

TRANSFORMING PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY AND GENDER DYNAMICS: A  
COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF GWADAR PORT'S SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT  
ON BALOCHISTAN WOMEN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This research highlight the Gwadar port impact on Pakistan economy and the women of Balochistan role with stronger planning practice standards. The dissociation of flow/information and democratization will create a learning process as a whole. While Gwadar Port offers potential as a transformative asset, the findings suggest that its full potential can only be realized through a multi-front approach with comprehensive policy implications entailing local community empowerment, bridging the gender gap, and promoting inclusive and sustainable development. The role of theory is thus to explain what is relevant to a port, in all these ways. Therefore, when it comes to the needs of women, this aspect strives to find the role of Gwadar port in building up the economy of Pakistan and as a result, how far Pakistan contributes to the needs of women empowerment in Balochistan, etc. Knowledge transfer proposal and provision – women in neighborhood(s) It will then qualitatively cut through the depths of data gathered in interviews with women on knowledge of and understanding of the Balochistan economy. To further address this, design and design work documentation will be studied to ascertain and define the scale of costs and nature of development in Gwadar Bay. It is a firm prediction of the realization of the vision for the future of the Gwadar Port through government and legal regulation lays down the incentive structures and capital investments across the world. The women's rights debate in the same time is of prime importance as it allows probing the impact of the harbor on Balochistan women, plot women's lives in the harbor and finally analyzing how with the harbor is being undermined process of both economic instability and/or making people vulnerable. Need of the Study: Economic loss in Gwadar port and satellite city Furthermore, it desires to analyze the Economic damages to Gwadar port and satellite towns; and the thirty-ninth, What impact does Gwadar port have on Balochistan.

**Keywords:** Gwadar port, economic development, gender impact, women's empowerment, Balochistan, institutional implications.

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## 1.1 Introduction

Since its construction, to promote international maritime trade has generated interest in the economic spillover effects of Gwadar Port for southeastern coast of central east Pakistan. Gwadar Port will also have significant of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) after the construction of the major maritime routes and the CPEC. The development of the port will enable Pakistan to become a hub for trade, improve the region's infrastructure and spur economic growth. On the one hand, the socio-economic impact on frequent travel of women in Balochistan seems quite negative, while the economic impact of the Gwadar infrastructure project on the other hand will bring the economic gain, which in the long run will have reflection on the socio-economic situation of Balochistan and then the women in Balochistan will also benefit from this socio-economic development.

## 1.2 Background of the Study

Gwadar harbor, on the extreme western edge of Pakistan's Balochistan province, is now an international trade port. Persian Inlet has it accompanied by an economically important strategic major port at its head, significant due to potential that it will act as the gateway for large trade sea lanes originating from south Asian, central Asian and middle-eastern countries. Gwadar Harbor was conceived as a project from the 1950's, which expanded in the past two decades as a part of the China-Pakistan Budgetary Hallway (CPEC) – an engineering structure of the Dma'ao Belt and Street System. Balochistan is the most populous province of Pakistan but the least developed province of Pakistan, Current prevailing is corruption and barbarity. Or poverty, academic derailment, unsuccessful labor left stalling for so many, but also brain laboring, sight, hearing and limbs are also in trouble one by one. They primarily depend on agriculture and livestock. Construction of Gwadar Port is an opportunity to modernize and revamp local economy, foreign investment and workforce.

## 1.3 Problem Statement

Gwadar Port is situated on the southeastern coast of Pakistan. The region has been in the media spotlight for the last years due these technological developments in the relevant field as well due its geographical location in the way of global shipping trade routes. Which is one of the "China Pakistan Monetary Corridor" including Ports and Two Great China important infrastructure projects (for the "One Belt, One Road" construction is the worldwide majestic project standard get the all-time best mark), become the most fashionable landmark of China. Not only that, the object looks primarily a commercial port, but as a commercial port, dupes of local infrastructure, because it can also become a propeller of the economy of this city's economy serves as the liver. However, it will now create a far greater pad than previously, to which will be added the new social defect it leaves on the social formation of Balochistan State, if not on the women of Balochistan State itself.

## 1.4 Significance of the Study

The current study attempts to broaden the understanding of various dimensions of Gwadar Port's influence on the Pakistani economy therefore on women of Balochistan. Planned on a breakout goal of linking trade and expanding commerce across market routes, the project has its central focal point in the strategic CPEC deep sea Gwadar Port in the Pakistani province of Balochistan which will eventually amount to wealth of upward spiraling job opportunities. But this is what the researchers or they mean according to vagabonds are spread everywhere in the body in the vague area near or the Balochistan. The paper offers cultural insight as to how deep into Balochistani women, a historically

marginalized social group, the port expansion would reach, as women's economic and social fruition has been systematically diluted in order to guard against their continuum of disadvantage. In this context this study attempts to answer questions, is the economic opportunity and infrastructure in Gwadar utilizing and strengthening already existing cleavages/needs of women or has it been employed to unlock their gates for opportunities.

## **1.5 Research Objective**

In this respect, these research objectives will allow nations, policy makers, and the academia to have a greater clarity in terms of how the Gwadar port will affect on Pakistan economy, and what the multiple nature of its effects will be (direct and indirect). Also, in drawing upon the potential of calling into question existing research, and presenting this body of work vis a vis the critical critique of the port threat that was identified in previous frames of the global economy.

### **1.5.1 Introduction**

Two scenarios: Gwadar port how liability or asset to Gwadar while focusing on technology, geopolitics and socio-economy.

This will assist you in research for the role of developing Gwadar Port in the economic development of Pakistan through increased trade, investment and job opportunities.

### **1.5.2 The Port In Invalid Socio Economic Disparities In Balochistan**

Study socioeconomic impact of Gwadar Port growth on Baloch female healthcare access, economic ventures, and education access. To explore the impact of Gwadar port expansion on traditional gender roles and social structure of Baloch female.

**Objective:** Generally, these objectives aim to make a systematic approach regarding the complexity of the impact of Gwadar port on the dimension of security and relativity of the process of policymaking and policymaking in Pakistan as a Global South nexus.

## **1.6 Research Questions**

The following proposed research questions are indeed essentials in systematic and integrative framing and analyzing how and why & where of Gwadar port & what is the Macro impact or influence of the Gwadar port on Pak economy & how its integration in an effective manner with other prominent ports of the Global world? This is a wide subject as every issue addressed the security threats, governance, economic opportunity, ethical issues, cultural borders, women role or disinformation risks. Actually, its here the explanation of research questions in such a way that how the framework each themes.

- a) In terms of commercial extension, venture and business openings, how does it complete an aggregate monetary development of Pakistan?
- b) How much forward bending has been happening all along Gwadar Port to correct the social and economic asymmetries of this region and how much is it really contributing to propel the Balochistan economy?
- c) Even more importantly, what impact would Gwadar Port's development have on the health, economic activity and education of the female part of the Baloch population, which are fundamental socioeconomic factors?
- d) What the impact of the expansion of Gwadar Port on the traditional gender roles of Baloch women and the social system?

## **1.7 Scope of the Research**

Gwadar harbor is the hidden theme of economic hope for Pakistan and women in Balochistan. It also tries to gauge how much the different scenarios for the harbor could meet their economic critical and social needs.

Gwadar Harbor, Pakistan. Site of money laundering monitoring and evaluation: sensitive If Pakistan focus on the development of sound harbors, it can become a best condition for improving its own infrastructure and economy. They are looking at factors of Gwadar Harbor on national economy like household products generation, foreign direct investment (FDI) and capital investment in their research. It also examines the role of ports in Infrastructure “development and whether the economic benefits accrued at the ports are shared equitably between rural and urban areas.

## **1.8 Justification of study**

Therefore, all this can be weaved as a backdrop of social justice, economic development and for peace in certain into Pakistan and that is the reason the research paper writing is not commissioned in order to push the proposition that Gwadar port has the potential to become the center towards converging the future economic base of the Pakistan. But the major gap is that, few studies are conducted to find out that are these growth have distributive effects at regional scale and even at backward level.

### **1.8.1 Economic Relevance**

Gwadar Port has a great economic potential great to play a role of the linchpin of the Pakistani economy and constituted as the flagship project of the China–Pakistan.

Economic Corridor. It is also the question that needs to be put to port development, if this is to truly be the engine of economic growth. The most visible expectation for an economic growth driver is the Gwadar Port which is envisioned as a bund and use way to propel to a large transshipment and trading port and the provisioning that this will accelerate the country’s GDP. However, do the economic forecasts. align with the profit gained that this study grubs?

### **1.8.2 Resolving Regional Inequality**

Balochistan, Pakistan’s most deprived province, still is. It will be analysis, however, that will ascertain whether – and in what manner – the Gwadar boom, for instance, shifts its footprint (i.e., aggravates or alleviates) the economic fragility of Balochistan. However, Balochistan has never stopped facing sociopolitical instability. Whether this expansion of Gwadar proves to be advantageous or adverse remains dependent on the effective long term regional stability management.

### **1.8.3 Attention to Minor Groups**

Women in Balochistan are among the most marginalized groups in Pakistan. This paper elucidates the social mediating effect of social capital formation of Gwadar, as in, W Si probability to get employed, morbidity and school enrolment. The development of Gwadar is supposed to create new jobs. This research aims to explore if these opportunities yield economic activity and how accessible are these opportunities at the local level, and specifically for women.

### **1.8.4 Policy Implications**

These insights will equip the policy makers to perform those functions which ultimately guarantee equitable distribution and realization of development in Gwadar as an outcome of inclusive, not least for the livelihoods of all social classes including the poorest and marginalized ones. Objective: The current study is suggesting the evidence based recommendations to the policy makers to better for the advantages of Gwadar Development for the balanced sustainable growth of the new emerging followings.



## **1.8.5 Regional Stability**

Sociopolitical grievances have always existed in Balochistan. This paper looks at whether the access to the Gwadar port would be a medication for a problem that could turn into a menace against regional stability and security, or will the access bring some complications.

## **1.8.6 Knowledge Contribution**

This work also demonstrated that the debate of the academics will continue to be a question by confrontation with the reality of regional and gender inequalities, the issue is more actual and pronunciation variable than pronouncement that some western scholars have experienced with the most expensive types of infrastructure and social and economic consequences that on going will be questioned by achieved of the academics. Also discuss the fields working for the women

## **1.8.7 Global Relevance**

The current study is emphasizing the association of regional-gender balance with regional-gender balance and mediation by economic growth as Gwadar is expanded under MLB frame of BRI and mediation by economic growth effect among related type of labors.

## **1.8.8 Global Case Study**

Hence, from a geographic and strategic point itself the impact of developing the Gwadar Port on China will be great and that too particularly from the angle of the Belt and Road Initiative. The findings will be developed into a case study to probe the gendered and socioeconomic ramifications of the most powerful such global infrastructure projects. One of the objectives of this study is to gauge to what extent the development of Gwadar has aligned with the sustainable development agenda i.e., the development of the port is not a trade off between social vs environmental issues for high economic growth.

## **1.8.9 Filling Research Gaps**

The relationship between gender equality and economic growth on the one hand, and the development of Gwadar Port on the other hand, did not seem to have taken center stage in academic discussion until now. This contribution not only provides significant and relevant gap in the literature, but also performs a targeted research project on these joined problems. It is one of the way forwards in terms of development which is applicable for everything to achieve that, that the push of will to move towards that for the final product, whether for Balochistan or Pakistan.

## **1.9 Limitations of Study**

There are some limitations which should limit the conclusions and findings of present study. Fieldwork is limited, while the data is mainly taken from secondary sources, as Balochistan (an area which is always under wraps, and therefore, beyond the realm for the needs of the state) and the people at large lack education, complicating the quest for primary data even more. Second, in terms of over-representation/under-representation of the Baloch people, there is little data about the gender identity of Baloch formatting all the experiences/roles of Balochi women, through the report or not, as data on gender are not publicly available for some of the socioeconomic questions of the research that are conducted in the region. The cultural mediation of societal advertisement effects on respondents via questionnaire and interview, much less actual lived reality, has as yet not been controlled for or mediated, and may at this time even be relatively under-represented in the scientific literature.

## 1.9.1 Geographical Scope

The Gwadar district in the province of Balochistan, Pakistan, which encompasses the Gwadar Port area (GR), is a significant thread of the China-Pakistan Economic and Business Network Tracking (CPEC EBNTY) Corridor.

## 1.9.2 Limitations Methodologic

Some methodological limitations to the study can be introduced and affect the outcome. Having said that it is spatial and area sprawl and the local heterogeneity (population, security etc.) it is not easy to pick a sample of end part of Gwadar and the remaining of Balochistan province in Pakistan that reflects that population. Moreover, one must look at how difficult it is to sample for female respondents in such an environment, the social norms at play, the history of those social norms that impact attitudes at doing surveys and interviews with said institute that could skew the angle of output toward either the male responder or the female responder.

## 1.9.3 Cultural Considerations

The fact that this task is very much of a task with huge and specific cultural challenges attached while coming from the other side, especially to Balochistan, where the gender notion, the practices of social interactions, the process of economic activities remain so disconnected while disconnected in terms of in many ways the constellations of ideas forming the systems of thought and beliefs where traditional thinking also is a set of systems of thinking which is far away from the practices of some among those who are attached to it.

## 1.9.4 Role of Non-State Actors

Argumentum ad hominem —this is a ludicrously small issue to raise that Gwadar port is being built, implications for Pakistani economy and for Balochi women is work of non-state actors and consumerism. These range, [etc.] from foreign state and corporations development and investment, foreign aid, involvement/interference by civil society organization and intergovernmental NGOs – to popular revolt, insurgent organization... [trailing off]. Gwadar will soon be, it can be good or bad for social reform and economic integration.

## 2.1 Literature Review

The Gwadar harbor construction process will be a politically and economically profitable process for Pakistan that will lead to an unprecedented paradigm shift in the regional and political environment. Inada, an approximate location in the west of Pakistan, hold this location. Its strategic location grants it road access to the Persian Gulf and the Middle East Ocean. It is a key juncture for international sea passage. The port is to be constructed in sharp coordination with the China-Pakistan Financial Corridor (CPEC) and China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Its owned dream complex, concrete and economic politically and economically empowering, that it be the nation and that its goal be the nation.

### 2.1.1 Overview of Balochistan and Gender Inequality

Balochistan, which is the largest and least developed area of the Pakistan has been progressive for quite a long time. Their few at population level therefore remain at risk. The gradual position of woman in this sector is a matter technical, financial, social and cultural concern that have limited access of woman in education, health and labor. We are now practicing it through gender organization and PALEST, and the "Implementation of Gwadar Port Project" is a once in a lifetime opportunity to work for and lobby for women's role in Balochistan. As Zia(2015) highlights, this same social norm of purdah(cultural phenomena the fear of public/social exposure has resulted to be a condition for femininity

maintained on a much wider portion of the population of Balochistan. Which are already the most restricted groups of the population with regard to rights to be seen in public, attendance of schools and work.

## **2.1.2 Job Creation as an Economic Empowerment**

Creation of work places will be the optimal solution of women in Balochistan. Gwadar is being developed as a seaport and trading hub, thus creating opportunities in a variety of sectors including logistics, construction, retail, hospitality and administration, etc. These opportunities will still be significantly greater than those available to women before. Labor is one of those areas that serve the best opportunity for female economic independence, to even establish a household, or community-based economy.

## **2.1.3 Education and Skills Development for Women**

The very establishment of Gwadar generates an ensuing demand flow for expansion in the workforce size at all levels of Skill. Result Establishment of education and Vocational institutes and training facilities to cater the demand. Such as in a female case allowing women to enter sectors like business and management technology medicine engineering or hospitality that the female population is underrepresented in that sector.

## **2.1.4 Access to Education for Women in Balochistan**

Women in Balochistan are facing one of the most difficult issues on the medical side is Health Awareness. Today, women are facing critical barriers to receiving high quality education and though both government and non government efforts have been mobilised to promote educational attainment, this can result in students confronting even more gendered inequities in opportunities to learn and barriers to learning. But to get enrolled in such way to avail education is very tough to gain through social, economical and infrastructural problems.

## **2.1.5 Education and Skill Development of Women**

The construction of the Gwadar Port (hosting planned) sw Pakistan economy prosumer transformation not only will be a systemic push for the shift in the scale of economic activity in the region but also support of socioeconomic metrics — for instance, women's educational attainment and vocational training. The spillover indirect positive effects of economic development-infrastructure and even employment on women in Balochistan State, for instance, in the case of this port (which is of course debated in the literature), such as how this port will contribute to the empowerment of female education and employment in Balochistan State.

## **2.1.6 Vocational and Technical Training of Women in Balochistan**

This recognition also is with the recent growth of women's empowerment through technical and vocational training (in the case of Balochistan, where before social/traditional educational programs have subjected women in the situation for higher risks of educational advancement and economic opportunities). The vocational and technical training of women of Balochistan has been recommended time and again in the past literature. It has no more doubt that it can make a great job in autonomous economic, in autonomous economic, in improve the employment gender gap, in make socio-development of its society. However, following issues related to cultural resistance to gender equality, infrastructure based on gender and equipment based gender expectations remain unaddressed.

## **2.2 Women's Education Initiatives by Government and NGOs in Balochistan**

Although the government and non-government organizations (NGOs) have made great efforts to better female education in Balochistan, still the issues have not been thoroughly

resolved to ensure that girls' access to schooling and academic standards be equal to that of boys in the province. Here are just a few anecdotes about how NGOs have been successful in filling gaps, but especially in rural and marginal communities, offering community-based solutions and bringing social change into the limelight, while the government has primarily focused on developing policy frameworks, building infrastructure and improving literacy rates. Whether on the one hand, these elements are cultural, logistical and economic bottle necks that no such one-off interventions are ever initiated on this scale yet, the Pakistani government has somehow indirectly demonstrated will towards contributing to women's education in Balochistan.

### **2.3 The Influence of Economic Development on Social Norms and Women's Enrollment in Education**

Women education and economic development has a complex, multidimensional relationship, even more so in a place like Balochistan where the restraints of societal norms and economic change processes tend to overlap. (Incidentally, economic growth might change social attitudes, creating a permissive social environment in which education programs, whether pertaining to females or mass efforts such as the Gwadar harbor, enabled by the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), could, perhaps will, thrive.) But alongside all of the million social, cultural and legal issues that are probably there, the potential for such economic growth in a truly fab way is to create the means of advocating for women education and gender equality.

### **2.4 Enhancements of the Features and Accessibilities**

Women will easily be able to access education, healthcare services, and job opportunities which will be made easier by improvement in roads, transportation, healthcare and electricity. Until now women were prohibited from attending school and mass medical care as it did not fit the organization of town and cities. The barriers will dissolve when roads and public transport will be better, and will give women more freedom of movement. Moreover visitors' of women-focused global institutions may become interested GWV investment, as they would have access to various prospects for women empowerment. It will ultimately help in establishing more health centers, empowerment of women and the provision of legal aid services for women in Balochistan.

### **2.5 Social Empowerment and Changing Gender Roles**

There are more social implications of the economic and educational empowerment of Balochistan's female population. The contribution of women entering the workforce into the economic picture may challenge the prevailing notions and stereotypes we have about women in society. Greater awareness of working women at points of retail, administrative setups and touristic sites may influence the civic outlook to breed a culture of gender equality within the people of Balochistan.

#### **2.5.1 Policy in Facilitating Social Empowerment**

Health policy measures may promote social empowerment and gender role changes. Some of the measures are the development and implementation of the National Education Policy and Women Empowerment Policies by the government of Pakistan for facilitating women in education as well as for advancing their economic activities in Pakistan (UN Women, 2020). Khan (2018), claims such policies can do much to foster change to gender norms when enacted in an effective manner; enabling women to flourish as much in education as in their professional lives. But, as Baloch (2019) argues, the effective implementation of the policies will ensure women participants in education in particular, but the role of women



in workforce as well but this is not limited by the removal of the sociocultural blocks which prevent them to gain access to the workplaces and educational systems.

## **2.5.2 Cultural Norms and Social Empowerment**

Changing ideas about society and culture, especially ideas in societies steeped in patriarchy, is usually slow and cruel. The social empowerment that will allow this to happen cannot take off until the household and larger social, economic, and political roles of women are better perceived, as well (Mumtaz and Shaheed 1993). Women have been relegated to households in Balochistan and traditional gender roles need to be overhauled. Already, Zia (2015) argues, this change would need a cultural revolution that brings women to be considered as equal members of the family and society but also education and economic empowerment is needed.

## **2.6 Theoretical Framework**

Introduction The facts and myths associated with women rights need to inform the aspects of port management especially the economic and the gender at Karachi port and Gwadar port as well that how they will have composite reverberations on broader Pakistan and Balochistan as a whole. Integrity occupies the same position in international relations, where it is centered around leadership, national image and security. To summarize, a chaotic world with political competition implies that governments must try to get their governance right and have their security (Morgenthau, 1948). This anticipated role of Gwadar Port is exactly what Pakistan and China have continued to play in its historic development. For Pakistan, the Informative Sign of Economic Growth, the Gwadar Port can enhance the economic of security and economic exchanges of the country by facilitating more transport routes and decreasing dependability on typical ports like Karachi (Garlick, 2018). This port enables strengthening of political power of the country while it also retains control over economics of Indian ocean region.

## **2.7 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework of this thesis surveys the economic impact of Gwadar Port throughout Pakistan in general and its implications for women in Balochistan in particular. The core concept on which the foundation of the framework rests is huge landscape infrastructure projects like the one that is now in place in Gwadar Port is transformative from one end of the spectrum to another not only economically, but also on social and gender relations of a region. Gwadar Port is a crucial part of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, which is anticipated to enhance trade routes, garner foreign investment and regional connectivity that would all benefit Pakistan's domestic economy. Gwadar is expected to boost regional integration, infrastructure development, industrialization and the creation of new jobs. In this context, economic growth would refer to the increase in the Gross Domestic Product, a good infrastructure, employment opportunities and, hence overall Balochistan progress. This idea also depicts how a country with a huge economic activity can take a lot of steps to developing a lot.

## **3.1 Research Methodology**

Methods of Research In this study, which is about selecting a few people as sample to find out impact of Gwadar port on Pakistani economy and Baloch women, one of the major technique which helps is observation. Experimental techniques which theorists use to this end, which may or may not are able to achieve this goal. The right test is to test one person out of many. Instead, diverse socio-economic profile-based sub-groups such as population can be added in the population through systematic assessment or serial testing. For instance, systematic assessment of investments made on Pakistan's Gwadar port, had

included segmentation of the country divided into areas which would have been afflicted, their trials were then selected as per that division. This method will provide you with accurate financial output. We will undertake an empirical study to better understand the increasing social and Using this technique, precise financial information is accessible. This empirical study will help to witness progressive social and cultural aspects of Gwadar Port. Person or entity performing port impact assessments or requesting information. I would have also conducted interviews with women from different economic backgrounds in Balochistan to learn more. In this manner, psychological data can spot issues that are beyond the capacity of data. Qualitative and quantitative methodologies are being mixed in, and from this application, results are combined where women of Gwadar Balochistan have the impact economically.

### 3.2 Research Design

Currently addressing this gap in the literature, this dissertation employs a methodological mix to provide an experience complex, multigene expression analysis of the impact of the constituent development of Gwadar Port on the social and economical upon the women folk in Balochistan. Overall, these two sets of contributions give a more comprehensive understanding of the subject through qualitative and quantitative perspectives alike (A review of Literature on Gwadar Port in Springer, Elsevier, and Taylor & Francis journals). The qualitative part: collects women's socioeconomic status, employment opportunities, and empowerment regarding their existing experiences in Balochistan. To achieve this, theme analysis, focus groups, and in-depth interviews are conducted. Conversely, the quantitative part calculates the larger economic change due to Gwadar Port and its quality on women through statistical data, economic indicators, and survey result. The Baloch and Balochistan. 2012. ByNaseerDashti.

#### 3.2.1 Data Contains The Following Secondary Sources

Research papers, and academic journals Theoretical and empirical papers and articles published in peer-reviewed journals have critical contributions to gender issues and the impact on Gwadar port. Government reports and policy documents are the primary sources for understanding policy frameworks and economic planning. Some of the government's resources are the Pakistan government, the province government of Balochistan, and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor .

#### 3.2.2 Sampling Strategy

The Sourcing of sources is purposive (as in: based on considerations of relevance, authority and variety of perspective). Sampling by means of themes pertinent to the relevant literature on Gwadar port impact on Pakistan economy and the women of Balochistan, namely the economy and the women of Balochistan more stridently on the economy and the women of Balochistan: (Bukhari. S 2019).

However, we employed purposive sampling strategy for our data wherein concepts discussed on Gwadar port and the women of Balochistan, which are research 'worthy' informed our sample which act as credible and authoritative sources.

#### 3.2.3 Data Collection

Qualitative data collection is being done through a systematical literature review. In-depth expert viewsthe participants are the middle class women, local business people, locals legislators and Balochistan's NGOs members. Semi-structured interview guides were made to explore the major areas of job opportunity, socioeconomic empowerment, and the challenges women face because of the development of Gwadar. Procedure it was primarily conducted in-person in Gwadar and adjacent districts to ensure contextual understanding.

For those to whom direct contact was not possible, interviewing via call or video conferencing The UNDP, UN and Google scholar data on impact of Gwadar port on economy of Pakistan and Women of Balochistan and IR.

- a) Relevance screening: All sources are screened for relevance to the research question.
- b) Recording of the Key Themes: Notes which are taken thematically center around the discovery and details about security dilemma and forming alliances which were related to the neorealist framework of study (Yin, 2018).

### 3.2.4 Thematic Analysis

- a) Understanding the Data: The literatures read for the purpose of understanding the background concepts.
- b) Recurrence builds codes, a theme is a code which repeats itself, for example “gwadar port impact” or use of technologies to bind wars: Initial codes help build up analytic outlines.
- c) Themes of coded data relate to its impact on Pakistani economy and the women of Balochistan.
- d) Methodological Note: Thematic Analysis using neorealism as a lens to enlist these themes and their inferences for economical implications on Pakistan increase the GDP rate as well as the impact on women of Balochistan (Braun & Clarke, 2006).

### 3.2.5 Challenges and Limitations

Data availability and a literature bias that addresses more advanced technological regions or something of an interpretative hurdle in applying neorealist theory to Gwadar port and woman empowerment challenges (Baloch, 2012) are the restrictions of it. This articulates the limitations well enough and should impart caution when reading between the lines of the economic and female work growth implications.

### 3.2.6 Ethical Considerations

This study ensures appropriate ethical practices in research such as diligence in citation and balance of Gwadar vs Pakistan context. For instance, there is respect for intellectual property rights and fair use as much that is undertaken is with secondary data (Patton, 2015).

### 3.2.7 Expected Contribution

By probing the influence of Gwadar port from a realist perspective, this research aims to provide significant policy implications not only to Pakistan but also to other whole nation. The results should inform policy debates on the ethical and practical concerns raised by.

## 3.3 Sampling

The purposeful sampling design will be applied during the selection of participants and data sources most relevant to the objectives of the research. This study is based on a purposeful sampling design to sample participants and data sources according to the research objectives. The target population includes two groups which are the stakeholders of the economic development of the Gwadar Port and the women of the Balochistan Province whose socio-economic conditions would be affected by the port activities.

Such an approach, with purposive sampling, was important to ensure that the study captures not only broad, general trends but also the rich, personal stories. While the framework allows a detailed study of the socio-economic status of women with the advent of the Gwadar Port, it also provides statistical figures on how the port is contributing to the economic enlistment of Pakistan. Thus, these methods, with the proper secondary data, will guarantee that the result of the study will be reliable and rich in detail.

## **3.4 Research Instrument**

### **3.4.1 Instrument for Data Collection**

This article uses various research methods to collect information in order to identify the overall impact of Pakistan on security in the international system. To ensure that diverse perspectives are represented, the following methods were chosen:

### **3.4.2 Media Analysis**

After analyzing many public responses on social media regarding the issue of Gwadar Port and its security challenges, Social media has a huge impact on the perception of the mass people. This study investigates how Port is represented to those in media features and the attitudes that people have expressed to Port in interview. The reference for that human action is on the research conducted in the book Experimental Television, that by feedback (or by its influence on the influence of the human in its aspect of technology and its influence on society (Experimental Television, 2023). In others, the study also shows concern citizens have on how the development of Gwadar port impact Pakistan economy and the women of Balochistan and, which areas are in need of policy intervention.

### **3.4.3 Expert Views**

The Pakistan Strategy (2023) highlighted that Expert Panels are helpful to sharpen predictions that are beyond a decade and to comprehend evolving currents of Gwadar port in Pakistan economy and a definite effect on haunting the lives of Balochistan women. These experts provide powerful opinion about the Port, its significance for the economy, and the high stake involved especially in Pakistan and Balochistan context. The lessons learnt from these panels help build a more comprehensive picture on the risks and opportunities of Gwadar port impact frameworks.

### **3.4.4 Stakeholder Engagement**

Provide voluntary platforms for discussions between government and academic authorities and industry individuals for the help rein Gwadar port destroying effect. Gwadar port strategy requires that the setting of a central group is significant ensuring feasibility of the members working in a group and providing practical recommendation in exploring the security challenges faced by Gwadar port (Social Work, 2023). It is hoped that the study will give a voice to the other stakeholders where we derived the policy imperatives from theoretical constructs only to end up with little to no pragmatic significance.

### **3.4.5 Community Involvement**

Cooperation with the communities is relevant to know the public perception about Gwadar port and women of Balochistan. This research employs self-completed surveys, focus groups with residential and staff members, and in-depth interviews, to assess the respective perceptions of Gwadar port hospital by Edward staff and residents as well as to gain insight into what is encouraging or hindering economy adoption, how satisfied staff and residents are to be undertaken in the three areas. By making the community part of the policies pertaining to the benefits of having port the outcomes reflect the policies that truly detail the needs and risks of the community (Social Work, 2023). The proposed study will verify that the technology to govern is socially, technically and ethically implementable through interaction with groups of people.

### **3.4.6 Techniques of Communication**

Quantitative data were collected through interviews videos, as one of the communication methods, to identify stakeholder's qualitative risks and opportunities related to port safety and governance. Such approaches allow to better elaborate how several stakeholders such



as policy makers, academia, and the public may perceive the threats of port development (Social Work 2023). It helps to find such issues which can be ignored in the research and policy makings when other data collection techniques are used.

### **3.4.7 Comparative Policy Analysis**

The comparison of economic policy in transition from developed country to developing country is based on international comparison. The aim is thus to identify best practices and congruencies across disparate forms of economic governance. The problems and prospects of propitious port security policies in Pakistan, for example, is demonstrated by a study of the economic policies in various countries (S&P Global, 2023). This approach provides real-time learning of different terrains' responses to Gwadar deep port and its security threats, so that the models that can be replicated or principles that can be integrated in Pakistan and same kind of countries can be easily traced.

### **3.4.8 Long-Term Monitoring**

Finally, we mentioned that port simply cannot keep up with the development in the technology and security, and hence, the long-term technology and security trends tracking would be a very important thing to do to understand the evolution of port itself. It reviews the manufacturing processes that contribute to GDP growth, technological progress, and security paradigm shifts, exploring the implications of these change dynamics for security (S&P Global, 2023). Through analyzing such trends, the study is to provide regular assessment of Gwadar port on Pakistan economy covering defense and cyberspace domains.

### **3.4.9 Expected Contributions**

That is why the methods applied in this case are highly focused on providing a better insight about this relation- Pakistan and Balochistan. Employing such techniques from media analysis, numerous expert panels and engaged stakeholders, the study will offer a broad and thorough outline of the ways women can amplify excellence as well as bring on new perils. Hence, the results are expected to contribute to the literature and discussions on port governance and provide evidence-based recommendations for the relevant authorities in the Global South countries including Pakistan. In this way, the research will help in developing a theoretical understanding of port location.

## **3.5 Data Collection Technique**

Data Collection process is an important critical process that is so relevant in the context of economics and its impact on Pakistan. The majority of the time, the results and the level of accuracy of the women models depend a lot of the information collected and the importance, variety, and quality of the dataset. The section also discusses the different data collection techniques used in Balochistan study and highlights their strength, weaknesses and their domains of strengths

### **3.5.1 Automated Data Collection**

This helps in automated data collection, that is the procedure where data is collected using software tools by following different sources on the internet. The impact of them is significant, particularly in situations involving vast streams of data to be processed in real time, typically relying only on publicly available information.

### **3.5.2 Web Scraping**

This method is to extract specific information from websites using scripts or special tools. Web scraping is especially effective for accumulation of the massive amount of data collected from the publicly available web sites (NetNut, 2024). Despite these limitations,

ethical issues and legal restrictions such as violations of the terms of service and copyright infringement are taken into account through this approach.

### 3.5.3 Web Crawling

Web crawling is, like web scraping, a more general term, where automated scripts crawl the web to collect data from various websites. Web scraping collects data points, yet web crawling aggregates data on a wide variety of information across multiple sites (Web Automation, 2024). When applied on such a vast amount of data, this technique can lead to significant advantages but at the same time, it can also be hindered by conditions like server issues or unwanted data collection.

### 3.5.4 Secondary Data Collection

Common practice of secondary data collection involves all data which is readily available and has already been processed and published by other researchers or organizations. Secondary data analysis as a research method; it allows a current researcher to conduct an analysis without necessarily engaging in data collection and augment findings with a similar study. Examples of secondary data sources used in research include:

- a) **Academic Journals:** Scholarly articles / journal articles, which discuss the research which categorically speaks of the concepts and /or the findings of Gwadar port and its impact on Pakistan economy.
- b) **Some of documents include:** Government Reports, e.g. Government has in time issued official documents including statistical data and policy analytical reports of Gwadar port and respective effect on number of sectors including security.
- c) **Books and Monographs:** Obviously, theoretical studies and examples of port importance etc., also about a historical approach where economy can be applied to the relations, as for example; relations between states.
- d) **News Articles:** Materials of newspapers or news sources which discuss or describe the new about women of Balochistan.
- e) **Databases and Repositories:** Number of websites that create a one-stop-shop for all datasets, research papers and publications on topics – events related to the thesis topic to facilitate access to the existing knowledge for the researchers.

### 3.6 Data Sourcing Techniques

These methods are handy when large datasets must be collected quickly, but specific data contents sometimes must be analyzed carefully.

#### 3.6.1 Existing Databases

While these techniques are very powerful when it comes to search as they allow you to search a lot of data within a time frame, the data that will be gathered should ideally be accurate and relevant to the context. Most of the researchers use readily available data which may consist of; governmental records, academic institutes or industrial repositories. Although measuring time and cost savings due to the usage of those databases can be quite challenging, data relevance with respect to the research question and data quality cannot be overstated (Web Automation, 2024).

#### 3.6.2 Advanced Techniques

Technological advancements offer potential and distinct ways of data sourcing and also enable data to be more reliable for researchers to aggregate. This is particularly useful for exact impacts implementations.

#### 3.6.3 Sensor Networks

Values of many parameters that get measured and collected periodically, such as the environmental conditions, the users behavior, or the products performance, etc. The three

kinds of sensor networks are continuous monitoring economic models (Smart one, 2024), situation awareness port models, and really any other applicable situation that requires data must be collected regularly. ch as environmental conditions, user behavior, or product performance. Less past data can satisfy port models needing current monitoring or situational awareness (Smart one, 2024).

#### **4.1 Research Analysis**

This multidisciplinary study draws from economic theory, social development studies, and gender analysis in an attempt to understand the implications of Gwadar Port for Pakistan's economy and for the women of Balochistan. This study uses qualitative and quantitative approaches to assess the overall socioeconomic impact of the port, with specific attention to its effects on women in the region. This report provides a detailed overview of the multidimensional effects of Gwadar based on findings from multiple academic, governmental and expert sources. Gwadar Port development is intrinsically tied to the overall economy of Pakistan, particularly trade and logistics. Trade with China, Central Asia, and the Middle East has become easy and helps Pakistan reach out to international markets due to induction of Gwadar in China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). In economic terms, the port has the potential to eventually play a central role in contributing to Pakistan's GDP.

#### **4.2 Economic impact of Gwadar port on the Pakistan**

This Gwadar Port is a construction work of massive China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and could prove to be an economy game-changer for Pakistan. This port will be a commercial and logistics hub to provide Pakistan access to international markets, especially in the Middle East and Central Asia and beyond. The economics, meanwhile, have been optimistic; the problem in real terms remains complicated. With respect to the qualitative and quantitative aspects, this study researches in detail the various aspects of Gwadar Port in terms of its contribution to the national economy

#### **4.3 The Gwadar Port Hegemony In Pakistan Economy**

Gwadar's strategic location by the mouth of the Arabian Sea is crucial in fulfilling Pakistan's grand geopolitical and economic ambitions, and facilitating the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) projects. This port exceeds normal trading routes, as it marks a further acceleration of technical competitiveness and economic globalization in a multipolar world order. The economic clout of the Gwadar port, which is part and parcel of international trade and China's One Belt and One Road (OBOR) initiative, can transform Pakistan into an important player in the business chain of the region and connect it economically to Central Asia. Chinese investment in and investment towards the development of infrastructure makes this hegemonic control over the potential of Gwadar possible, raising concerns about Pakistan's sovereignty and economic independence. This techno-polar paradigm seeks to balance the geopolitical realities of an emerging multipolar world with technological breakthroughs in smart infrastructure, digital logistics and port automation. On the one hand, the port could open up new avenues of development in some of the poorest areas of Balochistan and give Pakistan a boost by creating new trade and jobs.

#### **4.4 Socioeconomic Impacts of Gwadar Port Development on Baloch Women: Health, Employment, and Education**

While the expansion of Gwadar Port has unquestionably transformed the socioeconomic landscape of Balochistan, the impact of these developments on Baloch women's access to gainful employment, healthcare and education is complex and

multifaceted. Economic prosperity is promised by the port's expansion, but longstanding cultural traditions, inadequate infrastructure and gender inequality inhibit the potential benefits for women in the region. The region's healthcare sector has drastically improved, with new hospitals, clinics, and healthcare institutions being built due to the port expansion throughout the region. In some specific towns like Gwadar, Baloch women have more access to proper healthcare facilities. But there are still lots of issues in rural areas: FROM lack of specialized services for women's health, to fewer female healthcare experts. Traditional norms, especially regarding maternal and reproductive health issues, often hinder access to outside medical care by women. Recent research showed how limited mobility and lack of female-friendly medical facilities in rural areas prevent women from getting necessary healthcare treatments.

#### **4.4.1 Access to Health Care**

Impact of Gwadar port on increasing healthcare access for Baloch women In addition to promoting trade and commerce in the region, Gwadar Port can leave a big impact on the socioeconomic condition of Balochistan, particularly the Baloch women who have faced systematic neglect and marginalization for decades. The absence of access to hospitals, clinics, and medical personnel has always been a challenge in Balochistan, particularly in the largely patriarchal and old-fashioned rural areas. The construction of Gwadar Port as part of CPEC has not only made the region economically prosperous, and ensured better access to healthcare facilities indirectly through massive investments in infrastructure from transportation networks to urban development. Systematic open access at & near the health services level shall ultimately help in maternal health, least to say these beneficiaries are living in a remote community, bypassing any closed-roads; the son in law drives the rest mother to medical facility in an urban area.

#### **4.4.2 Working Activities**

The increase of Gwadar Port can change the economic landscape of Balochistan completely by enabling more women to join the workforce as well as offering new avenues to break traditional gender norms. Due to deeply-rooted patriarchal and tribal traditions, Baloch women have suffered debilitating socioeconomic constraints throughout history, including limited access to financial independence, employment, and education. Gwadar's development as an important industrial and commerce hub has attracted investments, development initiatives and commercial activity, offering opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship. This means with the growth of industries such as small-scale manufacturing, tourism, logistics, and fishing women are now less dependent on agriculture and have the potential to participate in other income-generating activities.

#### **4.4.3 Access of Education**

Access to education for Baloch women is a long-standing problem in one of Pakistan's least educated areas, and the development of Gwadar Port could go a long way in solving that. Balochistan has long been associated with poor education structures, with its rural parts including around Gwadar lacking basic facilities, schools, and trained teachers. Gender inequality, poverty, and cultural norms have limited women's access to education options even more, with many girls unable to attend formal school. Indirectly, growing spending on infrastructure and social development due to the construction of Gwadar Port as part of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has benefitted the education sector as well.



## 4.5 Effects of the Growth of Gwadar Port on Baloch Women's Conventional Gender Roles and Societal Structures

The expansion of Gwadar Port has emerged with marked, yet subtle, implications for the socio-economic landscape of the province of Balochistan and traditional gender divisions, particularly with respect to women's status. Gwadar is being transformed into a major economic hub under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). It comes with both opportunities and challenges that challenge old cultural norms and re-entrench some traditional roles. On the one hand, economic activity in Gwadar has opened up new jobs which in a way could empower women by affording them greater opportunities to start a business, get an education and/or work. New schools and vocational training facilities have also begun to open for women in Balochistan to learn the skills they had never previously been able to attain; skills that now allow access to industries previously dominated by men, such as construction and logistics.

### 5.1 Conclusion of the Research

The expansion at Gwadar Port holds significant potential implications for the livelihoods of Balochistani women and ultimately Pakistan's economy. Thereby, the economic perspective of Gwadar seems to be the biggest benefit of this project, as it is expected that the new expansion project will greatly fuel national economic growth through trade, foreign direct investment and infrastructure development (Ma, 2020). But the direct results remain inaccessible to Baloch women, as they are barred by sociocultural standards, limited educational opportunities, and gender-based barriers in the workplace. While the growth of Gwadar Port presents new opportunities for men in terms of careers, education and health care, patriarchal social structures and traditional gender norms often limit women's ability to benefit fully from these opportunities. Women still face huge challenges in becoming economically autonomous and enjoy equal rights to healthcare and education.

### 5.2 Recommendations

With a number of recommendations, this will not only further exploitation of the Gwadar Port's expansion for the benefit of Pakistan's economy, nor the women empowerment in Balochistan probably would be possible. First and foremost, both at the local level and the national level, gender-inclusive economic policies ought to take precedence. This means developing specialized job training for women, particularly in fields underrepresented by the fairer sex such as construction, logistics, and administration. These projects should be laid down with an objective to enable women taking up jobs along with assisting the burgeoning economy of Gwadar. Infrastructure to empower and engage women should be created to provide them with safe access to health, education and job opportunities. This would involve creating safe, accessible public spaces; enhancing the transportation network; and increasing access to health-care facilities for women.

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