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**Hussein wasmy
Jamil Nassif Al-
Janabi*
Majed Khalil Ali**

*Department Economic
and I Extension
Agricultural, college of
Agriculture, Tikrit
University, Iraq*

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**The level of knowledge of grape growers about the most
important tree service and obtainer, in the Ishaqi district in
Salah Al din Governorate**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine the knowledge level of grape growers with the most important tree service operations and the outcome in Ishaqi sub-district | Salah al-Din governorate in general, and to determine the correlation between the knowledge level of grape growers and some independent variables, the Ishaqi district was chosen as an area to conduct the research in which grape cultivation is spread in (5) agricultural districts for conducting the current research, the research community included all (995) grape growers in Ishaqi district, a random sample of (20%) was selected from them. The number of farmers who represent a

sample, the research (199) farmers, a questionnaire included two parts: the first included the independent variables, and second: included (87) representing measuring the knowledge level distributed over nine areas to measure the knowledge level of grape growers with the most important crop service operations.. The initial test was conducted on the initial test sample of 30 farmers from the research community and from outside the research sample for the purpose of calculating stability using the cronbach,s Alpha Where the value was 0.88, and the validity coefficient was 0.93, the results of the research showed that the general level of grape growers with the most important tree service operations, and the result in Ishaqi district | Salah al-Din governorate average tends to decline, and the results of the research showed that there is a significant correlation between the level of knowledge of grape growers and of The exploited variables (age, educational level, training courses, contact with information sources),. The researcher recommended the need to provide grape growers with information and scientific expertise and applied, and scientific recommendations on the cultivation and service of grape trees through the intensification of field visits and agricultural extension activities such as extension seminars, extension publications.

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is one of the most important elements of local development, as it represents the main source of income for thousands of families in rural communities, where it constitutes the mainstay of economic and social security in local communities (Al-Zoghbi, et al., 2013: 294). The impact of the agricultural sector is wide and extends to food security, economic growth and limitation from poverty and livelihoods to environmental and rural development, in addition to the fact that half of the population benefits significantly from the agricultural field more than other areas (United Nations, 2008), and that the events of the agricultural development process represent the main entrance to fill this growing food gap, and agricultural extension is considered one of the most basic determinants that stop agricultural development performance, especially with regard to the efficiency and effectiveness of the agricultural extension agencies (Ibtihal, 2011), and the

* Corresponding author: E-mail: hussein_w_jamil@st.tu.edu.iq

Special Representative of the Secretary-General comments United Nations for Food Security and Nutrition (Paris, 2011), On the importance of agriculture and its vital role in today's world, as it means the production of all kinds of crops, fish, livestock and dairy products, and the processing and distribution of these products, and agriculture determines poverty rates and the possibility of prosperity, and it helps the population in rural communities to generate their income, It also enables farmers, especially smallholder owners, to become positive agents in achieving change through good organization in order to participate in production of economic value.

The agricultural extension system is considered one of the most important devices that can be relied upon in achieving sustainable agricultural development because of its effectiveness and credibility that helped in building it and forming continuous training processes, and it deals with farmers closely and for long periods of time (Abdul Wahab, et al., 2010:13-29). Important horticultural crops, whether in the world or in Iraq, where its cultivation was very old in Iraq since the beginning of the emergence of the first civilizations in order to suit the climatic conditions when planting it, as the cultivation of grape vine in Iraq has developed in recent years in a very large way, where there are many farms with varieties Good in terms of production and quality and environmentally suitable for the region's conditions. The reason for the increasing need for grape fruits appears because it is linked to human life, whether it is table grapes or juice grapes, as it occupies a leading position among the fruit trees in terms of cultivated area and production (Al Douri, 2014:1), citing (Al-Saidi, 2000), and it has several medical benefits. Therapeutic works to reduce atherosclerosis, reduce cholesterol in the blood, strengthen the heart muscles and brain cells, purify the liver from toxins, and also contribute to reducing high pressure, and reduce acidity resulting from indigestion because it contains many natural amino acids, The responsibility to equip it with it rests with the Agricultural Extension System, and in order for these programs to achieve their goals and the purpose for which the goal was built, there must be studies and real information on the cognitive reality owned by grape growers in Ishaqi district, Salah al-Din governorate. On real and realistic information about farmers and the extent of their needs and desires to upgrade their knowledge from the current situation to the desired situation, and from here the idea of the current research came to answer the following research questions: 1 What is the level of knowledge of grape growers about the most important tree service operations, and what is achieved in Ishaqi district - Salah al-Din governorate in general?

2- Is there a correlation between the level of knowledge of grape growers with the most important tree service operations and the outcome and each of the following independent factors (age, educational level, number of years of work, type of farming profession, land ownership, land area, participation in training courses, contact with information sources).

Research of Objectives

1- Getting to know the level of knowledge of grape growers about the most important Tree service operations and yield, which is achieved in Ishaqi sub-district | Salah al-Din Governorate in general.

2- Identifying the correlation between the knowledge level of grape growers with the most important tree service operations and the yield and all the factors related to them (age, educational level, number of years of service in the orchard, orchard area, type of farming profession, land ownership, training courses, contacting information sources).

Statistical hypotheses

1- There is no significant correlation between the level of knowledge of grape growers and age.

2- There is no significant correlation between the level of knowledge of grape growers and the educational level.

3- There is no significant correlation between the level of knowledge of grape growers and the number of years of service in the orchard.

4- There is no significant correlation between the level of knowledge of grape growers and orchard ownership.

5- There is no significant correlation between the level of knowledge of grape growers and the farming profession.

6- There is no significant correlation between the level of knowledge of the grape growers and the area of the grape orchard.

7- There is no significant correlation between the level of knowledge of grape growers and contact with information sources.

8- There is no significant correlation between the level of knowledge of grape growers and the training courses.

MATERIALS AND WORKING METHODS

Research Methodology

The descriptive approach was used to achieve the objectives of the research, as the use of this approach is appropriate in reaching other detailed evidence about the needs of the target at a specific time (Al-Asadi, 2008:51). And then these data are differentiated, classified, analyzed and processed statistically by various means of statistics in order to clarify the difference between those data and through which accurate and clear results are reached on the subject of the study (Al-Rashidi, 2002:16).

Research area

I chose the Ishaqi district| Salah al-Din Governorate, an area to conduct the current research as it is one of the distinguished agricultural areas in the province, which is famous for the cultivation of types of fruits, the most important of which are grapes, apples, pomegranates and oranges. Samarra, on the south, is the district of Balad, and on the west it is bordered by the Jazirah region, which borders Lake Tharthar, and on the east, it is bordered by the Tigris River.

Population Research and Sample

The research community included all grape growers in the Ishaqi district, distributed among (5) agricultural districts in the district numbered 995 *, a proportional random sample of 20% was selected from them, thus the number of respondents who underwent the research procedures became 199, as shown in No. (1)

Table (1): The number and sample of grape growers in the research area within the agricultural districts of the Ishaqi Agriculture Division

| N0. | Agricultural districts | Number of farmers | Number of farmers in the sample |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Ajbaraat shejar 10 | 350 | 70 |
| 2 | Nahrawanat 13 | 150 | 30 |
| 3 | AbuSufah 15 | 150 | 30 |
| 4 | Kabban 16 | 100 | 20 |
| 5 | Farhatiya 14 | 245 | 49 |
| Total | | 995 | 199 |

* Ishaqi Agriculture Division - Planning and Follow-up Unit.

data collection tool

A questionnaire was used, which included two parts: The first part relates to a number of independent factors for the cultivation of grape orchards (age, educational level, participation in training courses, contact with information sources), the second part included measuring the knowledge level of the knowledge grower. For grape growers the most important tree service operations in Ishaqi district| Salah al-Din Governorate, as this part consists of (87) paragraphs after the content and apparent honesty were conducted, and some paragraphs were modified and not deleted from them according to the opinions of experts. Thus, the number of measurement items became (87) item.

part One:

This part included the independent factors related to the cultivation of grape orchards (years of age, educational level, number of years of work in the grape orchard, type of farming profession, ownership of the orchard and work in it, the area of land planted with grape vines, participation in training courses, contacting information sources) .

The second part:

After the researcher has reviewed the scientific sources of books, guide brochures, previous studies and scientific research related to the subject of the research and for the purpose of measuring the knowledge level of grape growers about the most important crop service operations in Ishaqi sub-district | Governorate Salah al-Din, the researcher has identified (9) domains that included 87 items distributed over (9) domains, with (11) items in the field of agriculture, (10) items in the field of irrigation, 13 items in the field of pruning, and 5 A paragraph in the field of fertilization procedures, and (10) a paragraph in the field of composting. And (12) paragraphs in the field of disease control, (9) paragraphs in the field of production quality measures, and (8) paragraphs in the field of climatic conditions, and (9) paragraphs in the field of grape harvesting and marketing, then the areas of cognitive testing and its paragraphs were presented to experts The validity of the content in order to determine the relative importance of each field, which represents the degree of that field, after the total score of the test was determined by (100 degrees) by the researcher.

honesty:

After the apparent honesty and content were conducted by presenting the form to the experts and specialists in the Agricultural Extension Department and the Horticulture Department, some paragraphs were modified and not deleted from them according to the opinions of the experts, and thus the number of paragraphs remained (87) paragraphs.

Stability: It means the stability of the results if the measurement was repeated on the same group even after a while (Arifij, 2009:95), and to measure the stability of the paragraphs of the form, a preliminary test was conducted on 1||12 2020 on a sample of 30)) selected respondents. randomly from The research community and outside the research sample of grape growers in Al-Ishaqi district, Salah Al-Din governorate, Alpha Cronbach's coefficient was used to measure the stability, as the Alpha Cronbach test is one of the tests The important stability and gives the minimum stability value, where the value of the Facronbach coefficient was 0.88 degrees, and this indicates the stability of the form, and to find the validity coefficient, the stability coefficient was rooted, where its value reached 0.93, and thus the questionnaire was characterized by high stability and validity, and thus it is valid for collection Evidence from the respondents, and therefore, the values of the reliability coefficient indicate the consistency of the test paragraphs included in the form that the values of the stability coefficient are considered satisfactory or acceptable if its value is from 0.70 degrees and above.

Measurement of Independent Factors

- 1- Age: measured by the number of years of age of the respondent at the time of data collection.
- 2- Educational level: The educational level was measured according to the following levels (my mother, read and write, primary, intermediate, middle school, institute, college, higher certificates), and these levels were given the following values (1,2,3,4,5, 6,7,8) respectively.
- 3- Number of working years: It was measured by the number of years the respondents spent in planting grape trees, and it was measured directly.
- 4- The agricultural profession: The type of agricultural profession was measured according to the following levels (basic profession, secondary profession) and the following values were given to these levels (1, 2), respectively.
- 5- Land ownership: It was measured according to the following levels (ownership, contract, rent) and these levels were given the following values (3,2,1) respectively.
- 6- Land area: measured by the number of dunams used in the cultivation of the grape orchard
- 7- Participation in training courses: The measurement of participation in training courses was carried out according to the following levels (participant, non-participant), and these levels were given the following values (1,0), respectively.
- 9- Communication with information sources: Communication with information sources was measured according to levels (always, sometimes, rarely) and the following values were given to these levels (3,2,1) respectively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1- The first objective: to determine the level of knowledge of grape growers about the most important tree service operations and the outcome in Ishaqi sub-district in Salah al-Din Governorate in general:

The results showed that the lowest degree of knowledge of the respondents was 25.75 degrees and the highest degree of knowledge level of the respondents was 64.75 degrees, with an average of 40.82 degrees and a standard deviation of 7.77, as shown in Table No. (2)

Table (2): Distribution of respondents according to knowledge level categories in general

| No. | Categories | Average knowledge | % | Frequency |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|------|-----------|
| 1 | Low (25.75 - 38.75) | 33.60 | 42.2 | 84 |
| 2 | Medium (38.75 -51.74) | 44.32 | 48.7 | 97 |
| 3 | High (51.74 - 64.75) | 55.69 | 9.1 | 18 |
| Total | | SD =7.77 | 100% | 199 |

It is clear from Table (2) that 48.7% of the respondents fall within the medium category, followed by the low category by 42.2%, therefore, the knowledge level in general for the respondents is characterized as an average that tends to decline, or the result may indicate that many respondents are not interested in new information and experiences about grape orchard service operations because they follow the traditional methods inherited from parents and their weak information and knowledge about the most important operations of servicing orchards Grape vines, or perhaps due to the weak participation of many respondents in the agricultural activities implemented by the agricultural extension agency in the research area, such as seminars, meetings and training courses, due to their ignorance of the importance of information about these activities.

second Objective: To identify the correlation between the level of knowledge of grape vine growers and all the independent variables.

1- Years of age: the results of the research showed that the age of grape growers was limited to (22 - 73) years, with a mean of (36.81) and a standard deviation of (9.27), and the respondents were distributed into three categories using the term law, as shown in Table (3).

Table (3): distribution of respondents according to age years variable

| No. | Age Categories | Number | % | Average knowledge | R | T Calculated | Prob |
|-------|----------------------|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------------|------|
| 1 | Low (22 - 29) | 49 | 24.7 | 32.2 8 | 0.15* | -2.125 | 0.05 |
| 2 | Medium 30 - 45) | 118 | 59.3 | 36.64 | | | |
| 3 | High (46 and larger) | 32 | 16 | 36.33 | | | |
| Total | | 199 | 100% | | *Significant at 0.05 probability level | | |

In order to find the correlation between the level of knowledge and the variable years of age, Pearson's correlation coefficient was used, which amounted to (-0.15), and indicates a negative relationship between the two variables, and to test the significance of the relationship, the (t) test was used, whose calculated value amounted to (- 2.125), which is higher than the tabular t value of (1.960) and this indicates the existence of a negative significant correlation between the two variables at the probability level (0.05), and thus rejects the null hypothesis and accepts the hypothesis of the alternative that states (there is a significant correlation between the two variables) and the reason for this is that the level of knowledge, of the respondents' information about the most important processes of servicing the grape vines varies according to the age groups of the

respondents, that is, the fewer years of age, the higher the knowledge level of the respondents, The reason for this may be due to the fact that the youth group is among the lower age groups and they are more familiar with the most important operations of servicing the grape vines and are more connected to information sources, especially modern means of communication (social networking sites and the Internet), and this result is consistent (Jassim, 2012).

2- Educational level: The results of the study showed that the respondents were distributed according to the educational level variable into eight categories and showed that the highest percentage (44.22%) is within the category of college graduates and the lowest percentage (2.1%) is within the category of higher degrees, as shown in Table (4).

Table (4): distribution of respondents according to the categories of the educational level variable

| No. | Achievement Categories | Number | % | Average Knowledge | R | T Calculated | Prob. |
|-------|------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| 1 | Don't read or write | 4 | 2.1 | 38.31 | 0.15* | -2.125 | 0.05 |
| 2 | read and write | 10 | 5.1 | 39.41 | | | |
| 3 | Elementary | 17 | 8.54 | 38.97 | | | |
| 4 | Medium | 17 | 8.54 | 38.97 | | | |
| 5 | junior high | 20 | 10 | 40.90 | | | |
| 6 | Institute | 36 | 18 | 41.59 | | | |
| 7 | College | 88 | 44.22 | 41.88 | | | |
| 8 | Postgraduate | 7 | 3.51 | 48.18 | | | |
| Total | | 199 | 100% | | *Significant at 0.05 prob. Level | | |

In order to find the correlation between the cognitive level of the respondents and the variable of the educational level, the Spearman rank correlation coefficient was used, which reached (0.183) and It indicates a positive relationship between the two variables, and to test the significance of the relationship using the t-test, whose value was (2.565) and compared with the tabular t-value (1.960) found to be significant. At the probability level of 0.05, and thus rejects the null hypothesis and accepts the alternative hypothesis that states (there is a correlation between the two variables) and the reason for this may be that respondents with a higher educational level have more knowledge and information about the most important grape vines service operations, and this result agrees (Shehata, 2021)

3- Number of years of work in the orchard of grape vines: The results of the research showed that the values expressing the number of years of work of grapevine growers were limited to (3-30) years, with a mean of (9.91) years, and with a standard deviation of (5.43), the respondents were divided into three Categories using the term law, as in Table (5).

Table (5): distribution of respondents according to their categories Number of years of work in the orchard

| No. | Categories | Number | % | Average Knowledge | R | T Calculated | Prob |
|-------|----------------|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Low (3 - 11) | 153 | 76.8 | 36.33 | 0.13* | 1.833 | Not significant |
| 2 | Medium (12-20) | 37 | 18.6 | 36.64 | | | |
| 3 | High (21-30) | 9 | 4.6 | 32.28 | | | |
| Total | | 199 | 100% | | The relationship between the two variables is not significant. | | |

To find the correlation between the level of knowledge and the variable number of years of work, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, which amounted to (0.13), and indicates a positive relationship between the two variables. (The tabular value of (1.960) and thus we accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative, and the reason for this may be because The more or less the number of years of work in the cultivation of grape vines does not affect the level of their knowledge or knowledge related to the cultivation of grape vines.

(Al-Shadida and Talib, 2011).

4- Area: the results of the study showed that the least area is 2 acres and the largest area is 35 acres, with an average of 7.49 acres and a standard deviation of 5.25. The respondents were divided into three categories using the law of range, and the highest percentage was within the low area, as shown in Table (6).

Table (7): Distribution of the respondents according to the categories of the cultivated area

| No. | Categories | Number | % | Average Knowledge | R | T Calculated | Prob |
|-------|----------------|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Low (2 - 12) | 171 | 85.9 | 40.21 | 0.13* | 1.833 | Not significant |
| 2 | Medium (13-23) | 23 | 11.5 | 44.55 | | | |
| 3 | High (24-35) | 5 | 2.6 | 44.40 | | | |
| Total | | 199 | 100% | | The relationship between the two variables is not significant. | | |

To find the correlation between the level of knowledge and the area variable, Pearson's correlation coefficient was used, which amounted to (0.125) and indicates a positive relationship between the two variables. It indicates a positive relationship between the two variables, and to test the relationship's significance, the t-test was used, which reached a value of (1.696), which is Less than the tabular value of (t) whose value is (1.960), and thus we accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis, the reason for this may be that the increase or decrease of the areas exploited by cultivating grape vines does not affect the knowledge level of farmers who are trying to search for information and experiences related to the operations of cultivating grape vines, as it is the main source of income for the respondents. In the research area, and this result agrees (Mahros, 2015).

5- The agricultural profession: The agricultural profession was divided into two categories, namely, a basic profession, and their percentage was 86.9%. The respondents who specialize in agriculture as a secondary profession are represented by a percentage of (13.1), as shown in Table (8).

Table (8): Distribution of the respondents according to the type of agricultural profession

| No. | Categories | Number | % | Average Knowledge | R | T Calculated | Prob |
|-------|------------|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Basic | 173 | 86.9 | 38.32 | 0.124* | 1.753 | Not significant |
| 2 | Secondary | 26 | 13.1 | 41.12 | | | |
| Total | | 199 | 100% | | The relationship between the two variables is not significant. | | |

In order to find the correlation between the level of knowledge and the variable of the agricultural profession, the Spearman rank correlation coefficient was used, which amounted to (0.124) and indicates a positive relationship between the two variables, And to test the significance of the relationship, the (t) test was used, whose value was (1.753), which is less than the tabular (t) value of (1.960), and thus we accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative, the reason for this may

be due to the fact that the respondents, whether they practice agriculture as a primary or secondary occupation, their information is almost the same and there is no significant difference in the respondents' information according to the agricultural profession, this result agrees (Al-Ani, 2013).

6- Ownership of the orchard: This variable was divided into three categories of ownership, and the highest percentage appeared within the property category, as shown in Table (9).

Table (9): distribution of respondents according to the categories of orchard ownership

| No. | Categories | Number | % | Average Knowledge | R | T Calculated | Prob |
|-------|------------|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Ownership | 194 | 97.5 | 39.92 | 0.02* | 0.280 | Not significant |
| 2 | Lots | 3 | 1.5 | 37.50 | | | |
| 3 | Rent | 2 | 1.0 | 41.23 | | | |
| Total | | 199 | 100% | | The relationship between the two variables is not significant. | | |

It is clear from table (23) that the highest percentage of respondents (97.5%) is within the ownership category, followed by (1.5%) approximately within the contract category and to find the correlation relationship between the respondents' knowledge level and the variable of land ownership The Spearman rank correlation coefficient was used, which reached a value of (0.02) and it indicates an apparent relationship between the two variables. The reason for this may be that whatever the type of land ownership, whether it is ownership, contract or rent, the respondents are interested in servicing grape vines with similar information and experiences and there is no difference in their information, and this The result agrees (Jassim, (2012).

7-Participation in training courses: the respondents were divided according to the training course variable into two categories, and the highest percentage within the category was non-participant, as shown in Table(10).

Table (10): Distribution of respondents according to the variable of participation in training courses

| No. | Categories | Number | % | Average Knowledge | R | T Calculated | Prob |
|-------|-------------------|--------|------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|
| 1 | Not participating | 175 | 87.9 | 35.50 | 0.174* | 2.480 | 0.05 |
| 2 | Participants | 24 | 12.1 | 38.50 | | | |
| Total | | 199 | 100% | | *Significant at 0.05 prob. Level | | |

In order to find the correlation between the level of knowledge of the respondents and the variable of participation in the training courses, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, which reached a value of (0.174), and it indicates a positive relationship between the two variables, Thus, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative which states that there is (a significant correlation between the two variables) and the reason for this may be due to this, and to test the significance of the relationship, the (t) test was used, whose value amounted to (2.480), which is higher than the tabular value (t) whose value is (1.960). The participation of the respondents in the training courses increases their knowledge, skills and attitudes in applying all special practices in the operations of servicing the grape vines, and this result agrees (Jassim, 2012).

8- Contacting information sources: the results of the research showed that the lowest value for information sources is 10 and the largest value is 30, with an average of 18.16 and a standard deviation of 3.59. The researchers were distributed into three categories using the law of range, and the highest percentage was within the middle category, as shown in Table(11)

Table (11): distribution of respondents according to the categories of variable sources of information

| No. | Categories | Number | % | Average knowledge | R | T Calculated | Prob |
|-------|----------------------|--------|------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|
| 1 | Low (10 - 16) | 69 | 34.7 | 39.31 | 0.17* | 2.408 | 0.05 |
| 2 | Medium (17- 23) | 115 | 57.8 | 41.62 | | | |
| 3 | High (24 and larger) | 15 | 7.5 | 41.64 | | | |
| Total | | 199 | 100% | | *Significant at 0.05 prob. Level | | |

In order to find the correlation between the level of knowledge and the variable of information sources, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, which reached a value of (0.17) and indicates a positive relationship between the two variables, To test the significance of the relationship, a (t) test was used, which reached a value of (2.408), which is greater than the tabular value of (t) whose value is (1.960), and thus we reject the null hypothesis, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, The alternative that states (there is a significant correlation between the knowledge of farmers and the variable of information sources) and the reason for this may be that the more and diversified sources of information from which farmers draw their information, the more this helps in increasing their knowledge and experience in the field of servicing grape orchards, and this result agrees (Al-Ani, 2013).

CONCLUSIONS

1-The results of the study showed that the general level of knowledge of grape vine growers about the most important crop service operations in Ishaqi district / Salah al-Din governorate is average, tending to decline, It follows from this that there is a cognitive weakness among grape vine growers in all areas of grape vine service operations.

2- The results of the study showed that there is a significant correlation between the knowledge level of grape vine growers and each of the variables (age, educational level, participation in training courses, and contact with information sources), It is necessary to take care of these variables when preparing extension activities for grapevine growers in the study area.

3- The results of the study showed that there was no significant correlation between the knowledge level of grape vine growers and each of the variables (number of years of work, area, agricultural profession, orchard ownership), and from this it follows that it has no relationship to the information and experiences of the respondents.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1- The necessity of paying attention to educating and educating the growers of grape vines by preparing specialized training programs and activities in every field of grape vine service. Its responsibility lies with the Ministry of Agriculture, the General Company for Horticulture and Landscape Engineering, and the General Authority for Agricultural Guidance and Training in coordination and cooperation with the agricultural colleges that are located in the governorate.

2- The need to work on raising the level of knowledge of grape vine growers in the scientific fields related to crop service through intensifying field visits and agricultural extension activities such as (extension seminars, training courses).

3- The need to pay attention to the variables that have emerged as a significant relationship, which includes (age, educational level, training courses, and contact with information sources) by paying attention to the sources of information approved by the scientific recommendations related to the Karmat service.

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مستوى معرفة زراع العنب بأهم عمليات خدمة الأشجار والحاصل في ناحية الاسحاقي | محافظة صلاح الدين

ماجد خليل علي

حسين وسمي جامل الجنابي

قسم الاقتصاد والارشاد الزراعي، كلية الزراعة، جامعة تكريت، العراق

الخلاصة

استهدفت الدراسة تحديد المستوى المعرفي لزراع العنب بأهم عمليات خدمة الأشجار والحاصل في ناحية الاسحاقي/ محافظة صلاح الدين بشكل عام , والتعرف على علاقة الارتباط بين المستوى المعرفي لزراع العنب وبعض المتغيرات المستقلة, اختيرت ناحية الاسحاقي منطقة لإجراء البحث التي تنتشر فيها زراعة اشجار العنب في (5) مقاطعات زراعية لأجراء البحث الحالي, أذ شمل مجتمع البحث جميع زراع اشجار العنب في ناحية الاسحاقي والبالغ عددهم (995) مزارعا, اختيرت منهم عينة عشوائية بنسبة (20%) وبذلك اصبح عدد الزراع الذين يمثلون عينة البحث (199) زارعا, تم اعداد استمارة استبيان تضمنت جزأين: الاول تضمن المتغيرات المستقلة الخاصة بالمبحوثين , أما الجزء الثاني: فقد تضمن (87) فقرة اختبارية تمثل قياس المستوى المعرفي لزراع العنب بأهم عمليات خدمة المحصول, تم اجراء الاختبار الأولي على عينة عشوائية الاختيار بلغ حجمها ((30 مزارعا من مجتمع البحث ومن خارج عينة البحث لغرض حساب الثبات باستخدام معادلة الفاكروبناخ حيث بلغت قيمة 0.88 وبلغ معامل الصلاحية 0.93, اظهرت نتائج البحث ان المستوى العام لزراع العنب بأهم عمليات خدمة الأشجار والحاصل في ناحية الاسحاقي/ محافظة صلاح الدين متوسط يميل الى الانخفاض, كما اوضحت نتائج البحث على وجود علاقة ارتباط معنوية بين مستوى معارف زراع العنب وكل من المتغيرات المستقلة (العمر, المستوى التعليمي, الدورات التدريبية , الاتصال بمصادر المعلومات), واوصى الباحث بضرورة تزويد زراع العنب بمعلومات وخبرات علمية وتطبيقية وتوصيات علمية عن زراعة وخدمة اشجار العنب من خلال تكثيف الزيارات الحقلية والانشطة الارشادية الزراعية مثل الندوات الارشادية ,المطبوعات الارشادية .

الكلمات المفتاحية:

مستوى , معرفي, زراع العنب, عمليات خدمة, المحصول