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The Problems Of The Agricultural Extension Work In The Governorate Of Sulaimany

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Abstract

The aim of the extension centers is to promote rural society, and the success of these centers depends on the efficiency and experience of its employees who represent the main pillar in the extension work. So, this research is targeted to identify the problems of extension work through the view of the agricultural extension workers in the Sulaimani governorate, then the arrangement of the inspects and items of these problems by term and determination of the relationship between these opinions and personal and functional variables in order to reduce them and to find appropriate solutions.

The research population included all workers in the field of the agricultural extension in the Sulaimani governorate who were 143 respondents, out of these, 16 respondents have been excluded for measurement of the Reliability, and 25 respondents have been excluded due to the impossibility and inaccuracy to contact them for different reasons of their answers of the research questionnaire. Ultimately, (102) of the respondents have been undergone the research procedures. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire form which consist of two parts, the first part included a set of personal and functional information's, while the second part included the problems of the agricultural extension and then data entry and tabulation was processed statistically using the (SPSS) software(18).

The results showed that; the large number of problems which may hinder the progress of the agricultural extension work in the Sulaimani governorate. These problems varied very little in average, which is indicating that most of the extension centers suffered with these problems substantially. The results of the study also showed that the field of problems (related to the agricultural extension training) came in the first rank, while the field of the problems (related to the workers) in the field of the agricultural extension came in the last rank.

The results of this study explained that there is a significant correlation between the problems of the agricultural extension work and all of the following variables (level of education, work place, and exposure to resources of agricultural information), and a non-significant correlation between the (agricultural extension work problems and all of the following variables (length of service in extension work and the attitude toward the agricultural extension).

In studying correlation between opinions of the workers and the set of the independent variables, it was found that the variable (educational level) is the most contributing factor in explaining the variation in the problems existed among the extension workers in the centers followed by the variable (work place) then (exposure to resources of information).

Thus, the study recommended that the Ministry of Agriculture and water recourses should resolve the impediments to the agricultural extension centers through adequate budget disbursement, giving material and moral incentives for employees, increasing the number of extension staff, and providing transportations.

Introduction

The extension workers play role in the light of the activities and functions are making them face many problems and problems that vary in intensity between simple and complicated, so it is difficult to exhort

daily problems faced by workers in Agri. Ext, but eventually problems facing the extension organization adversely affect the achievement of objectives [1].

In the Egypt confirmed that; there is a weakness in the horizontal communication at the national level and the center and at the village level [2]. Abu- Zayd also observed that the lack of educational message of extension was resulted from the lack of safety of organizational structure of the extension organization [3]. Each of Al-Desouqi [4] and Rashad [5] mentioned that; there are shortcomings in the extension organization represented in the inadequacy of the current organizational structure with advanced objectives of Agri. Ext., non-following of the principle of specialization of labor, in addition to the lack of coordination and weakness between the administration and the various departments, lack of performance evaluation and disproportionate number and type of personnel system. With regard to the organization of Agri. Ext. in Iraq, it jointed with the extension organizations in the Arab country The extension workers play role in the light of the activities and functions are making them face many problems and problems that vary in intensity between simple and complicated, so it is difficult to exhort daily problems faced by workers in Agri. Ext, but eventually problems facing the extension organization adversely affect the achievement of objectives [1].

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As indicated by Al-Ajeely, there were organizational problems in Iraq, including the limiting of objectives, specific and written tasks of Agri. Ext. works, weakness in the extension communication and coordination with external organizations, and weakness in the performance of many of the basic tasks of extension organization. [7]

This is not far from the extension organizations in the governorates of Kurdistan, which is part of Iraq, which shares with the other extension organizations in Iraq with the same problems they are suffering from the lack of specific targets for extension organizations clearly at all organizational levels, weak job descriptions for all employees in the extension organization, in addition to the absence of some of the units that deal with the task of providing extension services: program planning, and a lack of a sufficient number of workers for jobs in the extension units . [8]

As noted by Al-Doski, there are problems with the extension work in Kurdistan, including the broad work area of extension because of the limited number of Agri. Ext. workers, the small number of extension centers, the vast majority of the workers in the centers of Agri. Ext. is not specialized in Agri. Ext., the difficulty in the access to farmers [9].

The result of all of the above mentioned factors and the lack of previous research related to the problems of Ext. work for in the governorate of Sulaimani, this research came to answer the question below:

1. What are the problems to Agri. Ext. work of extension centers from the standpoint of Agri. Ext. workers in the governorate of Sulaimani?

Research Objectives

This research aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Identifying the opinions of the workers toward the Agri. Ext. problems.
2. Arranging the problems fields of the Agri. Ext. works.
3. Arranging the items of the fields of the Agri. Ext. work problems according to the importance.
4. Determining the correlation between the opinions of the Agri. Ext. workers and all of the following variables (Educational level, Work place, Duration of Agri. Ext. Service, Attitude towards Agri. Ext., Agricultural Information Resources).
5. Determining the correlation between opinions of the agri. Ext. workers and the set of the independent variables.

Research Hypotheses

To achieve the aim of the research, the following research hypotheses were put up:
1. There is a significant correlation between the workers opinions and the Agri. Ext. work problems in the governorate of Sulaimani and educational level.
2. There is a significant correlation between the workers opinions and the Agri.Ext.work problems in the governorate of Sulaimani and work place.
3. There is a significant correlation between the workers opinions and the Agri.Ext. work problems in the governorate of Sulaimani and duration of Agricultural Extension Service.
4. There is a significant correlation between the workers opinions and the Agri.Ext. Work problems in the governorate of Sulaimani and the attitude towards the Agri.Ext.
5. There is a significant correlation between the workers opinions and the Agri.Ext. work problems in the governorate of Sulaimani and information resources.

Research Methodology:

The Research Population:

The research population included all the Agri. Ext. employees who were working in the Agri. Ext. centers in the Sulaimani governorate who were a total of (143) respondents, these People had been counted according to the records of the Agri. Ext. Directorate of the Sulaimani governorate and distributed in to 16 Agri. Ext. centers, out of this,16 persons those who had comprised the scale of Reliability of the questionnaire's form had been excluded from the respondents. Also, a number of the forms were excluded due to the impossibility to contact them for different reasons or inaccuracy of their answers. After testing the characteristics of the measurement procedure, the search tool was ready for data collection. In total, (102) questionnaires remained, as shown in (Table 1):

Table- 1: Distribution of the respondents based on agricultural extension districts

N.	*Extension Centers*	*Total .N*	*N.Respondents*	*%*
1	*Agricultural Extension Directorate (Center)*	*50*	*39*	*38.25*
2	*Dukan Agricultural Extension (District)*	*6*	*4*	*3,92*
3	*Darbandexan Agricultural Extension (District)*	*5*	*4*	*3.92*
4	*Chwarta Agricultural Extension (District)*	*6*	*5*	*4,90*
5	*Qaladze Agricultural Extension (District)*	*5*	*4*	*3.92*
6	*Said Sadiq Agricultural Extension (Sub-District)*	*5*	*4*	*3.92*
7	*Qaradaxh Agricultural Extension (District)*	*2*	*1*	*0.98*
8	*Sharazoor Agricultural Extension (District)*	*6*	*5*	*4,90*
9	*Chwarqurna Agricultural Extension (District)*	*6*	*5*	*4,90*
10	*Taben Agricultural Extension (Sub-District)*	*6*	*5*	*4,90*

11	Penjween Agricultural Extension (District)	1	1	0.98
12	Sangasar Agricultural Extension (Sub-Sub-District)	4	3	2.94
13	Tanjaro Agricultural Extension (Sub-District)	6	5	4,90
14	Qarale Agricultural Extension (Sub-District)	2	1	0.98
15	Chamchamal Agricultural Extension(District)	14	10	9,81
16	Qarahanjer Agricultural Extension (Sub-District)	7	6	5.88
	Total	**143**	**102**	**100**

REULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Identifying the opinions of the workers toward the Agri. Ext. problems:

The results showed that the highest, numeric value of the Agri. Ext. work problems in the Sulaimani governorate is(536) degrees and the lowest numeric value is(264) degrees, the respondents were distributed into three categories by ranges, as shown in table (2):

Table2: Distribution of the respondents according to the problems categories to the Ext. work

Categories	Frequency	%	Mean
(264-354) Low	16	15.69	330.562
(355-445) Medium	53	51.96	403.490
(446-536) High	33	32.35	483.060
Total	102	100%	
		$\bar{X}$= 417,89	SD= 57.495

In General, the table (2) shown that problems to the work of the Agri. Ex. in the Sulaimani governorate are medium and tend to be high by (51.96%) and perhaps the reason is due to the lack of government support for extension activities.

2. Arranging the problems fields of the Agri. Ext. Works:

The table (3) demonstrates that the (problems related to the extension training) were ranked first according to the importance and weight percentile, as the average of arithmetic means was (3.88) degrees and percentage of weight was (77.69%), these are
higher than the average weights of the other problems, perhaps the reason is due to the great importance

Table- 3: The problems of the agricultural extension work

Items	Arith. mean	Perc.weight	Rank
Problems related to agricultural extension training.	3.88	77.69	1
Problems related to the agricultural policy.	3.82	76.35	2
Problems related to the planning of agricultural extension	3.74	74.81	3
Farmers related problems.	3.68	73.63	4
Problems relating to agricultural extension organizations	3.63	72.52	5
Problems related to agricultural evaluation	3.61	72.21	6
Problems related to the transfer of modern agricultural technologies	3.59	71.73	7
Problems concerning the workers in the agricultural extension field	3.38	67.53	8

played by the training agent to improve the efficiency of human in special aspects such as planning of programs, evaluation, methods of observation and data collection and analysis, while the field (problems related to the workers of the Agri. Ext.) got the last ranking according to importance and weight percentile, since the average arithmetic mean was (3.38) degrees and the weight percentage was (67.53%), which was the lowest average among the items, perhaps the reason is due to the beliefs of some respondents that the problems related to the workers of the extension area are less important compared to other problems.

3. Arranging the items of the fields of the Agri. Ext. work problems according to the importance:

3.1. Arranging the problems related to the extension organizations: The problems related to the agricultural organizations have been arranged in a descending order as shown in table (4),

the problem (The delay in annual budget disbursement.) in the field of problems concerning extension organization was ranked the highest, according to the importance and weight percentile, as it has achieved an average of arithmetic mean of (4.50) degrees and a percent weight of (90.00%) perhaps the reason is due to the cause of budget deficit for the region as a result of running through unfixed conditions, while the problem (Continuous change of extension) got the latest rank according to importance and weight percentile, as it has achieved an average of arithmetic mea of (2.91) degrees and a percent weight of (58.24%), perhaps the reason is due to the limited number of the Agri. Ext. workers in the region.

Table- 4 :The problems related to the Agri. Ext. organization

Items	*Arith. mean*	*Perc. weight*	*Ra*
The delay in annual budget disbursement.	*4.50*	*90.00*	*1*
Lack of the financial resources available for advising centers in all fields.	*4.25*	*85.10*	*2*
Considering that the Ext. is a secondary work among the rest of works of the Ministry of Agri.	*3.75*	*75.10*	*3*
The absence of the institutional relationship between scientific research and Agri. Ext.	*3.72*	*74.31*	*4*
Unavailability of the right person at the appropriate position.	*3.70*	*73.92*	*5*
A lot of agricultural extension activities collide with administrative routine.	*3.67*	*73.33*	*6*
Inadequacy of the current organizational structure to the phase requirements.	*3.60*	*71.96*	*7*
Lack of clarity in vertical and horizontal lines of communication within the organizational structure and at different levels from top to bottom.	*3.55*	*70.98*	*8*
Frequent changes in the organizational structure, instability and change the dependence from time to time.	*3.51*	*70.20*	*9*
Dual supervision of the Agri. Ext. workers.	*3.42*	*68.43*	*10*
Poor coordination between the subject matter specialists and the Agri .Ext. Workers.	*3.31*	*66.27*	*11*
Lack of capability of Ext. officers to make decisions because of the centrality of administration.	*3.25*	*64.90*	*12*
Continuous change of Ext. cadres of agriculture directorates and departments in the governorates.	*2.91*	*58.24*	*13*

***3.2 Arranging the problems concerning workers in the extension field*:** The problems related to the agricultural extension workers have been arranged in a descending order, the table(5)clearly shows that the problem(The lack of transportation) in the field of problems concerning workers in the extension area was ranked the highest, according to the importance and weight percentile, since it has given an average arithmetic mean of (4.15) degrees and a percent weight of (82.94%), perhaps the reason is due to the lack of government support for the agricultural extension activities, while the problem (No-determination of the scope) got the last ranking according to importance and weight percentile, and it has obtained an average arithmetic mean of (2.97) degrees and the percent weight (59.41%), perhaps the reason is due to the limited number of the Agri. Ext. workers in the region.

Table- 5 :The problems related to the agricultural extension workers

Items	*Arith. mean*	*Perc.weight*	*Ra*
The lack of transportation and communications means for the Agri. Ext. workers in the Agri. Ext. centers.	*4.15*	*82.94*	*1*
The lack of moral and material motivations for the agricultural extension staff.	*4.05*	*80.98*	*2*
The small number of workers with advanced scientific degrees of master and doctoral levels in Agri. Ext.	*3.77*	*75.49*	*3*
The lack of information and knowledge sources for the development of agricultural production in hands of Agri. Ext. workers.	*3.48*	*69.61*	*4*
Lack or scarcity of female agricultural extension workers at the field level.	*3.40*	*68.04*	*5.5*
Difference of intellectual attitude toward agricultural extension among many official and workers in the Agri. Ext.	*3.40*	*68.04*	*5.5*
Lack of sufficient numbers of Agri. Ext. workers in the Sulaimani governorate.	*3.25*	*65.10*	*7*
The limited number of administrators in the agricultural extension centers.	*3.20*	*63.92*	*8*
Lack of precise identification of the problems and the needs of farmers by Ext. workers.	*3.19*	*63.73*	*9*
Lack of desire and conviction of Agri.l Ext. centers among some workers.	*3.02*	*60.39*	*10.5*
Choosing extension workers without the desire to work in the Agri. Ext. centers.	*3.02*	*60.39*	*10.5*
Assignment of Agri. Ext. workers for duties outside the scope of their work in Agri. Ext.	*2.99*	*59.80*	*12*
No-determination of the scope of work of the Agri. Ext. workers in the work area.	*2.97*	*59.41*	*13*

3. 3. Arranging the problems concerning the agricultural extension training: The problems related to the Agri. Ext. training have been arranged in a descending order, as it is clear from the table(6)the problem (Lack of material)in the field of problems related to the Agri. Ext. training was ranked the highest, according to the importance and weight percentile, obtained the average(4.43)degrees of arithmetic mean and a percent weight of(88.63%),perhaps the reason is due to the lack of adequate budget exchange for courses of the agricultural extension training, however the problem (Participants in the training courses) obtained the last ranking giving an average arithmetic mean of(3.44)degrees and a weight percentage of (68.82%), perhaps the reason is due to the weakness of the respondents to recognize the importance of the educational level in the training courses.

Table -6: The problems related to the agricultural extension training

Items	*Arith. mean*	*Perc. weight*	*Ra.*
Lack of material and moral motivations for the Agri.l Ext. centers.	*4.43*	*88.63*	*1*
Lack of training opportunities available outside the country for informing the Agri.Ext. staff on the experiences of other countries.	*4.23*	*84.51*	*2*
Lack of mobile training workshops for training the farmers at the field level.	*4.13*	*82.55*	*3*
Lack of Agri. Ext. training courses carried out by the General Authority for Agri. Ext. in the region.	*4.09*	*81.76*	*4*
Lack of training courses to raise the ability of rural women.	*3.99*	*79.80*	*5*
Lack of continuing periodic indicative cadres training.	*3.92*	*78.43*	*6*
Training programs are mostly relied on the theoretical side compared to practical and field side	*3.87*	*77.45*	*7*
Lack of support for women's organizations for training activities that help women workers in agri.	*3.85*	*77.06*	*8*
Inadequate training programs to build a powerful extension organization.	*3.80*	*76.08*	*9*
Poor training due to lack of adequate training centers	*3.75*	*75.10*	*10*
Arrangement of the training programs is not based on the actual needs of the trainees.	*3.73*	*74.51*	*11*
Limited training or education on public issues without a major effort to analyze the problems	*3.60*	*71.96*	*12*

The inability of the training centers to provide printed lectures, publications or references of the courses.	*3.55*	*70.98*	*13*
Participants in the training courses are different in terms of educational levels or qualification grades.	*3.44*	*68.82*	*14*

3.4. Arranging the problems concerning the farmers: The problems related to the farmers have been arranged in a descending order, the table(7)is clearly demonstrated that the problem (The lack of marketing)in the field of problems related to the farmers was ranked the highest, according to the importance and weight percentile, which obtained(4.18)degrees of arithmetic mean and(83.53%) percent weight, perhaps the reason is due to the belief of the Agri. Ext. workers that farmers need the knowledge and expertise in this area, while the problem (The negative perception towards the extension by many farmers)got the last ranking according to importance and weight percentile, as it achieved an average arithmetic mean(3.36) degree and the percent weight(67.25%), perhaps the reason is due to the beliefs of the workers in the Agri. Ext. centers that this factor is less important among the other problems.

Table- 7 The problems related to the farmers

Items	*Arith. mean*	*Perc.weight*	*Ra.*
The lack of marketing means of agricultural products for farmers.	*4.18*	*83.53*	*1*
Instability of farmers in their work areas or their agricultural job due to the leak of transferring a large proportion of them to other non-agricultural sectors.	*4.10*	*81.96*	*2*
Lack of agricultural loans to farmers.	*3.94*	*78.82*	*3*
The high level of Illiteracy among the farmers, especially the adults.	*3.90*	*78.04*	*4*
Non-existence of the farmers in their farms during the extension worker visits.	*3.75*	*74.90*	*5*
Weak and inefficient extension services to the farmers	*3.72*	*74.31*	*6*
Fluctuation of weather and rainfalls, drought, desertification, floods, frosts and pests.	*3.63*	*72.55*	*7*
The lack of participation of the farmers' cooperative associations in the construction of extension work.	*3.59*	*71.76*	*8*
Non-participation of the farmers in the activities of the Agri. Ext. centers.	*3.57*	*71.37*	*9*
Lack of stimulation of the outstanding farmers in the extension works.	*3.56*	*71.18*	*10*
Weak implementation of the new recommendations by the farmers.	*3.54*	*70.78*	*11*
Agricultural fields spacing and dispersion make difficulties with the extension works with and the access of techniques to the farmers.	*3.50*	*70.00*	*12*
Variation of Agri. holdings which are less than one hectare per the Agri. family.	*3.49*	*69.80*	*13*
Lack of trust between farmers and Agri. Ext. centers.	*3.41*	*68.24*	*14*
The negative perception towards the extension by many farmers.	*3.36*	*67.25*	*15*

***3.5 Arranging the problems concerning the transfer of modern Agri. technology*:** The problems related to transfer of modern Agri. technology have been arranged in a descending order, the table(8)reveal that the item (Most of modern technologies require very large budgets) in the field of obstacles related to the transfer of modern Agri. technologies was ranked highest according to the importance and weight percentile, as it achieved the average arithmetic mean as (4.15) and a percent weight of (82.94%), probably due to the lack of financial support by the higher authorities in this area, whereas the item (Difficulty in choosing the successful farmers to apply modern technologies) achieved the latest rank as it gave the average arithmetic mean (3.03) degrees and a weight percentage (60.59%), this is probably due to the reason that some of the respondents believe that there are a few privileged farmers in the application of modern technologies.

Table- 8 The problems related to transfer of modern agricultural technology

Items	*Arith. mean*	*Perc.weight*	*Ra.*
Most of modern technologies require very large budgets and are outside of the farmer's potential.	*4.15*	*82.94*	*1*
Lack of providing loans and funding required for the transfer of technologies.	*3.96*	*79.22*	*2*
The lack of a clear strategic plan for the transfer of agricultural technologies in the region.	*3.95*	*79.02*	*3*
Ignoring the role of Agri. Ext. for transferring technologies by the Agri.research stations.	*3.76*	*75.29*	*4*

Not-using of modern methods and means of guidance in the technology transfer process.	*3.64*	*72.75*	*5*
The lack of confidence of farmers to the research agencies of the transfer of modern Agri. technologies	*3.61*	*72.16*	*6*
Lack of a sufficient number of extension departments in the Agricultural colleges in the region, and its reflection on identifying the problems to the transfer of technologies in a scientific manner.	*3.59*	*71.76*	*7*
Some technologies are incapable for being used for a long period of time which makes them undesirable by the farmers.	*3.57*	*71.37*	*8*
The small number of Agri. holdings for farmers does not allow them to apply certain types of technologies.	*3.55*	*70.98*	*9*
The difference in the environments where the imported modern technologies are used.	*3.54*	*70.78*	*10*
Absence of frameworks and concepts of knowledge to the process of technology transfer among workers due to their poor academic preparation.	*3.52*	*70.39*	*11*
Inappropriate technical solutions which provided by the Agri. Research for agricultural issues.	*3.49*	*69.80*	*12*
Lack of staff specialized in transferring modern technologies.	*3.47*	*69.41*	*13*
Prevailing values, traditions and beliefs hinder the transfer of modern technologies.	*3.37*	*67.45*	*14*
The weak role of Agri. Ext. in persuading the farmers and inform them to transfer the modern technologies.	*3.19*	*63.73*	*15*
Difficulty in choosing the successful farmers to apply modern technologies.	*3.03*	*60.59*	*16*

3. 6 Arranging the problems concerning the planning of Agri. Ext:

Table- 9 The problems related to planning of the agricultural extension

Items	*Arith. mean*	*Perc.w eight*	*Rank*
The weakness of financial, material and information resources to develop and implement the extension plans.	*4.38*	*87.65*	*1*
The lack of the necessary inputs and teaching aids in the implementation of the plans.	*4.04*	*80.78*	*2*
Lack of integration of the building units of planning of Agri. Ext. in Kurdistan.	*3.95*	*79.02*	*3*
The weakness of the planning study to cope with all the temporal and spatial conditions.	*3.85*	*77.06*	*4*
The late position of the Agri. ext. in the hierarchy of prioritizing the Agri. development plans.	*3.82*	*76.47*	*5*
The lack of public participation in the planning process.	*3.79*	*75.88*	*6*
The inability to predict and control the future events.	*3.78*	*75.69*	*7*
The weakness of the role of local leaders in the planning process .	*3.76*	*75.29*	*8.5*
The weakness of the continuity of the agricultural extension programs.	*3.76*	*75.29*	*8.5*
Poor participation of all stakeholders in the planning process.	*3.74*	*74.71*	*10*
Poor participation of farmers in the planning of agricultural extension programs.	*3.73*	*74.51*	*11*
The centrality in the decision-making hinders the planning process.	*3.71*	*74.12*	*12*
Non-arrival of the agri. Ext. plans for all individuals involved in agricultural projects.	*3.66*	*73.14*	*13*
Weakness and inconsistency of the plan lines with their objectives.	*3.63*	*72.55*	*14*
Weak commitment of administrative levels to the planning processes.	*3.60*	*71.96*	*15*
Lack of experience and skills by the planners of Agri. Ext. programs.	*3.47*	*69.41*	*16*
The Weak cooperation and coordination between the points of view of farmers and agricultural extension workers in the process of Agri. Ext. program planning.	*3.46*	*69.22*	*17*
The difficulty of understanding the plan by a lot of workers in the field of Agri .Ext.	*3.20*	*63.92*	*18*

The table (9) obviously reveals that the problem (The weakness of financial, material) in the field of problems related to the planning of the agricultural extension was ranked the highest, according to the importance and weight percentile, as it achieved the average arithmetic mean as (4.38) degrees and the weight percentage of (87.65%), perhaps the reason is due to the lack of financial allocations planned for this area and the weakness of the planning experience for those working in the area, while the problem (The difficulty of understanding the plan) shown to be the last rank according to importance and weight percentile, since it has gained (3.20) degrees of arithmetic mean and (63.92%) percent weight, perhaps the

reason is due to the centrality in putting of the plans and the lack of participation of workers in the Agri. Ext. programs.

3. 7. Arranging the problems related to the agricultural policy: The problems related to the agricultural policy have been arranged in a descending order as shown in table (10):

Table- 10: The problems related to the agricultural policy

Items	*Arith. mean*	*Perc.weight*	*Ra.*
Instability of agricultural policies, a key factor in the instability of Agri. Ext.	*4.15*	*82.94*	*1*
Food security is not focused by the agricultural policy makers	*4.14*	*82.75*	*2*
Conditions and variables facing the region, whether environmental, economic or political forces to change and align agricultural policy with them.	*4.12*	*82.35*	*3*
Shortage of public policy and legal legislation in the extension works.	*3.98*	*79.61*	*4*
An agricultural policy is not put in the light of the available local resources.	*3.91*	*78.24*	*5*
The lack of interaction between workers in the Agri. Ext. and the officials of the extension policy makers.	*3.85*	*77.06*	*6*
The lack of ability to turn extension policy into extension project and work program.	*3.67*	*73.33*	*7*
The lack of clarity of the concept of Agri. policy among some workers in the Agri. sector.	*3.65*	*72.94*	*8*
Imprecision of the agricultural policy planners in the geographical scale, specialization of the Agri. Ext. work, and the audience of farmers.	*3.60*	*71.96*	*9*
Inconsistencies and discrepancies between the Agri Ext. policy making officials.	*3.59*	*71.76*	*10*
Lack of holistic policy guidelines in the fields (plant, animal, fish).	*3.34*	*66.86*	*11*

As shown in the table(10) the problem (Instability of Agri. policies) in the field of the Agri. policy problems got the top rank according to the importance and weight percentile, as it has achieved an average arithmetic mean of(4.15) degrees and the weight percentage(82.94%) perhaps the reason is due to the instability of public policy in the region, which in turn affects the agricultural policy, however the problem (Lack of holistic) located in the bottom of the list as it gave the average arithmetic mean (3.34) degree and the percent weight (66.86%), perhaps the reason is due to the beliefs of some respondents that there is a lack of importance of this drawback compared to other problems.

3.8. Arranging the problems related to the evaluation of Agri. Ext.

Table 11: The problems related to the evaluation of agricultural extension

Items	*Arith. mean*	*Perc. weight*	*Rank*
Lack of attention from the managers to the evaluators' reports and putting them aside on the shelves.	*3.79*	*75.88*	*1*
Scarcity of evaluation studies for activities and extension means.	*3.78*	*75.69*	*2*
The weakness of the comparison between the results of the past evaluation and predictions for the future.	*3.76*	*75.29*	*3*
The weakness of choosing a successful evaluation team and focus on the evaluators.	*3.75*	*75.10*	*4*
Weakness of the officials participated in the evaluation and their beneficiaries.	*3.71*	*74.12*	*5*
The lack of the presence of a field evaluation study of the Ext. programs and their impact on the farmers.	*3.68*	*73.53*	*6*
Weakness in the formulation of the objective or purpose of the Ext. evaluation for the Ext. workers.	*3.63*	*72.55*	*7*
Not - choosing of the evaluation criteria that which suits the nature of each program.	*3.57*	*71.37*	*8*
The fear of improper evaluation results due to cancel and block the program.	*3.56*	*71.18*	*10*
Decision makers put some restrictions on the evaluators' team to serve as their interested purposes.	*3.56*	*71.18*	*10*
Not - choosing of an evaluation model that which suits the program's needs, and	*3.56*	*71.18*	*10*

which meets evaluators' ambitions.			
Failure to submit the reports on time and in an appropriate way.	*3.51*	*70.20*	*12*
Fear that the collection of information for the purpose of putting the evaluation Program may be misused and disrupt the promotion and motivation of the workers.	*3.35*	*67.06*	*13*
The evaluation may be considered by some managers as a waste of time and effort.	*3.33*	*66.67*	*14*

Table (11)demonstrates that the problems (Lack of attention from the managers) in the field of problems of the agricultural extension evaluation was ranked the highest, according to the importance and weight percentile, as it obtained the top average of arithmetic mean as (3.79) degrees and the weight percentage of (75.88%), perhaps the reason is due to that the higher authorities do not follow the reports of evaluators, while the problem (The evaluation may be considered by some managers) obtained the last ranking as it achieved the lowest average arithmetic mean of (3.33) degrees and a percent weight (66.67%), perhaps the reason here is due to a lack of understanding of administrators to the importance of the evaluation of the Agri. Ext. programs.

4. Determining the correlation between the opinions of the Agri. Ext. workers and all of the following variables:

1. ***Educational level****:* The research results showed that the highest, average percentage (50%) of the respondents were the holders of Bachelor (BSc.) degree, while the lowest average percentage (2%) of the respondents were the holders of Master (MSc.) degree, as shown in table (12):

Table- 12: Distribution of the respondents according to educational level

Category	*Frequency*	*%*	*mean*	*Calculated r*	*Calculated t*
Agricultural Preparatory	*29*	*28.4*	*402.07*	*0.221**	*2.27**
Agricultural Diploma	*20*	*19.6*	*417.95*		
Bachelor (B. Sc)	*51*	*50*	*426.39*		
Master (M. Sc)	*2*	*2*	*427*		
Total	*102*	*100*			

*** Significant at the level of (0.05)**

The table (12) is shown that the highest, average problems (427 degrees) existed within M.Sc certificate holders, and the lowest average problems (402.07degree) existed within the graduates of Agricultural Preparatory. Here to find out if there was a correlation between the opinions of Agri.Ext. workers and educational level, the statistical analysis of the rank correlation coefficient (Spearman) was used, which gave the value(0.221) degree and this indicates the presence of a positive significant correlation between the two factors, and to make sure of the significant relationship between the two factors, the t-test vale gave (2.27) degrees, this shows the significant relationship between these two factors, so the statistical hypothesis is accepted, it attributed that, the cause of the highest level of education through the Ext. workers, increased the understanding of the problems compared to lower levels, hence they are more capable to alleviate and solve the problems.

2. Work Place*:* The research results showed that the highest, percentage (57.8%) falls within the category (District center), while the lowest percentage (2%) falls within the category of (Governorate center), as shown in table (13):

Table- 13: Distribution of the respondents according to work place

Category	*Frequency*	*Percentage %*	*mean*	*Calculated r*	*Calculated t*
District center	*59*	*57.8*	*408.73*		
Sub-district center	*41*	*40.2*	*429.68*	*- 0.213**	*- 2.18**
Governorate center	*2*	*2*	*443.5*		
Total	*102*	*100*			

*** Significant at the level of (0.05)**

The table (13) is shown that the highest, average for the problems (443.5 degree) falls within the category (governorate center), whereas the lowest average (408.73 degree) falls within the category (district center). To find out if there was a correlation between the opinions of agricultural extension workers and the work place, the rank correlation coefficient (Spearman) gave the value (0.213) degree which indicates the presence of a correlation between these two factors. For testing the significance between these, t-test gave the value (2.18) degrees, this shows that there is a negative significant relationship between them, hence the statistical hypothesis can be accepted, Perhaps the reason is due to the workers in the areas are in a more contiguity with the farmers, this helps in the ease of finding solutions to problems.

2. ***Duration of Agri. Ext. service (employment):*** The research results showed that the highest, numerical value expressing the duration of the Agri. Ext. service was (30) years and the minimum degree were of (1) year, with an average mean of (8,49) degree, these grades were divided into three categories by ranges, as shown in table (14):

Table-14: Distribution of the respondents according to the duration of the Agri. Ext. service

Category	*Frequency*	*Percentage %*	*mean*	*Calculated r*	*Calculated t*
1-10 years	*75*	*73.53*	*418.81*		
11-20 years	*24*	*23.53*	*412*	*- 0.036*	*- 0.36*
21-30 years	*3*	*2.94*	*440*		
Total			$\bar{X} = 8.49$	*SD = 5.728*	
	102	*100*			

The table (14) is shown that the highest, average for the problems (440 degree) falls within the category (21-30 years), however the lowest average (412 degree) falls within the category (11-20years). Here, the simple factors correlation (Pearson) gave the value (-0.036) degree which shows that there is no relationship between the opinions of Agri. Ext. workers and the duration of the agricultural extension service of the respondents. Also, t-test value (-0.36) degree explained that there is no significant relationship between these two factors. So the statistical hypothesis is refused, perhaps the reason is attributed to that most of the problems are administrative problems and are not related to the duration of the service of the workers.

***4. Attitude towards the Agri. Ext*:** The research results showed that the highest, numerical value expressing the attitude towards the extension work for all respondents were (60) degrees and the lowest was (34) degrees with an average of (47.49) degree, these grades were divided into three categories by ranges As shown in the table (15):

Table- 15: Distribution of the respondents according to their attitudes toward the Agri. Ext. work

Category	*Frequency*	*Percentage %*	*mean*	*Calculated r*	*Calculated t*
34-42 Negative	*17*	*16.67*	*435.12*		
43-51 Neutral	*61*	*59.80*	*414.51*	*- 0.042*	*- 0.42*
52-60 Positive	*24*	*23.53*	*414.04*		
Total	*102*	*100*		$\bar{X} = 47.49$	***SD= 5.354***

The table (15) is shown that the highest, average for the problems (435.12 degree) falls within the category (34-42 Negative), whereas the lowest average (414.04) degree falls within the category (52-60 Positive), and to find out if there was a between the opinions of Agri. Ext. workers and the attitude towards the Agri. Ext, the simple factor correlation(Pearson) gave the value(-0.042)degree showing no correlation between the factors, and to make sure of the existence of the significant relationship between these two factors, t-test gave the value (-0.42)degree indicating that there is no significant relationship between these two factors, so we can refuse the statistical hypothesis, perhaps the reason is due to the fact that the majority of Ext. work is routine and not affect the change in the attitude of the workers, neither positively nor negatively .

5. Agricultural Information Resources: The research results showed that the highest, numerical value expressing the exposure of the respondents to information resources was (46)degrees and the minimum degree were of(20), with an average mean of(31.53) degree, these grades were divided into three categories as shown in table (16).

Table- 16: Distribution of the respondents according to use of the Agri. information resources

Category	*Frequency*	*%*	*mean*	*Calculated r*	*Calculated t*
20-28 Few	*31*	*30.39*	*400.83*		
29-37 Medium	*55*	*53.92*	*417.67*	*0.202 **	*2.06 **
38-46 High	*16*	*15.69*	*451.31*		
Total	*102*	*100*	***$\bar{X}$ = 31.53***	***SD= 5.23***	***P≤0.05***

* Significant at the level of (0.05).

The table (16) is shown that the highest, average for the problems (451.31 degree) was given by the category (38-46 High), and the lowest average (400.83 degree) was shown by the category (20-28 Few), the simple factor correlation (Pearson) here obtained the value(0.202)degree which indicates the presence of correlation between the opinions of Agri. Ext. workers and Agri. information resources, also t-test resulted in the value(2.06)degrees which indicates that there was a significant relationship between these two factors, so it was capable to accept the statistical hypothesis, perhaps the reason is due to the accumulation of information to the extension workers when they use the Ext. information sources which help them at ease coping with the problems.

6. Determining the correlation between opinions of the Agri. Ext. workers and the set of the independent variables. The purpose of defining the relationship between the opinions of the workers in the Agri Ext. problems in the Sulaimani governorate and a number of independent variables was to determine the effect of each factor with the existence of other factors on these problems, the problems then can be arranged in accordance with those factors to observe how much variation is existed in the problems and to explain each independent factor, in addition to the amount of overall variation in the problems which interpreted the set of independent factors. For this purpose, the multiple gradual regression analysis was used, which explains the amount of variation in the dependent variable and the set of independent variables, and not to isolate the mutual influences. The results of the analysis are shown in table (17) in which the value of multiple correlation coefficient for the set of independent factors was (0.372), which was significant at the level of the probability ($P\leq 0.01$) for the variables(educational level, work place and exposure to resources of information),these significant independent factors were arranged depending on its impact in the problems in which the value of the limiting factor (R2) in the first stage of the multi-stage regression model is (0.052), and is equal to the change in the value of the coefficient of the limiting factor, this means that (level of education) has been contributed by (5.2 %) of the variation in the problems suffered by the work of the Agri. Ext. centers in the governorate, and the value of the coefficient of limiting factor(R2)in the second stage of the multi-stage regression model is (0.091) and the change in the value of the coefficient of limiting factor is (0.039), which means that (level of education and work place) may have contributed by (3.9%) of the

variation in the problems suffered by the work of the Agri. Ext. centers in the governorate, and the value of the coefficient of limiting factor (R2) in the third stage of the multi-stage regression model is(0.139) and the change in the value of the coefficient of limiting factor is (0.047), this means that (level of education, work place and exposure to resources of information) together have contributed by (4.7%) of the variation in the problems that suffered by the work of the Agri. Ext. centers in the governorate.

Table-17: Determination of correlation between the opinions of the Agri. Ext. workers and a set of independent variables

N.	*Variables*	*R*	*R^2*	*Change in the value*	*F value*
1	***Educational level***	*0.229*	*0.052*	*0.052*	*5.525 ** *
2	***Work place***	*0.302*	*0.091*	*0.039*	*4.981 ** *
3	***Resource of information***	*0.372*	*0.139*	*0.047*	*5.255 ** *

***: Significance at ($P \leq 0.01$)*

Y = 1.739 + 0.137 X1 - 0.312 X2 + 0.029 X5 X1: Educational level

X2: Work place X5: Agricultural information sources

The rest of the variables (duration of Agri. Ext. service, in-service training, the attitude towards Agri. Ext.) have been excluded from the analysis due to their non-significant differences, and the set of the studied variables included in the analysis interpreted (0.139) of the total variation in the level of the existed problems, and the result interpretation suggests that the studied unapparent variables may be due to other factors that were not studied.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The research results showed the presence of a large number of problems which may hinder the progress of the Agri. Ext. work in the Sulaimani governorate.
2. There are variations in the average of the problems faced by the Agri. Ext. work in the Sulaimani governorate, but these differences were minor, which shows that most of these problems suffered by the extension centers exist substantially.
3. It was found that the field (problems related to the Agri. Ext. training came in the top rank, this is probably attributed to the fact that the use of methods and applications of technology in work or life, which makes it important to train them because these methods offer more opportunities to create a trained staff to meet the national need for skilled people practicing different acts, while (problems concerning workers in the field of the Agri. Ext.) came the last rank, this is probably due the belief of the workers in the Agri. Ext. centers that this factor is less important compared to other problems.
4. There is a correlation found between the opinions of extension workers and all of the following variables (level of education, work place and use of resources of agricultural information) with less problems to the work of extension officers with increasing the scientific qualifications and, least problems may be existed, the more closer the work place to the farmers, the less the problems to the agricultural extension work, also the more the availability of the sources of information and the more the expertise and the less the problems and problems faced by the extension work.
5. There is a non-significant correlation between the opinions of extension workers and all of the following variables (duration of the Agri. Ext. service, and the attitude towards the Agri. Ext.) and it was concluded that there is no relationship between these variables with the Agri. Ext. work problems in the governorate.

6. It was revealed that the factor (level of education) is the most contribution in explaining the variation in the problems faced by the Agri. Ext. workers followed by (work place) and then (exposure to resources of information)

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