

Needs of Farmers for Guidance Publication to the Development of Agricultural Extension in Anbar, Iraq

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Abstract

Guidance publication one of the most important sources of information for farmers about crop techniques, knowledge, and cropping information to get high productivity. Targeted research to assess the relationship between the wheat grower information level and recommendations of the Scientific pamphlet of wheat and some independent variables studied, as well as identify social characteristics, and functional for extension workers, and determine the reasons for non-use of the indicative releases from the point of view of agricultural workers. Iraq determines the research community in all extension agents to maintain a (92 Advisor) and sample farmer b (145 farms) of village farmers discussed (414) farms, selected a random sample of 35% of the province's villages and all of the following villages: (Qusaiba village, Parwana and sons Hassan and corner Walnhih , Znkorh and the village of Black Hill). Data were collected by personal interview from 3 January to 28 March 2014 through the resolution, analysis of research data on the frequencies, percentages and arithmetic mean, standard deviation, range, as any simple correlation coefficient. The most significant results show that (18.6%) are small and that the information category (31, 7%), them with the information medium, and that (49.6%) They are with high information. Moral relationship at 0.01 level (0.05) between the level of agricultural information and (Gender, age, cultural openness, sources of information), and non-moral moral level 0, 05 for each of the following independent variables (marital status, Farming, engagement, agricultural property type, participate in outreach activities, the trend towards agricultural innovations).

Keywords: Guidance Publication, Farmers, Field crops, Agricultural Extension, and Iraq.

1. Introduction

Guidance publication one of the most important sources of information for farmers about crop techniques, knowledge, and cropping information to get high productivity. The success of agricultural extension and its role in agricultural development doesn't stop its ability to transfer know-how to farmers, but also on its capacity to create active and positive interactions between agriculture and the other officials involved in the process of agricultural development in order to understand and learn from practice and help them identify and clarify where the needs and experience (Rafi, et.al., 2003). The extension keeps track of the results of scientific research and work to streamline the easy way that can be understood by farmers and then transfer them to the practical application of these ideas and practices developed in fields relying on convincing them of the importance which lead them to adopt and implement ideas and innovative agricultural practices targeted to improve agricultural production and improving rural income through increased efficiency and productivity of the plantations (El-Adly, 1993)

The extension was introduced to transfer rural knowledge and help farmers use to efficiently, education is indicative of adult learning and to enable them to improve their productivity and thus increase income, education and standard of living (Ibrahim, et, al., 2009), and models of adult education programs of agricultural extension education which is an important shift in the lives of rural farmers, and are two interrelated and overlapping.

The proliferation of the idea and its move from the original sources for the farmers, and the adoption process a mental process where the individual is experiencing since the headset with the new idea is first to adopt final, which the person goes through a series of stages: the stage of awareness and alertness and attention, and calendar, and stage, and the stage of adoption and application. It should be noted that to be a problem or need the individual before engaging in those stages, and farmers in a new experience depending on the time of the

adoption process and affect the speed of adoption factors social, cultural, economic and personal factors related to the nature of the experience new attributes. And use literacy skills and continue in the translation of symbols or references to meanings and ideas, either thinking skills they use to translate ideas or meanings to the symbols or vice versa translation icons ideas and meanings of "valid" (Salih, 1997). Include non-verbal signals and gestures (body postures, head movement, facial expression, eye contact, use your hands).

The (Marian, 2006) many Arabic countries such as Iraq are focused on developing communication skills for agricultural workers effectively, it organizes training courses for those skills, whereas extension publications are a reliable source of information, since people generally tend to believe whatever is written or printed, and can be retained as a permanent scientific reference the seeking guidance for your reference if needed, increase their learning through repetition.

Agricultural publications help farmers and glued together to take advantage of the scientific information on this guided educational handouts, and they also serve to increase learning by repetition and scientific knowledge (Ibrahim, et.al., 2009) and the data they contain are systematic and organized, easy to understand and embrace that bequeath him.

Due to the high number of pamphlet on planting wheat issued by the General Directorate of extension and agricultural cooperation were essential to the attainment of the required use and to highlight the scientific content and the technical recommendations and that more releases issued during the last 10 years have been in the area of scientific recommendations by the cultivation of wheat has been the focus of research on this side of the scientific level of the engaged in the preparation of this bulletin in terms of scientific content, and not to take advantage of These guides with knowledge of other sources of information relied on by farmers and the seeking guidance for the focus and the possibility of providing and developing wider because of small technical information on the cultivation and production of buckwheat, had to stand up to the difficulties and problems that hinder the access and application of information professional guidance for growing wheat.

Studies conducted at the level of agricultural information study (El Ahmed, et.al.,1997), (Shaker, et.al., 1998), (Alngnihi, 1995). A study of (Majed& Azzam., 2008), from the research (knowledge and changes to maize farmers in a village in Giza governorate and replaced them with some relationship variables), which aimed to determine the cognitive level executive respondents cultivation technical recommendations for corn harvest and the relationship of each independent variables, as well as to identify constraints facing the respondents and proposals for overcoming them.

In the study (Kamel", et.al., 2005) on the knowledge needs of the apricot crop growers in the village of El-Amar in the Qaliubiya governorate, where results showed that 17, 30% of respondents fall into the category of low-knowledge needs, 48, 60% fall in the category of knowledge needs of SMEs and 34, 10% fall into the category of high cognitive needs. In the study (MH, 2003) the level of knowledge and implementation of tomato cultivation of technical recommendations and marketing and agricultural center of Kafr El-Sheikh governorate beacon that about 32% of the respondents came in low cognitive level productive tomato crop recommendations came about 60% of respondents in category cognitive medium level technical recommendations of the tomato crop productivity and came at 8% of respondents in the low knowledge level, and a study of (Zinat, 2001) on the level of knowledge and implementation of rural women of some of the recommendations of the national project for the cultivation of potatoes in the governorates of Alexandria, Beheira, results indicated high percentages respondent with high knowledge in six recommendations ratios ranged from a maximum of 93% and a minimum of 76%.

In addition, the study (Al-Ahmer, 2000) research findings have shown that more than half of the respondents occupying the cognitive level class average with the ratio of 57%. In a study of (Shaker, et.al.,1998) analysis of the content of the guidance issued by the Centre releases instructional faculty of Agriculture University of King Saud (1985 to 1998) and targeted analysis of the content of the guidance issued by the Bulletin 83 Counseling Center, Faculty of Agriculture University of King Saud and indicated the majority of releases by 77% with headlines 57.8% proportion of releases guidance on one line of five words or less headline appeared in black on a yellow ground in eleven published guidelines indicate that The user font size 12 14 and headlines 24 28 16 18 and the majority of releases was appropriate and consistent with previous studies, and study (SBAI, 1997) where the environment toward environmental level low 91% and the average 4% high 5% of the total respondents meant that more than nine out of ten respondents had low levels of environmental knowledge.

So is the problem in determining the level of wheat growers information on substantive recommendations for handouts of wheat and the feasibility of performing purpose, considered necessities for their benefit and released under the high print costs and distributed with parallel scientific and practical use of them.

2- Research hypothesis

There is a relationship between the level of wheat growers information recommendations for corn in our guidelines (as dependent variable) with each of the following independent variables studied (gender, age, marital status, type of household, farming, engagement in agriculture and another profession, type of the agricultural

holding, Leaderships position, cultural openness, Participation in outreach activities, trend towards agricultural innovations, Sources of information). Enforcement statistics, to test the hypothesis of research previously mentioned statistical theory was drafted enforcement denied previous research.

3- Materials and methods

This study was conducted in Anbar province the data will analyze statistically using the computer software statistical package for ANOVA Two-way analysis and social sciences (SPSS), Microsoft Excel, Percentage means, standard deviations, and correlation analysis of variance and multivariate will calculate (Milhem, 2000), Iraq was a comprehensive search of all agricultural workers in Anbar's (92) an agricultural advisor in the agricultural extension and farm people across the province for a sample of farmers took a random sample of 35% of the total overall amount 414 farmers included eight villages of the districts and areas Keep it (village Qusaiba, Parwana and sons Hassan and Izoih Walnhih, Znkorb and the village of black Hill), was the first test (Pre-test) of questionnaire number (25) of wheat farms, the interview designed to achieve the objectives of the research collected data on 3 January to 28 March 2014.

Use the metadata display tabular display duplicates and percentages, as well as the arithmetic mean and standard deviation, and also use the simple correlation coefficient (Pearson), and test the Chi-square as any of the statistical hypothesis testing and identification of moral or psychological relationship between the dependent and independent variables examined. The questionnaire included the characteristics of farmers and the dependent variable (the information wheat growers) and the properties of the extensions and measured each variable through the distribution of degrees to answer each and every guide is then analyzed by the aforementioned program.

4- Results and discussion

1- The relationship between the level of information of technical recommendations for the grower pamphlet for wheat and some independent variables studied. To achieve this the following research has been formulating hypothesis (There are a relationships between the level of agricultural information to scientific recommendations in the pamphlet for wheat and the independent variables considered above, and to test the hypothesis of the research hypothesis was formulated by the statistical research previous enforcement, dismissed the results of the relationship of each variable are as follows:

Gender: When examining the moral relationship with (Chi-square), turned out to be moral level 0.05 as a calculated (0986) and is the smallest of the indexed at 0, 05 (5, 99), the moral level (0.05) as in table 3.

Age: Use the correlation coefficient of person where noted as non-moral level 0, 05. Morality and moral level (0.01), this means that the enforcement can be refused the previous statistical, and it can be said that there is a relationship between the wheat growers information for technical recommendations in the bulletin and the life of farmers.

Education level: It turns out that it is not significant at 0.05, with a calculated (2125), are smaller than a grandfather guardian which equals (9, 49) moral level 0.05 as moral level 0.01 also was the grandfather of Les than calculated was (13, 28), which is moral and, therefore, can only accept the previous statistical hypothesis.

Marital status: Proved non-moral moral level 0.05 with Chi-square calculated (1678) and are less than Grandpa Les which equals (9, 49) this means that there is no significant relationship between the wheat grower information level and marital status and from the previous statistical assumption can be accepted.

Family type: It turned out that it was not moral significance level 0.05 with Chi-square calculated (3568), and is lower than Grandpa Les which equals (5.99) when moral level 0, 05, and from this result did not reject the statistical assumption on this part.

Farming: It turns out, it's not moral at level 0, 05 where the Chi-square like a grandfather guardian (5, 99) and is larger than the calculated (1964) at the level of moral 0.05, as moral level 0.01 also was the grandfather of less than calculated was to identify a relationship between engaging in agriculture and agricultural information as a variable degree of knowledge of the relationship of test Chi-square as any from this result did not reject the statistical assumption on this part.

Engagement in agriculture and another profession: It turns out that moral level 0.05. With Chi-square as Grandpa Les (5.99) is less than or equal to (2327) moral level 0, 05, and from this result can be denied enforcement statistics concerning this section, this indicates that there is an ethical relationship between wheat growers information and engage in agriculture and another profession.

Type of agricultural holdings: It turns out that it is not significant at the level of 0.05, the value Chi-square as Grandpa Les (5.99) is greater than the calculated (2258) at the level of moral 0.05, which is moral, and from this result did not reject the statistical assumption on this part.

Leaderships position: Turns out the moral level of 0.05 was Chi-square value as Grandpa Les (5.99) is less than the calculated (8290) moral tier 0, 05 and when testing the moral relationship using the simple correlation coefficient was found as not moral at 0, 5, and from this result can be denied enforcement statistics on this part,

and the former statistical hypothesis can be rejected

Cultural openness: Use simple Pearson correlation coefficient and Chi-square where it was noted that it was not significant at the level of 0.05, the value box as Grandpa Les (9, 49) and is smaller than the calculated (8321) moral tier 0, 05 and when testing the moral relationship using the simple correlation found moral level (0.01), and, therefore, cannot accept the former statistical hypothesis.

Participation in outreach activities: Turned out to be non-moral moral level 0.05 as a calculated (4375) is lower than the ancestor guardian which equals (5.99) when moral tier 0, 05 and when using simple Pearson correlation coefficient during the relations between participating in outreach activities and information to take advantage of these releases as noted as non-moral level 0.05 as level 0, 01, and from this result did not reject the statistical assumption on this part.

The trend towards agricultural innovations: Use simple Pearson correlation coefficient and a Chi-square where noted as non-moral level 0.05. The value of the table as a grandfather guardian (5, 99) and is larger than the calculated (0568) moral tier 0, 05 and when testing the moral relationship using the simple correlation found it also non-moral level 0, 05.

Sources of information: Use simple Pearson correlation coefficient and a Chi-square where it was noted that the moral level of 0.05, and moral level of 0.01 and the value Chi-square as a grandfather guardian (5, 99) and are smaller than the calculated (8146) at 0.05 levels of moral and ethical moral tier 0, 05 and when testing the moral relationship using the simple correlation coefficient was found to also moral at 0.05 and 0.01.

The highest level of (72) and the lower level (20) and dispersed scores of (0, 1, 2) and levels (very appropriate, to some extent, and inappropriate) was their middle arithmetic (14706), shows that the highest proportion was (78, 3%) by (72) and the least was (21.7%) by (20) this indicates that (Table 2), the pilot releases the occasion in terms of form and content and scientific material according to the assumed extension releases paragraphs, use in measuring this variable scale nine times as all words are gradient patterns of response, these scores were used in agriculture to answer scores fit extension releases in terms of shape and material, compatibility with farmers, proved to be the best by first rank (size extension pamphlet and pamphlet paper) and repeat for each (87) was the least appropriate place eleven is (change causing with the content and frequency of (80) this indicates that the extension of the releases where the above-mentioned paragraphs were fit farmers where scientific content was prepared by a scientific organization.

2- To Identify social characteristics, and functional for extension workers.

Age: The higher the age of agricultural workers was 60 years old, the minimum age was 23 years old and their middle arithmetic was (42, 49), shows that the highest proportion of age between age (51-60 years) was (29, 4%) by (27) were the lowest ages were between (23.40) and the percentage (42.4%) by (39) this indicates that the proportion of middle-aged workers was higher due to the presence of new appointments, as in (Table 3).

Origin: Indicates that the highest percentage (55 percent) by (51) of urban origin was small (44, 6%) one (41) of rural origin and the tour guides maintain mostly graduates of agriculture where he was in a set of three years ago.

Education level: The highest proportion (67.4%) by (62) for graduates of agricultural colleges and the lowest was (3.3%), and (3) the masters, this indicates that the proportion of agricultural colleges likely to get determination of others.

Courses in agricultural extension: The highest percentage was (94.6%) and (87) for workers who have studied courses in agricultural extension, and the lowest was (5.4%), and (5) of the workers who did not study courses in agricultural extension of the total workers, this indicates that the majority of extensions is considered courses in agricultural extension. That means training courses very important to improve knowledge, information and skills.

Number of decisions studied agrarian leader: Show that the number of those who did not consider any decision was a number (5), and by 5.4%, of the total overall, extension agents and the number who have studied one decision for extension number (65) and amount (70.6%), and the number who have considered decisions and more decisions of the agricultural extension number (13) and amount (14.1%) They are mostly allocated agricultural extension department.

Specialization: The training department was number (13) only with a guide (14, 13%), and the highest was (17, 39%) And (16) of the department of field crops and the lowest (2, 17%), and (2) of the cooperation and division sections of the food industry, this is due to the fact that the department of field crops is one of the largest departments in colleges, and it's most rural and produce section of the oldest departments in the College of Agriculture University of Anbar.

Marital status: Results showed that the highest level of the marital status of married couples were (78) and the least (for windows) and (2) if only to agricultural workers and they're middle arithmetic (2826), the table (3), the highest percentage was (84, 8%) by (78) and the lowest was (2.2%) by (2) this indicates that the majority of agricultural workers of married couples.

Family size: The highest proportion of members of the family were (less than 5 people) and their proportion (52.2%) and number (48) and lowest level of individuals between (11 of 15) were compared (3,6%) and (3) this

refers to the average number of families are dominant (1 person 5 members) followed individuals between (6 single 10 people) and large families are somewhat indicates multiplicity to families up and down depending on the nature of the family and the economic level.

Place of work: The highest percentage was (50%) districts in the amount of (46) and the lowest was (15.2%) and (14) of the center of the province and the majority of extension are counties and districts across the region, this plain fact that one either conservation center districts and multiple districts are where there are eight districts in the province and each district's four areas.

After the establishment of the workplace: The highest percentage was (41.3%) and by (38) and the lowest was (21.7%), and (20) and distributed their grades (1, 2, 3) (large, medium, small) in sequence indicates that most of the workers live in their constituencies close distances or medium that circles scattered across the counties and districts.

Years of work with extension: Showed the highest rate (70%) were by (65) and the lowest (11.5) by (10) this indicates that most of the workers were serving between (1 to 10 years) and for the following two (21 and older) are former employees that were too high, and they are about to retire from the service.

Contribution in developing an agricultural extension: The highest approval rate (90, 2%) and (83) and the disapproval rate (9.8%) and (9) because it must be released evolution information guides.

More pamphlet that reach you: Most releases down the various statements are all areas of agriculture with a number (46) and overall (50%) The number of respondents and the workers was the second specialized field releases of buckwheat and field crops and a number (36) and the total amount of the percentage (39%), and was ranked third in the area of horticulture specialty releases modern irrigation and number (10) and College of (10%).

Access technical publications, specialized in buckwheat: The highest percentage was (79, 3%) and (73) and the lowest was (20, 7%) and (19) and the reason that most workers get extension releases are always looking for new information.

Regularly access extension versions: Showed that the highest percentage was (73, 9%) by (68) and the lowest (25%) by (23) this refers to indicative releases irregular access to agricultural services and access to agricultural leader.

Adequate extension versions: The highest percentage was (82, 6%) by (76) which indicate insufficient statements and the lowest (17.4%) by (16) which refers to the adequacy of the indicative releases according to some workers who were from central departments of the directorate of agriculture as well as circles close to the Baghdad headquarters of the directorate general for agriculture extension and inadequate pilot releases the number of reprint any published guidance is (2000) version only.

Training courses: The highest percentage was (80.4%) It was approved in the amount of (74) was at least not participate in training courses was (19.6%) and (18), this indicates that most of the workers took part in training courses to develop their capacities and that for at least 19, 6% were employees who recruit new three years ago and did not have the participation in training courses and participate in training sessions to increase their abilities and their proficiency guidelines. Training is very important to give them, knowledge, information, and skills.

Local or external training courses: The highest percentage was (59.8%) subscribers to local courses and (55) and the least was (15.2%) by (14) not to participate in the local and external, this indicates that most workers have participated in courses to develop their domestic and foreign participants were external courses equivalent to a quarter of the study guides. Important to identify training need to improve performance.

Benefit from guidance in your current releases: The highest proportion was useful (59.8%) and (55) and the lowest (16.3%) by (15) indicates that there is a benefit from this extension in action releases agricultural leader.

Regular access for guided flyers: The highest proportion was (44, 6%), and (41) of the irregular access to indicative medium releases (to some extent) and the lowest (10.9%) by (10) indicates that the guides were referring to the erratic arrival of handouts.

White farmers benefit pamphlet: Highest proportion was (67.4%) by (62) and the lowest (10.9%) by (10) this indicates that farmers were among the high utilization and benefit few of these indicative notices (media interest) was the low level greater vulnerability.

Adoption indicative pamphlet as a source of information: The highest amount was number (65) and a College (54.3%) and was sometimes level (media adoption) as a source of information that is there are more scientific and useful sources of guidance and was ranked second in reliable, high level number (21), and (26.1%), and came third in a small number of (6) and the proportion of (19.6%).

The current status of the pamphlet: The highest percentage (54.3%) by (50) and lowest (19.6%), by (18) this suggests it was not a medium between the weak nor the high level despite high level was the highest of the weak as was the amount of (24) that is somewhat better and this shows that the guides were hesitating between the acceptances of high and low level.

What do you think the current situation in some aspects of pamphlet: The largest amount of intermediate level and had a number of (51) and amount (55.5%), and was second place in low-level and number (36) and amount

(39, 1%), and was ranked third in the number (5) and the proportion of (5.5%). And distributed their grades (1) a low level, and (2) a low level, and (3) degree of high level.

Dependence on pamphlets indicative in providing services to farmers: The highest proportion (63%) were by (58) and the lowest was (12%) by (11) this indicates that there is a benefit from this extension release came from medium to very high degree and the top half with a high level equivalent to a quarter of the workers came third party beneficiaries of these guidelines are feeble, and this shows that we must pay attention to guiding releases.

Is suit pamphlets in terms of shape and material scientific: Suitable for level turns out to be somewhat indicative of pamphlets and scientific article by (20) and amount (21.7%), and the amount (72) and amount (78, 3%), for the appropriate level of proportionality of handouts from the shape and the material level without number, and distributed (1) the degree of adequate level to some extent, and the right level for the number of releases (72) and amount (78, 3%), as in table 1.

Fourth: know the reality indicative pamphlets the opinion of agricultural extension workers: The distribution of degrees to (3, 2, 1, 0), respectively, for (Very agree, Agree, neutral, Not agree) and was their middle arithmetic equal (14, 28) and a standard deviation of (6248), and absolute term equals (31), and the minimum value is 2, and the highest value (33) in paragraphs (12) items collected from all of the collected for each form and according to the number of total workers. To calculate the overall proportions and duplicates and average arithmetic mean and standard deviation, and show (Table 4) that the top level first was (inadequate recommendations on agricultural crops), and measure (134) and the Faculty of remaining obstacles are (14.5%) The lowest level was in ninth position with (100) degree, and (10.8%) (Written in a way that's hard to read), and came in second place (I think they need to streamline the article scientific), and the amount of (133), and by (14.4%), and (need to explain before agricultural workers), in the amount of (133), and by (14.4%), Came in fourth place (not-specific technical recommendations), and the amount of (130), and the proportion (14.1%), and came in fifth place (their information is out of date), and (129), and the proportion (14%), and (illustrations and shapes are not sufficient), by (129), and the proportion (14%), and (did not arrive in time for agriculture), and amount (126), and a percentage (13.6%), and (extended-release, unabridged), and amount (124), and by (13.4%), and last came the (written in a way that's hard to read), In the amount of (100), and (10.8%), and was first proposed for the development releases (up farms with timely preparation and provide support for farms and facilitate concept) and equal (42.3%), and the proposed second place (includes several topics and forms a good Setup is sufficient) and percentage (34.7%) Proposal for third place (you need to explain the compatibility of our focusing on the economic aspect) and equal (33.6%) The following proposal came in fourth place and is (the article and its recommendations understandable and clear drawings and photos explaining the best short and our reality, response and clarification of pamphlet). Rate (20.6%), for the proposed fifth (update information and lack of access and diversity, and audible and Visual) and the percentage (20.6%), and the sixth was intended (need for field visits to see our problems) and proportion (13%), and finally the proposed seventh rank (take into account shorter tempers, especially in villages and not be exhaustive) and equal (7.6%) as in (table 5).

Table 1: Distribution of agricultural workers by appropriate guidance publication.

Level	Number	%
To some extent 1-- 11	20	21,7
Very suitable 12 ---22	72	78,3
Total	92	100

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to indicative of releases of form and material and their compatibility with the farmers.

No.	Assignments	Appropriate Number	%	Wrong number	%
1	The size of the extension newsletter	87	94	5	6
2	Paper newsletter	87	94	5	6
3	Reworked heuristic method	85	92	7	8
4	Clearly the words	84	91	8	9
5	Integrity of scientific errors	84	91	8	9
6	Recent topics and scientific research	82	89	10	11
7	Pages	81	88	11	12
8	Form printing and ink color	81	88	11	12
9	Fit for the scientific level of the farmers	81	88	11	12
10	The accuracy of scientific terms	81	88	11	12
11	Change the cover with the content	80	87	12	13

Table 3: Distribution the social and independent variables and functional extension workers.

Variable	Number	%	Variable	Number	%
Age: Young 23-- 40 Middle-aged 41-- 50 years Older than 51--- 60	39 26 27	42,4 28,2 29,4	Establishment of a rural Leader (1) Urban (2)	41 51	44,6 55,4
Academic achievement: (1) Institute (2) High school (3) (MA) (4) Graduate	12 15 62 3	13 16,3 67,4 3,3	The number of extension courses studied Did not consider any one decision decisions	5 65 13	5,4 70,6 14,1
agricultural extension Yes courses (2) /no (1)	87 5	94,6 5,4	Specialization: agricultural extension other disciplines	13 79	14,13 85,87
Marital status: married (3) Bachelor (2) Other (widow) (1)	78 12 2	84,8 13 2,25	Family size: low (0 v) average members (6 10) members of the large (11-15) individual	48 41 3	52,5 44,2 3,6
Workplace/ hand (1) juvenile justice (2) Conservation Centre (3)	32 46 14	34,8 50 15,2	After, the establishment of the workplace is a small (1) Medium (2) Walk a considerable distance (3)	34 38 20	37 41,3 21,7
The number of years of work with extension: (1 to 10 years) (11-20) (over 21 years)	65 10 17	70 11,5 18,5	Contribution to development of extension work: Yes (2) No, (1)	83 9	90,2 9,8
More pamphlet that reach you, and horticultural specialist walks on at a variety of all areas of agriculture	36 10 46	39 10,8 50	Regular access regular indicative notices (2) Casual (1)	23 68	25 73,9
Access technical pamphlet for wheat Yes (2) No (1)	23 68	25 73,9	Insufficient number of indicative pamphlet: sufficient (2) Inadequate (1)	16 76	17,4 82,6
Training courses: Yes joint training sessions had not participated in training courses	74 18	80,4 19,6	Local or external training courses: courses of local external courses did not subscribe	55 23 14	59,8 25 15,2
The use of extension newsletters: useful (2) average interest (1) Not helpful (0)	55 22 15	59,8 23,9 16,3	Regular extension pamphlet access: irregular to regular matzoh	41 41 10	44,6 44,6 10,9

Table 4: know the reality indicative pamphlets the opinion of agricultural extension workers

No.	Item	Number	%
1	Inadequate recommendations on agricultural crops	134	14,5
2	I think they need to streamline the scientific article.	133	14,4
3	You need to explain by extension	133	14,4
4	Nonspecific technical recommendations	130	14,1
5	Their information is out of date	129	14
6	Illustrations and shapes are insufficient	129	14
7	Did not arrive in time for agriculture	126	13,6
8	Extended release, unabridged	124	13,4
9	It's written in a way that is difficult to read	100	10,8

Table 5: Frequency and percentage of proposals for extension pamphlets guides.

No.	Suggestion	Number	%
1	Up farms with timely preparation and provide support for farms and facilitate the concept	39	42,3
2	Includes several topics and forms an excellent Setup is sufficient	32	34,7
3	You need to explain and match our conditions and to focus on the economic aspect	311	33,6
4	The substance and recommendations understandable and clear drawings and photos explaining the best short and our reality, response and clarifications for handouts	19	20,6
5	Updated information and lack of access and the diversity and be audible and visible	19	20,6
6	We need to field visits to see ours	12	13
7	Take the Earth, and we should not be comprehensive	7	7,6

5- Conclusion and Recommendations

Iraq is basically an agricultural country. It has the land, the water, the know-how, and the climate that allows for the cultivation of a large number of field and horticultural crops, and domestic animals. , whatever the simple interest in order to achieve the required distribution of characteristic and the spread of pamphlets and emphasis on the diversification of sources of information and wider farmers. Also importance of attention indicative bibliography wider to farmers in the cultivation of wheat and recommend the need to intensify efforts to the preparation of the pamphlets keep pace with developments productivity wheat crop and educational seminars and promotional wheat farmers. As well as the need for attention to be engaged in design, preparation and agricultural extensions pamphlets on the expertise and to inform all of the features and characteristics of recipes farmers communicative capacities of the targeted audiences indicative work and have experience in the field of publications, is particular pamphlet politburo in the light of the needs of the farmers are not to be issued comprehensive bulletins. Furthermore, recommended that a researcher need to intensify efforts and activities indicative and commensurate with the importance of characteristic releases, and innovations application of substantive recommendations to increase agricultural production, increasing farmer's income and the importance of rationalizing the use and sound management and delivery to farmers enough time before the planting season and the need for updated continued to keep up with the evolution of productivity.

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