the economic transformation in this district.¹⁷⁶ There is need of economic set ups to be promoted by organizations and governmental machinery in response to economic transformations.¹⁷⁷ This chapter highlighted the “Comparison of Gender Inequality and Economic Transformation in Larkana and Badin districts”. This chapter sheds the light on certain indicators of gender inequalities in both districts. To begin with, women’s political participation in two districts has been illustrated with certain examples to substantiate the comparison. Similarly, prevailing community based or social disparities against women have been discussed with the case studies in two districts so that the problematizing the issue can be done. Furthermore, educational or vocational trainings are hampering in real growth of the gender equality in both district have been analyzed. Apart from this, with the comparison on economic transformations in two districts, the role of industries, educational institutions and non-governmental organization has been discussed with proper analysis on the subject matter.

¹⁷⁵Ahmed, Feroz. "Agrarian change and class formation in Sindh." *Economic and Political Weekly* (1984): A149-A164.

¹⁷⁶Kalwar, Saima. "Local Economic Development for Secondary Cities of the Sindh Province, Pakistan." PhD diss., University of Malaya (Malaysia), 2018.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid

Lastly, the economic transformation can be fruitful for the growth of the province if properly managed via suitable steps in the required time. In this way the chapter has been deliberated for the gender inequality and economic transformation in Badin and Larkana.

Chapter Five

Findings of the Research

In Larkana District;

- Various issues of women in Larkana in their socio-economic and political domains are relevant to the mainstreams where the gender inequalities have been the most concerned issues.
- Inclusion of different genders in the political or social development of district has been negated once the forms of discriminations appear on the set principle of human rights. In Larkana various forms of inequalities are visible in society.
- Moreover, these work opportunities in cities like Larkana are bound to be less because of the barriers to the survival of women ranging from the social principles to the societal obligations by religious affiliations.
- In Larkana gender issues are also in rise with the melting state of crime rates, harassments and other social evils against the women in their work place. This is evident in recent cases against girls in a shopping mall that is near Pakistani Chowk of Larkana where there was the harassment issue against two girls.
- Similarly, there is a big gap between the men and women related to the job opportunities in Larkana. For instance, there is an organization called Sindh Rural Support Organization, in which 85% are working male under the umbrella of different projects including the livelihood and Sindh Reconstruction Post flood activities.
- In specific figures, the statistic figures of literacy rates are 37% while the male literacy rate is more than 73%. This huge gap demonstrates the priorities of government and the literacy department of Sindh. There are various educational disparities prevailing in

Larkana region as of recent figures it is ranging from 0.74 at the primary level, 1.32 at the middle level and 0.59 at secondary and higher secondary level.

- Unfortunately, there are more numbers of schools and colleges where boundary wall is absent while the females are facing the wave of insecurity everywhere. Moreover, this daunting and unreliable condition of gender inequality in education is making less development of Pakistan and Sindh. As the article 15, 25, 26 and 34 of the constitution of Pakistan signify the rights of freedom of movement, equality between two genders either of race or creed then why there is total discrimination in the spheres of life and its existence.
- Sindh Assembly in 2015, passed a resolution named as The Sindh Commission on the Status of Women Bill, 2015. Through this bill the promotion of rights of women were endorsed these rights including the social, political and economic rights. But alas! The situations of women in Sindh never get to the better positions.
- . Similarly, Sindhyani Tehrik had got a rise in Larkana to fight for the political rights of women. Its leaders were caged by the authority of this region. Moreover, Awami National Party has been pursuing the slogan of advancement of women rights in Naseerabad Taluka of Larkana region. In this Taluka many women stood in local government elections but they did not win the election because of rigging in that contest.

In Badin District;

- Girls are not allowed by their parents to get even primary education. Accession to the prime development of any society is depleted in Badin districts.
- Reform Support Unit, a very important part of education and literacy department of Sindh government published a genuine report and stated that only 2% girls of the district Badin are getting primary education but unfortunately they are not allowed to get the secondary education in required time.
- Since the coastal region is famous for different aspects of blue economy including fishing, mangroves and other factors. Women are not allowed to have this profession in sea touching the Badin district. This is considered as the norm that if women is in water that is the symbol of complete disaster for that tribe which are indulged in fishing. This symbolizes the mentality of men over the women.
- In 2022, a report was released by World Health Organization in which women of Southern Sindh are facing acute shortage of sterilization material in hospitals this is due to the acute problem floods of 2022.
- Moreover, gender-specific employment opportunities are extremely less in numbers. There is no proper treatment of equality in gender specific characters and women of this area are relatively less indulged in order to have the growth oriented and boost the economic transformation of this district at large. In the similar pattern, women are forced to acquire the home and other business is left to the man via its actions and attributes.

Addressed the research objectives

- The study has highlighted the conceptual framework behind gender inequality as whole.
- The research is demonstrating indicators of gender inequality in Larkana with the contemporary status of district.
- The research objective of the study has shown the indicators and current status of gender inequality in Badin district of Sindh
- Similarly, the study articulated the theoretical framework of great importance to analyze the current debate into a systematic approach
- Study has shed light on the economic transformation in both districts of Sindh through comparative analysis
- Research demonstrated the implications of gender inequality and economic down gradation to the districts in particular and Sindh province in general.
- Study has shown the policy framework to limit the sufferings of people in this area.
- Lastly, the comparative analysis of subject matter has been illustrated in the study so that comparison between two districts of Sindh can be drawn.

Recommendations

The Study proposes few recommendations;

- The issue of gender inequality needs proper focus at the domestic level that can be expanded to various considerations in order to initiate the research in the domains.
- The issue of gender inequality in minor areas where the role of women is limited, there is need to have counseling sessions from the authorities in order to highlight the sufferings of women.
- The domain of economic transformations needed to relate with the gender dynamics through substantial steps.
- The districts in Sindh are suffering within the impairments of gender crisis therefore study must be expanded.

Conclusion

In a nutshell, the study has highlighted the issues of gender inequalities and economic transformation in Sindh: a comparative study of two districts, Badin and Larkana. To begin with, in contemporary political affairs, these rights and attributions of gender equality is absent in various places of the country. In that matter, Pakistan is suffering from imbalanced in gender-based inequalities. In various parts of the country, Pakistan has been facing the unprecedented wave of gender inequalities in which the survival of women and other gender has been under threat.

Similarly, the situation is evident in Sindh province of Pakistan. Apart from this, economic transformation in the province has been the matter of concern as the growth centric approaches are absent from industries to other segments of economic development in the country. Research methodology used in the research topic is qualitative methods. It is to analyze the secondary data already present on the given data. After that the interpretation of data has been done in order provide comprehensive analysis of the topic with balanced approach. Qualitative research methods have become undoubtedly the prominent part of the social science that has been significantly offering the unlimited phenomenon of attributes of social sciences.

In this research method the topic I am concerning can highlight the nuances of context, patterns and other relevant facets that are integral part of the research. Qualitative research methods ensure the relevant subjectivity on the topic of concern. This research illustrated the various facets of gender inequalities in Sindh and comparatively in two districts of Sindh. One is the Larkana and other is the Badin district. The nature of gender inequalities and economic transformation in these two districts vary on multiple ways. Second Chapter highlighted the current status of gender based disparities and inequalities faced by society in

Larkana. This study detailed on the various issues of women in Larkana in their socio-economic and political domains.

In recent times, the gender inequalities has been the most concerned issues on which different thoughts of scholars have been narrated in already existing literature. Therefore, this study illustrated the contemporary gender dynamics along with the economic transformation as whole. Furthermore, the study shed light on implications of economic transformations on city like Larkana and with this there are the factors which are substantially responsible for the down gradation of economic status of regions. Lastly, chapter has dealt with pragmatic measure need for the well being of systematic approach of women and man to have balance in the affairs of daily life. This can be done through proper government and civil society cooperation. Third Chapter dealt Gender Inequality and Economic Transformation in Badin.

In the depth of the two key variables, gender inequality and economic transformations, various concerning indicators are mentioned in the research. To begin with, the contemporary status of gender inequality in Badin has been analyzed through educational indicator, employment based indicator and health based disparities have been discussed. With this, the implications of these inequalities are way different than that of in Larkana district. Moreover, the indicators of economic transformation in Badin have been analyzed to ensure the relationship between gender inequality and economic transformation. Lastly, chapter deals with ramifications of both affairs in the district Badin.

Fourth Chapter highlighted the Comparison of Gender Inequality and Economic Transformation in Larkana and Badin districts. This chapter has shed the light on certain indicators of gender inequalities in both districts. To begin with, women's political participation in two districts has been illustrated with certain examples to substantiate the comparison. Similarly, prevailing community based or social disparities against women have

been discussed with the case studies in two districts so that the problematizing the issue can be done. Furthermore, educational or vocational trainings are hampering in real growth of the gender equality in both district have been analyzed.

Apart from this, with the comparison on economic transformations in two districts, the role of industries, educational institutions and non-governmental organization has been discussed with proper analysis on the subject matter. Lastly, the economic transformation can be fruitful for the growth of the province if properly managed via suitable steps in the required time. In this way the chapter has been deliberated for the gender inequality and economic transformation in Badin and Larkana. Encountering gender based inequalities in Larkana and Badin needs substantial and comprehensive approach that would not only address the problems associated with women but also this will reduce the social, economic and political sufferings of women at large. While implementing the strategies related to reduction in gender inequalities, there is need of balance and collaborative methods between government and civil society. In Larkana there are various organizations including Sindh Rural Support organization and Hands foundations which are working with government of the day to launch the substantial policies related to address the women issues and discriminations against them. First and foremost, step is concerning the Addressing gender inequalities is advancing educational sector for the battement of women education in Larkana. In this way women will be liable to get quality educations. Government of Sindh must adopt the phenomenal strategies in lifting the educational disparities. Initiatives must be related to improve quality education via providing schools and colleges, providing prominent scholarships to the girls from backward areas. This will substantially increase the enrollment of girls. Apart from this, integration of gender sensitive issues must be added to curricula that would ultimately challenge these stereotypes in Larkana region and beyond.

Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Ali, S. (2023, August 15). *Interview on gender inequalities in Badin and Larkana* [Interview]. M. Khan, Karachi.

Ahmed, S. (2023, June 5). Gender inequalities in Sindh's rural economy: A case study of Larkana and Badin. *Dawn*.

Baloch, F. (2022, July 5). *Statement on the economic transformation program for rural Sindh* [Press release]. Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan.

Baloch, F. (2023, November 3). *Rural women in Sindh: Key to economic transformation in Larkana and Badin*. *The Express Tribune*.

Farooq, A. (2023, March 5). "The Struggle for Women's Empowerment in Sindh's Small Towns." *Dawn*.

Government of Sindh. (2023). *Gender-based violence and economic empowerment policies in Sindh: Annual review 2023*. Sindh Ministry of Women Development.

Government of Sindh. (2023). *Sindh Provincial Economic Development Report 2023*. Sindh Planning and Development Department.

Hussain, S. (2023, October 15). *Barriers to economic empowerment of women in Sindh: The case of Larkana and Badin*. *Dawn*.

International Labour Organization (ILO). (2022). *Gender and economic participation in rural Pakistan*. ILO.

International Labour Organization (ILO). (2023). *Gender and economic participation: An analysis of rural labor markets in Sindh*. ILO.

Interview with Asma Baloch, Local Entrepreneur from Larkana. (2023, October 18). *Personal interview*.

Interview with Dr. Ayesha Khan, Director of Sindh Women's Development Agency. (2023, September 12). *Personal interview*.

Jamil, N. (2020, October 22). "Gender and Economic Growth: A Look at Rural Sindh's Transformation." *The Nation*.

Khan, A. (2022, January 18). "Gender Inequality and Economic Challenges in Rural Sindh." *The Express Tribune*

Khan, M. (2023, July 15). Breaking barriers: Women entrepreneurs in Sindh's economy. *The Express Tribune*.

Khan, Z. (2023, August 10). Women's empowerment and economic transformation in Sindh's rural areas. *The News International*.

Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan. (2023). *Pakistan's budget for gender equality: Economic growth strategies for rural Sindh*. Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. (2023). *National employment survey: Gender-disaggregated data on labor force participation in Sindh*. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. (2021). *National Gender Equality and Economic Development Survey*. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

Qureshi, F., & Khan, A. (2022). *Economic transformation in rural Sindh: The role of gender equality in sustainable development*. *South Asian Journal of Economics*, 41(3), 45-60.

Rashid, A., & Jamil, N. (2021). *Gender inequalities and economic participation in rural Pakistan: A study of Larkana and Badin*. *Journal of Rural Development and Gender Studies*, 18(2), 56-74.

Raza, M. (2023, September 18). *The economic transformation of rural Sindh: How gender equality is shaping the future of Larkana and Badin*. *The News International*.

Sindh Bureau of Statistics. (2023). *Economic Transformation Indicators in Sindh: 2023 Report*. Sindh Bureau of Statistics.

Sindh Rural Development Society. (2022). *Gender and Economic Development in Rural Sindh: A Case Study of Badin and Larkana*. Sindh Rural Development Society

Siddiqui, H. (2022, June 10). "Economic Development and Its Impact on Women in Sindh's Rural Heartland." *Daily Times*.

Shah, M. (2021, September 25). "Sindh's Rural Economy: Gender Dynamics and Economic Changes." *The Express Tribune*.

Shah, R. (2023, October 22). The impact of economic policies on gender equality in rural Sindh. *Larkana Times*.

World Bank. (2022). *Inclusive growth and gender equality in Pakistan: A focus on Sindh's economic transformation*. World Bank Group.

Zardari, A. (2010, March 23). *Address on the status of women in Sindh* [Speech]. Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.

Secondary Sources:

- Abbasi, M.B. (1980): "Socio-Economic Characteristics of Women in Sindh", Sindh Regional Plan Organization, Economic Studies Centre, Sponsored by Women's Division, Research Services, Government of Pakistan.
- Abu-Odeh, L. (1993): "Postcolonial feminism and the veil: thinking the difference" *Feminist Review*, 43: 26–37.
- Ackerly, Brooke A. (1995): "Testing the Tools of Development: Credit Programs, Loan Involvement, Women's Empowerment", in *IDS Bulletin* 26 (3), 56-68.
- Addis, Ababa, Addia, Ababa, Amera, Saeed. (1990): "Structural Issues in Women's Development in Pakistan": UNICEF, Pakistan.
- Adler, N. E, Boyce, T, Chesney, M. A.,Cohen, S., Folkman, S., Kahn, R. L., et al. (1994): "Socioeconomic status and health: The challenge of the gradient". *American Psychologist*, 49, 15–24.
- Adler, N.E., Stewart, J. (2010): "Health disparities across the lifespan: Meaning, methods, and mechanisms". *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 2010, 1186:5-23
- AFZAL, Aqdas, Khan, Muhammad, Asghar. "The Political Economic Origins and Development Of Land Administration Institutions In Sindh." *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics* 32, no. 2 (2022): 227-243.
- Agani, Nisar. (1990): "Sindhi Woman in The Mirror of History", (Sindhi), Latif Literary Academy, Larkana.
- Agha, Nadia, Ghazal, Kazim, Syed, Merrani, Ali, Deedar. "Exploring the representation of gender and identity: Patriarchal and citizenship perspectives from the primary level Sindhi textbooks in Pakistan." In *Women's Studies International Forum*, vol. 66, pp. 17-24. Pergamum, 2018
- Ahmed, Feroz. "Agrarian change and class formation in Sindh." *Economic and Political Weekly* (1984): A149-A164.

Ali, Mubashir, Mahboob, Sultan. (1999): "Socio-cultural Constraints and Women's Decision Making Power Regarding Reproductive Behavior". The Pakistan Development Review 38:4 689–696.

Allana, G.A. (1986): "Sindhi Culture", Institute of Sindhology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

Almaz E. (1991): "Perspectives on Gender and Development". In: TsehaiBerhane Selassie (Ed.) Gender Issues in Ethiopia. Institute of Ethiopian Studies.

Andersen, C. (1992): "Practical Guidelines", in LiseOstergaard (ed.), Gender and Development: A Practical Guide, London and New York: Routledge.

Anita, Ghulam, Ali. (1990): "Situation Analysis of Basic Education in Sindh". Department of Education, Government of Sindh. Annual Review, Social Development in Pakistan, 2002-2003, p-210

Arnfred, Signe (2001): "Question of Power: Women's Movements, Feminist Theory and Development Aid", in Discussing Women's Empowerment: Theory and Practice (SIDA Studies, No: 3), Stockholm: SIDA, 73-87.

Arputhamurthy, Savitri (1990): "Women, Work and Discrimination", New Delhi: Ashish Publication House.

Asthana,Sheena (1996): "Women's Health and Women's Empowerment: A Local Perspective", in Health & Place 2 (1), 1-13.

Babbie, Mouton, E. J. (2001): "The practice of social research". Cape Town: Oxford University Press. Baden,

Bardhan, Kalpana andKlasen, Stephan (1999): "UNDP's Gender-Related Indices: A Critical Review", in World Development.

- Batliwala, Srilatha. (1994). "The Meaning of Women's Empowerment: New Concepts from Action", in Gita Sen, Adrienne Germain and Lincoln C. Cheneds. Population Policies Reconsidered: Health, Empowerment and Rights. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- BECHOFFER, F. (1974): "Current approaches to empirical research". In J.Rex (Ed), Approaches to sociology: an introduction to major trends in British sociology. London:
- Bhatia, Shushum, (1985): "Status and Survival", Health World Vol.2, NO. 7-8, July - August. Blumberg,
- Bokhari, A.S.(1985): "Rural Development Strategies in Pakistan: Past, Present and Future", Journal of Rural Development and Administration, Peshawar, Vol.17.
- Boserup, Esther (1970): "Woman's Role in Economic Development", London: Earthscan Publications.
- Brink, P. J., & Wood, M. J. (1998): "Advanced design in nursing research". (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Burfat, Fateh Muhammad Dr. (2000): "Discrimination Against Women in Rural Sindh: Sociological Perspective", Kalachi Research Journal, Vol.3 December, Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai Chair, University of Karachi.
- Burns N.& Grove S.K. (2007): "Understanding Nursing Research, Building on Evidence Based Practice", 4th edn. Saunders, St. Louis.
- Buvinic, Mayra (1986): "Projects for Women in the Third World
- Chandra, S.K. (1997). Women and Empowerment. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 43 (4)
- Charmes, Jaques and Wierenga, Saskia (2003): "Measuring Women's Empowerment: An Assessment of the Gender-Related Development Index and the Gender Empowerment Measure", in Journal of Human Development 4 (3), 419-435.

Chaudhry, M. Iqbal (1964a): "Pakistani Society": Lahore: Aziz Publishers.

Chaudhry, M. Iqbal (1987b): "Pakistani Society": (Reprinted) Lahore: Aziz Publishers.

Chowdhury, S., Wais, A., and KahsaiWoldeGiorgis (Eds) Civil Society in Ethiopia: Reflections on Realities.

CIDA (1997): "Guide to Gender Sensitive Indicators, Canadian International Development Agency". (available online at <http://acdi-cida.gc.ca>). Critical Review", in World Development 27 (6), 985-1010.

Demirbag, M., (1994): "The Dynamics of Foreign-Local Joint Venture Formation and Development in Turkey", unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Bradford Management Centre, Bradford, UK.

Desai, A.R. (1987): "Rural Sociology in India", Bombay: Popular Prakashan, reprint Ed.

Dijkstra, A.Geske (2002): "Revisiting UNDP's GDI and GEM: Towards an Alternative", in Social Indicator Research 57 (3), 301-338.

Dixon M. (1993): "Population Policy and Women's Rights: Transforming Reproductive Choice". Connecticut: Praeger.

Dixon G.H. (1978): Life Sciences Research Report 4, 197-207.

Dube, S.C. (1965)" Indian Village", London, Rutledge and Kegan Paul, 5th edition.

Durrani, Naureen, and AnjumHalai. "Dynamics of gender justice, conflict and social cohesion: Analysing educational reforms in Pakistan." International Journal of Educational Development 61 (2018): 27-39.

- Dyson, Tim and Mick Moore (1983): 'On Kinship Structure, Female Autonomy, and Demographic Behavior in India' *Population and Development Review* Vol.9, No. 1, pp 35-60.
- Edlund, Lena, (1999): "Custodial Rights and the Rise in Out-of-Wedlock Fertility." Manuscript. Stockholm: Stockholm School Econ.
- El-Bushra, Judy (2000): "Rethinking Gender and Development Practice for the Twenty-First Century", in *Gender and Development* 8 (1), 55-62. Election Commission of Pakistan, Islamabad.
- Fernea, Elizabeth W. (1993): "The veiled revolution". In *Everyday life in the Muslim Middle East*, edited by D. L. Bowen and E. A. Early. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Friedman, J. (1992): "Empowerment: The Politics of Alternative Development", Cambridge, MA. and Oxford, UK: Blackwell.
- Furuta M, Salway S. (2006): "Women's position Within the Household as a Determinant of Maternal Health Care Use in Nepal". *International Family Planning Perspectives* 32(1): 17-27.
- Hossain, H., R. Jahan and S. Sobhan (1990): "No Better Opinion? Industrial Women Workers in Bangladesh. Dhaka": The University Press limited.
- Kalwar, Saima. "Local Economic Development for Secondary Cities of the Sindh Province, Pakistan." PhD diss., University of Malaya (Malaysia), 2018.
- Khan, Adeel. "Pakistan's Sindhi ethnic nationalism: migration, marginalization, and the threat of Indianization." *Asian Survey* 42, no. 2 (2002): 213-229.
- R.L. (2005): "Women's Economic Empowerment as the "Magic Potion" of Development?" Paper presented at the 100th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. Philadelphia, August.
- Raza, Ahmad, and Hasan Sohaib Murad. "Gender gap in Pakistan: A socio-demographic analysis." *International Journal of social economics* 37, no. 7 (2010): 541-557.

Saleemi, Sundus, and Chiara Kofol. "Women's participation in household decisions and gender equality in children's education: Evidence from rural households in Pakistan." *World Development Perspectives* 25 (2022): 100395.

Sally and Goetz, Anne Marie (1998): "Who needs [Sex] When You Can Have [Gender]?: Conflicting Discourses on Gender at Beijing", in Cecile Jackson and Ruth Pearson (eds.), *Feminist Vision of Development: Gender, Analysis and Policy*, London and New York: Routledge, 19-38.

Shah, Shaheen Ashraf. "Gender and building homes in disaster in Sindh, Pakistan." *Gender & Development* 20, no. 2 (2012): 249-264.

Siddiqi, Danya, Arif, Sundus, Iftikhar, Muhammad, Siddique, Mariam, Mehmood, Dharma, Kumar, Vijay, Mubarak, Taighoon, Shah, Hamidreza, Setayesh, Subhash, Chandir. "Immunization Gender Inequity in Pakistan: An Analysis of 6.2 Million Children Born from 2019 to 2022 and Enrolled in the Sindh Electronic Immunization Registry." *Vaccines* 11, no. 3 (2023): 685.

Syed, Ghazal, Kazim, and Nadia Agha. "Representation of gender in the secondary school Sindhi textbooks of Pakistan: An analysis of patriarchal and citizenship perspectives." *Asian Journal of Social Science* 47, no. 4-5 (2019): 566-580.