



The determinants that hinder the role of agricultural extension in performing its tasks from the point of view of agricultural employees in the Nineveh Agriculture Directorate.

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ABSTRACT

The research was aimed at identifying the determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural from the point of view of agricultural employees of the directorate of agriculture of Nineveh in general and the identification of the determinants in each of its fields and in each of the Item of each of the determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural, and create the relationship between the tablets that hinder agricultural extension homes In the performance of its tasks in the rural from the point of view of agricultural employees of the Nineveh agriculture directorate and among the following independent variables (age, Academic achievement, gender, Academic specialization, Service duration, upbringing, Sources of information to which agricultural employees are exposed to in the field of agricultural extension).

The research included all the Nineveh Agriculture Directorate's agricultural employees (398) Agricultural employees and a proportionate caste random sample of these employee's members was selected in proportion (30%) The research sample was (120) agricultural employees. This percentage was taken from the departments and people of the directorate. (30%) of each department and division in the directorate), data collected by questionnaire form which included (54) A item to measure the determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside is divided into five fields concerning the determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its functions in the countryside. (Determinants related to central planning, Determinants related to the rural environment, Administrative determinants, Determinants related to the extension employees, Financial and technical determinants) Each field has a number of Item: (11, 9, 11, 12 and 11) respectively, the apparent authenticity of the questionnaire was extracted and its constant coefficient was calculated by the Fakronbach method and for data analysis. The results show that (61.67%) of. researchers say there are intermediate determinants that tend to rise.

The results also showed that the highest field of determinants hindering the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural is one (determinants of central planning), with an average calculation of (43.22%), and the lowest field of determinants impeding the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural is one (financial and technical determinants) and with an average of (34.25%). There is also a moral relationship between the degree of determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural and the variable (Academic achievement - Academic specialization - Number of years of Service duration). While there is no moral relationship between cognitive needs and the (age variable - gender - upbringing - sources of information to which agricultural personnel are exposed in the field of agricultural extension), research has included a number of conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: hinder, determinants, extension, role, agricultural.

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INTRODUCTION

Agricultural development is considered as the basis for close cooperation between three important organs, namely agricultural research, extension and the farmers' public, through the conduct of various agricultural research, the extraction and verification of its results and the delivery of these results to the field of application in the fields of plant and animal agricultural production and the persuasion of the farmers' masses to apply and adopt them with a view to

increasing agricultural production [1], Therefore, the process of agricultural development has become an important issue, especially for developing countries, including Iraq. Therefore, achieving development goals requires attention to developing programs at all levels and in all fields, especially programs to educate rural residents and their families, and modern agricultural methods that increase their production efficiency and raise their standard of living in their communities. [2], therefore Most countries in the world provide extension services to help rural residents and develop their standard of living. Thus, there was an increase in the need for what is important and required for living [3], one of the most prominent factors for the success of the extension system in achieving its goals and carrying out the multiple tasks, roles and responsibilities assigned to it and its effectiveness is the availability of the material and human components and capabilities and overcoming the problems and difficulties that limit its effectiveness, the qualification and training of agricultural extension workers before they practice the profession and during service, the involvement of farmers in extension activities to ensure that recommendations and new ideas reach adoption, and the development of policies, strategies and plans to develop extension work [4], and as agricultural extension fields are based on the human component of rural agriculture in terms of its preparation and refinement and the efficiency of its performance in all agricultural work [5], agricultural extension undoubtedly plays a major role in the service of rural society and the development of its environment. It works to increase agricultural production - plant, animal and fishery by creating an economic renaissance by exploiting all opportunities, resources and natural or human possibilities in the rural, sensitizing mentors, developing their abilities, improving their skills, changing their attitudes and thinking. So they can make full use of modern production methods and methods as well as the results of modern agricultural scientific research, thereby increasing their social and economic level and upgrading their communities within the framework of comprehensive and sustainable rural development plans and programs Undoubtedly, the success of the agricultural extension in performing the tasks entrusted to him means the success of the entire agricultural extension system in achieving its objectives, This is because the agricultural extension's work with and proximity to the extensions makes him aware of the circumstances surrounding the farmers in their field of interest, needs, habits, values and human and material resources so as to ensure the successful planning and implementation of the indicative works based on the needs, desires and actual possibilities of the extension [6], The agricultural leader's failure to perform his extension functions is considered to be a failure of the entire extension body and may be due to many reasons. [7], Therefore, it is necessary to know the limitations of the agricultural extension. facing it, and because agricultural extension does not achieve its desired goal in the required manner despite the existence of an organization of agricultural extension workers whose primary mission is to carry out extension work to the fullest extent and provide a distinguished agricultural extension service, then there must be determinants that prevent agricultural extension from achieving the desired goal. Hence, these determinants must be recognized, their nature understood, and their impact avoided, either by overcoming them or overcoming them. It is not expected that these determinants will be simple in their composition and easy in their impact, which has led to confusion and shortcomings in agricultural extension work. Therefore, they are considered the determinants that hinder the role of agricultural extension in The performance of its tasks in the rural from the point of view of agricultural employees in the Nineveh agriculture directorate is one of the important topics because it has an impact on the nature of the performance and role of agricultural extension workers in their extension job tasks and achieving the desired levels of performance in extension work in Nineveh governorate Through the following research questions :-

- 1- What determinants impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside from the point of view of the agricultural employees of the Nineveh Agriculture Directorate?
- 2- What are the specific fields that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside from the point of view of the agricultural employees of the Nineveh Agriculture Directorate according to its priority?
- 3- What are the specific Item that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside from the point of view of the agricultural employees of the Nineveh Agriculture Directorate?
- 4- What is the correlation between the determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside from the point of view of the agricultural employees of the Nineveh Agriculture Directorate and each of the study variables?

Research Objectives

- 1- Identifying the obstacles that hinder the performance of the agricultural extension role from the point of view of the respondents in the Nineveh Agriculture Directorate.
- 2- To prioritize the specific fields that hinder the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural.
- 3- Arranging the Item of each specific field that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside.

4- Finding the correlation between the dependent variable and each of the following variables (age, Academic achievement, gender, Academic specialization, Service duration, upbringing, Sources of information to which agricultural employees are exposed to in the field of agricultural extension).

Material and Research Methods

The research population included all agricultural employees working in the Directorate of Agriculture in Nineveh Governorate. Their number was (398) employees, and a proportional random sample of (30%) was chosen, so the final sample was (120) respondents. For the purpose of collecting research data, a questionnaire form consisting of two parts was prepared. The following independent variables are included: (age - academic achievement - gender - academic specialization – service duration - Upbringing - Sources of information to which agricultural employees are exposed to in the field of agricultural extension).

First: Age It is measured by the number of years of the respondents age at the time of data collection.

Second: Academic achievement measured by the allocation of numeric codes for the following levels (preparatory agriculture (1) agricultural diploma (2) bachelor of agriculture (3) high-agriculture diploma (4) master of agriculture (5) doctorate of agriculture (6)).

Third: Gender is measured through the allocation of numeric codes to the following levels: male (1) female (2).

Fourth: Academic specialization. This variable was measured by asking agricultural employees a specialized (1) and non-specialized (2) question.

Fifth: Service duration measured by asking agricultural employees how many years the agricultural employee has worked in the Nineveh Agriculture Directorate.

Sixth: Upbringing and measured through the allocation of Numeric codes to the following levels Rural (1) Urban (2).

Seventh: Sources of information measured through 10 sources of information and developed triple alternatives: (Always, sometimes, I don't get) and I allocated Numeric values to alternatives respectively: (3, 2, 1).

Part II of the questionnaire contained a number of Item to identify the determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside. (54) Item divided into five fields (Determinants related to central planning, Determinants related to the rural environment, Administrative determinants, Determinants related to the extension employees, Financial and technical determinants), in which each field included a number of Item: (11, 9, 11, 12 and 11) respectively, and five alternatives were placed before each item: (Very large determinants, large determinants, medium determinants, few determinants, no determinants) The following digital values (5,4,3,2,1) were given respectively, thus bringing the total scores to the determinants that impede agricultural extension's role in the performance of its tasks in the countryside. The questionnaire's apparent truthfulness was confirmed by its presentation to a group of professors of the Department of Agricultural Extension and Technology Transfer. On the basis of their proposals, some Item were redrafted and others were removed. A preliminary test was also conducted on a random sample consisting of (25) respondents, who were excluded from the final sample. Reliability was extracted using the Cronbach coefficient, which reached (0.93) [8]. Data were collected, the data were classified, and statistically analyzed using the SPSS program [9].

Results and discussion

first. Identifying the obstacles that hinder the performance of the agricultural extension role from the point of view of the respondents in the Nineveh Agriculture Directorate.

The determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural were classified into three categories using the theoretical range method, which ranged from (113 - 258), with the lowest value being (113) and the highest value being (258), as shown in the following table (1).

TABLE (1) Shows the categories of the degree of presence of determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside from the point of view of agricultural staff of the Nineveh Agriculture Directorate.

Categories of obstacles degree	Number frequency	Percentage %
Low (less than 161)	17	14.16 %
Medium (162-210)	74	61.67 %
High (more than 211)	29	24.17%
Total	120	% 100

$$\bar{X} = 191$$

$$S.d = 28$$

The results as shown in table (1) show that (14.16%) of researchers see that there are determinants to a small degree, and (61.67%) see that there are determinants to an average degree, whereas (24.17%) of researchers see that there are determinants to a large degree. Here it is clear that the determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural are medium. According to this finding there are determinants that

impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural from the agricultural employees point of view.

Second: To prioritize the specific fields that hinder the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural.

TABLE (2) To prioritize the specific fields that hinder the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural.

No	Fields	Arithmetic mean	Rank
1	(Determinants related to central planning)	43.22%	1
2	(Determinants related to the rural environment)	40.94%	2
3	(Administrative determinants)	38.29%	3
4	(Determinants related to the extension employees)	34.31%	4
5	(Financial and technical determinants)	34.25%	5

The previous table shows that the field (Determinants related to central planning) It ranked first with an average calculation of (43.22) according to the determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural. This may be due to the fact that researchers are aware that the field of determinants for central planning is one of the most important fields that hampers the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its functions in the rural, and the field of (Financial and technical determinants) has ranked last with my average account amount (34.25) this is due to the fact that researchers are aware that the field of financial and technical determinants has little impact on the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural. material matters are fixed and defined by laws of the central government.

Third: Arranging the Item of each specific field that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside.

first field: - Administrative determinants.

TABLE (3) shows the order of the administrative determinants field item according to their calculation averages.

No	Items	Arithmetic mean	Rank
1	More administrative and office work than fieldwork by agricultural extensions	4.03	1
2	Low number of agricultural extensions in agricultural divisions	3.67	2
3	Administrative routine that hampers the agricultural extension from doing his job	3.64	3
4	Lack of timeliness of the extension's instructions	3.57	4
5	Large number of villages supervised by the agricultural extension	3.50	5
6	Lack of an appropriate criterion for evaluating the extension's work	3.48	6
7	Cronyism at work hampers the work of the agricultural extension in the performance of his tasks in the countryside	3.44	7
8	Agricultural Extension's Non-Contributions to Mapping Programme Objectives	3.4	8
9	Multiple supervisors of the agricultural extension in his work	3.28	9
10	No identification of indicative fields of work	3.24	10
11	There is no coordination between the Directorate's supervisory machinery and the agricultural divisions	3	11

As shown in table (3) the ranking of the item of the administrative reserves that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside according to its calculation averages has shown that the item that ranked first is an item (Agricultural extensions perform more administrative and office work than fieldwork) and average calculation (4.03), which may be due to the fact that the practice of administrative and office work by agricultural extensions causes them to fall under the pressure and burden of work entrusted to them, which affects their field work. The item (there is no coordination between the Directorate's indicative machinery and the agricultural divisions) ranked last with an average calculation of (3) . This means that there is coordination between the Directorate's supervisory machinery and the Agricultural Division, thus not being considered a determinant of the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its functions in the countryside.

Second field: - Financial and technical determinants.

TABLE (4) indicates the order of the Item of the field of technical and financial determinants according to their calculation averages.

No	Items	Arithmetic mean	Rank
1	Low financial allocations to the Agricultural Extension Agency	4.24	1
2	Lack of capacity to conduct field demonstration experiments	4.22	2
3	Lack of material incentives for extension workers compared to other jobs	4.06	3
4	Lack of audiovisual equipment and aids to assist the agricultural extension in the performance of his work	4.02	4
5	There are no physical and human possibilities to implement agricultural extension programmes	3.99	5
6	Fewer training courses for agricultural workers	3.68	6
7	Timely implementation of indicative programmes	3.36	7
8	There is no specialized place for seminars and lectures	3.33	8
9	Conflicting instructions issued to agricultural extension	3.31	9

As shown in table (4) the ranking of the item of the technical and financial determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside according to its calculation averages has shown that the item that ranked first is an item (Lack of financial allocations to the Agricultural Extension Agency) with an average arithmetic of (4.24). This may be due to the lack of material support to the Agricultural Extension Agency. This may be because agricultural employees know that the first-ranked item is one of the most important technical and financial determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside. While the item (incompatibility of instructions issued to agricultural extensions) ranked last with an average arithmetic of (3.31), hence it is not considered a technical and financial determinant that impedes the work of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside. This means that there is coordination and compliance with instructions issued to the extensions.

Third field: Determinants related to the rural environment.

TABLE (5) shows the ranking of the determinants' field item for the rural environment according to their computational averages.

No	Items	Arithmetic mean	Rank
1	Indifference by some farmers	4.21	1
2	Farmers' dependence on each other to solve their agricultural problems without the use of agricultural extension	3.9	2
3	Farmers' unwillingness to adopt new and modern agricultural ideas	3.81	3
4	Poor farmers' response to extension activities	3.80	4
5	Farmers' lack of confidence in the agricultural extension	3.8	5
6	Lack of cooperation between farmers and agricultural extensions	3.79	6
7	Lack of understanding of agricultural extension roles by heads of local organizations	3.72	7
8	Inadequate technical solutions to farmers' problems	3.62	8
9	There is no coordination between agricultural extension and local organizations	3.5	9
10	Insufficient cooperation among rural leaders with agricultural extensions	3.48	10
11	The difficulty of farmers' access to the agricultural extension	3.27	11

As shown in table (5) the specific item of the rural environment that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside according to its computational averages are shown to be the first-ranked item. (indifference by some farmers) and an average calculation of (4.21). This may be due to the lack of interest or attention on the part of farmers in the importance of agricultural extension and the role it plays in the performance of its functions, which is reflected in rural development, thus becoming a major impediment to agricultural extension by creating rural development. The item (the difficulty of farmers' access to the agricultural extension) ranked last with an average calculation of (3.27), which may be due to the fact that agricultural employees are aware that farmers have access to the agricultural extension. Thus, it is not considered a determinant of the rural environment that impedes agricultural extension work in the performance of its tasks in the countryside.

Fourth field :Determinants related to central planning.

TABLE (6) shows the order of the determinant field Item for centralized planning according to their calculation averages.

No	Items	Arithmetic mean	Rank
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1	Difficulty in implementing agrarian extension plans on the ground	3.92	1
2	Non-real promises from officials to prepare modern agricultural programme	3.76	2
3	Non-representation and involvement of local leaders in indicative programme planning	3.75	3
4	Neglect of the indicative aspect of central agricultural plans	3.63	4
5	Lack of correlation between short-term and long-term plans	3.62	5
6	Farmers' problems are not accounted for when preparing the indicative programme	3.58	6
7	There are not enough statistics to plan the indicative programme	3.55	7
8	Low involvement of research institutions and universities in the development of central plans	3.52	8
9	Lack of synchronization of plans with rural agricultural activities	3.51	9
10	Unclear objectives from central planning	3.49	10
11	Lack of special criteria for measuring objectives	3.47	11
12	Objectives conflict between central planning and agricultural directorate-level planning	3.38	12

As shown in table (6) the ranking of the determinants' item on centralized planning that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside according to its calculation averages is shown to be the first ranked item. (difficulty in applying agrarian extension plans on the ground) and an average calculation of (3.92). This may be due to poor capacity and scientific qualifications of agricultural extension workers and their poor skills in applying agrarian extension plans, which in turn reflected agricultural extension work on the ground. The item was occupied (objectives conflict between central planning and agricultural directorate-level planning) The latter, with an average calculation of (3.38), may be due to the fact that agricultural employees are aware that there is a coordination and non-conflict of objectives between central planning and agricultural directorate-level planning. This is therefore not a determinant of central planning that impedes agricultural extension work in the performance of its tasks in the countryside.

Fifth field: - Determinants related to the extension employees.

TABLE (7) shows the order of the determinant domain Item that relate to the extension employees to their calculation averages.

No	Items	Arithmetic mean	Rank
1	Weak relationship between agricultural extension and farmers	3.47	1
2	The Agricultural Extension has no capacity to coordinate with agricultural organizations	3.2	2
3	The Agricultural Extension is not involved in the evaluation of indicative programs	3.19	3
4	Agricultural Extension has no ability to communicate agricultural information updated for farmers	3.16	4
5	Extension does not participate in indicative programs planning	3.12	5
6	Agricultural Extension has no ability to inform farmers of untouched problems	3.06	6
7	The agricultural extension has no capacity to familiarize rural youth with their role in rural community development and capacity development	3.06	7
8	Agricultural Extension has no capacity to train farmers on basic skills in applying emerging agricultural ideas	3.06	8
9	The Agricultural Extension has no capacity to raise awareness and develop rural women's capacities	3.04	9
10	The agricultural extension has no capacity to arrange problems according to their importance	2.99	10
11	The Agricultural Extension has no capacity to organize and manage extension activities	2.9	11

As shown in table (7) the ranking of specific item relating to indicative employees that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the countryside according to its calculation averages has shown that the first-ranked item is item (weak relationship between agricultural extension and farmers) and an average

calculation of (3.47). This already indicates that there is a weak relationship between agricultural extension and farmers. This may be due to a weak relationship between agricultural extension is due to lack of trust, lack of social interaction and lack of permanent communication between them. The item (the Agricultural Extension has no capacity to organize and manage extension activities) ranks last with an average calculation of (2.9). This indicates that agricultural extensions are capable of conducting extension activities and conducting indicative work in their appropriate form, thus not constituting a fundamental impediment to agricultural extension for the performance of their tasks in the countryside.

Fourth - Finding the correlation between the dependent variable and each of the following variables (age, Academic achievement, gender, Academic specialization, Service duration, upbringing, Sources of information to which agricultural employees are exposed to in the field of agricultural extension).

- 1- **Age:** in order to establish the relationship between age and determinants that hinder the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural, the "Pearson" coefficient, which was valued at (0.419) indicates that there is no moral relationship between age and determinants that hinder the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural.
- 2- **Academic achievement:** to find the relationship between educational attainment and determinants that hinder the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural, the grading coefficients were used (Spearman) which is worth (0.519 *) and indicates a moral relationship between educational achievement and determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural agricultural workers are increasingly aware of the determinants that impede agricultural extension from performing its roles, This may be due to the fact that during their scientific career, the researchers did not recognize the most important taboos that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of their tasks in the rural. Identification of determinants is also a cumulative issue during the employee's service and the impact of academic achievement on them is limited.
- 3- **Gender:** in order to find the relationship between gender and the determinants that hinder the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural, the Spearman Grades Coefficient, which is worth (0.251), has been used, indicating that there is no moral relationship between gender and the determinants that hinder the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural.
- 4- **Academic specialization:** to establish the relationship between specialization in agricultural extension and the determinants that hinder the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural, Spearman's grading coefficient (0.042*) has been used, indicating a moral relationship between specialization in agricultural extension and determinants that hinder the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural. This means that the determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural decrease as specialization in agricultural extension increases. This may be due to the fact that agricultural extension professionals are more familiar with the determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its functions in the rural than non-specialists. Agricultural employees from different disciplines may not be instrumental in identifying the most important disciplines that hinder agricultural extension's role in the performance of its tasks in the rural because of their different agricultural disciplines.
- 5- **Service duration:** to establish the relationship between the number of years of agricultural career service and the determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural, a simple relationship coefficient was used (Pearson), valued at (0.732*), indicates a moral relationship between the number of years of agricultural employment and the determinants that hinder the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural, which means that the more years of their employment, the greater their knowledge of the determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of their tasks in the rural.
- 6- **Upbringing:** to find the relationship between upbringing and the determinants that hinder the role of agricultural extension in performing its tasks in the rural, the rank relationship coefficient (Spearman) was used, which had a value of (0.350), which indicates that there is no significant relationship between upbringing
- 7- **Sources of information:** The Pearson coefficient was used to find the correlation between the study variable and the sources of information. Its value was (0.057), which is not significant at the 0.05 level.

TABLE (8) shows the relationship between the study variable and information sources.

Variables	Number frequency	Percentage%	r Value	rs Value	Sig
Age		9.167			
(23 - 34) years old	11	73.333	0.419	-----	0.652
(35 - 46) years old	88	17.5			

hinder the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural.

5- The results showed that there is no moral relationship between the following determinants and variables (age, gender, upbringing, sources of information to which agricultural extension workers are exposed), from which it follows that these variables are not linked to determinants that impede the role of agricultural extension in the performance of its tasks in the rural.

Recommendations

- 1- To perform its tasks in the countryside to the fullest and to overcome constraints and indicative determinants through constant contact with farmers and agricultural training.
- 2- Focus on the importance of linking the extension apparatus to farmers in modern communication methods to reduce the determinants by speeding up the arrival of indicative messages and reverse feeding.
- 3- The extension body should continuously train agricultural extensions to increase their agricultural extension expertise and improve their personal and professional expertise to provide extension services.
- 4- sources of information for agricultural extensions must be activated to make them communicate with the most important findings of specialized research centers, to provide assistance to farmers and to increase confidence among them.
- 5- Extension work should be focused on rural families by providing extension services to farmers and supporting them with all the necessary means by gaining farmers' confidence, awareness and rationalization.
- 6- Work to provide financial allocations to the agricultural extension body in Nineveh governorate.
- 7- The Central Government's support to the Nineveh agricultural extension system through the development of central plans.

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المحددات التي تعيق دور الارشاد الزراعي في أداء مهامه في الريف من وجهة نظر الموظفين الزراعيين في مديرية زراعة نينوى.

علي محمد جاسم الجبوري

جامعة الموصل ، كلية الزراعة والغابات، الإرشاد الزراعي ونقل التقنيات.

الخلاصة

استهدف البحث التعرف على المحددات التي تعيق دور الإرشاد الزراعي في أداء مهامه في الريف من وجهة نظر الموظفين الزراعيين في مديرية زراعة نينوى بشكل عام، كما تم التعرف على المحددات في كل مجال من مجالاته وفي كل قرية من قرى كل قرية من مجالات المحددات التي تعيق دور الإرشاد الزراعي في أداء مهامه في الريف، وأيجاد العلاقة الارتباطية بين المحددات التي تعيق دور الإرشاد الزراعي في أداء مهامه في الريف من وجهة نظر الموظفين الزراعيين في مديرية زراعة نينوى وبين المتغيرات المستقلة الآتية (العمر، التحصيل الدراسي، الجنس، التخصص في الإرشاد الزراعي، عدد سنوات الخدمة الوظيفية الزراعية، النشأة، مصادر المعلومات التي يتعرض لها الموظفين الزراعيين في مجال الإرشاد الزراعي).

شمل البحث جميع الموظفين الزراعيين في مديرية زراعة نينوى والبالغ عددهم (398) موظف زراعي وتم اختيار عينة عشوائية طبقية نسبية من هؤلاء الموظفين بنسبة (30%) وبذلك بلغت عينة البحث (120) موظف زراعي (حيث أخذت هذه النسبة من كل قسم وشعب مديرية بنسبة 30% من كل قسم وشعبة في المديرية)، وجمع البيانات بواسطة استبيان التي تضمنت (54) فقرة لقياس المحددات التي تعيق دور الإرشاد الزراعي في أداء مهامه في الريف موزعة على خمس مجالات تتعلق بالمحددات التي تعيق دور الإرشاد الزراعي في أداء مهامه في الريف وهذه المجالات هي (المحددات المتعلقة بالتحطيط المركزي، المحددات المتعلقة بالبيئة الريفية، المحددات الإدارية، المحددات التي تتعلق بالكادر الإرشادي، المحددات المالية والفنية) حيث اشتمل كل مجال على عدد من الفقرات هي (11،12،11،11،12،11) على التوالي، وتم استخراج الصدق الظاهري للاستبيان وحساب معامل ثباته بطريقة الفاکرونباخ ولتحليل البيانات استخدم المتوسط الحسابي ومعامل ارتباط الرتب سبيرمان ومعامل الارتباط البسيط بيرسون. وأوضحت النتائج ان نسبة (61.67%) من المبحوثين يرون ان هنالك محددات بدرجة متسطة تميل للارتفاع. كما واظهرت النتائج أن أعلى مجال من مجالات المحددات التي تعيق دور الإرشاد الزراعي في أداء مهامه في الريف هو مجال (المحددات المتعلقة بالتحطيط المركزي) ويتوسط حسابي مقداره (43.22%) وأقل مجال من مجالات المحددات التي تعيق دور الإرشاد الزراعي في أداء مهامه في الريف هو مجال (المحددات المالية والفنية) وبمتوسط حسابي مقداره (34.25%). وكما انه توجد علاقة ارتباط معنوية بين درجة المحددات التي تعيق دور الإرشاد الزراعي في أداء مهامه في الريف وبين متغير (التحصيل الدراسي - التخصص بالإرشاد الزراعي - عدد سنوات الخدمة الوظيفية الزراعية). بينما لا توجد علاقة ارتباط معنوية بين الاحتياجات المعرفية وبين متغير (العمر- الجنس - النشأة - مصادر المعلومات التي يتعرض لها الموظفين الزراعيين في مجال الإرشاد الزراعي) كما اشتمل البحث على عدد من الاستنتاجات والتوصيات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: عائق، محددات، ارشاد، دور، زراعي.