

## The Views of Agricultural Employees in The Directorate of Agriculture of Kirkuk - Iraq - Towards The Obstacles of Agricultural Extension Communication and Its Relation to Some Variables

Firas Abraheem Arhaeem

University of Tikrit / College of Agriculture / Department of Economics and Agricultural Extension

### ABSTRACT

**keywords:**

views, towards the  
obstacles of agricultural.

**Corresponding author:**

Firas A. Arhaeem

**E-mail:**

[Ffff666555@gmail.com](mailto:Ffff666555@gmail.com)

**Received:** 5/10/2017

**Accepted:** 21/11/2017

This research aims mainly to identifying the obstacles of agricultural extension communication from view of the agricultural employees in Kirkuk governorate. As well as classification according to the destination of the obstacles , finally finding the correlation between the constraints of agricultural extension communication in the province of Kirkuk and each of the variables (age, academic achievement, administrative position). The research included all agricultural employees in the Directorate of Agriculture of Kirkuk governorate (113) agricultural workers then the exclusion of the pilot sample (30) respondents. (50%). After that, the number of respondents in the research sample was (41) respondent. The research data were collected by a questionnaire. The first part included data on agricultural personnel. The second part included measure to measure the obstacles of agricultural extension communication consisting of (30) obstacles. The reliability and the reliability was calculated by the half-way distribution and the reliability coefficient was 0.80. After wards classification of the data, a number of statistical methods were used to Analyzed its, The results also indicate the high degree of constraints of the first words in the first rank and their numbers, where the most obstacles fall within this rank. The frequency of obstacles (20) was handicapped as well as the second rank where the number of obstacles that occurred within this rank (6) obstacles. The results of the research also showed that the obstacles of agricultural extension communication are divided into four sections: (4) Very large and significant obstacles, agricultural communication communication obstacles related to the communication channel and (3) very large obstacles, obstacles to agricultural extension communication related to the communication environment. (5) Obstacles are very large and large) The results of the study also showed that there is a significant correlation between the constraints of communication from the point of view of the respondents and the variables (age, achievement) and the absence of a significant correlation between the obstacles of communication from views of respondents and position unclear reached a number of conclusions and suggested some recommendations.

آراء الموظفين الزراعيين في مديرية زراعة كركوك - العراق - تجاه معوقات الاتصال الإرشادي الزراعي وعلاقتها ببعض

### المتغيرات

فراس أبراهيم أرحيم

جامعة تكريت / كلية الزراعة / قسم أقتصاد والإرشاد الزراعي

### الخلاصة

استهدف البحث التعرف على معوقات الاتصال الإرشادي الزراعي من وجهة نظر الموظفين الزراعيين في محافظة كركوك بشكل عام، وتحديدتها من وجهة نظر الموظفين الزراعيين. وتصنيفها وفقاً للجهة التي تعود إليها المعوقات، وإيجاد علاقة الارتباط بين معوقات الاتصال الإرشادي الزراعي في محافظة كركوك وبعض المتغيرات، وقد شمل البحث جميع الموظفين الزراعيين في مديرية زراعة محافظة كركوك والبالغ عددهم (113) موظفاً زراعياً. وبعد استبعاد العينة الأستطلاعية البالغة (30) مبحوثاً. أخذت منهم عينة عشوائية بسيطة بنسبة (50 %) وبعد ذلك بلغ عدد المبحوثين في عينة البحث (41) مبحوثاً، وتم جمع بيانات البحث من خلال استمارة استبيان أعدت خصيصاً للتعرف على معوقات الاتصال الإرشادي الزراعي في محافظة كركوك. وقد تضمن الجزء الأول منها بيانات تتعلق بالموظفين الزراعيين. بينما تضمن الجزء الثاني مقياساً

### الكلمات المفتاحية:

آراء الموظفين، معوقات  
الاتصال.

للمراسلة:

فراس إبراهيم أرحيم

البريد الإلكتروني:

[Ffff666555@gmail.com](mailto:Ffff666555@gmail.com)

الاستلام: 2017 / 10 / 5

القبول: 2017 / 11 / 21

لقياس معوقات الاتصال الإرشادي الزراعي يتكون من ( 30 ) معوقاً. وتم التأكد من الصدق الظاهري وصدق المحتوى كما تم حساب الثبات بطريقة التجزئة النصفية وقد بلغ معامل الثبات (0.80). وبعد تصنيف البيانات تم استخدام عدد من الوسائل الإحصائية لتحليلها، وأظهرت نتائج البحث أن معوقات الاتصال الإرشادي الزراعي تقسم إلى أربعة أقسام وهي (معوقات الاتصال الإرشادي الزراعي المتعلقة بالمرشدين الزراعيين وعددها ( 14 ) معوقاً كبيراً جداً وكبيراً ، معوقات الاتصال الإرشادي الزراعي المتعلقة بالمسترشدين الزراعي وعددها ( 4 ) معوقات كبيرة جداً وكبيرة ، معوقات الاتصال الإرشادي الزراعي المتعلقة بقناة الاتصال وعددها ( 3 ) معوقات كبيرة جداً ، معوقات الاتصال الإرشادي الزراعي المتعلقة ببيئة الاتصال وعددها ( 5 ) معوقات كبيرة جداً وكبيرة ) كما بينت نتائج البحث وجود علاقة ارتباط معنوية بين معوقات الاتصال الإرشادي من وجهة نظر المبحوثين وكل من متغيرات ( العمر ، التحصيل الدراسي ) وعدم وجود علاقة ارتباط معنوية بين معوقات الاتصال الإرشادي من وجهة نظر المبحوثين والمنصب واستناداً إلى هذه النتائج تم التوصل إلى عدد من الاستنتاجات واقتراح بعض التوصيات .

### **Introduction and research problem:**

The impact of science and its discoveries began to grow in agriculture at the beginning of the twentieth century. This was followed by a clear view of the agricultural profession from being an inherited work based on experience and methods of trial and error to being an industry that relies on many of its operations on science and modern scientific discoveries in all fields (Othman and Othman, 1987: 192). The agricultural sector is one of the important economic sectors of any country because it provides the human needs (Dahiri, 2008: 43). It is also one of the most important economic activities in most Arab countries. It absorbs 30% Making it a major source of livelihood for a large proportion of the population (Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, 2007: 44). The agricultural sector in Iraq is one of the most important sectors contributing to the Iraqi economy, but some are considered by the first sector as a base that provides food to the population and absorbs a number of manpower as well as other goods that are included in the Iraqi industries (Al-Aboud, 2011: 1). The Human development is the first and fundamental step in the process of comprehensive development in both developed and developing countries. The human element that is able to absorb modern developments and apply them with a high degree of skill and efficiency is in fact the main element upon which the success of introducing and developing modern technologies For agricultural development, 1997: 60). Training is an effective means of developing the labor force in general, including the labor force in the agricultural sector, Through training the capacities of agricultural workers and extension workers as well as farmers and rural leaders can be developed. Rural youth and rural women, enabling them to properly assimilate and apply modern agricultural techniques, thereby increasing agricultural production in quantity and quality. (Al-Abbasi, 2014: 11).

The agricultural extension aims at making desired changes in the mentors' behavior, ie, in their knowledge, skills, attitudes, and opinions, with the aim of improving their living standards as individuals, families, local communities and society (Saleh et al., 2004: 247), The human element is the most important element of the successful extension system. The outreach process aims to sensitize the beneficiaries, change their attitudes positively, and provide them with skills to develop production methods, improve farm management, and develop farmers' ability to rely on themselves (Al-Rimawi et al., 1996: 85). The Communication is defined as the process of conveying meanings and exchanging them among people. It includes all communication methods and aids in which a human mind can invade another human mind and influence it, The interaction between the sender and the receiver is the purpose of the communication process. The communication process is not limited to transferring information and communicating it to farmers without understanding and understanding.( Qeshtah, 2012: 153), The process of communication in agricultural extension is characterized by an exchange of views between the agent and the farmer, where the farmer's agent

begins to hear, by the farmer's presentation, the counselor can identify the problems facing him (Qeshtah, 2013: 73) The reverse has an important role to play In order to transfer, adapt, deploy and adopt modern agricultural technology, through communication and reverse communication, the basic elements of the farmer, the agricultural advisor and the scientific researcher are interlinked to produce, develop, adapt, evaluate, disseminate and adopt agricultural technology from their sources to the actual application of farmers, 2001: 6 - 7). This is the essence of agricultural extension work and its main objective which is trying hard to reach it. Since the process of agricultural extension communication is an important process, the agricultural agent must be familiar with all its details and methods. The idea of this study came to know the obstacles that against in the way of this important process. To try to identify these obstacles through agricultural workers who perform manual work because they are closer to others for this process and generally try to answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the obstacles of agricultural extension communication from the views of agricultural employees in Kirkuk governorate in general?
- 2- What are the obstacles of agricultural extension communication from views of the agricultural employees in Kirkuk governorate in each of the terms of obstacles to agricultural extension communication?
- 3- What are the obstacles of communication extension according to the destination of the obstacles?
- 4- What is the correlation between the obstacles of agricultural extension communication in Kirkuk governorate and each of the variables (age, getting study, administrative position)?

**Research objectives:**

**First:** Identify the obstacles of agricultural extension communication from views of the agricultural employees in Kirkuk governorate in general.

**Second :** to Identifying the obstacles of agricultural extension communication from views of the agricultural employees in Kirkuk governorate in each of the terms of obstacles to agricultural extension communication.

**Third:** Classification of obstacles to communication extension according to the party to which the handicapped: In this part of the research, the obstacles of communication in the governorate of Kirkuk were classified to the area to which the obstacles persons belong.

**Fourth:** To finding the correlation between the obstacles of agricultural extension communication in the province of Kirkuk and each of the variables (age, getting study, administrative position):

**Statistical hypotheses:**

- 1- There is no significant correlation between the obstacles of agricultural extension communication with age.
- 2- There is no significant correlation between the obstacles of agricultural extension communication with getting study.
- 3- There is no significant correlation between the constraints of agricultural extension communication with getting study.

**Procedural definitions:**

- 1- Agricultural employees: All agricultural employees in the Directorate of Agriculture of Kirkuk who have been in the job for more than one year.
- 2- obstacles of communication extension: problems and difficulties in the process of communication extension and hinder its work.

**Materials and methods:**

**Methodology:** The descriptive approach was used in this research. This approach is suitable for obtaining detailed data and facts about the needs of the target population at a given time (Al-Asadi, 2008: 51). The data and facts were then carefully analyzed, to the results and generalizations of the phenomenon in question (Rashidi, 2002: 16).  
population and research sample:

The research included all agricultural employees in the Directorate of Agriculture of Kirkuk (113) agricultural workers, A random sample (50%) which was (41) respondents of the total research community, a questionnaire was prepared to collecting data consisting two parts:

Part I: - This section included some independent variables related employees which was (age, academic attainment, job title, getting study).

Part II: - This section included a number of items that reflect each of the obstacles of communication extension has been identified through the researcher acquainted with scientific literature on agricultural extension and scientific sources related to the subject of research. The number of its terms (30).

After the completion of the form in its initial form was presented to the professors of agricultural extension in the college of Agriculture, University of Tikrit to ascertain its authenticity and based on their observations was deleted and add some words and the modification and formulation of some other words to become more appropriate to achieve the objectives of the research. The preliminary test of the questionnaire was conducted on 3/3/2015 on a sample of 30 respondents from the agricultural staff and from outside the studied sample, In order to determine the stability and validity of the scale, stability coefficient was found. The stability was (0.80) and validity (0.894), which indicates the high stability of the scale and its parameters, which can be adopted by measurement, and that the values of stability and validity are acceptable where stability is acceptable if the value of more than (0.70), and more satisfied as close to (1) Is satisfactory if it reaches 0.50 degrees (Zubai, 1986: 58). After completing the form in its final form, data were collected during the period from 1/4/2016 to 7/5/2016.

#### **Designing the scale:**

Measuring the obstacle of agricultural extension communication:

After the agricultural extension communication terms were finalized and for the purpose of identifying and measuring their size from the perspective of the agricultural staff, a new scale was proposed by the researcher. (80% - 100%) is considered to be a very large constraint, and phrases that get agreement rate (60% - 79%) are phrases with significant constraints. The terms of agreement (40% - 59%) are words with simple obstacles, while the paragraphs that get the agreement percentage (1% - 39%) are considered expressions of no size and nonexistent. The terms with very large and large constraints are adopted as very large and large impediments and reject statements with simple impediments as well as phrases that fall within the alternative constraints that do not exist.

#### **Measurement of independent variables:**

- 1- Age: - Measured by the number of years of age of the respondent at the time of data collection.
- 2- getting study: - was measured according to the following levels (graduate preparatory agriculture, graduate of the Institute of Agriculture, graduate of the Faculty of Agriculture, Master of Agriculture, PhD Agriculture), given numerical values alternatives (5,4,3,2,1). Respectively .
- 3- Administrative position: It was measured according to the levels (department manager, division manager, branch manager, ordinary staff), given numerical values alternatives (3,2,1, 4). Respectively .

#### **Statistical methods:**

After the completion of all data were audited and then classified and then used the following statistical means to address: -

- 1 - Mean: used in the description of the variables studied and the law is: Sapna 2009: 22)).

$$X = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

- 2 - Percentage: Used to describe respondents according to their distribution to categories in the independent variables studied and the dependent factor.

3 - simple correlation of Pearson: used to find the correlation between the constraints of agricultural extension communication from views of the agricultural staff respondents and each of the independent variables studied, as well as to find the correlation coefficient between individual values and marital values in the stability measure of the form and its equivalent is (quality, 2009: 255).

$$r = \frac{\sum xi yi - nxy}{\sqrt{(\sum xi^2 - nx^2)(\sum yi^2 - ny^2)}}$$

4. Spearman brown: Used to correct the validity of the half-smoothed test according to the following equation (Baldawi, 2004: 170)

$$R_{xx} = \frac{2R_{oe}}{1 + R_{oe}}$$

Standard Deviation: Used to describe deviations of values or their collection from their arithmetic mean for some of the variables covered by the study according to the following law (Ismail, 2003: 6-7).

$$S.d = \sqrt{\frac{\sum xi^2 - \frac{(\sum xi)^2}{n}}{n-1}}$$

T-test (t-t) was used to test the significance of the correlation between the constraints of agricultural extension communication from views of the agricultural employees surveyed and each of the independent variables studied by comparing them with the t value of the table. : 8).

$$R = t \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-r^2}}$$

7. Spearman's correlation ordinal was used to find the correlation between the constraints of agricultural extension communication from views of the agricultural employees surveyed and the academic achievement and its equivalence (pink, 1991: 270).

$$R_s = \frac{1 - 6\sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

**Results and discussion:**

First: Identify the obstacles of agricultural extension communication from views of the agricultural employees in Kirkuk governorate in general:

**Table (1) Suggested scale levels for measuring constraints of agricultural extension communication.**

Levels of communication constraints	Percentages assigned to each level	Ranked
Very large	80 - 100% (acceptable **)	First
Big	60 - 79% (acceptable) *	the second
Simple	40 - 59% (not acceptable ..)	Third
There are no obstacles	1 - 39% (not acceptable).	Fourth

The categories were distributed based on the number of respondents' responses to the scales. The highest number of responses was (41) answers and the lowest (11) answers. With an average of (32,433), as shown in Table (2).

**Table (2): Distribution of the responses of the respondents to the scale categories**

Categories (Degree of Constraints)	Ranked	Degree of acceptance	The extent of the respondents' answers	Average answers of respondents	Percentage of responses of respondents	Number of Phrases
very big	First	Acceptable **	33-41	36.8	89,756	20
Big	the second	Acceptable *	25-31	27,833	67,885	6
Simple	Third	Unacceptable ..	18-22	19,666	47,965	3
There are no obstacles	Fourth	Unacceptable	11	11	26,829	1
Total			41			30

Table (2) shows that the response rate of respondents to the first rank (very large disability) is 36.8% and the percentage is 89.756%. The number of words within this rank is 20 words. Large) (27,833). And the percentage (67,885%). (19,666), the percentage (47,965%), the number of statements that occurred within this rank (3) phrases, while the rate of answers (11) and the percentage (26,829%). The number of statements in this rank is (1). Also, the percentages of the responses of the respondents correspond to the percentages assigned to each level in the scale

Second: Identifying the obstacles of agricultural extension communication from views of the agricultural employees in Kirkuk governorate in each of the terms of obstacles of agricultural extension communication:

**Table 3: Aggregate agricultural communication constraints, frequency, percentage and rank of all paragraphs**

1	Weak of Agricultural Extension Communication Constraints	Repetition	%	Degree of Disabled	Ranked
2	Weak basic reception skills	41	100,00	Very large	First
3	Not allowing the farmer to express their impression at the end of the communication process	41	100,00		
4	Weak of leadership abilities of agricultural extension agents	40	97,560		
5	Lack of interest in the choice of the language of communication linking the guide and the farmer	40	97,560		
6	Lack of good halls	39	95,121		
7	Weakness of willingness and willingness to receive extension letter	39	95,121		
8	There is a technical failure in one of the communication devices	38	92,682		
9	Weak of basic communication skills for agricultural extension workers	38	92,682		
10	Lack comfortable seats	37	90,243		
11	Do not use the larger number of senses to increase the effectiveness of the communication process	37	90,243		
12	Power cuts down	35	85,365		
13	Observation of the characteristics of the guides in the preparation and implementation of extension messages	35	85,365		
14	Lack of interest in the impact of message communication on the extension letter	35	85,365		
15	Do not use agitation and excitement tactics by agricultural extension agents	34	82,926		
16	Do not use the appropriate time to connect the extension message	34	82,926		

1	Weak of Agricultural Extension Communication Constraints	Repetition	%	Degree of Disabled	Ranked
17	The role of the agricultural agent is limited to the transfer of information and the lack of interaction with farmers	33	80,487		
18	Lack of familiarity with the agricultural agent to the physical, economic and social environment	33	80,487		
19	Lack of familiarity with the agricultural agent to the educational principles of adults	33	80,487		
20	Lack of adequate amenities	33	80,487		
21	Weak attention of agent during the outreach process	31	75,609	Big	second
22	Lack of selection of agricultural techniques appropriate to the conditions of farmers	30	73,170		
23	The failure of the agricultural supervisor to play the role of the caller and the future so as to recognize the reactions of farmers	28	68,292		
24	The presence of disturbing and distorted sounds hinders the success of the communication process	27	65,853		
25	Power cuts down	26	63,416		
26	Not to use the role of local leaders because of their confidence in the farmers	25	60,975		
27	The psychological stress of the mentors during receiving the message	22	53,658	Small	Third
28	Do not choose the appropriate extension method for the educational situation	19	46,341		
29	Do not use the appropriate extension to increase the efficiency of the communication process	18	43,902		
30	The difference between the level of the extension work.	11	26,829	not available	Fourth

Table (3) shows the high degree of obstacles of the first terms in the first rank. As well as the numbers where the most obstacles fall within this rank where the number of obstacles (20) disabled. And the second place where the number of obstacles that occurred within this rank (6) constraints and this gives evidence of the magnitude of these obstacles and their importance, while we note that the obstacles that occurred within the third and fourth quarters were fewer and may be the cause of the weakness of the size and importance of these obstacles, Least of the obstacles, as well as the important and not significant.

**Third:** Classification of obstacles to communication extension according to the party to which the handicapped:

In this part of the research, the obstacles of communication in the governorate of Kirkuk were classified to the area to which the handicapped belong. The results indicated that the obstacles are due to four parties.

1. Agricultural Extension Communication Constraints for Agricultural Extension:

The results of the study showed that the number of agricultural communication communication obstacles related to the agricultural sector is (16) handicapped among the constraints of agricultural extension. The results showed that there are (14) disabled, very large and large, as shown in Table 4:

**Table (4): Obstacles to Agricultural Extension Communication related to Agricultural Extension and Degree of Obstacles.**

	Constraints on agricultural outreach	Frequency	%	Degree of Disabled	Ranked
1	Weakness of leadership capacities of agricultural extension agents	40	97,560	Very large	First
2	Lack of interest in the choice of the language of communication linking the guide and the farmer	40	97,560		
3	Weakness of basic communication skills for agricultural extension workers	38	92,682		
4	Do not use the larger number of senses to increase the effectiveness of the communication process	37	90,243		
5	Observation of the characteristics of the guides in the preparation and implementation of guidance messages	35	85,365		
6	Lack of interest in the impact of apostate communication on the guidance letter	35	85,365		
7	Do not use agitation and excitement tactics by agricultural extension agents	34	82,926		
8	Do not use the appropriate time to connect the extension message	34	82,926		
9	The role of the agricultural guide is limited to the transfer of information and the lack of interaction with farmers	33	80,487		
10	Lack of familiarity with the agricultural guide to the physical, economic and social environment	33	80,487		
11	Lack of familiarity with the agricultural guide to the educational principles of adults	33	80,487		
12	Lack of selection of agricultural techniques appropriate to the conditions of farmers	30	73,170	Big	the second
13	The failure of the agricultural supervisor to play the role of the caller and the future so as to recognize the reactions of farmers	28	68,292		
14	Not to use the role of local leaders because of their confidence in the farmers	25	60,975		
15	Do not choose the appropriate guidance method for the educational situation	19	46,341	Small	Third
16	Do not use the appropriate guidelines to increase the efficiency of the communication process	18	43,902		

2. Obstacles to agricultural extension communication related to agricultural extension :  
The results of the research showed that the number of obstacles to agricultural extension communication related to agricultural extension is (6) constraints among the constraints of agricultural extension communication studied and it was found that there are (4) large and very large obstacles, as shown in Table 5:

**Table 5: Obstacles to agricultural extension communication related to agricultural extension and degree of Obstacles.**

	Constraints of agricultural extension communication related to agricultural extension	Frequency	%	Degree of Disabled	Ranked
1	Weak basic reception skills	41	100,00	Very large	First
2	Not allowing the farmer to express their impression at the end of the communication process	41	100,00		
3	Weakness of willingness and willingness to receive extension letter	39	95,121		
4	Weak attention of guides in the outreach process	31	75,609	Big	the second
5	The psychological stress of the mentors during receiving the extension letter	22	53,658	small	Third
6	The difference between the level guide and the other guide	11	26,829	not available	Fourth

3 - Constraints of agricultural extension communication related to the communication channel: The results of the study showed that the number of agricultural communication communication obstacles related to the communication channel are (3) constraints among the constraints of agricultural extension. The results showed that all three problems (3) are very large and as shown in Table 6:

**Table (6): Constraints of agricultural extension communication related to the communication channel and degree of obstacles.**

	Constraints of communication related to the communication channel	Frequency	%	Degree of Disabled	Ranked
1	Weakness of the transmitter of the agricultural guide	41	100,00	Very large	First
2	There is a technical failure in one of the communication devices	38	92,682		
3	Power cuts down	35	85,365		

4 - Constraints of agricultural extension communication related to the communication environment: The results of the study showed that the number of agricultural communication communication obstacles related to the communication environment is (5) constraints among the constraints of agricultural extension communication studied. The results showed that all these obstacles are very large and large as shown in Table (7)

**Table (7): Constraints of agricultural extension communication related to the communication environment and degree of constraints.**

	Constraints for communication related to the communication environment	Frequency	%	Degree of Disabled	Ranked
1	Lack of good halls	39	95,121	Very large	First
2	Not providing comfortable seats	37	90,243		
3	Lack of adequate amenities	33	80,487		
4	The presence of disturbing and distorted sounds hinders the success of the communication process	27	65,853	Big	Second
5	Power cuts down	26	63,416		

**Fourth:** To find the correlation between the obstacles of agricultural extension communication in Kirkuk governorate and each of the variables (age, getting study, administrative position):

1. Age: The results showed that the highest age of the respondents (61) years and the youngest age (21) years. Respondents were divided according to the age groups as shown in Table (8). Also Table (8) shows the high percentage of the age group (49 - 61 years). (48,780%). In the middle age group (35-48 years), they reached 26,829%, while the age group (21-34) represented 24,391% of the total number of respondents. There was a significant positive correlation between the constraints of agricultural extension communication from the point of view of the respondents and age. The simple correlation coefficient (0,312) and the calculated value (t) (2,050) were significant at the probability level (0.01). This may be due to increased knowledge because of the experience they have gained over the long years of life that have enabled them to determine the extent of the constraints to the communication process.

Constraints related to indicative communication.

**Table (8) shows the correlation between agricultural extension communication barriers from the point of view of respondents and independent factors**

Variables	Frequency	%	Values rs	Morality
<b>Age:</b>				
(21-34 years)	10	24,391	<b>0,312</b>	significant**
(35-48 years)	11	26,829		
(49-61 years)	20	48,780		
<b>Academic achievement:</b>				
Preparatory Agriculture	14	34,147	<b>0,390</b>	significant **
Institute of Agriculture	6	14,634		
Faculty of agriculture	21	51,219		
Master of Agriculture	-	-		
Doctor of Agriculture	-	-		
<b>Administrative Position:</b>				
branch manager	1	2,439	<b>0,106</b>	No significant
Director of the Department	3	7,317		
Director of Division	4	9,756		
Ordinary employee	33	80,488		

\*\* at the level of 0.01

2. Getting study: The subjects were distributed according to their academic achievement As shown in Table 8, Table (8) shows that the number of respondents holding a preparatory certificate was 14 (34,147%). The number of those who obtained the certificate of the Institute of Agriculture (6) was 14.634% Holders of a bachelor's degree in agriculture (21) accounted for (51,219%). While the sample did not appear in the research sample of holders of higher degrees MA and PhD. The correlation coefficient between Spearman (0,390) and calculated (2,644) was significant at the probability level (0.01). The reason may be that education is positively reflected on the possibility of increasing knowledge and increasing the researcher's ability to quantify the constraints faced by agricultural workers in agricultural extension communication.

3. Administrative Position: The results of the research showed that the number of respondents who are at the level of department manager (3) respondents, constitute (7,317%) of the total number of respondents, and the number of respondents at the level of director of the division (4) respondents accounted for (9,756% The sample of respondents (1%) was (2,439%), while the number of respondents who were not managerial positions (33) was 80.488% of the total number of respondents. Table (8) That the majority of respondents without an administrative position and to find the link between the obstacles of agricultural extension communication from the point of view of the respondents and the administrative position was Khaddam correlation coefficient of Spearman, which was worth (0106) and the value of  $t$  calculated (0665), has shown no significant correlation between the constraints of agricultural extension communication and administrative office relationship. In other words, the administrative post has nothing to do with identifying constraints related to the outreach

### **Conclusions and recommendations:**

1. The results of the study showed that the response rate of respondents to the first rank (very large disability) was 36.8% and the percentage (89,756%). And the number of phrases that occurred within this rank (20) words, (27,833) and the percentage (67,885%) and the number of phrases that occurred within this rank (6) terms. (19,666) and the percentage (47,965%) and the number of statements that occurred within this rank (3) terms. (11) and the percentage (26,829%). And the number of statements that occurred within this rank (1) phrase, we conclude from this result that the prohibitions are very large and large and this gives clear evidence that they are very large and very important obstacles so solutions must be developed for these obstacles.

2. The results of the study showed the high degree of obstacles to the first terms in the first rank as well as the numbers where the most obstacles fall within this rank where the number of obstacles (20) disabled and the second rank where the number of obstacles that occurred within this rank (6) The largest and most important of these obstacles, while the obstacles that occurred within the third and fourth ranks were less numerous. This may be due to the weakness of the size and importance of these obstacles, where the least between the obstacles as well as the important and not significant. We conclude from this that the obstacles of agricultural extension communication are very large and require standing and developing effective solutions.

3. The results of the research show that the obstacles of agricultural extension communication are divided into four sections: (obstacles to agricultural extension communication related to agricultural inspectors, 14), and very large and significant handicaps, and obstacles of agricultural extension communication related to agricultural supervisors (4). Agricultural obstacles related to the communication channel and (3) very large obstacles, obstacles to agricultural extension communication related to the communication environment and the number of (5) obstacles are very large and large). We conclude from this that the largest number of obstacles related to agricultural extension and this is a big problem that must be studied and plans and solutions to address them.

4. results of the study show that there is a significant correlation between the constraints of communication from the point of view of the respondents and the variables (age, educational attainment), we conclude that the long life years and the increase in the educational level increases the possibility of identifying, identifying and diagnosing the obstacles in the communication process.

5. The results of the study showed that there is no significant correlation between the obstacles of communication from the point of view of the respondents and the administrative position, we conclude that the position has nothing to do with increasing knowledge or increasing the respondents' awareness of the possibility of identifying or identifying the obstacles facing the communication process.

**Recommendations:**

1. The researcher recommends the need to conduct training and educational courses for agricultural staff in the Directorate of Agriculture of Kirkuk on the methods of the process of communication guidance and how to deal with farmers.
2. The researcher recommends repeating the study to other agricultural staff in order to overcome the obstacles facing this important process.
3. The researcher recommends conducting a study at the level of master's or doctorate

**References:**

- Tnoubi, Mohamed Omar, (2001) Adapting modern agricultural technology to the requirements of development in developing countries, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alexandria, Library and printing press, first edition.
- Al-Dahiri, Saleh Hassan Ahmad (2008) The Basics of Psychological Compatibility and Behavioral and Emotional Disorders, 1, Amman, Dar Safa for Publishing and Distribution.
- Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (2007), Annual Report, League of Arab States.
- Al-Abboud, Abd Al-Ameer Rahima (2011) The Agricultural Sector and Its Problems and Prospects for Development, Amman, Jordan.
- Tonight, Zaki Hassan and Samir Abdul Azim Othman. (1987), Principles of Agricultural Extension, Dar al-Atheer for Printing and Publishing, University of Mosul, Iraq.
- Arab Organization for Agricultural Development. (1997), a national study to identify and identify the appropriate training potential and needs for the use of early warning technologies in monitoring locust locust movements in the Arab world, Arab League, Khartoum, Sudan.
- The Abbasid, Fadel Khalil. (2014), training in agricultural extension Dabbagh Library for Printing and Publishing, first edition. University of Mosul, Iraq.
- Saleh, Sabri Mustafa, Mohamed Omar and Suheir Mohamed Azmi, (2004) Agricultural Extension and its Applications, Alexandria Book Center, First Edition.
- Quality, Mahfouz (2009), Basic Statistical Analysis using SPSS, I 2, Dar Wael Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan.
- Qeshta, Abdel Halim Abbas, (2012) Agricultural Extension New Vision, Dar El Nada for Printing, Cairo, Egypt.
- Qeshta, Abdel Halim Abbas, (2013) The Philosophy of Successful Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries, Green Line for Printing, Cairo, Egypt.
- Ismail, Akram Othman, (2003) Design and Analysis of Experiments, Part I, FAO, Iraq., Erbil, Agriculture Press.
- Zobaie, Abdul Jalil Ibrahim. (1986), Psychological Tests and Metrics, 1, Dar Al Kutab for Printing and Publishing, Baghdad, Iraq.
- Albaldawi, Abdul Hamid Abdul Majeed, (2009) Methods of Scientific Research and Statistical Analysis of Economic Sciences and Business Administration with the use of SPSS Program, 1, Dar Wael Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan.
- Pink, Adnan Hashim, (1991) Statistics, Part II, Faculty of Management and Economics, University.
- Al-Rimawi, Ahmad Shukri et al., (1996) Introduction to Agricultural Extension, First Edition, Dar Haneen Publishing, Amman, Jordan.
- Al-Asadi, Said Jassim, (2008) Ethics of Scientific Research in the Sciences of Humanity and Social Education, II, Warath Cultural Foundation, Department of Studies and Research, Iraq.
- Al-Rashidi, Bashir Saleh, (2002) Educational Research Methodologies, I, Modern Book House, Faculty of Education, Kuwait University.
- Sapna Gupta M.Com (ABHD), A concept based on exclusive material business statistics, 2009.
- Hun MyoungPark, PhD. Comparing Group Means: T-tests and One-way ANOVA Using STATA, SAS, R, and SPSS. W.