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NEXUS BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN AFTER DISASTER: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT BADIN AND SUJAWAL IN PROVINCE OF SINDH, PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Women's status matters, regardless of the differences between their lives in the country and the city. Feminist economists draw attention to the patriarchal system that perpetuates gender inequality. Women need to challenge the existing power structures and fight to change or eliminate patriarchal institutions in society if they want to escape this predicament. Society should bolster institutional frameworks to ensure that men and women have equal rights and opportunities. The situation in Pakistan is appalling to people of civilized minds, particularly in the Sindh province, where relief camps for flood victims have been set up. There are links in this context between the nation's health, women's rights, and climate change. The nation is considered disaster-prone since cyclones, floods, and droughts occur more frequently. This study focuses on a survey examining women's socioeconomic and demographic traits after disasters, carried out in the Badin and Sujawal districts of Sindh province, Pakistan, between 2017 and 2018. The study investigates how genders react to and bounce back from major life-altering events such as epidemics and natural disasters. It acknowledges that women are disproportionately affected by the effects of natural disasters brought on by climate change. There are worries about a long-term drop in living standards in Badin and Sujawal, two districts in Sindh, based on socioeconomic indicators. The study's finding that there were more women than men in both districts emphasizes the need for focused interventions to address the particular difficulties women in these disaster-affected areas face. The findings underline the importance of incorporating gender-specific effects into disaster management and rehabilitation programs.

Keywords: Badin, Sujawal, Socioeconomic, Disaster, Sindh, Climate

Introduction

The notion of women's empowerment is multifaceted, fraught with issues, and contingent upon the cultural context. Women's fame comes from their ability to manipulate their personal and professional lives, trade for the better, make decisions

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based on many options and opportunities, and manage shifting social norms. A society built on the principles of access to aid, sophisticated work reforms, reproductive autonomy rights, and fertility control must structurally change to address this phenomenon. According to the Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan (2000), the primary markers of women's status in Pakistan are information and resource availability, decision-making authority, control and authority over one's own life, and access to options. Women are more significant in economic growth and development because they comprise half of every nation. Women are more able than men to demonstrate and develop their full potential as dedicated, skilled, and productive professionals, mothers, caregivers, and often the head of the household (King & Mason, 2001; Sen, 1999; UNIFEM, 2008).

Women's status pertains to their lives, regardless of the distinctions between the lifestyles of women in urban and rural areas. Feminist economists highlight the patriarchal system that perpetuates gender inequality. Women need to question existing power structures and work to alter or eradicate patriarchal institutions from society to get out of this predicament (Parpart (1993); Elson (1991); Marchand and Parpart (1995). Society must improve institutional frameworks to create equal opportunities and rights for men and women. The general social and institutional environment and cultural practices, including customs, regulations, conventions, and behavior, are the primary causes of the continued discrimination against women in developing nations (World Bank, 2001). The female heads of households and agricultural productivity are directly impacted by climate variability. In their families, women play a significant role. In the past, women served as the only caregivers for their families. They now have two additional duties, though, as they are now the provider and the earner. Although many development interventions have been seen, most target-oriented initiatives cannot address vulnerable women.

The scenario in Pakistan, particularly in Sindh province, following the establishment of flood relief camps, is evidence enough to bring tears to the eyes of civilized people. Climate change, health, and women's rights in the nation are all related to this situation. Since cyclones, floods, and droughts have become more frequent, the country is now considered disaster-prone. Along with general, social, and reproductive health during floods, climate change events also directly affect the reproductive health of men, women, and youth. Women suffer more than males do during natural catastrophes for a variety of reasons related to biological differences. According to Neumayer and Plumper (2007), even though males are physically stronger than women and are more likely to be carried away by wind or water, both sexes experience direct property damage, accidents, loss of livelihood, and other consequences that lead to emotional pain and grief.

Women's financial security is continuously in peril because these jobs are usually done for free. Since women typically work from home, they are disproportionately affected by the division of labor during natural disasters. Because of this, they take longer than anticipated to leave and waste time attempting to save the children and older people (Pincha, 2008). A disaster mainly negatively affects women and young girls since it increases their burdens. Women are left behind to become the sole wage earners at risk of bankruptcy when men migrate owing to loss of employment. Extreme weather events such as heat waves, storms, floods, and droughts disproportionately impact women. Because

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they have less access to resources, participate in less decision-making, do not own property, and are victims of systematic violence, women and girls are more vulnerable when climatic extremes occur more frequently (McCarthy, 2020). According to many perspectives, women—especially those from low-income backgrounds—are more susceptible to climate-related disasters, according to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). For example, women's unique health needs, such as their higher dietary requirements during pregnancy and their increased susceptibility to diseases during climate change, make gender-based health inequities worse (United et al. on Climate Change 2018).

Women are more likely than men to experience difficulties during the post-disaster recovery process; in addition, they are more susceptible to poverty, forced marriages, and labor exploitation. This is primarily because they are less secure financially than their male peers. It was also noted that women had a low literacy rate and little access to resources like land for agriculture and other changes that may be used to make money. Women usually carry a more significant burden because of their overrepresentation in the agricultural and informal sectors, which are significantly impacted by natural disasters.

Even though climate change is a natural occurrence, social structures impact its effects, which is why disasters have never been shown to have an equal impact on all genders. Its impact is accelerated in large part by human actions. Since women make up the bulk of the world's impoverished population because they rely on males, they are more likely than men to be found vulnerable to climate change. Women comprise 80% of the displaced population (Halton, 2018). Women's perceived resource power is limited globally, which impacts their ability to adjust to climate change (Aguilar, 2008). Women are expected to take care of the home necessities in low-income economies, such as fuel, food, and water. Sometimes, women handle these obligations during climate change at the expense of their safety and well-being.

Similarly, to this, women who depend on agriculture for a living must go to far-off locations during droughts, which raises the possibility of harm and rape incidents (Williams et al., 2013). In a similar vein, women die at a higher rate during climate change, particularly during hurricanes and storms. Pregnant women are generally known to be more susceptible to water-borne and vector-borne illnesses. Women are more vulnerable to extreme climate events due to a lack of resources, ingrained prejudices, and discrimination based on gender (Levy & Patz, 2015).

Rationale

The study aims to understand and address women's challenges after disasters in District Badin and Sujawal in the Pakistani province of Sindh. Whether or not the climate is to blame, vulnerable populations bear a disproportionate share of the damage from disasters, and women are often the ones put in danger. This study aims to enhance our comprehension of the difficulties faced by women in these domains following a disaster by investigating the connections among demographic changes, socioeconomic status, and the impacts of climate change. By offering targeted interventions, policies, and community-based strategies to increase women's empowerment, the knowledge

gained from this study can aid in developing more equitable and prosperous disaster management techniques in the area under study.

Research Question

What are the primary factors influencing women's demographic and socioeconomic status in the specified districts of Badin and Sujawal in Sindh, Pakistan?

Objective of Research

The study aims to explore the main drivers of women's Demographic and Socioeconomic status in the Badin and Sujawal districts of Sindh Province.

Significance of the study

This study analyzes the relationship between changes in the population, socioeconomic status, and the effects of climate change on women generally, adding to the body of knowledge already available on gender dynamics following disasters. By informing legislators, disaster management organizations, and local leaders about the particular vulnerabilities women face in these areas, the study's findings can aid in developing targeted interventions to increase the resilience and empowerment of women in these regions. Policymakers must be deeply aware of the unique difficulties women encounter in the wake of disasters if they are to advance gender equality and sustainable development in disaster-prone areas effectively.

Literature Review

Their experiences with poverty differ from those of men, making them more vulnerable and increasing the difficulty of escaping it. Vulnerability, which goes beyond a biophysical state and is defined as the tendency to suffer harm from extreme events and the relative inability to recover from that injury, must be understood to address the issue of fragile populations. People's sensitivity to harm is influenced by political economy and power dynamics. Memon (2007), Bolin (2007), and Sultana (2010)

Chowdhury (2009) asserts that women and girls in low-income households shoulder a disproportionate share of the work and responsibility, taking on unpaid schoolwork to care for family members. In impoverished rural communities, women's work is limited to carrying livestock and subsistence crops and gathering fuel, water, and fodder. By asking their children to assist with household duties, low-income women regularly endanger not only their health but also the health and education of their daughters. Gender disparities are more pronounced in poor households when it comes to nutrition, health, and education.

Razavi (2016) states that. The terrible condition of women around the world is partially caused by the severe lack of investment in girls, which fuels a vicious global poverty cycle. To ensure that women have access to control over productive resources and potentially reduce poverty, it is essential to address gender inequities by

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intentionally investing in women as economic agents and implementing them within a framework of rights (Kabeer, 2015).

Sinclair and Pegram (2003) propose that although floods cannot be prevented entirely, their destructive force can be mitigated if past events are considered. Growing numbers of people live in unauthorized communities, primarily in floodplains, because that's the only undeveloped area close to the city, as urbanization and population growth accelerate, primarily because of poverty. They are closest to the river and don't have the money to undo the damage they have suffered (Crossman et al., 2006; Lind et al., 2008). This makes them the most vulnerable demographic.

Population dynamics, vulnerable populations, catastrophes, and climate change resilience were all studied by the United Nations in 2018. The study found that The Asia-Pacific area is the most disaster-prone in the world, according to the study's findings, and the effects of climate change are expected to increase the region's disaster casualty count. Socioeconomic characteristics that marginalize unique corporations include age, gender, location, popularity of migration, statelessness, indigenous status, and migration reputation. These characteristics are also linked to varying susceptibility to weather-related errors and trade. Therefore, it is essential to realize the vulnerability of diverse population businesses to lessen those risks and offer realistic solutions for reducing the danger of natural failures and weather trade. The Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development for Asia and the Pacific states that corrective action is required to discover and decrease those dangers. This paper aims to reduce risks and increase resilience for all populations within the Asia-Pacific vicinity by providing a conceptual framework for expertise vulnerability, population, and resilience. Moreover, it gives recommendations based on acknowledged and domestically applicable improvement frameworks worldwide.

Using Haiti as a case study, Marron et al. (2020) investigated the socioeconomic impacts of gender-based family members' herbal failures. The display's results demonstrated that the adverse effects of the calamity varied by location and accelerated in direct proportion to the magnitude of the earthquake's effect, regardless of the gender of the family head. They also proved that there was a statistically significant link between this and the family's income. They also discovered that these negative results in women-led families contributed to an increase in the profit gap between families headed by men and women. The study's findings are consistent with the hypothesis that women suffer from natural disasters more than men, especially regarding the chances for female-headed households to make a living. Furthermore, they show that the stark gender differences that existed before the earthquake do not go away but instead get worse, at least in Haiti. It is imperative to acknowledge the political ramifications of these discoveries.

In 2021, Nikkanen et al. investigated the relationship between socioeconomic characteristics and storm readiness and the effects they saw in Finland. Severe weather phenomena, like storms, can disrupt daily life in communities and result in material damage and injuries. Previous studies on climate change adaptation and natural disasters have discovered that socioeconomic and demographic characteristics impact how people prepare for and are affected by natural hazards. Nonetheless, there is a shortage of

studies on places with low exposure and risk and a greater concentration on locations with high exposure and susceptibility. Their findings demonstrated no relationship between the respondents' work status or educational attainment and whether they took precautions or suffered harm. Instead, the kind of residential real estate is a factor.

Furthermore, those who have recently suffered storm-related damage are more likely to prepare than those who have not. Contrary to previous studies, sociodemographic characteristics appear to have a minor impact on storm readiness or effects experienced in Finland. This could be caused by the population's comparatively equitable distribution of well-being.

Trentin and colleagues (2023) examined the effects of disasters on gender: a case study of the province of Balochistan Migrant women's vulnerability during disasters: a scoping assessment of the literature revealed that varying levels of vulnerability, exposure, and capacity cause catastrophes to affect populations differently. Women and migrants are two of the categories most vulnerable to and impacted disproportionately by catastrophes. However, there is a shortage of catastrophe research that explicitly addresses migrant women despite the substantial corpus of information that examines their susceptibility independently. This scoping review's objective was to investigate the body of published scientific research on migrant women's vulnerability and the ensuing harm that comes with catastrophes.

Research Methodology

Study Universe

In this study, two districts, Badin and Sujawal, from the province of Sindh's lower regions, are the focus of investigation. The province of Sindh covers around 350 kilometers out of 1050 kilometers, and these districts are located in Pakistan's coastal region. In this study, two districts, Badin and Sujawal, from the province of Sindh's lower regions, are the focus of the investigation. In Pakistan, Sindh province encompasses around 350 kilometers out of the country's total 1050 kilometers. These districts are situated along the country's coast. With the Karachi coast and the Indus Delta as its two main divisions, the coastal region of Sindh province stretches from the Hub River to Sir Creek. This section of the Indus Delta, which stretches 180 km from Port Qasim to Sir Creek, is home to three districts on its bank in the province of Sindh. These districts consist of Sujawal, Thatta, and Badin. Badin and Sujawal were chosen as the study universe to gather sample data for this research because of their high susceptibility to disasters.

Sampling Methods

Random selection was done among 280 households from the Sujawal and Badin districts. A five percent error ratio and a 95 percent confidence level put this sample size at the appropriate level. The following formula was used to determine the sample size for this study: n = N x / ((N – 1) E2 + x). The calculations above denote the entire population size as N, the sample size as n, and the margin of error as E.

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Table 01: Multistage Sampling for Selection of Households

Districts	Sample Talukas	Sample UCs	Sample Villages	Sample Households	Total Sample Size (n)
Badin	1	2	8	10	160
Sujawal	1	2	6	10	120
Total	2	4	14	20	280

The multistage sampling process was employed to select households for the study. In Badin district, one Taluka is chosen, followed by the selection of two union councils (UCs) from that Taluka. For this district, eight villages are then selected from each UC. In Sujawal district, the same process is applied, resulting in two Talukas, four UCs, 14 villages, and 20 sample households. The multistage purposive sampling technique involves choosing ten households from each selected hamlet. Consequently, the study includes a sample of 160 households from Badin and 120 from Sujawal, totaling 280 homes chosen from the two districts.

Analysis of Data

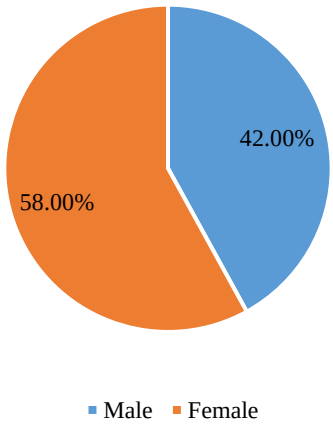
To fulfill the study's objectives. The data were analyzed, and the results were presented using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics, such as mean, minimum, maximum, standard deviation, percentages, cross-tabulation, and the application of the logistic regression technique, were employed.

Analyses and Interpretations

Demographic Detail of the Study Area

Population factors commonly utilized in survey research include age, gender, education, marital status, race, ethnicity, occupation, income level, and profession. Demographics can be defined as the type of people who live in a particular location and their primary features. Demographic profiling is typically employed to gather data from bigger groups of people dispersed in geographically disparate areas to identify trends, which are changes in the population's makeup over a specific period.

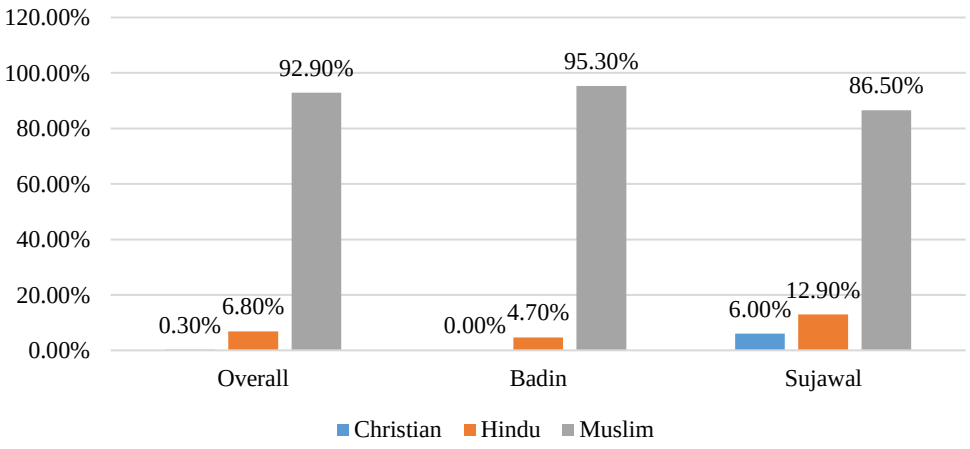
Figure 01: Distribution of Respondent by Gender in Percentage



Source: Study Survey (2017 -18)

Figure 1 displays the respondent distribution by gender based on the information gathered from them for this study. The following figure indicates that 42% of respondents were men, and 58% were women. This study aims to determine these individuals' socioeconomic status and how disasters have affected them.

Figure 02: Distribution of Respondent by Social Group of Badin and Sujawal

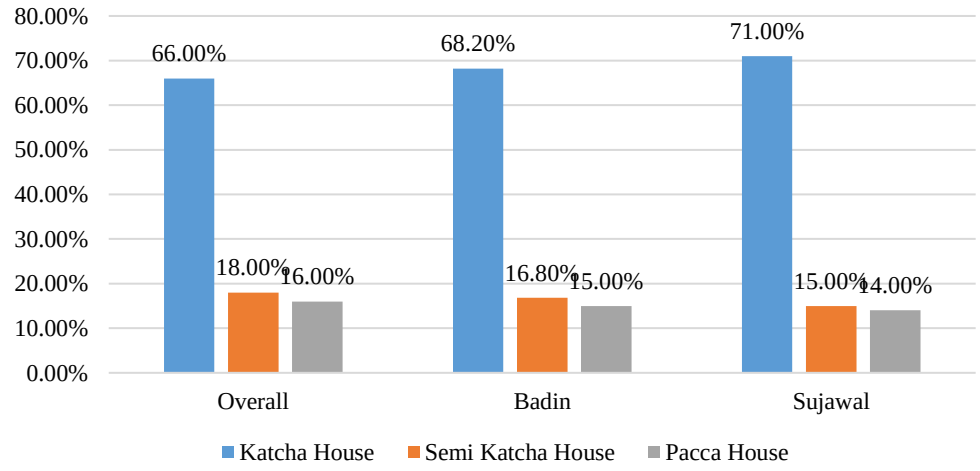


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Source: Study Survey (2017 -18)

Figure 2 illustrates the distribution of respondents based on their social categories, revealing that most participants identify as Muslims. Precisely, 92.9 percent of respondents follow the Islamic faith, while 6.8 percent and 0.3 percent adhere to the Hindu and Christian religions. The figure provides insights into the social composition of the research areas in Badin and Sujawal. In Badin district, approximately 95.3 percent of respondents are Muslims, with 4.7 percent identifying as Hindus. Meanwhile, in the Sujawal district, around 86.5 percent of respondents practice Islam, with 12.9 percent following the Hindu faith and 0.6 percent identifying as Christians.

Figure 03: Distribution of Respondent according to their type of House (in Percentage)

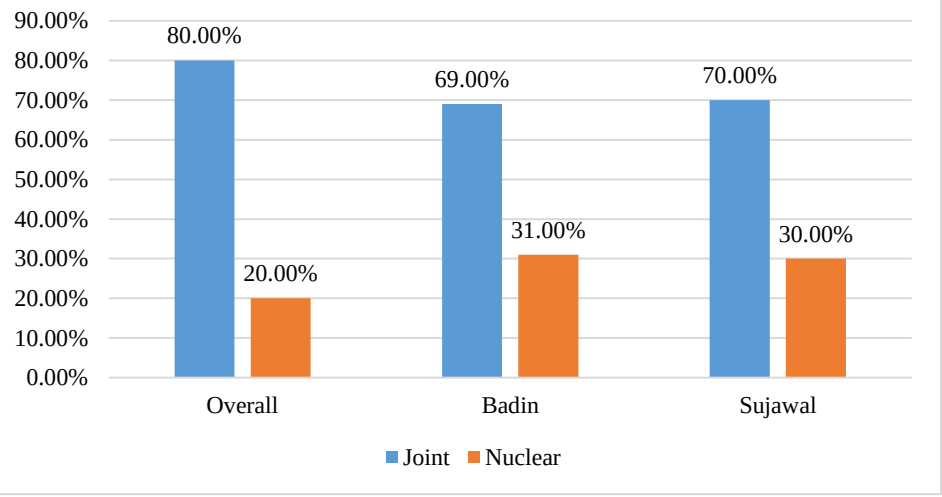


Source: Study Survey (2017 -18).

Figure 3 displays the distribution of households based on the type of housing they occupy. The data indicates that approximately 66% of respondents reside in Katcha homes, followed by Semi-Pacca homes (18%) and Pacca homes (16%). The study's findings suggest that respondents' financial difficulties contribute to their inability to pay for home repairs or renovations.

The above figure depicts the housing circumstances of households in the districts of Badin and Sujawal. In the Badin District, Katcha houses are home to roughly 68.2% of respondents, followed by Pacca and Semi-Pacca houses, occupied by 16.8% and 15% of respondents, respectively. In the Sujawal District, about 71% of respondents live in Katcha homes, 14% in Pacca homes, and 15% in Semi-Pacca homes.

Figure 04: Distribution of Respondent to Family Type (in Percentage)



According to the responses, 80% of participants live in joint families, while 20% live in nuclear families. Similarly, 31% of households in Badin district are nuclear families, and 69% are joint families. In Sujawal district, 70% of households are joint families, and 30% are nuclear families. The preference for the common family structure persists among some families, influenced by early marriages, low income, and adherence to cultural customs and traditions. The survey also reveals that households in the coastal regions of Sindh province typically have more than six members. This aligns with a 2005 World Bank survey, indicating that joint family structures were prevalent in the research area, with 69% of households comprising more than six members.

Table 02: Distribution of Respondents According to Age

Gender	Mean	Mode	Median	Maximum	Minimum
Male	41	44	32	65	21
Female	43	41	34	58	21

Study Survey: (2017-18)

Table 2 presents the age distribution of the respondents. It is clear from the table that the average age of female respondents is higher than the average age of male respondents, while the majority of male respondents are younger than their female counterparts. Respondents from a range of age groups participated in the study, which is

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beneficial in determining the integrity of the disaster's influence in the current investigation.

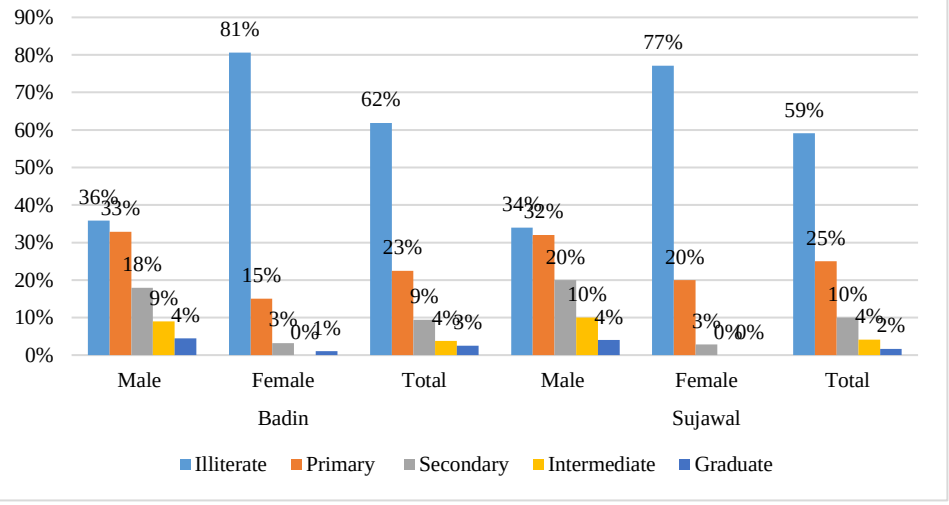
Table 03: Household Size of Sample Respondents

District	Mean	Mode	Median	Maximum	Minimum
Badin	10	9	5	20	4
Sujawal	10	9	5	18	5

Source: Study Survey (2017 -18)

The size of a community's homes is essential for the betterment of society. Table 3 displays the household size of the respondents in the study area, including the Badin and Sujawal districts. The average household size in both districts is ten individuals per family. People in rural regions are unaware of the benefits and drawbacks of having a large household; most people in the area desire to live in a joint family setup.

Figure 05: Education status of sample Respondent (in percentage) N=280



Source: Study Survey (2017-18)

Figure 5 shows that the female respondents' literacy rate is lower than that of the male respondents due to their inability to pay for their education and their parents' unwillingness to send their daughters to school due to poor money. The majority of

females in school assume family chores at a young age. The primary explanation for the low literacy rate among women in rural areas is custom and culture; women in these areas are viewed as less valuable than men because the male is typically the family's breadwinner. In the rural parts of Sindh, parents do not allow their daughters to go to school because of Partha norms that are still in place or because they are worried about their daughter's safety. The consensus is that women in conservative communities are not given equal opportunities for education or economic participation because male households in these areas are fearful for their safety. These conditions mean that women in rural communities are constantly low-status at home, denied access to any resources, and excluded from all economic decision-making. It is clear from the World Bank report from 2005 that education is essential to people's personal and societal growth. Individuals use their knowledge and skills from school to contribute to the nation's progress and prosperity. People may handle uncertain situations using the abilities they learn from their schooling. The social barriers about caste, gender, and relationships are also weakened by education. Communities with high educational attainment levels become less vulnerable as they absorb knowledge from one another's experiences. Zehra Arshad (2008) also found that a more significant gender disparity in literacy rates was noted in the research area. Notwithstanding the high number of female registrants in 1998–1999, the gender gap in literacy has widened in Pakistan, and the results of the gender literacy rate between the sexes were not encouraging.

Table 04: Respondents Monthly Income

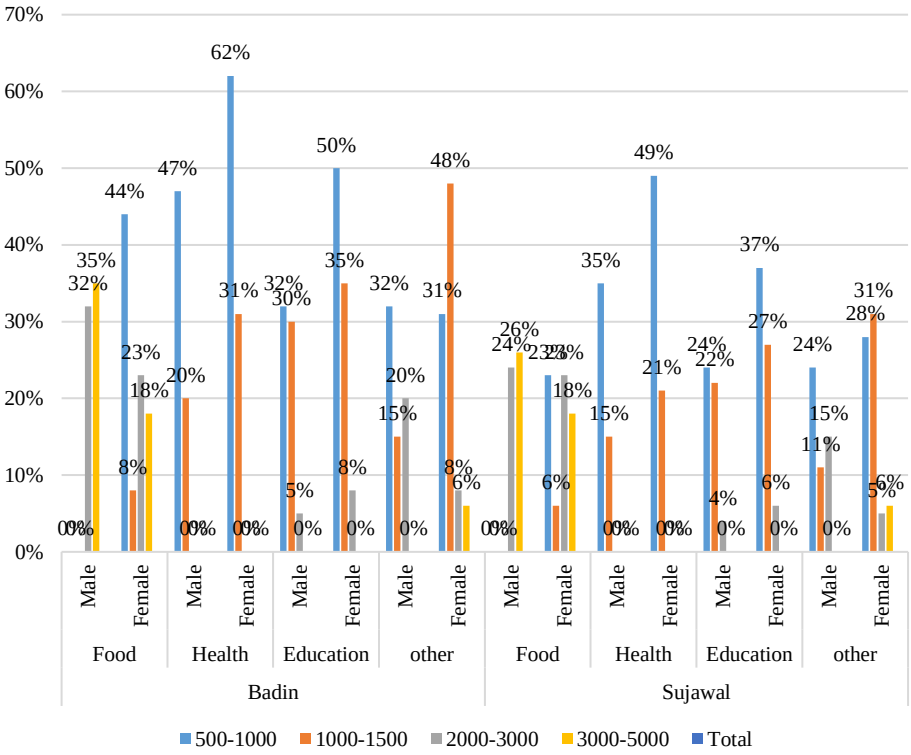
	District Badin		District Sujawal	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Mean	6,180	4,306	5,000.44	3,314.68
Mode	4,334	3,932	4,333.83	3,941.67
Median	5,467	4,018	5,818.68	4,105.76
Maximum	13,000	10,000	12,000	10,000
Minimum	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Source: Study Survey (2017-18)

Table 4 presents the average monthly income of the respondents in the study region. The study's findings indicate that male respondents earn more than female respondents because they put more effort into supporting themselves. The data above showed that the average monthly income for men is 5000.44 and RS. 6180, while the monthly income for women is Rs. 4,306 and Rs. 3314.68.

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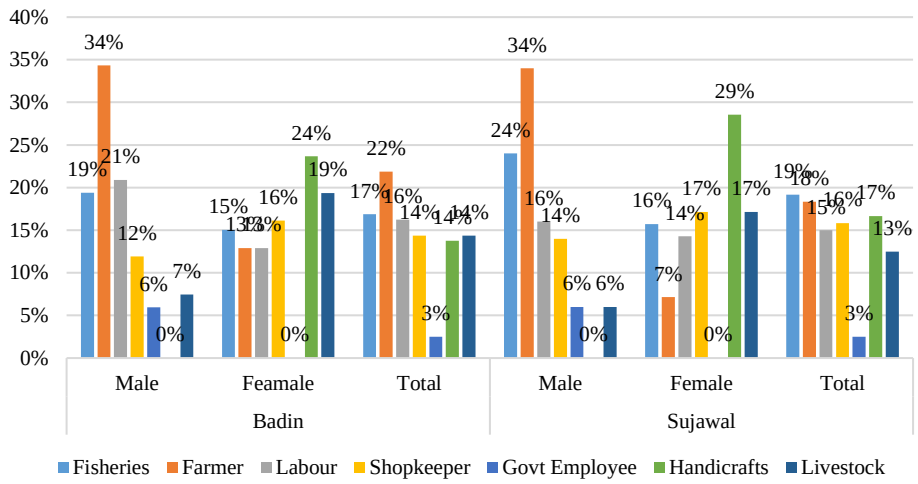
Figure 06: Respondents Monthly Expenditure in (%)



Source: Survey Data (2017-18)

Figure 6 displays the monthly expenses incurred by the responder in the studied region. Out of all respondents, 64 percent of males and 41 percent of females, they spend more on food, 27 percent on health, and just 20 percent and 10 percent on education. Most respondents cannot send their children to school because they cannot afford it. 25% and 14% of consumption goes into electricity, Eid, marriage ceremonies, etc.

Figure 07: Occupational Trend in Study Area(%)



Source: Study Survey (2017 -18)

Figure 7 depicts occupational patterns in the research areas. In both the districts of Badin and Sujawal, The majority of respondents work in agriculture, with 34% of male respondents working as farmers and 7.6% of female respondents working in agriculture. 8.7 percent and 7.6 percent of respondents worked as laborers, respectively, and 2.5 percent of male respondents were government employees. Female respondents worked in livestock and handicrafts at 11.2 and 13.8 percent, respectively. In the study region, most males worked in fisheries, labor, and agriculture, while most females worked in handicrafts, labor, and livestock. However, the flood wrecked animals and farms, putting people's livelihoods in danger.

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Figure 08: Occupational Trend in District Badin and Sujawal before Diaster (%)

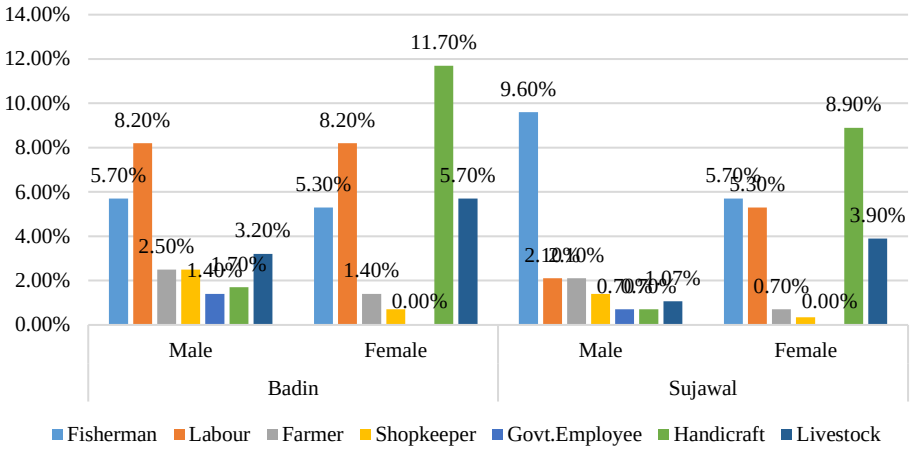
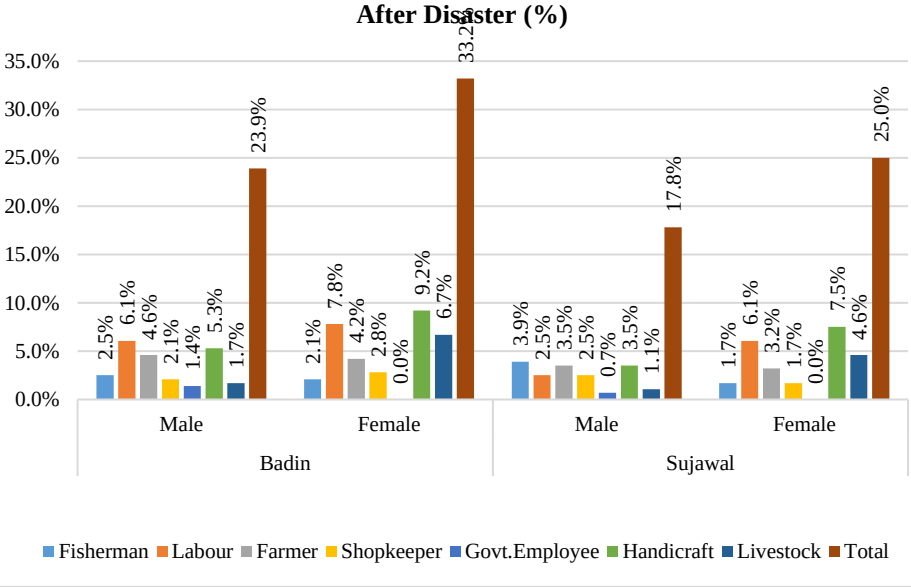


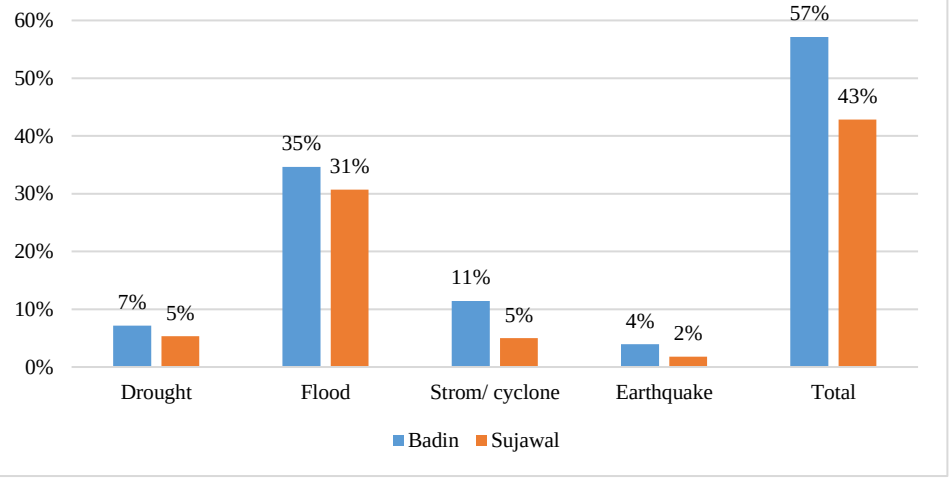
Figure 09: Occupational Trends in District Badin & Sujawal After Disaster (%)



Source: Survey 2017-18

Occupational patterns in the study region are depicted in Figures 7 and 8. Before the disaster, most male and female respondents worked in agriculture and handicrafts in the Badin district. Following the tragedy, most male and female respondents in the study region were engaged in fishing, handicrafts, and livestock. Only 1.4 percent of the male respondents worked for the government. Occupational patterns in the study region after the disaster are depicted in Figure 9.

Figure 10: Distribution of Respondent According Type of Disster(%)



Source: Study Survey: (2017-18)

The respondent distribution by type of disaster is shown in Figure 10. Approximately 35 to 31 percent of respondents stated that the research area experiences floods as the most common type of disaster. Around 11% of respondents were told that cyclones hardly ever occur in the research area.

Table 05: Variables in the Logistic Regression Equation

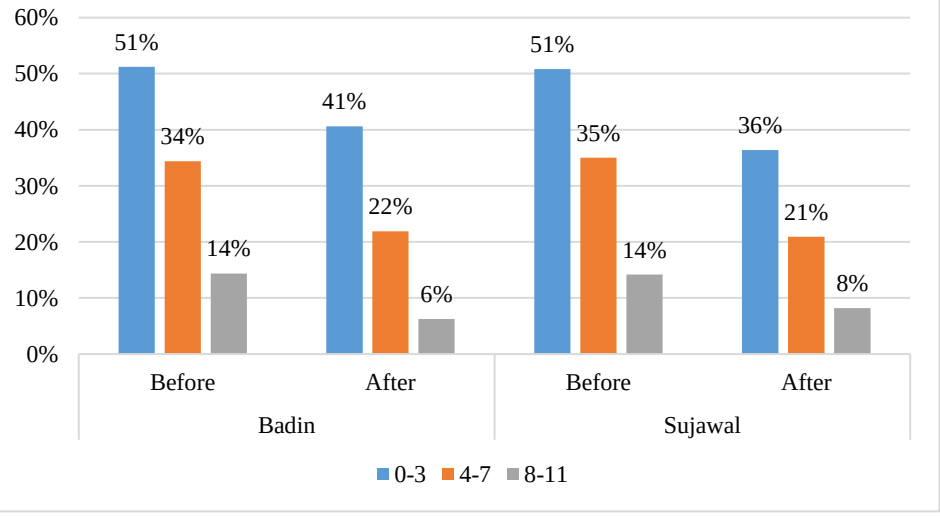
Variables	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp (b)
Land/Livestock Ownership	-5.762	72.391	0.000	0.003
Monthly Income	-0.894	9.080	0.003	0.409
Level of Education	-1.028	9.208	0.002	0.358
Constant	7.396	40.682	0.000	1.630E3

The statistical analysis yields an R-squared value of 0.85 and a -2 Log Likelihood value of 4.21. In Table 5, all independent variables exhibit negative b-

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coefficients, indicating that women generally have less access to land/livestock ownership, money, and education compared to men. The Wald data suggests a significant impact of land/livestock ownership, money, and education on gender. The Exp (b) values for all independent variables are less than one, signifying that as the number of women increases, the probability of accessing education, income, and land/livestock ownership decreases. The model's R2 value, 0.85, indicates that it explains 85 percent of the variation in the dependent variable. A lower Minus 2 Log Likelihood value further supports the model's effectiveness.

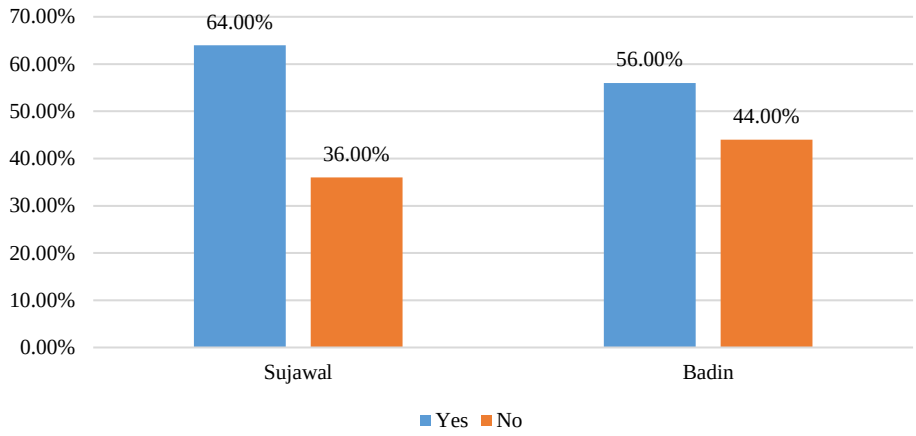
Figure 11: Distribution of Respondent According to Total Land Area Cultivated Before and After Disaster (%)



Source: Study Survey:(2017-18)

The condition of the studied area's farmed land before and after the tragedy is depicted in Figure 11. Before the calamity, respondents planted roughly 51% of the 1-3 acres of land, and following the tragedy, they farmed about 41-21% of the 1-3 acres of land.

Figure 12: Distribution of Respondents whose Livestock Affected during Disaster(%)



Source: Study Survey: (2017-18)

According to Figure 12, around 64 and 36 percent of respondents had suffered animal losses in both districts during the calamity. Illnesses and a scarcity of fodder impact animals due to the tragedy. There were primarily dead animals.

Conclusion

Due to socioeconomic factors that show a declining standard of living over time, both of Sindh's districts are in a terrible state. Women in both districts struggle to survive in disaster-prone locations because there is a lack of access to safe drinking water, adequate food, and housing. In both districts, it was also observed that the proportion of women to men is higher. In many coastal parts of the district, there is no appropriate mechanism in place to inform homes about the dire situation, leaving women destitute and fighting for their lives. Because they are not involved in decision-making, women in both districts have suffered more as a result of men's domination.

There is gender inequality in both districts; women receive less support in the areas of health and education. Women who work as unpaid laborers support their families financially. Since most people in both districts just labor to survive, fishing is not a source of income for them despite being the primary source of income for most residents due to their proximity to the ocean. There is no denying that women are disproportionately affected by disasters; this is because they are less likely to have excess resources accessible to them and are more dependent on their male counterparts. To address the repercussions of the dire situation more quickly and effectively, women must overcome numerous obstacles resulting from biological considerations. Specifically, women are weaker and more susceptible to intensified gendered dress codes. The psychological well-being of women in Sindh's coastal districts of Badin and

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Sujawal has been observed to be negatively impacted by hazardous disasters, resulting in their psychological weakness.

Limitations

Though this study provides insightful information about the challenges faced by women in District Badin and Sujawal following the disaster, it should be noted that there are some limitations. First, the research's applicability in other contexts may be limited due to its regional focus. Moreover, the study depends on readily available data and may be constrained by the accuracy and completeness of the available documentation. The research's duration is another drawback since it may not have considered the long-term effects of women's recovery after a disaster. Furthermore, since the study mainly concentrates on the viewpoints of women, a more comprehensive range of stakeholders—including men and community leaders—might yield a more thorough understanding of the post-disaster scenario.

Recommendations

To improve access to necessities like food, clean water to drink, and housing, especially for women disproportionately affected in these areas—targeted interventions are desperately needed. Governments and non-governmental organizations should collaborate to develop and implement long-term programs to raise women's socioeconomic status and grant them equal access to employment, education, and property ownership. To educate communities, campaigns should raise awareness of the gender-specific effects of climate change-related disasters and the importance of gender-inclusive preparedness and response strategies. Community-based initiatives that increase women's resilience and self-sufficiency are crucial to support. Furthermore, policymakers should consider the unique needs of women residing in disaster-prone areas when creating and implementing development policies. Putting these suggestions into practice makes it possible to lessen the detrimental effects of disasters on women and promote the general growth and well-being of the communities in Badin and Sujawal.

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