

## **Reality Extension Veterinary (animal) in terms of good - the province of Baghdad**

**Samer Taha Mohi / Thamer Nemia Hamad/ Faris Jawad Kadhim  
University of Babylon**

### **Abstract**

Targeted current research to identify the reality of Alachad Veterinary (animal) and in each of the fields, and the contributors to it in terms of good - the province of Baghdad. Has formed the process of building a scale Alachad Veterinary (animal) of the following stages: Phase I: Preparation of standard Alachad Veterinary (animal) Besorth initial through literature, pamphlets guidance related to animal production and veterinary medicine, consisted of (3-axis) and (11 paragraphs). Phase II: Display scale Alachad Veterinary (animal) Besorth from the initial group consisted of (6 experts) in the fields of guidance agricultural production and veterinary medicine to a statement of their view, the themes and items of the scale proposed, and the requisite adjustments for the purpose of going out as the final measure. Stage is holding the: use of standard three be one of the three levels: low, average, good, and Qdhaddt degree for each level as follows: weak 0 degrees, mid 1 degree, a good 2 degrees, thus the lower level of the scale of 0 degrees and the upper division of the scale of 2 degrees and an average

22 degrees. And the research community educator 360 distributors in 11 rural villages, selected a random sample of educators and rural villages, as the following: 1. Taking a random sample of 5% of the community search for a 32-educator. 2. Taking a random sample of 25% of rural villages to the amount of 3 villages. Used invermination-resolution data collection, use percentages, the correlation coefficient to analyze the data.

The research found that the reality of Alachad Veterinary (animal) in terms of good - Baghdad province is located within the medium category and veterinary authorities showed a high contribution in the provision of veterinary service (animal) for educators.

### **introduction**

Provided longer extension work Agricultural one key elements and critical, often to achieve self-sufficiency in agricultural production and achieving national food security, as the educational system to farmers and Guailhm, which means the responsibility of delivery technologies and practical recommendations and solutions to agricultural problems of farmers and convince them of the importance of adoption, and giving them the knowledge, attitudes and skills necessary for application in the fields, and

incorporate it into their systems in order to increase farm productivity and agricultural production, and follow-up application processes and diagnose problems that may occur and transfer to scientific research equipment for the purpose of finding solutions. Influenced by the level of performance and effectiveness Ala\_ak\_i agricultural factors are many and varied internal and external, and comes on top of those factors the nature of work Ala\_ak\_i agriculture, particularly specializing in the performance of the tasks and duties Guidelines among which Ala\_ak\_i Veterinary (animal), as many of the literature and scientific studies in the fields of administration and management Ala\_ak\_i agricultural the importance of specialization in agricultural extension work which, he said (Rimawi and others, 1996) many of the successful international experiences and effective in achieving the goals of agricultural extension work as a result of reliance on formulas in the performance of specialized tasks agricultural extension. He (Hassan, 1998) that 79% of the preferred formula Alambhothein specialized to the general formula in the provision of services Ala\_ak\_ip. He said (Full, 1999) the importance of veterinary extension in improving the productivity of farm animals. The (al-Samarrai, 2003) that the effectiveness of the Organization in achieving its goals efficiently and effectively but depends largely on specialization and essential in the performance of its functions. The (Tai, 2006) the need for agricultural extension work as a specialist and an effective strategy to improve the performance of the agricultural work Ala\_ak\_i. Despite the importance of the extension veterinarian (animal) Aln Ahudad of scientific studies attest to the existence of the weak ones, said (Rivera & Cary, 1997) that more than 50% of the world suffer from poor extension services due to the absence of specialization in the performance of its functions. Male (pay and al-Samarrai, 1998) the growing need for mentors in the field of agricultural specialists Alantinaj animal. The (Kchac, 2002) that the training needs of agricultural extension workers in the field of animal production accounted for a high proportion of other training needs. Male (Shalash, 2008) that the weakness and lack of veterinary extension services (animal) claiming the injury of many diseases common among humans and animals.

In order to improve the reality of Alachad Veterinary (animal) in the provision of services to livestock breeders, came searching to put the following questions:

\_ What is the reality of Alachad Veterinary (animal) in terms of good - the province of Baghdad?

\_ What are the areas of reality Alachad Veterinary (animal) in terms of good - the province of Baghdad?

\_ What are the contributors in the provision of services Alachad Veterinary (animal) in terms of good - the province of Baghdad?

### **Research Objectives**

1. Recognize the reality of Alachad Veterinary (animal) in terms of good - the province of Baghdad.
2. Identify areas of Alachad Veterinary (animal) in terms of good - the province of Baghdad, are as follows:
3. The diagnosis of illness b. Prevention of diseases, c. The area of treatment (control) disease
4. Identification of contributing to the provision of services Alachad Veterinary (animal) in terms of good - the province of Baghdad.

### **The importance of research**

1. Emphasis on the Principles of Agricultural Extension Management, particularly the principle of specialization in performing tasks and duties of agricultural extension.
2. Provide data on Alachad Veterinary Services (livestock) serve the management and extension work with contributors in building guidance and training programs to meet the needs of livestock breeders.

### **Definitions of procedural**

Extension Veterinary (animal): A group of veterinary extension services and animal (diagnosis, prevention, treatment) of diseases that affect farm animals.

Materials and methods

1. Research Methodology: This research is classified as part of exploratory research that fall within the descriptive approach, as stated (Melhem, 2000) that such research provides data and information about the reality of the phenomenon or a particular community.
2. Research community: the research community to ensure the following:
  - A. Educators: the 360 ??was an educator in the area of ??good - the province of Baghdad, and also in the table (1).
  - B. Rural villages: The total number of 11 villages in the area of ??good - the province of Baghdad, and as if in a table (1).

**Table (1): the research community and the distributor according to the number of breeders and villages where the Total**

Conservative side villages to prepare educators

Baghdad good Shakha 37 200

Zembranip 50

Ckijp 80

Eastern 45

Western 30  
Siavip 80  
Fora 40  
Distinguished 20  
His faithful 25  
Ktimip 30  
Aggressive 30  
Total 11 360

3. Sample of the research: The research sample includes the following:

A. Taking a random sample of 5% of the community of educators to be 32 educator.

B. Taking a random sample of 25% of the community of rural villages to be 3 villages.

4. Building scale: includes the construction of a measure of guidance Batri (animal) the following stages:

The first phase: the preparation of a measure of guidance Batri (animal) Besorth initial through literature and publications related to the extension in animal production and veterinary medicine, consisted of (3-axis) and (11 paragraphs), as shown in the table (2).

Total area will focus on paragraphs

Paragraphs

Extension Veterinary (animal)

Diagnosis of diseases, injury, disease definition 3

Symptoms of the disease

Timings (seasons) illness

Prevention of diseases, animal nutrition 4

Cleaning animal

Sterilization and disinfection pens

Collection of animal waste

Treatment of diseases, vaccines are given the names of four

Time to give the vaccine

Quantities of vaccine given

Areas to give the vaccine

Total axes 3 axes total paragraphs 11 paragraph

**Table (2): Scale Extension Veterinary (animal) Besorth initial**

Phase II: Show the contribution of scale extension veterinarian (animal)

Besorth from the initial group consisted of (6 experts) in the fields of veterinary medicine, animal production, agricultural extension, to indicate their views of the axes and items of the scale proposed. And the requisite adjustments for the purpose of out the final version of the scale, as shown

in the table (3).

**Table (3): expert opinion to come out as the final measure of guidance  
Veterinary (animal)**

Alternatives axes paragraphs

No.% No.%

Valid 61 005 83.33

Invalid 0 0 1 16.67

Total 6 100 6100

And it was retained on the axes and the items of the scale that has been reached in the light of expert opinion.

Phase III: Use the standard three-to guide Veterinary (animal) be one of the three levels are low, average, good, have been identified for each grade level as follows: weak 0 degrees, mid 1 degrees, 2 degrees. And thus amounted to low-grade scale of 0 degrees, and the top step of the standard 22 degrees and an average rate of 11 degrees.

Phase IV: the classification scale extension veterinarian (animal) to Thelaqp levels, as shown in the table (4).

**Table No. (4): levels of scale extension veterinarian (animal)**

Alternatives Extension Veterinary (animal) degrees of extension levels of veterinary (animal)

Poor 00-10

Average 11-16

Good 17-22

5. Tool of data collection: The researcher used the questionnaire as a means of collecting data from the research sample.

6. Believe tool of data collection: before data collection tool (questionnaire) of all the contents (axes and paragraphs) on a group of experts in veterinary medicine, animal production, agricultural extension numbered (6 experts), which got a deal that most experts as shown in the table (3).

7. Reliability of the data collection: was a preliminary test of the data collection tool (questionnaire) in May 2008 on a random sample of 16 educators, was the use of the correlation coefficient (Pearson) in a retail mid-term to examine the reliability of the data collection (questionnaire) at a value of 0.92 has been corrected Spirbraun using the equation, which amounted to 0.95, and confirmed the validity of the scale was the root of reliability coefficient, which amounted to of \$ 0.98, as stated (hay, 2000) to obtain such values ??reflect the consistency of themes and items of the scale.

8. Data collection: passed the data collection process in four stages:

A. Phase one: collect data as the final out of the meter, and data were

collected from 01/15/2008 to 01/27/2008

B. Phase II: data collection examines the sincerity of data collection tool (questionnaire), and collected data from 01/15/2008 to 01/27/2008

C. Phase III: data collection tool for checking the stability of data collection (questionnaire), and collected data from 02/05/2008 to 03/04/2008

D. Phase IV: the collection of data on a sample of research, data was collected for the period from 03/18/2008 to 05/12/2008

9. Statistical methods: statistical methods used in the analysis of the following data:

1. Percentages: to describe the response sample of the research on the realities of veterinary extension (animal).

2. Correlation coefficient (Pearson): to find a reliability coefficient of data collection tool (questionnaire).

### **Results and discussion**

First: recognize the reality of Alachad Veterinary (animal) in terms of good - the province of Baghdad

Appeared that the rate of the reality of Alachad Veterinary (animal) was 47.16, as shown in Figure (1).

From figure (1) cleanse that the reality of Alachad Veterinary (animal) is located within the medium category, and can be attributed this result to the following:

1. That livestock are an important source of income for the state and educators to an end either.

2. The meat of animals is one of the sources for the provision of protein.

3. Is an important source to reduce the spread of communicable diseases and common between animals and humans.

Second: identify areas of Alachad Veterinary (animal)

1. The diagnosis of illness

Appeared that the rate of the diagnosis of illness was 48.96, as shown in Figure (2).

From figure (2) to cleanse the area of ??diagnosis of disease falls within the medium category, and can be attributed this result to the following:

A. Similarity of many of the symptoms of diseases among them, making it easier to identify.

B. Direct access in the diagnosis of disease symptoms by the actors of development.

2. The prevention of diseases

Appeared that the rate of prevention of diseases was 52.35, as shown in Figure (3).

From figure (3) to cleanse the area of ??prevention of diseases falls into the category Aalgidp, and can be attributed this result to the paragraphs of this area is one of the daily practices of educators, as well as being requires no skill or experience in their implementation.

### 3. The area of ??treatment (control) disease

Appeared that the rate of the treatment (control) disease was 59.38, as shown in Figure (4).

From figure (4) to cleanse the area of ??treatment (control) disease is located within the medium category, and can be attributed this result to the following:

A. Appear continuous and repeated some of the diseases helped to identify vaccines appropriate to them.

B. Provide the necessary treatment (control) disease.

### 4. Identification of contributing to the provision of services Alachad Veterinary (animal) in terms of good - the province of Baghdad.

Emergded that the group s contribution in the provision of those services Alachad Veterinary (animal) reached 84%, as shown in Figure (5).

From figure (5) shows that a high proportion of the contribution of development agencies are of the nature of the veterinary, and can be attributed this result to the following:

A. Almstmro the near presence of educators from some quarters, especially veterinary clinics.

B. Knowledge and skill field enjoyed by the veterinary authorities.

C. Provide veterinary supplies in quantities and quality and timing of the spread of disease when some of those parties as a result of personal efforts.

## **Conclusions**

1. Describe the reality of Guidance Veterinary (animal) in the search area on average.

2. Despite the fact that the extension veterinarian (animal) in the search area is located within the medium category, notes bolsters weak contribution of agricultural extension services in the provision of animal.

3. There is a difference in the contribution of development agencies in the provision of veterinary services (animal) for educators.

## **Recommendations**

1. Strengthening the role of guidance in the provision of veterinary services to educators by building guidance and training programs effective and influential meet the needs of educators.

2. Develop awareness of the importance of extension work, particularly Specialist Extension Veterinary (animal) by the actors of development

related to agricultural work.

3. Benefit from the experience of working in the field veterinarian (veterinary doctors) as guides veterinarians to provide valuable guidance service veterinary (animal) in this phase

### Reference

1. Rimawi, and Shukri Ahmed Hassan Juma Hamad and Khaldoun Abdul-Latif, 1996, Introduction to Agricultural Extension, House of nostalgia for publication, Oman, p. 85.
2. Samarrai, Zahid Abdul Hamid, 2003, Principles of management and organization of the office, Mtabam struggle of self-reliant, p. 26.
3. Tai, Hussein Khudair. 2006. Improve the performance of the workforce in the rural farm family. Journal of Agriculture. No. IV. P. 20
4. Hay, Mustafa and others, 2000, Measurement and Evaluation in Education, Dar Al-Fikr Publishing, Amman, p. 111.
5. Good morning, Mahmoud, 1998, a comparison between general guidance and guidance sector in providing agricultural extension service, a graduate thesis. Section Aalzerai Extension, Education, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Baghdad, p. 79.
6. Payment, Saher Hassan Abdullah al-Samarrai, 1998, the need to Ashaddat curriculum specialist for guidance in the faculties of agriculture, Journal of Agriculture and Development in the Arab World, No. IV, p. 45.
7. Shalash, Ali Abdul-Hussein, 2008, common diseases between humans and birds, poultry magazine, No. III, p. 35.
8. Kamel, Mohamed Mokhtar, 1999, the health and animal diseases and veterinary medicine, modern university office, Alexandria, p. 1.
9. Kchac, on behalf of Halim, 2002, and the reality of agricultural extension in the Diwanayah province, Qadisiyah Journal of Science Education, Volume II, No. II, p. 228.
10. Melhem, Mohammad Sami, 2000, Research Methods in Education and Psychology, first edition, Dar march for publication and distribution, and printing. Oman, p. 333.
11. Rivera, William & John, Cary, 1997, Privatizing Agricultural Extension,, in improving agricultural extension, FAO, Rome, p.203.