The Knowledge of Sheep Breeders with the Most Important Scientific Recommendations for Raising Sheep in Al-Alam District - Salah Al-Din Governorate.

Saad Ahmed Khalaf¹ and Sahab A. Al-Ajeeli

University of Tikrit\ College of Agriculture

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Corresponding author:

Sahab A. Al-Ajeeli

E-mail:

sahabayid@yahoo.com

Received: 11/10/2017 **Accepted:** 17/1/2018 Research aimed mainly to identify the knowledge level sheep breeders of the most important scientific recommendations on the breeding of sheep in -Alam district Salah al - Din governorate, as well as in each area of breeding sheep level (sheep management, production of sheep, sheep breeds, breeding sheep, sheep the disease) 11 the study has arranged attitude of cognitive level, according to their importance and to identify the level of knowledge of each paragraph of the test sheep breeders in areas. as well as to determine the correlation between the level of knowledge of sheep breeders of the following independent factors (age with the all education level, the number of family members , the annual income of raising sheep, agricultural expertise, animal, herd size, the attitude towards .raising .sheep

ABSTRACT

, the sources of information on the breeding of sheep), as well to determine the relationship regressions between the level of knowledge of sheep breeders and among independent factors and also identify the problems facing breeders of sheep In the search region .

The study has included the 130 sheep breeders in the field of Alam district. After excluding the exploration sample of (30) breeders, the number of respondents (100) was established and a questionnaire was used in the data collection consisting of two parts which were prepared to measure the knowledge level of the breeders After verifying its face& content. validity.

The results showed that the level of knowledge of sheep breeders In Alam district is the average tends to rise .The level of knowledge was first and foremost the field of sheep production, with a percentage weight of 52.25 Recent management sheep weighing a percentage of (41.66) showed the results also showed significant correlation between the level of knowledge of sheep breeders and all independent factors studied. The results also showed that among the studied may be interpreted factors involved in the analysis amounted to also results showed number of problems а facing the breeders of sheep.in the area of research.

and the most important (increase in production costs compared to production fo r sheep).

And Based on the results the researcher recommends, it is necessary to increase the efforts of agricultural extension agents in the research area. The researcher recommends so conducting research and other studies to identify the factors affecting on the cognitive level of breeders.

معرفة مربي الاغنام بأهم التوصيات العلمية الخاصة بتربية الاغنام بمحافظة صلاح الدين/ناحية العلم

سعد احمد خلف ² وسحاب عايد العجيلي قسم الاقتصاد والارشاد الزراعي- كلية الزراعة- جامعة تكريت

الخلاصية

الكلمات المفتاحية: أستهدف البحث اساسا الى التعرف على مستوى معارف مربي الاغنام بأهم التوصيات العلمية توصيات علمية، تربية اغنام، المتعلقة بتربية الاغنام في ناحية العلم في محافظة صلاح الدين وكذلك التعرف على المستوى المعرفي مستوى معارف.

Part of M.Sc. Thesis of First author.¹

2 البحث مستل من رسالة ماجستير للباحث الاول

للمراسلة:

سحاب عايد العجيلي

البريد الالكتروني: sahabayid@yahoo.com الاستلام: 11 / 10 / 2017 القبول: 17 / 1 / 2018

لمربي الاغنام في كل مجال من مجالات تربية الاغنام (ادارة الاغنام، انتاج الاغنام ،سلالات الاغنام المناسل الاغنام، امراض الاغنام)ومن ثم ترتيب مجالات المستوى المعرفي حسب اهميتها و التعرف على المستوى المعرفي لمربي الاغنام في كل فقرة من فقرات مجالات الاختبار وكذلك تحديد علاقة الارتباط بين المستوى المعرفي لمربي الاغنام وكل من العوامل المستقلة الاتية (العمر، المستوى التعليمي عدد افراد الاسرة، الدخل السنوي من تربية الاغنام، الخبرة الزراعية الحيوانية، حجم القطيع الاتجاه نحو تربية الاغنام المسادر المعلومات المتعلقة بتربية الاغنام) وكذلك تحديد علاقة الاتية (العمر، المستوى المعرفي لمربي الاغنام وجملة العوامل المستقلة وايضا التعرف على المشاكل التي تواجه مربي الاغنام في منطقة البحث.

شمل مجتمع البحث جميع مربي الاغنام في ناحية العلم والبالغ عددهم (130) مربيا وبعد استبعاد عينة الاختبار الاولي والبالغ عددها(30) مربيا اصبح عدد المبحوثين (100) مربيا واستخدمت استمارة استبيان في جمع البيانات مؤلفة من جزئيين اعدت لقياس المستوى المعرفي للمربين بطريقة الاختبار المتعدد وبعد التأكد من صدقها الظاهري وصدق المحتوى.

اظهرت النتائج ان المستوى المعرفي لمربي الاغنام في ناحية العلم هو متوسط يميل الى الارتفاع كما اظهرت النتائج وعند المقارنة بين مجالات المستوى المعرفي جاء بالمرتبة الاولى مجال انتاج الاغنام فيما جاء في المرتبة الاخيرة مجال ادارة الاغنام واظهرت النتائج ايضا وجود علاقة ارتباط معنوية بين المستوى المعرفي لمربي الاغنام وكل من العوامل المستقلة المدروسة كما اظهرت النتائج ان جملة العوامل المدروسة الداخلة في التحليل قد فسرت (64.5) كما واظهرت النتائج وجود عدد من المشاكل التي تواجه مربي الاغنام في منطقة البحث واهمها (زيادة تكاليف الانتاج مقارنة بالإنتاج بالنسبة للأغنام). و بناء على النتائج التي تم التوصل اليها اوصى الباحثون بضرورة القيام بزيادة الجهود الارشادية للمرشدين الزراعيين في منطقة البحث .كما اوصوا بأجراء بحوث ودراسات اخرى للتعرف على بقية العوامل التي تؤثر على المستوى المعرفي للمربين.

Introduction and research problem:

Agriculture was and still mainstay of the national economy and play an important role in achieving economic development and the foundation created by economic growth as the rules g enerated a large proportion of national income from agricultural activities (Khoury and Adnan 2044: 26). Accordingly, multiple reasons why agricultural development is vital to any population of communities so vary the degree and the importance of each of these reasons, depending on the circumstances experienced.by the population and its needs (AbdulSalam 2012:10). The agricultura development is a prerequisite for the establishment of t he rules of Renaissance agricultural (Oldahri 1980: 434). As agricultural develop-ment aims to change the thinking of the human methods to turn into a real - maker has a direct and responsible for the protection and defense of constantly (Muharram 1997:20). It emerged in the seventies Bidiyah the global issue of food when he world aware of the dangers of between the rates of production the growing gap on food demand rates, a gap experienced by developing countries in the first place, which mostly from Arab countries (Abdul Salam 1990, 5).

The primary objective of using Modern agricultural technologies is to increase production and reduce costs and by adopting measures to the events of changes and substitutions in the means and methods of agricultural production (Tnobi 2000:40). The increase in agricultural production and food security targets central promise took a lot of interests at the level of the world (Abu al-Khair 1997: 488). And the agricultural sector is one of the important activities in many Arab countries, it absorbs the labor force 30%, making it one of the important sources of income for those Albadan (A.O.A.D, 2007:44). Therefore, we can invest in these increases in agricultural productivity.

Agricultural development plays a key role in raising the standard of living and social population and to increase the national income of the vast majority of the Arab world 's population (Khaldi 2007:13) And it supports agricultural development on two components : progress the material element of the outcome of the scientific and technical in the relevant agricultural production and the human element as owned by the willingness and abilities to help him and enable him to use the material element efficiently in order to achieve agricultural development areas (Ajili, 2013: 2).

After informed the researcher on the research area and conducted a number of meetings with sheep breeders in his show and after comparing sheep production of meat, milk and wool with the ideal productivity by using modern scientific methods and consulted a number of experts in the livestock department and the College of Veterinary Medicine shows a large gap in the production of this sheep which due to lack of adequate knowledge of breeders of agricultural may be operations, which negatively impact on the breeding of sheep and productivity of milk, wool and meat quality and quantity (Abdul Rahim and Badda, 1995: 237-265). So takethe initiative to the mind of the researcher to identify the cognitive levels in the hope of reaching the causes of deterioration and low productivity of these sheep this side and the other side is the lack of previous studies, so the idea of research in this study of the cognitive level of sheep breeders in the area of Alam district Salah al - Din governorate by answering On a number of research questions, the most important of which are:

1. What is the cognitive level of sheep breeders in each field of sheep breeding?

2 - What is the correlation between the cognitive level of sheep breeders in terms of Alam district and each of the independent factors?

Objectives of research

1 - Identify the level of knowledge of sheep breeders with the most important scientific recommendations for raising sheep in Alam district in general.

2 - to identify the level of knowledge of sheep breeders in each of the research region

(Sheep management, production of sheep, sheep breeds, breeding sheep, sheep disease).

3- Arranging knowledge level domains according to their relative importance.

4. determine the correlation cafficrent between the level of knowledge of sheep breeders in terms of Alam district and all.of the following..independent

factors (age, educational level, the number of family members)

Justification of the research:

1 - Animal production is one of the most important areas of agriculture in Iraq and sheep constitute a very high percentage of livestock in the country so the importance of research is to identify the level of knowledge of sheep farmers in addition to the problems facing them in their breeding.

2-sheep offers three main products (meat, milk, wool) is the meat and wool of the most important food products in the world that human needs so it is necessary and important interest in this important food wealth and stand in front of the challenges and problems faced.

Research method:

Use descriptive approach to achieve the objectives of research as it is this approach is appropriate in finding data and other detailed facts about the target needs at a given time (Asadi 2008: 51) and then are dispersed data, categorized, analyzed and processed statistically by means of various statistics in order to clarify the difference between those data and through which the access to the results of accurate generalizations and clear in the research topic (Rashidi 2002: 16).

Research Area:

The area of research is confined to the area of research / Salahuddin gorernorat located east of the center of the province has been selected as a research area because the raising of sheep is one of the important agricultural activities in the region, which depends most of the people of the area to live on them as the flag area link between the eastern areas of the province and its center It is from the agricultural areas that produce important strategic crops like wheat and Alsairwaldhirh that, are, used, or, residues. feed, for, animals including farm Alignam. autam choose the study area (area of Alam district) is not far from the geographical location of the college of Agriculture University Tikrit, the roleof the college in the population service.

Populates and research sample size:

The search, included, all, sheep, breeders, in the area of Alam district , and, registered with the cultivation of Alam district .Division's(130)educators were selected (30) of them a random sample for the first test of the questionnaire were excluded from the research population has been studied, society, by 100% to the number of respondents to

the final procedures for the search.(100).Breeders.table.No.1 shows the preparation of educators distributed study areas:

Name of village	Number of breeder in the sample
1 - AlGhzefe	24
2 - Hlehel	9
3-ALKhzami	22
4-center area	10
5-Samarra	10
6-Tel Alsabat	13
7-Rabida	6
8-Alali	6
Total	100

Table (1) shows the numbers of breeders in the sample

The Instrument of research:

Of the most important tools used to obtain information related to the circumstances existing already is the questionnaire, which is a convenient tool for information, data and fact objective through which to achieve the objectives of research (al – Sharif 1996:,123) and in order to achieve this objectives prepared questionnaire consisting of three parts as follows :-

First part:

personal A range of communication. social and economic questions pertaining to breeders of sheep. Included a (age, educational level, the number of family members, the annual income of towards

raising sheep, agricultural expertise, animal, herd size, the attitude raising sheep, the sources of information on the breeding of sheep).

The second part:

Test the level of knowledge of sheep breeders through the following steps:

(A) **determining** the **content** of the **test**

After field visits by the researcher to the research area and briefed on previous studies and researches, and the opinions of experts and specialists in raising sheep, the researcher to determine your multiple test content determine level of knowledge of sheep breeders in the following areas (management of sheep, production of sheep, sheep breeds, breeding sheep, sheep disease).

Validity

Test sincere: -ho which measures the function that must be measured at the same time do not measure something else instead of them (Melhem2005: 270) and test sincere is which measures the goals put for it (David and Hussain, 1990: 118) have been used two types of Honesty are two:

1. Face validity.

The test was presented to a group of specialists in agricultural extension in order to identify the extent of the test, such as the type of words, the method of writing, the degree of clarity and the accuracy of the test and how to answer paragraphs i As it noted Eble that the best way to measure the virtual truth is that the number of experts and specialists paragraphs decide to be measured. (Ebel, 1979,555).

2. Validity content.

The test was presented to a number of experts and specialists in the department of livestock and sheep raising Alam district s, supplement No. (4). Those who showed their observations on the test paragraphs that were taken by deleting and modifying some of the paragraphs. 75% of the opinions of experts and more.

3- Reliability Test.

Intended **Reliability** results in case of measurement on the same individuals repeat after a period of time (Arifj .1999: 86) and test stability means that a reliable test and reliable (apparent et al. , 2002: 14) Through the exploratory sample was measured stability Test the half-split method using the Pearson correlation coefficient to calculate the degree of correlation between the individual and marital paragraphs. The coefficient of stability (0.73) 0.85) This. Metric is constant. if it exceeds the reliability coefficient (70.0) (Issawi 1974:85). The most satisfying all approached the one (Muhammad, 1988: 66-67)

4-**Statistical methods:** The use of the following statistical methods (range, length of the class, Pearson correlation coefficient, correlation coefficient Spearman, multiple regression).

Results and Discussion: The **first objective:** to **identify the knowledge** of the **most important breeders** of **sheep breeding sheep for scientific recommendations in terms** of Alam district **in general level.**

The results showed that the highest degree obtained by the respondents was 68.29 and the lowest score of 4.2 with an average of 49.20 standard deviation 9.04 on the knowledge of the test of the upper degree of 100 degrees and minimum zero, was divided respondents using the term into three categories, and it emerged that the highest percentage of respondents within the middle class, as Shown in Table 4).

Т	Categories	Frequency	%	Average knowledge
1	Low (4.02-25.43)	2	2	13.36
2	Central (25.44- 46.85)	34	34	41.82
3	Upper (46.86- 68.29)	64	64	54.24
Tota	1	100	100%	SD = 9.04

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

(Table 2)sharved That ratio 64 % Of respondents in the upper category, followed by the middle class and 34%, so described the level of knowledge of sheep breeders as the average tends to rise, and is due to the fact that breeders have knowledge because of the accumulation of experience Hsalo them through their education sheep as appropriate.

Second Objective: Identify the level of knowledge in every area of education.

1 - Field of sheep management: -

The results showed that the highest degree obtained by the respondents in the field of sheep management reached 25 degrees and the lowest grade 5 an average of 12.15 degrees and standard deviation of 3.94, were divided respondents into three categories using the range, and the highest percentage of respondents in the category of the medium, as shown in the table (3).

(Table 3) shared That 65% of respondents in the medium category , followed by the high category and 19%, so described the level of knowledge of breeders of sheep in sheep management that the medium fence and frequency of daily operations carried out by educators in this area Cause their cognitive levels to rise.

 Table (3) Distribution of respondents according to the level of knowledge in the field of sheep management

Т	Categories	Frequency	%	Average knowledge
1	Low (5-11.6)	16	16	9.22
2	Medium (11.7-18.3)	65	65	14.92
3	High (18.4-25)	19	19	20.74
Tota	al	100	100%	SD = 3.94

2 - Field of production of sheep: -

The results showed that the highest degree obtained by the respondents in the production of sheep stood at 19.95 degrees and the lowest score of 2.85 with an average of \$ 10.45 standard deviation of 3.69, were divided respondents into three categories using the range, and the highest percentage of respondents within the middle class, as shown in the table (4).

Table (4) Distribution of the respondents according to the level of knowledge in the field of sheep production

	A	_ *		
Т	Categories	Frequency	%	Average
				knowledge
1	Low (2.85 - 8.54)	18	18	7.75
2	Medium(8.55-14.24)	53	53	11.87
3	High (14.25- 19.95)	29	29	15.16
Total		100	100%	SD = 3.69

It is seen from the table (4) that 53% of the respondents in the middle category, followed by the upper class and 29%, so described the level of knowledge of sheep breeders as the average tends to rise, probably due to the existence of sufficient knowledge of the process of production because of the production link financial aspects of the matter Which prompts the educator to collect and increase his knowledge in this field, which will be reflected positively on the material return, which increases his knowledge.

3. The field of sheep breeds: -

The results showed that the highest degree obtained by the respondents in the field of sheep breeds reached 16.29 degrees and the lowest score of 3.62 with an average of 10.06 standard deviation of 2.73, were divided respondents into three categories using the range, and the highest percentage of respondents within the middle class, as shown in Table (5).

Table (5) Distribution of the respondents according to the level of knowledge in the field of sheep breeds

	sheep breeds						
Т	Categories	Frequency	%	Average			
				knowledge			
1	Low (3.62-7.83)	23	23	6.14			
2	Medium (7.84- 12.05)	48	48	10.03			
3	High (12.06+)	29	29	13.23			
Tota	al	100	100%	SD = 2.73			

Seen from the table (5) that 48% of the respondents in the Mediterranean category followed by category Alaa and 29%, described the level of knowledge of sheep breeders as the medium tends to high, has caused it to return that respondents are committed to raising specific few strains and so familiarizing all Details of these breeds.

4 -Majal breeding sheep: -

The results showed that the highest degree obtained by the respondents in the field of breeding sheep stood at 12.84 degrees and the lowest zero grade an average of 6.97 degrees a standard deviation of 2.55, was divided respondents into three categories using the range, and the highest proportion of respondents within the middle class, as shown in the table (6).

Table (6) Distribution of the respondents according to the level of knowledge in the field of
sheep reproduction

Т	Categories	Frequency	%	Average
				knowledge
1	Low (0- 4.27)	6	6	1.78
2	Medium (4.28- 8.55)	54	54	5.67
3	High (8.56-12.84)	40	40	9.52
Total		100	100%	2.55 SD =

It is seen from the table (8) that 54% of the respondents in the medium category, followed by the high category by 40%, so described the level of knowledge of sheep breeders as the medium tends to high, has caused it to come back to this area is linked to the increasing numbers of Raeads sheep and thus lead to Increase the profits so the educator looking for all the information and knowledge that belong to this area, which reflected positively on increasing their knowledge in this area.

5 - field of sheep diseases: -

The results showed that the highest degree of the field reached 8.98 degrees and the lowest zero grade an average of 6.96 degrees a standard deviation of 2.23, it was divided respondents into three categories using the range, and the highest proportion of respondents within the middle class, as shown in the table (7).

Table (7) Distribution of the respondents according to the level of knowledge in the f	ield of
sheep diseases	

Т	Categories	Frequency	%	Average knowledge
1	Low (0- 3.61)	43	43	2.04
2	Medium (3.62- 7.23)	51	51	5.84
3	High (7.24 and above)	6	6	8.98
Total		100	100%	SD=2.23

Is evident from the table (7) that 51% of respondents in the medium category followed by the low category by 43%, so described the level of knowledge of breeders of sheep in sheep disease that the medium tends to decline, was the reason for return is the inability of breeders to diagnose diseases The results of this study are in line with the results of the survey in 2009, which determine the level of training needed for educators. The field of sheep diseases and periodic vaccinations ranked first with an average of (2.7). (Kchac et al 2009: 191).

Objectives 3: Arrange the knowledge level domains according to their relative importance:

In order to compare between the domains of knowledge level of educators used the formula of percentage weight mentioned in the statistical means. The results showed the order of those areas as in Table (8) :

Areas	Average	Maximum	Centric weight	Ranking
		score		
Production of	10.45	20	52.25	1
sheep				
Sheep breeds	10.06	20	50.30	2
Reproduction	6.97	15	41.46	3
of sheep				
Diseases of	6.96	15	46.40	4
sheep				
Sheep	12.5	30	41.66	5
Management				

Table (8) The order of knowledge level domains according to their percentage values.

Table (9) shows that the field of sheep production came in first place in terms of the relative importance of the breeders and the percentage weight of (52.25) followed by the field of sheep breeds and a percentage of 50.30 percent while the field of sheep management ranked last in terms of relative importance and weight (41.46). The reason for these results may be the interest of breeders in obtaining information on the productivity of their livestock of meat, milk and woolThey bring them an income quickly helps them to cope with the demands of life they face in the soil of sheep and thus it became the respondents 'familiarity enough how to manage herds of sheep being operations are not difficult.

The objectives of the fourth: determining the correlationbetween the level of knowledgeof.sheep.breeders.in.terms ofAlamdistrictand all.of the followingvariables (age, educational level, the number of family members, the annual incomederivedfromraising sheep, experiencea farm animal, herd size, the attituderaising sheep, sources Information on the raising of sheep).towards

1- Age: Results showed that the lower age of respondents is 20 years old and is the highest age(80 years) and an average of (47.42) has been based on the distribution of respondents to the law range into three categories as shown in the table (9).

Т	Categories	Frequency	%	Average	r	Sig
				knowledge		
1	Low (20-39)	31	31	52.06	.329	**
2	Mediu (40-59)	45	45	49.65		
3	High (60-80)	24	24	44.67		
	Total	100	100%			

 Table (9) Distribution of Respondents according to Age Groups.

SD = 14.85 ** significant at the level of 0.01

The table shows (12) that the respondents in the low category numbered (31) Researched make up (31%) of the total respondents while the number of respondents in the medium category (45) respondents make up (45%) of the total respondents, the respondents in the higher category numbered (24) respondents make up (24%) of the total respondents and to find a correlation between the level of knowledge of the respondents a significant level (0.01) Therefore, we reject the statistical hypothesis and accept the hypothesis alternative, which states there is a significant relationship between the two variables may be due reason for this is that the more the age of the respondent increased knowledge has increased in the field of raising sheep because of

the accumulation of experiences gained through the years by the March where the breeding of sheep and agree this score with what he found Jubouri 2010 and 2010 senses the presence of significant correlation between age and cognitive level of respondents. (al - Jubouri, 2010: 96). (Hawass, 2010).

2-educational level : The distribution of respondents by educational levels to six levels (my mother, elementary, middle, junior high, college degree, testimony of high) as shown in the table (10)

Т	Categories	the	%	Average	-r 's	Sig
		number		knowledge		
1	Illiterate	11	11	35.77	.641	**
2	Primary	22	22	45.46		
3	Medium	24	24	48.58		
4	Junior high	21	21	54.48		
5	College degree	11	11	52.45		
6	Master's Degree	11	11	58.13		
	Total	100	100%			

 Table (10) Distribution of respondents according to the categories of educational level

** significant at the level of 0.01

It can be seen from the table (13) that the respondents in the level of illiterate and numbered (11) respondents make up (11%) of the total respondents, while the number of respondents at the primary level (22) Researched make up (22%) of the total respondents, while the number of respondents in the lower secondary level (21) Researched make up (21%) of the total respondents as the number of respondents at the university level (11) respondents make up (11%) of the total respondents the number of respondents in the upper level reached (11) Researched make up (11%) of m Masses of respondents a significant level (0.01) in the value of (t) Calculated (8.256) Therefore, we reject the statistical hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis , which states there is a significant correlation between the two variables relationship. The reason for this that has come back high educational level of respondents increases the level of their knowledge and expand perceptions and increases familiarity in everything related to breeding sheep and this result is consistent with what he found Jubouri 2010 in his study on the lack of significant differences between the level of knowledge of educators and educational level (al - Jubouri, 2010: 96).

3. Number of members of the family: showed the results that the lowest number of individuals is (2) per capita and the highest number of individuals is (25) personnel and an average of (8.36) has been the distribution of respondents according to the law range into three categories as shown in the table (11)

Table (11) Distribution of respondents according to the categories of variable number of
family members.

Т	Categories	the	%	Average	r	Sig
		number		knowledge		
1	Low (2-9)	73	73	51.97	0.481	**
2	Medium (10-17)	24	24	41.71		
3	High (18 or less)	3	3	41.18		
Total		100	100%			



** significant at the level of 0.01

Can be seen from the table (14) that the number of respondents in the low category amounted to (73) respondents constitute (73%) of the total respondents, while the number of respondents in the medium category (24) respondents make up (24%) of the total respondents, as the number of respondents in the high category (3) respondents make up (3%) of the total respondents, a

significant level (0.01) in the value of (t) Calculated (5.425) Therefore, we reject the statistical hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis, which states there is a significant correlation between the two variables relationship. This may be due to increasing the number of family members would increase the knowledge respondents because each individual has information in the field of raising sheep and thus cooperation between them occurs and this leads to increase their knowledge and this result is consistent about what he found Jubouri 2010 in his study on the lack of differences between the moral level of knowledge of the educators and the number of individuals family (al - Jubouri, 2010 96).

Conclusions:

1-search results showed that the level of knowledge of sheep breeders tend high level so that the vast majority of sheep breeders in the search area have sufficient knowledge to breed sheep because of the accumulation of experience got them through years raising sheep.

2-search results showed that the degree of cognitive level of educators in the fields of breeding sheep (sheep management, production of sheep, breeds of sheep , breeding sheep) medium tend to rise in every area. We conclude that sheep breeders have sufficient knowledge in every area of raising sheep excepting the field of sheep disease, it is the average tends to decline this indicator of a defect in the knowledge of respondents in this area.

3. The results showed no significant correlation between the level of knowledge and all of the independent factors following (age, educational level. the number of family members of showing the search results there is a significant correlation between the level of knowledge and all of the independent factors following (age, educational level, the number of members family, The annual income of sheep breeding, agricultural and animal experience, herd size, the attitude towards raising sheep, the sources of information on the breeding of sheep) .nstantj so that all of the independent factors studied have a significant positive correlation relationship increases the level of knowledge respondents in raising sheep.

4 - Comparison results between the areas of cognitive level that the production of sheep came the first rank and weight percentage of (52.25). This indicates the knowledge of the importance of this area in raising sheep as was the last rank the field of sheep management and weight percentage of (41.66) This shows that this less important field in raising sheep.

Recommendations:

1. The need to make further efforts by agricultural extension for the purpose of increasing the level of knowledge of sheep breeders in the region of Alam district .

2. The need to strengthen the government and indicative breeders of sheep and support the provision of vaccines, treatments and soft loans and all he needs from a breeder tools to raising sheep at affordable prices.

3. Other studies in other parts of Iraq, compared to the results of the results of the research topic , but T

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