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## **The Influence of Shocks and Stress on Livelihood Outcomes of Rural Women in West Shewa Zone, Oromia**

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### **Abstract**

Cooperative had role in enabling women to cope with stress and shocks through setting conducive ground so as to diversify their livelihood sources and access additional source of income for them. Accordingly, with joining cooperative rural women began to adapt and cope with vulnerability by diversifying income sources through engaging in different non-farm and off-farm activities in addition to farming. The main objective of the study was to assess the influence of shocks and stresses on livelihood outcomes of rural women. West Shewa zone has 22 districts and out of the existing districts, six districts were selected to carry out the research study for assessing the influence of shocks and stress on livelihood outcomes of rural women. The total population of rural members in the focused study area were 4,867 and sample size of the research was 356 and it determined by using Kothari formula. The study employed mixed method research approach as research design. It also employed both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. Descriptive analysis of the data was carried-out using percentages, mean, frequency and standard deviations. Correlation was also employed for bi-variate analysis of quantitative data to know cause effect of explanatory variables to regressed variable (sustainable

livelihood). The study revealed that the women had been relatively adopted how to diversify their business from agricultural activities and employed strategy of consumption reduction to cope and recover from shocks and stress which was not inadequate. The study result shows that stress likes declining fertility of soil, declining farm size, declining common property resources, declining of rainfall or sometimes heavy rains are the common stress that faced women in cooperatives and disposed to them to decreasing their livelihood assets or income. Women are the most vulnerable segments of society as they lack access to various productive assets and services due to discriminatory practices. Lack of full-service health centers is causing serious health problems to all members of primary multipurpose agricultural cooperatives societies in rural areas. Another problem is the security issue due to the lack of certain security, infrastructure services have been stopped, some healthcare has been looted, and mothers have suffered greatly for the reality lack of access to adequate health services. The study has implied that Shocks and stress women had negative correlation with sustainable livelihood of rural women with correlation result ( $r=-0.054$ ,  $P<0.001$ ) with a level of significance at 5%.

**Keywords:** Shocks and Stress, Livelihood, Cooperatives and Rural Women

### **Introduction**

The occurrence of shocks and risks however could have implications for participation in cooperative. For instance, sickness could entail difficulty to use human capital, and flood and land slide could make farming activity difficult, negatively affecting the natural capital. This could have adverse impact on participation of women in cooperative. The sudden happened shock and stress had great impacts on sustainability livelihood of rural women and it is primary reasonable for destruction of cooperatives.

Rural based cooperatives can contribute to reduced vulnerability of rural women through improving women's access to productive resources. FAO (2012) [5] stated that cooperatives play an important role in supporting small agricultural producers and marginalized groups such as young people and women. Through enabling them to access credit service, agricultural input supply and marketing service, the cooperatives enhances their productivity. Cooperatives reduce vulnerability by empowering their members economically and socially and create stable rural employment through business models that are resilient to economic and environmental shocks (ICA & ILO, 2014). Ellis (2000) defines vulnerability as a high degree of exposure to

risk, shocks and stress; and proneness to food insecurity. It has the dual aspect of external threats to livelihood security due to risk factors such as climate, markets or sudden disaster, and internal coping capability determined by assets, food stores, and support from kin or community and so on. As to Ellis, the most vulnerable households are those that are both highly prone to adverse external events and lacking in the assets or social support systems that could carry them through periods of adversity (Ellis, 2000:62).

One of the factors that limit rural women freely participate in cooperatives is shocks and stress. When the shocks frequently happened in daily activities of cooperatives not properly managed, the interest of the membership to participate in cooperatives become too passive and return earning level will be become to decline. Hence, every event of shocks in cooperatives activities should needs to pay attention and setting mitigation mechanism the best tactics to improve profitability and income contribution of the membership. Also, the correlation level of the shocks and stress along with building sustainable livelihood was negative correlation as observed under correlation analysis of the predictive variables, thus, as consequence of shocks and stress coming to increased, the livelihood outcomes of rural women has going to exploited or deteriorated more. The shocks which women face, challenges facing women during participation in cooperatives, level of women witness for their observed or encountered by shocks and tress and mechanism they employ to deal with it are discussed in further to measure its influence on role of primary agricultural cooperatives.

### **Nature and Extent of Vulnerability**

The concept of vulnerability differs from notions of poverty or disadvantage, since measures of poverty are generally fixed in time, and poverty is essentially a static concept (Moser, 1998: 3). By contrast, vulnerability is more dynamic and captures processes as people move into and out of poverty. In light of this, they can face various shocks and stress that vary in terms of the livelihood strategy employed, environmental and institutional context where people make their livelihood. Under the Sustainable livelihood framework, the notion of vulnerability suggests that a complex of influences is directly or indirectly responsible for many of the hardships faced by people in developing settlements. The inherent fragility and non-fungibility of the asset base limits their ability to cope with stresses, whether predictable or not. And even when trends move in the right direction, people are often unable to benefit because they lack local institutions working in their favor (Moran, *et al*, 2007:8).

Analysis of vulnerability draws strongly on the oral history of past troubles and low points. Yet while such events tend to define local understandings, external knowledge is also needed to understand the vulnerability context: what has happened elsewhere, or of what has a reasonable chance of occurring in the future (e.g. climatic change, competing markets) (Moran, *et al*, 2007:8). This is the reason why this study employs both positivist and constructivist approach. The positivist approach by utilizing approximating longitudinal survey attempts to identify vulnerability context through external knowledge. The constructivist approach, on the other hand uses narrative qualitative research design so as to identify the past troubles and the perceived experiences of the study subjects so as to draw the pattern of

vulnerability. Smallholder farmers and poor rural households are vulnerable to both economic and social shocks which hinder them from participating in agricultural activities. Women are the most vulnerable segments of society as they lack access to various productive assets and services due discriminatory practices. Although poor people are usually the most vulnerable, not all vulnerable people are poor, and vice versa. Well-designed social protection programmers can help to reduce both the risk and vulnerability by building resilience to shocks and stresses (World Bank, 2010).

### **Factors behind Vulnerability of Rural Women**

There are various constraints which heighten vulnerability of rural women to stress and shocks. Field advisors and rural farm women in the Asia-Pacific Region has identified a number of constraints faced by women. Among these are high illiteracy rates and poor living conditions among rural women. Lack of leadership and inadequate participation in the organizational and economic, affairs of their agricultural cooperatives, absence of property inheritance rights, restriction on acquiring membership of agricultural cooperatives are consequently being deprived of farm credit etc. (Prakash, 2003:10).

Inadequate health care services in rural areas, inadequate water supply for household and farm operations, lack of appropriate agricultural technology aimed at reducing the physical burden of farm women, inadequate access to credit and agricultural inputs and other services, lack of female farm extension workers, lack of marketing facilities and opportunities, traditional, religious, social and cultural obstacles, less participation in decision-making and even within the household, male migration/urban drift which increases pressure on women, lack of opportunities to improve socio-economic status of farm women, lack of skills and attitudes in leadership and management development are also constraints from which rural women suffer a lot (Prakash, 2003:10).

As it is true to the situation of women in various developing countries, women in Ethiopia also suffer from various socio-economic problems and are vulnerable to stresses and shocks while making their livelihood. Among factors, gender inequality can be held as one of factors contributing to marginalization of women from productive sector, thereby increasing their vulnerability. As to the study carried out by ESPS (2008), in rural setting of Ethiopia while most of the women and men were employed in the agriculture sector (76% and 95%, respectively), men's representation in agriculture was significantly higher. On the other hand, more women were employed in clerical, sales and services area than men. This shows how gender inequality is visible in employment sector.

### **Research Design and Sampling Techniques**

The study employed a mixed research design, uses both primary data and secondary data collected to assess the influence of shocks and stress on livelihood outcomes of rural women. FGD and interview methods were also employed so as to assess the influence of shocks and stress on livelihood outcome of rural women in agricultural cooperatives. Research survey has been collected from 356 respondents of the twelve primary multipurpose agricultural cooperatives societies selected in six districts of West Shewa Zone.

The influence of shocks and stresses on livelihood of rural women members in primary multipurpose agricultural cooperatives were investigated in detail through focused on Six Districts of West Shewa Zone selected. The researcher purposively used the large proportion of women members of primary multipurpose agricultural cooperative societies to determine the focus area of District and target of area of multipurpose agricultural cooperatives to avoid the sample biased. There were exist 481 primary multipurpose agricultural cooperatives societies in the zone and the researcher had selected six districts purposively rely on the large proportion of members of rural women and from each Woreda two Primary multipurpose agricultural cooperatives societies were selected purposively that had faith large proportion of members of rural women in primary agricultural cooperatives for further assessing the role of primary multipurpose agricultural cooperatives societies in building sustainable livelihood of rural women. West Shewa zone had 22 districts or in local language Woreda and only six districts selected purposively focusing on the large proportion of rural women members in agricultural cooperatives and from each selected districts; two PMACS generally 12 were chosen based on large proportion of members of rural women in cooperatives. The total population of the target cooperatives was 4,867 and difficult to contact all population due to time and budget constraints. For this fact, the researcher had used Kothari (2004) formula to determine sample size that present true value of population and the determined sample size had been contacted by using simple random sampling methods. Thus, sample size survey from members of multipurpose agricultural cooperatives is 356 and from the two discussions focus group is to be 16 and key informant interview is 3 respondents.

**Empirical Evidences form the Study**  
**Shocks to Rural women in Primary Multipurpose Agricultural Cooperative Societies**

The study investigated the degree of the shocks that face women. One of the factors that limit rural women freely participate in cooperatives is shocks and stress. When the shocks frequently happened in daily activities of cooperatives not properly managed, the interest of the membership to participate in cooperatives become too passive and return earning level will be become to decline. Hence, every event of shocks in cooperatives activities should needs to pay attention and setting mitigation mechanism the best tactics to improve profitability and income contribution of the membership. The correlation level of the shocks and stress along with building sustainable livelihood was negative correlation thus, as consequence of shocks and stress coming to increased, the livelihood outcomes of rural women has going to exploit or deteriorated more. The shocks which face and challenges facing women during participation in cooperatives, level of women witness for their observed or encountered by shocks and tress and mechanism they employ to deal with it are discussed in further to measure its influence on role of primary agricultural cooperatives.

**Table 1:** Shocks to Rural Women in Primary Multipurpose Agricultural Societies

Have you ever faced any sudden shocks in the past times? * If your answer for the question is 'Yes'		Which one of the following shocks you experienced? Cross tabulation								
		If your answer for the above question is 'Yes' 'which one of the following shocks you experienced?								
Have you ever faced any sudden shocks in the past times?	If ' No' Responses	Social conflict	Sickness	Death of Family member	Death of valued animal	Landslip	Loss of asset through theft or robbery	Others	Total	
		<b>Yes</b>	Count	0	100	60	32	32	4	20
	% of Total	-	28.1%	16.9%	9.0%	9.0%	1.1%	5.6%	5.3%	75.0%
<b>No</b>	Count	89	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
	% of Total	25%	.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0%
<b>Total</b>	Count	87	102	60	32	32	4	20	19	356
	% of Total	24.4%	28.7%	16.9%	9.0%	9.0%	1.1%	5.6%	5.3%	100.0%

Source: Computed from Own Research Survey, 2023 n= 356

The study shows that the mainstream of rural women (75%) has faced with different challenges in past time and about (25%) of participants had no having the experience of shocks. The researcher has used cross tabulation for the enquiry of have you face any sudden shocks in the past times and which one of the following shocks you experienced to measure the response of the participants. Accordingly, almost of women 28.1% faced with social conflict and 16.9% of the respondents has encountered with sickness. Political stability is one of the important point to improve the living condition and the level of participation of women in cooperatives but during observation, the political instability in a region has adversely affected the economic trend of the cooperatives members for the reality of community could not freely move through their agricultural activities and the members who confidently moving to their farm land had come across with robbed of assets and some number of members were physically damage by belligerent forces. Among the participants 9% had experienced of death of their family member and death of valued animals with same proportion that rose from the issue of political instability and spreading out of borne diseases and epidemics of crops pests and animals. Also, the survey has revealed that 5.6% and 5.3 % of participant women in cooperatives had experienced with lacked their assets by theft or robbery and other cases such as drought, flood, overspread of famine and epidemics crops pests and animals were major causes that faced rural women in cooperatives. Land slip was the others shocks that face rural women and 1.1% of women responded that their farming land affected by land slip.

Indeed, the lack of full-service health centers is causing serious health problems to all members of primary

multipurpose agricultural cooperatives societies in rural areas. Since human health plays an important role in the economic development of a country, the government should create favorable conditions for health centers in rural areas to provide equal and appropriate services to the residents. Another problem is the security issue. Due to the lack of certain security, infrastructure services have been stopped, some healthcare have been looted, and mothers have suffered greatly due to lack of access to adequate health services, and therefore, it is very crucial for the government to resolve the problems between the various political parties through dialogue.

### Witness of Members in Cooperatives that have gone through Shocks

Ethiopia has witnessed various disasters such as drought, famine, epidemics, flood, landslides, earthquakes, civil war, and mass displacement (FDRE, 2002; MOFED, 2002). By these shocks and stress women are among the most affected. Their low social status and lack of access to and ownership of productive assets makes their coping mechanism useless and/or effete. To witness the shock and stress passed in to others members of women had advantageous to deal with the source of issue and proactively provide strategies in ways of copies with from the threat that could be affect their livelihood assets.

Bringing out one's own problems and testifying to a member's causes the testified body to seek ways to avoid or escape the problems it is about to face. Therefore, it is very important to witness the sudden problems in one's own life and adopting witness of shocks encountered to other members is very important to minimize its consequence throughout living standards of societies. On the other hand, being hidden from one's own problems makes one feel like they were with the problem without a solution and also creates a wider opportunity for someone else to experience the same problem. Therefore, in general, witnessing to each other about the possibility of an emergency or shocks can be considered as one of the methods of emergency prevention.

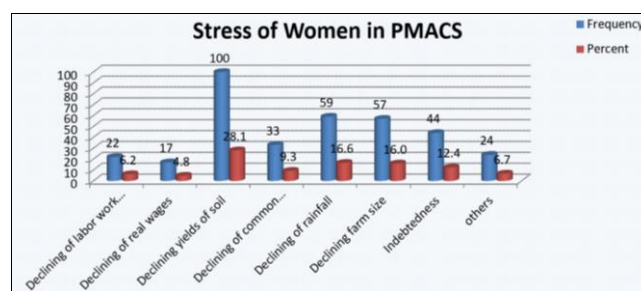
Present study shows that number of women participants that witnessed of their experience of shocks shows that (30.9%) of participant who did not face with shocks that they could not witness what they are seen the events of shocks stress applied on others members or local communities. Among participants (69.1%) are witnessed that challenges and shocks gone through livelihood activities to members of cooperatives or local communities. Out of the witnessed participants, 30.6 (30.6%) has faced with social conflict which sourced from political instability in the districts. As stated above, political stability plays a crucial role in economic development and boosting living standard of societies but in contrary instability of politics is reasonable unexpected financial loss, migration to others and loss or damage of assets where were not properly managed. Therefore, government organ has duties and responsibilities to develop political stability and speedily solve in case of instability of politics which could be affected the economic activities of the communities. In others, (19.4%) of respondents has faced with flood which affected their agricultural activities due to poor canals through their farming land and this shocks had caused for earning low yield of crops. The small number of participants faced with droughts, famine, epidemics crops pests and animals respectively which adversely affected livelihood assets of

women. Those members had witnessed to other members or societies as they finding mechanism to mitigate before events happened upon their livelihood activities.

### Stress of women in Primary Multipurpose Agricultural Cooperatives Societies

Ellis (2000) defines vulnerability as a high degree of exposure to risk, shocks and stress; and proneness to food insecurity. It has the dual aspect of external threats to livelihood security due to risk factors such as climate, markets or sudden disaster, and internal coping capability determined by assets, food stores, and support from kin or community and so on. As to Ellis, the most vulnerable households are those that are both highly prone to adverse external events and lacking in the assets or social support systems that could carry them through periods of adversity (Ellis, 2000:62). Stress is events that have gone through the life of women had strongly affected the livelihood assets and could reason out the community to under poverty.

Stress and shock can cause serious problems in agricultural activities and development. Therefore, it is very important to create ways to manage this stress and shock. Proactively, managing stress is crucial one to improve the sustainable livelihood of rural women and promoting the performance level of rural women diligently participate in cooperative activities to carry out the goals setting by their head of cooperatives. Indeed, the rural women has affected by different stress factors such as decline of labor work availability, decline of real wages, decline of farm size, decline of soil fertility and decline of rainfall were the common stress that they passed through. These stresses are seriously adversely affects the livelihood outcomes of rural women and it also observed that negatively correlation along with sustainable livelihood. The mainstream of stress that affected all agricultural activities and livelihood assets of women in cooperatives has depicted under herewith figure 4.9.



Source: Computed from Own Researcher Survey, 2023 n= 356

Fig 1: Stress of the women in PMACS

The Study shows that the women has passed through different stress which could affects their performance of agricultural activities and what they held livelihood assets in past time from their engaged in activities. The majority of respondents (28.1%) had passed through stress of declining yields of soil and participants of (16.5%) have gone through declining rainfall that emanated from shortage of rainfall and they witnessed as rained without keeping the farming or spreading time and sometimes rained at time of harvesting which had been reasonable for decays of crops. The reason of heavily affected agricultural products is unseasonal rained and over capacity of women to copies with this stress. Soil fertility is one of determinants that determine the yield s of



crops cultivated. The fertility of soil fully exploited due to varies factors such as repeatedly cultivating from year to year without resting this farm land and over using chemicals, those factors had made the soil to release its fertility and negatively impact the capacity of women to produce more yield of crops. This an anxiety has made the women in cooperatives face of producing low productivity level which before ten years ago generated good production performance from the same size of farm site. The intermediate stress that participants passed through were declining rainfall, so about (16%) had reacted that have gone through declining farm size of their ownership rights. The minimal of stress that women had gone through are declining labour works available, declining real wages, indebtedness and others such as declining consumption trend and decline saving habits due to inflation exploited the individual resources.

### **Strategies Employed to Cope with Stress and Shocks**

Access to agricultural marketing is very essential for the women from various perspectives. First of all, it initiates them to produce beyond what is needed for home consumption. In other word, they employ marketed oriented productivity so as to enhance their cash base. For instance, Taylor (2008) stated that poor roads and information about buyers could make marketing perishable crop too expensive and risky. So the farmers may decide to produces a few baskets for their families own consumption, and spends the rest of their time doing low-wage work. They could be more efficient, shifting some or all of their time from low wage work to crop production, and would have an incentive to invest in their farm. Hence, formulate best strategies to cope with stress and shocks are promoted women highly engaged in livelihood activities and enforced them to build sustainable livelihood, nevertheless poor strategies to cope with shocks and stress could be more reasonable for the destruction of cooperatives and fail in bankrupts.

In general, developing appropriate strategies to manage stress and shocks is critical to the development of tomorrow's self-reliant life improvement. It is also important to always monitor the implementation of these innovative strategies and to reflect on the strategies. Therefore, if the strategies are developed correctly, the chances of these shocks and distress are very low, but if the strategies are weak, the chances of recurrence of the shocks and distress are very high. Therefore, the performance of strategies to reduce stress and anxiety should be evaluated periodically. Once the weaknesses and strengths of these strategies have been identified, it is necessary to take measures to address the weaknesses of formulated strategies to reduce stress and shocks.

As the mainstream of respondents (53.9%) had employed strategies of reducing consumption to cope with stress and shocks and followed by selling assets to survive any challenges which sudden happened to lives of women (14%). Reduction of consumption is the ways that respondents could be handled under their power and no needed other support to carry out this strategies because of additional support not enforced from other organ in this strategies. Among participants (9.6%) and (9.3%) had employed strategy of making claim on relatives and obtaining support from the NGO had coped with shocks and recover from stress that adversely affected their livelihood outcomes such as increased income, increased productivity

and reduced vulnerability respectively. In others, the minimal number of respondents (5.1%) had employed strategy through obtaining support from government and migrating to other place with same alignment and (3.1%) of participants had employed others techniques such as working overtime or par time, diversification of business from concentrated one, use of drought resisting variety seeds, engaged in non- farming activities and enquiring of credit services are mainstream to cope with events of shocks and stress.

Cooperative had role in enabling women to cope with stress and shocks through setting conducive ground so as to diversify their livelihood sources and access additional source of income for them. Accordingly, with joining cooperative women began to adapt and cope with vulnerability by diversifying income sources through engaging in different non-farm and off-farm activities in addition to farming. Therefore, from cooperatives, women had relatively adopted how to diversify their business from agricultural activities and as stated earlier some of participants have developed to engage in trading service which was an off-farming.

### **Correlations of Shocks and stress with sustainable livelihood of rural women**

Shocks and stress women had negative correlation with sustainable livelihood of rural women with correlation result ( $r=-0.054$ ,  $P<0.001$ ) with a level of significance at 5%. From this result it is possible to say that level of shocks and stress positively change in 1%, livelihood outcomes of the members can be decreased by 5.4% in opposite as the shocks and stress of women in primary cooperatives managed by 1%, the level of sustainable livelihood outcomes of women can be improved by 5.4%. Death of family members, death of high valued animals, land slip, social conflict, loss of assets by robbery or theft, or loss of assets by other case and sickness were the mains shocks of rural women and stress of women in cooperative included decline of soil fertility, flood, declining farm size, decline production trend, decline of common properties, decline of rainfall, decline of labor wages, drought and local conflict were common stress for members of cooperative. If not employed proper strategies to cope with chock and recover from stress, the livelihood outcomes of members in cooperative would be exploited more and will be made the members bankruptcy. Shocks and stress is the main indicators of risk which made the members could not survive in events of uncertainty will be availed through livelihood activities of women.

### **Conclusion**

The study has revealed that respondents face with different shocks and stress which adversely affected the livelihood outcomes of women, the major shocks applied to participants are social conflict that raised from political unrest in the region, death of family members, sickness, drought, famine epidemics of pest crops and animals, loss of assets through theft or robbery, death of more valued animals and land slip and besides of stress faced women are declining of labor wages, declining of soil fertility, decreasing of their farm size, decreasing of common properties resources, indebtedness and others including declining consumption trend and saving habits. The strategies formulated by the respondents to copied with

stress and shocks that happened through their daily activities were reducing consumption, selling assets, making claim on their relatives, obtaining from government and NGO, migrating to others place and others techniques which not effectively support women to recover shocks and stress. In others in organizational problem, external problem and poor infrastructures facilities were the problems that hinder the extent of women participation in cooperatives societies.

Diversification and joining cooperative had allowed women with better adaptation strategies to escalate and sustain their productivity, as well as to properly utilize of their farming land. This involved the use of yield increasing seeds and soil fertility enhancing inputs (chemical fertilizers and improved seeds), increased annual cropping frequency, improved extension of area under cultivation, and the use of different cropping patterns. Access to fast maturing seeds ensured women with food security in the light of erratic rainfall patterns. Standby with best formulation strategies which can be promote the capacity of copes with shocks and stress is incredible options to escape from invisible shocks and stress in daily impacted their livelihood assists and by business diversification to different direction is possible to recovery from an uncertainty or risks that going to affect the livelihood activities of rural women.

The study has implied that Shocks and stress women had negative correlation with sustainable livelihood of rural women with correlation result ( $r=-0.054$ ,  $P<0.001$ ) with a level of significance at 5%. From this result it is possible to say that level of shocks and stress positively change in 1%, livelihood outcomes of the members can be decreased by 5.4% in opposite as the shocks and stress of women in primary cooperatives managed by 1%, the level of sustainable livelihood outcomes of women can be improved by 5.4%. Shocks and stress is the main indicators of risk which made the members could not survive in events of uncertainty will be availed through livelihood activities of women.

### Recommendations

The major findings in the study has recommended under herewith:

- The study has revealed that shock and stress are the factors that decline potential assets and livelihood activities of the cooperatives members. Thus, when the shocks and stress frequently happened in daily activities of cooperatives not properly managed, the interest of the membership to participate in cooperatives become too passive and profit earning of members adversely affected. Hence, every event of shocks and stresses in cooperatives activities should needs to pay attention and setting mitigation mechanism that best tactics to improve profitability and income contribution of the membership of the cooperatives.
- The strategies of rural women employed to cope and recover from shocks and stress was not adequate. For adequately cope from shocks and stress, the members needs support from their cooperatives with integrated government organ in ways of enabling them to access adequate livelihood capitals such as natural, human, physical, financial and social capitals and access of livelihood outcomes of women in cooperatives that effected by the factors of accessing livestock, land, labor and capitals. Therefore, all head of cooperatives integrated with government organ should timely

provide various farming inputs which can improve the agricultural yields of the members, in parallel strength the capacity of membership to cope and recover from shocks and stress will be increased because of as yield of agricultural increase, the vulnerability context reduced.

- In the study, witness of members that encountered with shock and stress to others members or communities has been ranked as moderate level, witness is the best resolution of shocks and stress and teaching technics that support others members to proactively mitigate the shocks and stress before happen, so as the level of witness of members high, in contrary the level of shocks and stress going to happen in livelihood activities of members will be decreased, for this fact, the head of primary multipurpose agricultural cooperatives societies and experts from respective zonal or districts' cooperative office has to create awareness among the members, cooperation among cooperatives to promote a practice of witnessing what adverse events happened to some members or what shocks or stress observed or seen in circumstances.
- Lack of full-service health centers is causing serious health problems to all members of primary multipurpose agricultural cooperatives societies in rural areas. Since human health plays an important role in the economic development of a country, the government should create favorable conditions for health centers in rural areas to provide equal and appropriate services to the residents. Another problem is the security issue due to the lack of certain security, infrastructure services have been stopped, some healthcare has been looted, and mothers have suffered greatly for the reality of lack of access to adequate health services. Therefore, it is very crucial for the government to resolve the problems between the various political parties through dialogue.

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