The Level of Knowledge of Rural Women in The Management and Breeding of Iraqi Domestic Cows and Its Relation to Some Independent Variables (Field Study in The Area of Dhuluiya in Salah Al – Din)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was determine the level of rural women knowledge in general in the field of cattle breeding in Dhuluiya district And the level of knowledge of rural women in each of the hubs of cattle breedingwhich one correct cattale breeding or raising the hub of the establishment of the barn, the axis of administration and breeding, the center of nutrition, the center of health care.

The relationship between the level of rural women knowledge in the field of cattle raising and the related independent variables as (age, social status, purpose of breeding, sources of information attitudes to cows' raising) and finally the most important problems faced rural women In the field of cattle breeding.

The research sample was collected using a questionnaire form specifically designed to determine the level of knowledge. It included two parts : The first included the personal, social, communication and economic characteristics of the respondents. The second part included the scale of level rural women Knowledge in the field of cattle raising, and the number of paragraphs as final (40) paragraph (to determine the loed 40 paragraphs of rural. Women knowledge

A number of statistical methods were used as (range, arithmetic mean, simple correlation coefficient Pearson, sperman correlation coefficient) .

The results showed that the level of knowledge of the rural women in the field of cattle breeding in the research area is low, and the results showed a significant correlation between the level of knowledge and a number of variables studied.

It was found that the problem of lack of veterinary campaigns is one of the most important problems experienced by rural women in the research area.

The researcher concluded that domestic cattle breeding need to increase their knowledge, especially in the nutrition axis, and concluded the weakness of veterinary services in the research area.

The researcher recommends increasing the veterinary services in the research area and working to solve the problems of rural women in the cattle breeding field .

المستوى المعرفي للنساء الريفيات في إدارة وتربية الأبقار المحلية العراقية وعلاقته ببعض المتغيرات المستقلة (دراسة ميدانية في ناحية الضلوعية بمحافظة صلاح الدين)

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الخلاصـة

هدفت هذه الدراسة الى تقدير مستوى معارف المرأة الريفية بشكل عام في مجال تربية الأبقار في ناحية الضلوعية | محافظة صلاح الدين ،وكذلك تقدير المستوى المعرفي للمرأة الريفية في كل محور من محاور تربية الأبقار المتمثلة في (محور إنشاء الحظيرة ، محور الادارة والتربية ، محور التغذية ، محور الرعاية الصحية) ، ثم ترتيب المحاور الرئيسية تنازلياً حسب المستوى معارف المرأة الريفية في كل محور . ثم تحديد العلاقة الإرتباطية بين مستوى معارف المرأة الريفية في مجال تربية الأبقار وكل من العوامل المستقلة ذات العلاقة المتمثله في (العمر، الحالة الأجتماعية، الغرض من التربية، مصادر المعلومات، الأتجاه نحو تربة الأبقار) وأخيراً تشخيص أهم المشاكل التي تواجه المرأة الريفية في ناحية الضلوعية في مجال تربية الأبقار .

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شملت عينة البحث (114) مبحوثة ، مثلت (10%) من مجتمع البحث ، وقد تم جمع بيانات البحث بأستخدام استمارة استبيان أعدت خصيصاً لتحديد مستوى المعارف وتضمنت جزأين :- تضمن الأول منها الخصائص الشخصية والاجتماعية والاتصالية والاقتصادية للمبحوثات ، بينما تضمن الجزء الثاني اختيار مستوى معارف المرأة الريفية في مجال تربية الأبقار ، وبلغ عدد الفقرات بصيغتها النهائية (40) فقرة إستخدم عدد من الوسائل الأحصائية لمعالجة البيانات أهمها (المدى ، المتوسط الحسابي ، معامل الأرتباط البسيط بيرسون ، معامل الأرتباط الرتبي (سبيرمان) .

أظهرت النتائج ان مستوى معارف المرآة الريفية في مجال تربية الأبقار في منطقة البحث منخفض يميل الى المتوسط، كما أظهرت النتائج وجود علاقة إرتباط معنوية بين مستوى المعارف وعدد من المتغيرات المدروسة. وقد تبين إن مشكلة قلة الحملات البيطرية من أهم المشاكل التي تعاني منها المربيات في منطقة البحث. إستنتجت الباحثة إن مربيات الأبقار المنزلية بحاجة الى زيادة معارفهن وخاصة في محور التغذية كما استنتجت ضعف الخدمات البيطرية في منطقة البحث.

توصي الباحثة بزيادة الخدمات البيطرية في منطقة البحث والعمل على حل مشاكل النساء الريفيات في مجال تربية الأبقار المنزلية.

1-Introduction and research problem:

The agricultural sector plays a special role in the economies of many developed and developing countries, and all the countries of the world are working to develop their agricultural sector and develop it to meet the food needs of their populations and to provide the necessary raw materials for many industries (Kush, 2002: 217-218).

Livestock conservation, disease control and production development are of vital importance to human well-being throughout the world, as they are an important source of animal protein, which is becoming increasingly popular in many countries (Hassan, 1998: 10) .

The objective of the study of animal production is to acquire expertise and learn the scientific, professional and technical assets that help the worker to exploit resources profitably to obtain various animal products such as milk, meat, wool and others (Mahmoud and Fahmi, 1978: 11-19). Cows are an important source of animal production. They contribute significantly to the provision of milk as human food, as well as to meat that covers part of the requirements of the local market (Al-Qudsi, 2005: 151). Cows are the main source in most of the world for the production of dairy

products in addition to meat and other substances. (Haj et al., 1989: 11).

Since its establishment, agricultural extension has played an important role in the development of agricultural development. It contributes to improving the economic efficiency of animal production through the transfer of technological information that leads to improving livestock production, increasing the incomes of keepers and improving the living conditions of female workers in the field of animal husbandry(AL-Khalidy). Which causes a great loss to breeders and methods of prevention, such as mastitis disease, where the spread of the disease widely in dairy cattle and cause large losses in herds because it reduces the production of milk to a large extent and the Milk produced is not suitable for consumption, (2003: 812-814 Bansal). In addiihoir to that heat stress due to the high temperature of the atmosphere coupled with high humidity, and direct sunlight helps to stress in the cattle in the case of exposure to radiation with no shed to protect them and often cows suffer from heat stress in the summer, which reflects heavily on productivity, causing losses great for breeder which requires the work of shed to reduce the impact of heat stress on cows. (Bluett, 2005). As well as the inform of breeders with the correct nutrition of cows and components of the balanced diet, where the importance of nutrition in the breeding of cows through,

1- Preserving her life and completing various vital activities Maintain the increase in production and speed of increase. (Pehrsson, 2000: 379-389).

3- Feed the fetus during pregnancy and compensate for damaged tissues in the body

4- Maintain healthy and disease resistant and show good genetic qualities (Sicherer SH, 2011: 594-602).

Through the researcher's knowledge of methods and methods of raising cows, she noted that there were many traditional practices in this area, through living in the study area and at the same time to acquaint them with the fields of raising cows of scientific books and professors specialized in the field of cattle raising and that the subject carries The importance of self-sufficiency for rural families has come from the idea of research to determine the level of rural women knowledge in the field of cows raising in the hope of identifying the training programs that block Lack of knowledge of rural women in this area and hence the problem of research by answering the following questions

1- What is the level of rural women knowledge in the field of cows raising in the Dhuluiya distract?

2- What is the level of rural women knowledge in each of the hubs of cows raising, namely (the axis of the establishment of the barn, the axis of administration and breeding , the axis of nutrition, the axis of health care ?

3- What is the relationship between the level of the rural woman knowledge in the field of cows raising in the area of Dhuluiya and all the following independent factors (age, marital status, the purpose of raising, sources of information, the attitude towards cows cows ?

4- What are the problems faced by rural woman in the field of cows raising in Dhuluiya distract ?

1-1: Research Objectives:

1- Determine the level of rural women knowledge in the field of cows raising in the area of Dhuluiya / Salahaddin province.

2- Determine the level of the rural women knowledge in each axis of the field of cattle raising, namely (establshmint of barn cows o cows hed, administration and raising, health care,and nutrition). In the area Dhuluiya / Salahaddin province.

3- Determine the relationship between the level of the rural women knowledge in the field of cows breeding and all the following independent factors (age, social status, purpose of raising, sources of information, attitude towards cows breeding.(

4- Diagnosis of the most important problems facing rural women in Dhuluiya of distrract in the field of cows raising .

1-2: Statistical Hypotheses :

1- There is no significant correlation between the level of rural women knowledge in the field of cows raising and age .

2- There is no significant correlation between the level of rural women knowledge in the field of cows raising and the social situation .

3- There is no significant correlation between the level of rural women knowledge in the field of cows raising and the purpose of raising.

4- There is no correlation between the level of rural women knowledge in the field of cows raising and sources of information .

5-There is no significant correlation between the level of rural women knowledge in the field of cows raising and the attitude towards cows raising.

1-3: Procedural Definitions :

1- Knowledge level: The information possessed by the rural women the field of cows raising and expressed through the degree obtained through the answers to the test prepared for this purpose of the study..

2- The cow nanny: is the rural women, which is responsible for raising cows and serving them at home .

3- Cows management: The series of operations carried out by the cow keepers in her farm to serve the animal and improve the production of cow milk or cleaning barns and modern delivery service.

2-**Materidles and methodology:**
2-1: Search area:
Selected Dulouiya distract Salah ad Din governorote is a research area because there are a large number of villages in which rural women work in traditional cow raising.
2-2: Search population and design?
The study included all rural women working in the field of cows raising in the center of Dhuluiya Salah al-Din you wrot in the little provine and its affiliated villages (1140) were selected as a simple random sample by (10%), thus the number of respondents (114) was investigated.
Search tool: For the purpose of collecting search data, a questionnaire was prepared consisting of two parts :
The first part includes a series of personal, communication and social questions related to rural women (age, social status, purpose of raising, sources of information, direction towards raising cows). The second part includes testing the level of rural women knowledge through the following axes:
1- Axis of barn construction.
2- the axis of administration and raising.
3- Feeding axis .
4-axis health care.
2-3: Validate of the questionnaires.
It is the correat test tha t measures the function to be measured and does not   measure anything else (Melhem, 2005: 270). Two types of truth have been verifie:
1-**Face Validate**: was presented to a group of specialists in agricultural extension and psychology to identify the extent to which the test for the purpose for which it was ostensibly developed for the type of words and the method of writing and clarity .
2- Validation of content: It was presented to the specialists in the field of cows raising has been made some amendments to some paragraphs and delete some of them. After editing and deleting some paragraphs, the form is ready to collect search data .
2-4 Reliability:
The reliability of the test means that it is unclear and can be relied on (Al-Zaher et al., 2002: 14). For the reliability of the test, the half-split was used and the correlation between the individual and the pair was determined. The correlation coefficient (0.44) (0.78). The coefficient of validity was obtained by taking the square root of the stability coefficient value (0.88). The raliablity is satisfactory if it reaches a value of more than (0.70) and is more satisfactory as it approaches the one ,(1988: 66-67)
2-5 Measuring Search Variables :
Measurement of independent factors: The independent variables included in the study were measured as follows :
1- Age: was measured by the number of years of age at the time of data collection
2- Social status: Measured by giving numerical values as follows: - viring (1), Married (2), Widow (3) .
3- Purpose of raising: Measured by giving numerical values as follows: - For family consumption (1), for sale (2), for consumption and sale (3) . * (Division of Duluthia Plant Monitoring and Planning Unit .
 4- Sources of information: To measure this variable, the researcher used (6) sources, and presented to each source four alternatives (always, sometimes, rarely, do not get). The grades obtained (1,2,3, 0) The ranged between (0 – 18) .
5- The attitude towards raising cattle: It was measured through (6) expressions represent the attitude of the mirror towards work in the breeding of cows, and placed in front of each weman three alternatives are (agree, neutral, disagree) and gave the numerical values (1,2,3) To positive paragraphs and vice versa negative paragraphs, so the values expressed in this variable are limited between (6 – 18).

2-6 Measuring the dependent variable:

The level of knowledge of the interviewers was measured by answering the respondent the clauses of the questionnaire and the total values obtained by the interviewee reflect their level of knowledge in the field of cattle raising. Thus, the level of knowledge of rural women in the field of cow raising is limited to 0-100 degrees.

2-7 Statistical Methods:

After the completion of the data collection and its verification and classification, many statistical methods were used to process the data and reach the research objectives including: (range, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, percent weight, simple correlation coefficient, person, correlation coefficient, (t)test .

3- Results and discussion:

1-3 The objective.

the first goal: Estimation of the rural women knowledge level in the field of cow raising in the province of Salah al - Din / Dulwiya area .

A. The level of knowledge of the rural women in the field of cow raising was measured in general. The values expressed for the level of knowledge of the subjects were limited between (30-76) with an average of 47,85 and a standard deviation (10.03). The reapndents has been classified according to the level of their information in to three categories (low. Medium and high) . as shown in Table (1)

Table (1) Distribution of respondent the level of knowledge in the field of cows raising

Level of formation	categories	Fre .	Percentage	Medium
low	45 – 30	60	53	40.08
Medium	61 – 46	36	31	52.22
High	76 – 62	18	61	65
	Total	114	%100	

$$\dot{x}= 47 . 85 \qquad \text{S.D} =03 . 10$$

Table(1) shows that the highest percentage is in the first category, followed by the second category, indicating that the level of knowledge of the rural women in the field of cows raising is low, and this may be due to the lack of research activities in the research area, Traditional raising.

B . Sorting the research axes by the level of knowledge of the respondents For the purpose of ranking the axes of the search by descending the percentage weight equation was used and the results as shown in Table 2‐

Table (2) shows the order of the research axes descending according to the level of knowledge of the respondent

Table (2) Order of the hut according the value of weights percentage.

-	The hub	Medium	Maximum	Percentage	Rank
1	Health care hub	9,86	20	9.86	1
2	Management and education axis	14,53	30	14.43	2
3	Axis construction of the barn	9,49	20	47.45	3
4	Feeding axis	13,86	30	46.20	4

Table (2) shows that the center of health care ranked first in the level of knowledge of the respondents. This may be due to the appearance of the symptoms of the disease, which enables the keeper to diagnose it, in addition to the recurrence of the disease. This may be due to the fact that the keeper does not know the basic food components that the animal needs from a certain percentage of the diet, such as protein, fiber, dietary supplements, salts and nutrition based on the availability of dry or green fodder .

2-3 Second Objective:

. Determine the relationship between the rural women knowledge level in the field of cows breeding and all the following independent factors ..

1-Age: - The age of the respondents was limited between (26 - 67) years. Respondents were distributed by extent to three categories as shown in Table 3

Table 3 shows that the highest percentage of respondents in the second category had the highest rate of knowledge in the first category. To find the correlation between the variables, use the Pearson correlation coefficient and the correlation coefficient value (0.06). For a moral test, the relationship t (t) was used and it was found to be insignificant. Thus, we accept the hypothesis of research which states that there is no significant correlation between age and level of knowledge. This result is not consistent with what was reached (Abbasi, 2003) and (Deeb, 2004) and (Abbadi, 2010) .

Table (3) Distribution of respondents according to Age.

Groups	Fr.	Percentage	Average knowledge	The Values of r
years 39 – 26	38	33	55.60	0.06
years 53 – 40	54	48	48.33	
years 67 – 54	22	19	47.72	
Total	114	%100		

2- Social Status The subjects were distributed according to the social situation as shown in Table- 4- Table- 4- shows that the highest percentage women respondents were married and the highest rate of knowledge was in the early category. To find the correlation between the two variables, the correlation coefficient Spearman was used and the correlation coefficient value was 0.19. For a moral test, the relationship t (t) was found to be significant (0.05). Thus, we reject the statistical hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis which states that there is a significant correlation between the social status and the level of knowledge. This is because the single have sufficient time to learn about the recommendations for breeding cows and how to apply them. (Jassem, 2012) and (Al-Janabi, 2002) .

Table (4) distribution of the respondents according to social status

–	Categories	Fr.	Percentage	Average knowledge	The Values of r
1	Single	5	4	59	
2	Married	84	74	44.8	0.19-**
3	Widow	25	22	47.76	
	Total	114	%100		

**Indicates that the relationship is significant at the level of 0.05

3- For the purpose of breeding: - The distribution of the respondents according to the purpose of breeding as shown in Table -5-

Table (5) Categories Number Percentage Knowledge averages

Groups	Fr.	Percentage	Average knowledge	Average knowledge
Household consumption	57	50	44.95	
Selling	9	8	52.77	0.25 **
Consumption and sale	48	42	50.26	
Total	114	%100		

**Indicates that the relationship is significant at the level of 0.01

Table- 5- shows that the highest proportion women espondents was in the household consumption category and had the highest rate of knowledge in the category for sale. To find the correlation between the two variables, the correlation coefficient (Spearman) was used and the correlation coefficient value was 0,25. For the moral test, the relationship t (t) was found to be significant (0.01). This may be due to the fact that keeper for sale are trying to obtain knowledge of cattle breeding because they are trying to achieve the highest income from cattle breeding. In this way, we reject the statistical hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, which states that there is a relationship of moral correlations, and this result is consistent with its conclusion (al-Janabi, 2002).

4- Sources of information: - The values expressed in the sources of information obtained in the field of cows breeding were limited between (2-15), and the respondents were divided into three categories according to the range as shown in Table – 6-

Table (6) shows that the respondents who received the highest percentage of information fall into the first category, and the highest average of knowledge in the third category. In order to determine the significance of the relationship between the two variables, the (Spearman) Act was used. The correlation coefficient value (0.41) and the significance test were used for the law (t)test. It was found to be significant at the level of (0.01). Thus, we reject the statistical hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, this may be due to the fact that increased sources of information make rural women more accessible Knowledge of cow raising more than their female counterparts in the field (Janabi, 2002 and Jubouri, 2010) .

Table (6): Categories Number Percentage Knowledge averages

categories	Fr.	percentage	Average knowledge	Average knowledge
6 − 2	65	58	44.69	
11 − 7	42	37	57.08	0.41**
12and over	6	5	52.91	
Total	114	%100		

**Indicates that the relationship is significant at 0.01 level

In order to indicate the most sources from which the rural women take the knowledge of cow raising, the sources arrange a descending order as shown in Table -7-

Table (7) shows the order of sources of information

Medium-level source	Medium	Rank
Relatives and neighbors	2,7	1
Veterinarian	1,6	2
Veterinary clinics	1,5	3
Publications	0,7	4
Television	0,3	5
Extension seminars	0,2	6

Maximum value = 3

Table -7- shows that relatives and neighbors ranked first in sources where respondents take information on cow raising. This may be due to the lack of sources that the rural women can use to obtain information on cow raising, as well as near those sources of The seminars are the last one, and this may be due to the scarcity of activities in this field.

5- The attitude towards raising cows: - The values expressed in the direction of the respondents to the raising of cows between (7 - 16) were distributed to three groups as shown in Table – 8-

Table 8 shows the distribution of women respondents according to the trend towards cows breeding

Table(8) Categories Number Percentage Knowledge average value r s

groups	Fr.	Percentage	Average knowledge	The Values of r
Negative	29	25	39.91	
Neutral	68	60	46.72	0.58**
Positive	17	15	61.02	
Total	114	%100		

**Indicates that the relationship is significant at 0.01 level

Table (8) shows that most of the respondents fall into the category (neutral), with the highest average of knowledge in the category (positive). To determine the correlation between the variables, Pearson law

The correlation coefficient (0.58) was used to test the significance of the relationship. The law of t was found to be significant at the level of (0.01), thus rejecting the statistical hypothesis and accepting the alternative hypothesis which states a significant correlation relationship. This may be because the attitude is a driving behavior and when the respondents are positive towards cattle breeding, this makes them try to find out most of the sources that increase their knowledge in the field of cow raising, which increases their level of knowledge in this field and this result is consistent with what reached (Janabi, 2002).

Third Objective: Diagnosis of the most important problems facing the rural women in the area of Dhuluiya / Salahaddin province / in the field of cattle raising. The problems experienced by the rural woman in the field of cattle breeding were arranged in descending order as shown in Table 9

Table - 9 - shows the order of problems descending that mirror the ridge of cattle raising .

The problem is the average grad

Table 9 shows that the problem of the lack of preventive campaigns against communicable diseases in cattle has been ranked first. This may be due to the lack of veterinarians or the absence of veterinary treatments to carry out these campaigns. Keepers do not feed cows outside the village because of the security conditions in the area, feed animals with available feed and what can be bought from local markets .

Table (9) Lack of extension activities for cattle breeding

Problem	Medium	Rank
Lack of preventive campaigns against communicable diseases	8.2	1
Lack of medicines in veterinary clinic	2.7	2
High prices of concentrated feeds in the local market	2.5	3
Lack of veterinary clinics in the area	4.5	4
Prices of preventive treatments in private clinics	4.5	5
Non-availability of feedstocks from the Division	1.9	6
Recent pasture shortage	1.2	7
Lack of extension activities for cattle breeding	0.7	8

Maximum value = 3

Conclusions:

From the results of the study, the researcher concluded :

1- The results showed that the level of knowledge of the rural women is low and tends to mean that rural women in the research area need to increase their knowledge of cow raising.

2- The results showed a low level of rural women knowledge in the nutrition center, which suggests that rural women are not aware of the components of the special diet for the purpose of raising the production of dairy cows or the growth of calves .

3- showed that the source of relatives and neighbors the most sources of information to which rural women in the field of education, we conclude from the weakness of the impact of other sources in the dissemination of information on the breeding of cows in the search area .

4- It was found that the problem of lack of veterinary campaigns occupied the first place in the problems experienced by the cow hives. We conclude that the veterinary services are not provided as required by the veterinary clinic in the research area .

Recommendations:

1- Increasing the knowledge of rural women in the area of cattle breeding, especially the nutrition focus, through intensifying the activities of the field, especially field explanations .

2- Training some women in the region on cow raising practices to serve as a source of information for rural women in the region .

3- Strengthening the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Dispensary with the necessary professionls and medicines so that they can perform the veterinary duties in the research area .

4- The Ministry of Agriculture to conduct a numbering campaign for cows in the area to limit the real numbers of veterinary treatments and to provide the nannies with concentrated feeds according to the number of cows breached .

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