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## Unveiling The Obstacles: An Indepth Examination of The Multifaceted Challenges Confronting Rural Women In Their Pursuit Of Improved Livelihoods

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### Abstract

*This paper explores the multiple barriers facing the rural women in Union Council Wahur, describing what is preventing them from pursuing better wellbeing. A number of critical barriers emerged after conducting qualitative explorations through interviewing women who are between ages 20 and 40. To them, women mostly depend on seasonal agriculture as a major source of income with limited opportunities for alternative earnings as credit or investment capital is usually restricted. The limitations on women's autonomy are influenced by societal expectations as well as gender norms that limit women's access to income generation activities such as early marriages and less educational opportunities. Besides, there are several educational challenges, healthcare constraints, and the lack of employment hinders their economic growth. The importance of family structures cannot be underestimated as women find support in them for economic activities whereas lack of support restricts such activities. Nonetheless, community-led interventions have a positive influence on womanhood, with tools for resource access and skill building. Their women seek economic independence through schemes that include financial assistance and education programs for their emancipation in these issues. The paper gives an insight of some of complex problems that affect rural women and suggests interventions for promoting their economic emancipation.*

**Keywords:** Rural Women, Livelihood, Challenges, Economic Empowerment, Gender Norms

### Introduction

The many hindrances that impact rural women's lives as well as capabilities. The most significant impediments include traditional gender roles and cultural expectations (Beck et al., 1996). Rural women face cultural demands of conforming to gender stereotypes that are restrictive to independence and decision-making (Madiba & Ngwenya, 2017). Rural women face many economic problems that could potentially affect their living conditions. A primary challenge is financial constraints. Rural women face limited opportunities in competitive market places, financial services and business education. The barriers inhibit them to establish or expand firms, invest on productive assets, and obtain financial services (Jaka & Shava, 2018).

The UC Wahur of the scenic Takula Sehwan in the Jamshoro district of Sindh, Pakistan, is set in the rustic life. The area has an impressive cultural background, consisting of the agricultural culture, close-knit social organization, and fusion of traditions with innovations. UC Wahur region employs

its inhabitants in agriculture and animal husbandry that ensure their welfare. The mainstay of this region's economy is small scale farming ventures supported by men as well as women. This, however, is just under this beautiful mask as complex problems emerge especially in the lives of wahurs women of UC. The challenges are ingrained in social norms, economic factors, and limited accessibility to resources prevent the women from improving their livelihoods.

### **Significance of the Study**

Concurrently, the dilemma facing the livelihoods of many rural women, including those of UC Wahur, is characteristic of a global story that plays out in the countryside. The significance lies in the multifaceted impact it holds: firstly, in promoting girls' rights and empowering women. Identifying of these challenges is the first step towards overcoming the impediments to equity, freedom, and financial emancipation of rural women. Also, empowering rural women creates a substantial contribution to the developmental efforts in the broad communities. Empowering women can transform their families and communities as it goes beyond personal empowerment. Third, the understanding of those challenges will be very important for policy makers and other stakeholders. This is understanding becomes guide stick which give some sense on how effective the interventions or policies can be implemented. The policies are designed with a view to giving room for the empowerment of rural women into becoming economic agents in their societies.

### **Research Questions**

1. What are key difficulties of rural women in UC Wahur regarding economic opportunities and improving living standards?
2. What role do societal norms and cultural expectations play in determining how rural women can gain better livelihoods?
3. What are the major barriers associated with access to resources such as education, health and infrastructure which limit women's quest for better livelihoods in UC Wahur?
4. What are some of the challenges that Wahur rural women face when looking for employment or self-employment ventures?
5. How do family and communal support affect rural women's livelihood improvement in UC Wahur?
6. What aspirations and perceived approaches do the rural women in UC Wahur have towards improving their livelihoods and what would be appropriate strategies to help them?

### **Research Objectives**

1. To Identify major constraints towards exploitation of economic opportunities among women living at UC Wahur.
2. To examine the influence of social norms and cultural conventions towards rural women of Wahur and UC on their hopes and prospects as related to improving their standards of living.
3. To explore the important barriers to resource utilisation (healthcare, infrastructural, and education inputs) which militate against rural women's endeavors towards better livelihoods in Unazo Wahur.
4. To examine why is it hard for rural woman in UC Wahuru to acquire a job or engage themselves in business.
5. To examine the extent with which rural women's struggle to boost their living standards are affected by the family support and other communal factors.
6. To assess the aspirations and suggested solutions of rural women at UC Wahur related to improvement of their living.

## Literature Review

### Sociocultural And Traditional Barriers

There are various sociocultural and traditional barriers that rural women face and may affect their lives and opportunities. The major roadblocks are traditional gender norms and cultural expectations. Despite this cultural norm, gender roles in rural areas place immense pressure on women to conform to such stereotypes, which restrict their freedom and authority (Madiba & Ngenhya, 2017). As a result, these expectations can also impinge on their chances at education, health, or wealth. Culture enhances gender inequity as a barrier or stigma against safe sex thus increasing HIV infections. There are many other reasons, including rural social norms and gender discrimination that can block women. They could exclude them from meeting, refuse to support them and not even allow them to speak (Niewoehner-Green et al., 2019). Engagement and leadership issues along with gender disparities to remain. Apart from this, they state that, the patriarch's customs and traditionally culturally limitations could as well stop rural women from making use of mobile phones, as these are significant in socio-economic enlightenment.

Rural women also face particular issues related to roles and responsibilities. Care giving and work pressures make them have less time and energy. These barriers can prevent patients from relaxation, schooling, or employment, and proper health care (Wilcox et al., 2000). Rural women may also lack access to maternity care due to traditional cures within their society and health care's own social and gender gaps (Batoool et al. 2016). Apart, from empowerment, economic empowerment is yet another pertinent problem for rural women. There are social, cultural, and agricultural barriers that can restrict their economic growth. These problems are further aggravating due to the functional illiteracy and scarcity of resources. Rural women cannot transform their lives and their community in the event of economic stumbling blocks.

Other challenges that make it hard for rural women are accessing information and healthcare. Integration of health services and resource acquisition could be affected by low information literacy, cultural barriers, and small-world dynamics (Kainat et al., 2021). Sociocultural, economic and environmental reasons can cause rural women to postpone a cancer diagnosis and treatment. The hurdles provide an illustration of the demand for specially formulated ventures that will aim at empowerment of rural women through knowledge and health care initiatives. However, these social cultural and traditional constraints could limit educational advancement and empowerment for the rural women. These hurdles are influenced by rural cultural norms, restricted economies, and gender imbalance.

Another problem with rural women is lack of education. These include lack of rural education facilities, the budget constraint, social pressures such as focusing on household duties instead of studies. This limits rural women's prospects due to the fact that traditional gender roles and cultural norms are hindrances to girl and female going to school. Rural women are also held back by cultural norms. Traditional standards of rural women's food may result in their poor nutrition and health. Norms could include preference for high-fat and junk foods and group potluck dinners which bypass healthy options (Befort et.al. 2014). Rural women could be more vulnerable to transmission of the disease into their bodies as a result of cultural and gender inequalities that might render practice of safer sex impossible.

Economic constraints make the rural women face more difficulties. Most of the rural women practice farming, however resources like land, credit, and market hamper them. It may have an adverse effect on their income resulting into continuity of poverty. Rural women engaged in casual labor may also find it difficult to secure and hold positions, thereby limiting their access to employment opportunities. Gender inequalities and gender biased tradition are challenges to rural women. According to Asim et al. (2021), women might experience difficulties in receiving maternity and infants' care because of their roles as mothers and homemakers who move and make decisions limitedly. Gender norms can also contribute to stigma and the absence of a sense of privacy for rural women who seek pelvic healthcare (Snyder et al., 2022). There have been emerging organizations

consisting of rural women that seek financial aid, professional skills, services, and connections. This provides a strong foundation that makes women seek after opportunities in entrepreneurship and economics. They have also demonstrated possibilities on how to eradicate challenges facing rural women through education and training. Women in the rural areas can learn the various skills and go back to school that will help them with issues pertaining their education, health as well their economies.

There are several challenges in terms of social and cultural traditions within rural settings, which limit women's empowerment and decision making abilities. These barriers are founded on patriarchal standards, cultural constraints, and gender-unequal social norms. The rural women are also subjected to decision-making authority restrictions through gender norms and cultural expectations (Niewoehner-Green et al., 2019). There are many rural communities that expect women to meet certain cultural practices, including disallowing in policy-making. However, they will not be able to make informed decisions regarding how the resources are used or who deserves what type of education.html The rural women face limited resources and little prospects for economic empowerment. Women face difficulties in participating economically because of cultural norms and traditional gender distribution of work. Rural women could be at risk of becoming economically-dependent or vulnerable, which would hamper their efforts towards economic independence and improving their lot in life.

Besides cultural and social barriers to health care, rural women are also confronted by social and traditional stigma. Lack of the facilities, socio-demographic characteristics and challenges on the way as a result of poor literacy may be seen by rural women leading to challenges in getting maternity and reproductive care. Traditional views of femininity, coupled with traditional practices and gender roles could also impede effective healthcare for rural women (Beck et al., 1996). The hurdles may pose a threat to rural women and their families. Rural women could also be limited by social norms and culture in exercising their leadership powers at various groups and organizations. Group speaking, spouse support, and societal gender inequalities may challenge women (Niewoehner-Green et al., 2019). The said hinders might hinder the participation of the rural women on communal development and making decisions that will promote gender discrimination.

### **Economic Hurdles**

Women in rural areas face a range of economic problems that can put into doubt how they earn a living or if they lead a healthy life at all. This is a notable problem of financial nature. There is little competition and market spaces for rural women as well as limited financial support and business education. The barriers hinder them to start or develop firms, invest in productive assets and financial institutions. Rural women face financial constraints in value chains that require high inputs like oil palm sector (Akaninyene et al., 2022). Restriction from male dominated economic resource is retarding rural women economic empowerment (Gloria & Charles, 2022). Rural women's income and wealth is limited by a gender gap in land and productive assets. Without such land and asset-based economy stability, these rural women are vulnerable to poverty and inequality. Compared with men, rural women are endowed with lesser accessibility to and control over productive assets that further aggravate their economic plight (Oyewunmi & Obayelu, 2022).

Rural women face technology adoption and climate change as well. Lack of technology application in rural women's livelihoods hinders productivity and market access. Rural women who rely mainly on agriculture and natural resources are more vulnerable to the uncertainties of climate change and natural disasters triggered by climate change (Jaka & Shava, 2018). Rural women's economic challenges affect poverty reduction and development. Untapped rural women's entrepreneurship may boost developing nations' economies (Kabagerayo, 2022). Creating economic possibilities and encouraging rural women's value chain involvement may increase their economic well-being (Anning-Dorson, 2023). Poverty reduction measures must target rural women's access to resources including land rights and credit (Torkelsson & Tassew, 2008).

Rural women confront economic challenges due to limited credit and banking services. This problem affects Nigeria, Ghana, India, Bangladesh, China, and Cameroon. Akudugu et al. (2009) present a model that incorporates socio-economic, technological, and institutional aspects affecting Ghanaian women farmers' financial institution loan availability. Hoque & Itohara (2009) found that micro-credit initiatives boost economic activity and rural women's household decision-making in Bangladesh. Nso (2022) proposes that financial digitization, banking proximity, financial inclusion, financial care services, and government support systems might boost rural women entrepreneurs' productivity and alleviate poverty in Cameroon.

Adamu & Y. (2018) examine the Development Exchange Centre (DEC) in Nigeria's promise to promote rural financial services and financing for women farmers to reduce poverty. Saka et al. (2009) revealed that group micro-credit only met 40.3% of rural Nigerian women's capital requirements. Rural women confront uneven salaries and little job possibilities. Women in rural areas are generally underpaid (Kabagerayo, 2022). Rural women are financially disadvantaged by this salary difference. Diversity is low in rural areas and therefore, female workers are few. This is due to poor diversity in terms of employment which force rural women to take up poorly remunerated and informal jobs thereby compromising their current situations (Singh, 2019).

Rural women's financial situation are affected by unequal salary, low work opportunities. Rural women's incomes are so low that they cannot sustain their homes making them live in perpetual poverty. The economic disadvantage also hinders them in education as well as in healthcare; hence, it further lowers their economic mobility. There are fewer employment opportunities for rural women who could be engaged in productive economic activities and improve local economies. Rural women should be provided with gender equality and more inclusions economic opportunities since they face these economic challenges. The policies and initiatives should provide equal compensation for equal effort in order to mitigate the gender pay gap (Elkafrawi & Refai, 2022). Legal action can help in eliminating gender-based labor market discrimination, enforcement and awareness. The rural economy also needs to be diversified, and more women need to find employment even in the traditionally dominated by men area (Ghouse et al., 2021). This can be achieved through strategic investments made on infrastructure, skills development, and entrepreneurial support directed to rural women (Stawicka & Parlińska, 2021).

A comprehensive approach is needed to tackle the rural women's economic woes which are compound and overlapped. For successful rural women's economic development, a policy is needed on land and property rights. Such policies should address issues of land reform and allocate equal to women land ownership and management. Other measures should also be taken to dismantle social and cultural habits that maintain discriminatory attitudes against women (Ncube, 2022).] Gender-sensitive education and challenging gender stereotimes that may bar women's economic capacity (Rimal & Pasa, 2018).

### **Access To Healthcare**

Healthcare and reproductive rights are essential for rural women to prosper. Access to healthcare varies tremendously, depending on whether you live in a city or in the countryside. These inequalities are as a result of poor healthcare access, cultural norms, and decision-making authority for women within their families. The rural women face problems of obtaining contraceptives and facility based delivery. These problems may be caused by religious untruths, traditionally held beliefs, or parents' decisions. Similarly, rural women might shun away health care because of the cultural beliefs and characters such as toughness and independence. There is a possibility that telemedicine could better rural healthcare access. Sustainable rural health care accessibility through telemedicine (Palozzi, et al., 2020).D Additionally, telemedicine allows rural women to forget travel and be free from geographical limitations thus being treated from a distance. There are challenges in the provision telemedicine in remote areas which include limited infrastructure and healthcare personal (Ariff & Teng, 2002).

Other health-related rural groups have benefited from community outreach activities (Aguirre, et al., 2020). These activities directly serve rural populations' healthcare needs. However, rural women's healthcare access needs need specialized outreach. Rurality affects reproductive-aged women's preventative counseling. Small and isolated rural women are less likely to obtain smoking, alcohol/drug, and birth control counseling than urban and big rural women (McCall-Hosenfeld & Weisman, 2011). This shows that rural communities require comprehensive reproductive healthcare, including counseling and education. Palliative care is harder to get in remote places. Rural women have trouble getting specialized treatment due to distance, infrastructure, and a lack of healthcare specialists (Barlund et al., 2021). These obstacles may harm rural women's health and well-being.

Health disparities and healthcare access in impoverished, rural communities worsen social and economic inequality (Wilson et al., 2012). Many rural people in developing nations lack access to basic healthcare. Rural women require specialized interventions and policies to enhance healthcare access due to these discrepancies. Rural women need healthcare and reproductive rights. These women have many difficulties getting reproductive health treatments including family planning. Southern rural women face several hurdles to reproductive healthcare (Smith et al., 2019). The same determinants affect rural Burkina Faso women's reproductive health and family planning decisions, even with free healthcare (Beaujoin et al., 2021).

There are specific challenges that rural women face in accessing health care and claiming their reproductive rights. These problems have a great negative impact on their welfare and living conditions. If women cannot get reproductive health treatment then this can end up causing unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortions which in turn would have long term consequences for their bodies as well as emotions and lives. Holistic approach to rural women's healthcare and reproductive rights. Consideration on socioeconomic and cultural factors will enhance health care accessibility. For instance, this may refer to some rural healthcare facilities, affordable transport system and gender equality and promotion of women's rights issues. Rural women should be empowered with information on family planning, safe child deliveries and abortion in order to assist them make well informed reproductive health decisions (Yuan et al., 2019).

## **Research Methodology**

### **Research Design**

Qualitative study employed in this paper to explain complexity of women's problems in UC Wahur, Takula Sehwan, District Jamshoro, Sindh Province, Pakistan. The qualitative method was chosen because it is convenient for studying the experience of, perspectives of participants about striving for quality life.

### **Participants And Sampling**

Six females were participants from UC Wahur, for this study and were within age group of twenty through forty. The purposeful sampling was employed so that participants who had meaningful information with respect to the obstacles to the improvement of their livelihoods. The age that I chose for studying is between 20 and 40 years old because women live in their societies at this stage, thus they face different difficulties during this period.

### **Data Collection**

### **Interview Methodology**

The main source of data entailed semi-structured interviews. This interview protocol sought to obtain specific information on challenges experienced by the participants in the search for improved lives. Flexible arrangements were made on appropriate venues for the interviews whereby the participants felt comfortable to discuss openly about themselves.

### **Interview Structure**

An interview schedule made up of open-ended questions structured with reference to the research questions was developed. The questions sought to assess the economic, sociocultural, resource-based access, employment, family support among others with regard to improvement in livelihoods. The interviews which were conducted each one lasting about 45 -60 minutes facilitated thorough discussions and acquisition of data.

### **Data Analysis**

By employing a thematic approach based on Braun and Clarke's (2006), six phase process, the interview data was analyzed. Familiarity with data was followed by initial coding, search of themes, validation of the themes, naming and definition of the themes, and finally the report. The systematic analysis approach helped identify common issues in the collected qualitative data through interviewing.

### **Ethical Considerations**

The researchers strictly stuck to the ethical guidelines during the research process. Prior to interviews, informed consents were obtained from each participants emphasizing confidentiality and voluntary participation. The reporting of findings was done anonymously so that people's privacy, identity, and security were protected.

### **Limitations**

The major limitation for this study was that it had a small sample with only six participants. The qualitative perspective offered insightful results; however, these findings may not reflect the experiences of all women in UC Wahur since they were based on a small sample.

### **Analysis**

#### **Introduction To Thematic Analysis**

There was a thematic analysis on qualitative data that derived from semi-structured interviews of six women in UC Wahur. As proposed by Bruce and Clarke (2006), thematic analysis was used systematically in examining and interpreting the diverse issues impeding livelihood transformations endeavors of those women. The use of this technique enabled the classification of reoccurrences, themes, and categories that occurred in the respondents' statements.

#### **Data Familiarization and Coding**

The analysis commenced with a thorough familiarization with the transcribed interview data. Initial coding involved systematically labeling and categorizing segments of data related to challenges faced by the participants in pursuing improved livelihoods. Codes were generated iteratively, capturing various aspects of the participants' narratives.

#### **Theme Development**

During the process of coding, various recurrent motifs and trends became conspicuous from the information collected. Organized codes related to themes. The issues that the ladies experienced were many. Some of them included the economic problems, social expectations, lacking access to needed resources, getting a job, help from the household members and dreams about changing their occupation.

### **Identified Themes**

#### **A. Economic Challenges**

##### **Subtheme 1: Seasonal Agrarian Dependence**

In UC Wahur, women predominantly depend on agriculture as their main source of revenue. Their main source of livelihoods comprises of growing of crops and raising of livestock. While some of these jobs are temporal, they often create an unstable income situation which impedes their financial stability and growth options.

**Subtheme 2: Capital Accessibility Struggles**

The participants indicated that it was difficult to obtain financing and capital for them to expand their ventures. They lack the privilege of bank access because of the stringent conditions which exclude them from investment in diverse revenue channels and start-up ventures.

**B. Socio-Cultural Constraints****Subtheme 1: Societal Expectations on Gender Roles**

Women in Uc Wahur are hindered from exercising their rights to freely earn income because societal gender requirements hold them back. However, women are still in traditional gender roles that make them stay at home and prevent them from performing any agency when conducting economic activities.

**SUBTHEME 2: CULTURAL GENDER BIASES AND EXPECTATIONS**

Hardships faced by the women in this environment include early marriage expectations and no access to educative opportunity. They are discouraged from pursuing tertiary education or vocation training through these cultural beliefs about early marriage, which make it difficult for them to develop skills necessary for self-sufficiency.

**C. Access To Resources****Subtheme 1: Educational Infrastructure Deficiency**

The same participants identified lack of enough schools in UC Wahur particularly for girls. The existing biases in favour of educating males as opposed to females, are preventing women from receiving good quality education containing valuable skills that make livelihoods prosperous.

**Subtheme 2: Healthcare Accessibility Constraints**

There are some shortages in healthcare service, and many geographical distance for women's UC Wahur. It is also very hard for them to get to the hospitals which are located far away, and this hinders formation of necessary social capital as well as engagement in productive activities.

**D. Economic Engagement Challenges****Subtheme 1: Employment Accessibility Struggles**

The talk centered upon few job prospects for women within UC Wahure. However, gender-based workplace discrimination magnifies this problem, making it harder for them to get formal jobs, thus retarding their economic development and expansion.

**Subtheme 2: Industry Mismatch**

Some differences have been noted with respect to the abilities, ambitions and job opportunities provided for women in Uc wahur. Women's skills may fail to fit existing job sectors and therefore the opportunity for them to be engaged in areas where their contribution will be best suited is reduced.

**E. Social Support Dynamics****Subtheme 1: Familial Impact On Livelihood Pursuits**

Women's aspirations for improving their lives depend largely on how supportive they get from their family members. Women engage in economic activities and also pursue education with supportive family members. On the other hand, the absence of family support hinders them from engaging in economic ventures and undertaking education.

**Subtheme 2: Community Networks**

Community-based support also proved to be successful in positively affecting community members, as participants narrated their experiences. Informal networks and community supported initiatives help in supporting women with resources and skills development so as to achieve economic empowerment.



## F. Aspirations And Solutions

### Subtheme 1: Aspirations

The women of UC Wahur envisioned economic freedom and desired to break socially imposed constraints on women's economic involvement. This gives them a vision of economical independence, in addition to contributing substantially to their families and the community at large.

### Subtheme 2: Proposed Interventions

Interventions for example, financial support mechanisms and educational empowerment programs were suggested by participants. The suggested measures entailed financial assistance that could be accessed; skill development schemes/workshops; and educative campaign to facilitate the empowerment of the women to improve on their livelihoods.

These lengthy description reveal the types of problems that confront rural women in UC Wahur. These barriers are multi-dimensional hence are not isolated.

### Discussion And Findings

Their seasonal form of agriculture was dominant and few supplementary income channels were available other than that. Most of the participants mentioned limited access to credit and investment dollars as one of the factors that stopped them from growing their businesses. Societal expectations and norms on gender also restricted women's control over economic options. Moreover, these girls experienced cultural trends which permitted child brides and lower degrees of schooling, preventing them from career development or financial self-reliance.

Education proved to be of low quality due to the limited resources and bias that emphasized on boys' education over women's education. Also, reduced number of health facilities had adverse impact on the general physical conditions of these women and also reduced their chances of participating in economic activities. The job market for women in UC Wahur was found to be minimal. There were other challenges made worse by gender-related labor market disparities which contributed to exclusion, and constrains on economic engagement and future prospects for growth.

Women pursuits were greatly enhanced by the improved family relations. The extent of family support to individual women dictated their chance for involvement in economic activities to improve their lives and acquire basic skills at schools or colleges. Community-based programs helped women in terms of resource support, skill development, and networking. Therefore, these women demonstrated their desire for economic independence as well as defying social standards which dictated that they should not engage in any type of economic activity. They saw various solutions to the identified problems such as financial support schemes, educational empowerment programs.

### Recommendations

From this study, it is recommended that the challenges encountered by women of UC Wahur should be addressed and they are as follows. Policymakers, NGOs, and community organizations should focus on:

1. Economic Empowerment Programs: Developing customized financial literacy programs and microcredit initiatives for rural women aimed at enhancing their access to financial resources.
2. Educational Initiatives: Educational campaigns that will address issues of gender bias and improving access to educational opportunities for women.
3. Healthcare Accessibility: The ways of improving healthcare infrastructure and overcoming spatial obstacles for achieving quality outcome.
4. Employment Opportunities: Developing spaces for skills development, and diversifying job sector as per female's competence.
5. Community Support: Building strong collaborative, community networks and peer support to share resources for development for women.

## Conclusion

That implies various conjoined obstacles for this category of women striving to enhance their socio-economic status. The study highlighted a number of obstacles for their economic independence and emphasized that they required addressing if the country was to attain equalization. One of the main issues that have led to unstable finances in addition to having poor earnings by the women who rely mainly on a seasonal form of agriculture is that this kind of practice denies them even their basic needs like food whenever these seasons fail to yield sufficient amounts of agricultural products. It becomes harder for their people to borrow a loan meant for the setting up of businesses that will generate an additional source of income in a bid to expand the economy. Gender stereotyped social roles reduce women's empowerment through early marriage, limited access to schooling and increased obstacles in economic decision-making. Most importantly, these two areas of concern such as education and health care issues hinder quality health education and medical treatment. The research pointed out a huge lack of job opportunities for women in UC Wahur and highlighted how they faced high levels of discrimination that prevented them from joining economic activities and realizing their potential in the future.

A woman's participation in economic and/or education undertakings is heavily influenced by family environment. Nevertheless, community-based projects present a ray of hope with their unmatched assistance, resources and skills training. These women's strong aspirations for economic independence and willingness to challenge society's norms showcase their tough spirit. Visualized alternatives based on financial assistance strategies as well as education-centered activities point towards an anticipated radical shift and advancements. These results have led to suggestions directed to policymakers, NGOs and community organizations, among other stakeholders. Some key strategy includes to design specific programs of economic empowerment, education for changing bias of sex, provision of healthcare to reach people and give them work opportunity in different fields. Additionally, it should give community-based support for the marginalized people.

Lastly, this explains why urgent actions need to be taken to tackle the issues that hinder these rural women of UC Wahur. The last major aspect is that implementing the recommended intervention is critical in bringing an enabling environment for economic empowerment of the said women. Although such a step is highly beneficial for women, it also substantially enhances national advancement and promotes social inclusion. This therefore calls for concerted efforts aimed at overcoming the challenges so as to establish sustainable pathways of economic empowerment and livelihood improvement for UC Wahur's rural women.

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