

## Using the Internet in counseling work during the (Covid 19) Corona pandemic in Anbar province, Iraq

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### **ABSTRACT**

Internet information is constantly updated daily, and every day a new addition in all scientific and agricultural fields, including agricultural productivity and knowledge. This study was conducted to find out the effects of Covid 19 and the benefit of using the Internet with a computer in the field of agricultural extension during the pandemic. This study used the descriptive design and the correlation coefficient to study the relationship between the variables. The study population consisted of all agricultural extension workers in Anbar Governorate (n = 137). Data collected with a questionnaire were subjected to descriptive and Pearson product-moment correlation analysis. Findings indicate that AEWs have access to computers and the internet at work. In addition, indicated that the relationship was significant at level 0.05 between training, and work location with the use of the Internet at work, also the relationship is significant between the use internet and communications at the job and the skills and knowledge in computer and ICT at the level of 0.01. Therefore, it is recommended that extension agencies with Internet sites should be discreet and monitored by government agencies, to prevent the spread of agricultural propaganda sites to sell inferior goods and ideas that are inappropriate and are not supported on the results of scientific research and increase Internet access to agricultural extension staff and posting Innovation to maintain the extension system with confidence and credibility.

**Keywords:** Internet, Covid-19, Agricultural Extension Workers AEWs, Anbar province.

### **1- INTRODUCTION**

Covid-19 is a contagious disease caused by the recently discovered SARS-CoV-2 virus. After appearing in Wuhan, China, in late 2019. The outbreak spread rapidly around the world, disrupting the basic activities on which we all depend, including agriculture and food systems-and putting all those who depend on them for their livelihoods at risk. The Corona virus pandemic continues to spread around the world, and the number of cases in Iraq continues to rise. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported 49,109 cases in Iraq with 1,943 deaths as of June 30, 2020. Humanitarian, social and social protection responses by the Government and its supporting partners have also increased in this context as the livelihoods of many people have been affected by their suspension from work (Yue et al, 2021). The

Internet and the World Wide Web started to be used in Iraq in the year 2000, there was a lot of users of the network because of restrictions imposed on the former regime for use under the government of Saddam Hussein, only used by the staff of the security and intelligence services and some graduate students after obtaining legal approval. Where statistics indicate that in 2000 there were 12,500 and the evolution of this figure later, especially after the invasion of Iraq in 2003, where recent statistics indicate that the number of Internet users in Iraq exceeded three million users in 2014, the scale is the main range of Iraq (Al-Alak et al, 2014). The world today is living through a real revolution in the field of communications and technology information, any State could no longer look forward to the achievement and development with a view to achieving sustainable development at all levels. Without the field of communications and technology information is one of the pillars. Although produced by the Internet of the immense possibilities allows the exchange of experience and knowledge in the context of the freedom of expression of ideas and performance and development (Al-Shafii et al, 2018).

However, it is difficult to talk about the model that the Internet provides about specific issues. It is a complex system that resembles the community that that site represents. It is noteworthy that with the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the new millennium, information and communication technologies in general and the Internet in particular the link between the countries of the world, the transfer of modern technology, especially the modern agricultural techniques (Aromolaran et al, 2016). As well as the effective engine of the various activities and areas for all categories of society at the global level. The world has witnessed an increase in sophisticated preparation of the users of the Internet. This is due to the rapid evolution of information and communication technologies (Chiranjeeva et al, 2021). A revolution of the equivalent of the industrial revolution in its strength and its impact on various fields. The Internet is one of the tools that help to improve the function of the Guide also helps to sustain its services, but this is a big burden to the indicative system where the needs of the masses of the diverse and changing and updating the guidance offered on the Internet, achieve the educational use of the Ip directed to farmers across the Internet has a direct impact on agricultural production, by providing the right information at the right time and the questions of farmers conducted over the Internet, the problem of rural agricultural or realistic or educational directly, it means that the use of the possibility of updating the information available in all outreach centers or to farmers in one time at the time of the introduction, which means at the same time minimizing the incorrect information and invalid applicable to the maximum extent possible (Mukhtar et al, 2018).

In addition, provide information change rapidly depending on the difficult variables, such as weather forecast information, market, the spread of sudden and other pests, which had do not find farms publications, radio or television....etc. at the appropriate time (Hemanga, 2014). The features of the interaction between dealers with internet from guidance counselors growers and researchers include the opportunity to communicate directly through email or demonstration sites, where farms on the router connects to the face of the unique position directly, and at the same time feedback of

experts. The beacon has tended to apply the recruitment of Iraqi communication methods of electronic commerce (Al-Shafie et al, 2018). To overcome the difficulties facing the traditional indicative ways to increase their effectiveness, and the dissemination of agricultural extension. The Internet is one of the tools that help to improve the function of the Guide, and help to sustain its services. But this is a big burden on the system in terms of determining the needs of the indicative and diverse audience. The modernization of what is subject to the network (Arame et al, 2018). The function of the educational services provided through the Internet, it must be shared by the local leaders, whether they were the leaders of opinion or the leaders of the officials and leaders of the casual participation. Agricultural extension can take advantage of the Internet in many ways, for example, provide the expenses shorter printing and distribution and store books and publications from the beacon to the outreach centers or farmers by reducing the number of copies printed (Saleh and Elhamoly, 2021).

## **2- OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The study aimed to know the benefit of the agricultural staff from using modern technology, including computers and the Internet, while working during the Corona pandemic, and through the following objectives:

- 1- To identify the respondents' profile.
- 2- To determine the level of knowledge of the agricultural means of modern technology, the Internet and computer in Agricultural Extension Work during the (Covid 19).
- 3- Study of the relationship between the level of awareness of guides to modern technology in agricultural extension work and some personal characteristics.

## **3- Research Questions and Hypotheses**

### ***a- Research Questions***

The performance of the agricultural cadre has a significant impact on increasing agricultural production, especially under the current circumstances, through the delivery of modern agricultural information, especially in light of the Corona pandemic, and thus its direct impact on achieving food security. Hence, it was necessary to conduct this study to find out the most important problems and obstacles that have a significant impact in order to reach the best performance towards the development of agricultural production. Thus, achieving self-sufficiency in local production. The agricultural extension and training departments seek to disseminate modern technologies, information and knowledge in agriculture to bring them to farmers to achieve food security and self-sufficiency. That is why this study focused on the extent of the use of the Internet in counseling work in light of the Corona pandemic, in order to maintain social distancing during the period of the epidemic. The research aims to answer the following questions::

- 1- What is the effect of using the Internet for workers in agricultural extension work in Anbar Governorate.

2-Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance 0.05, between the independent variables, and the dependent variable in the study (the use of the Internet in counseling work during the Corona pandemic).

**b- Research Hypotheses**

Moreover, the gap found in the previous study. With regard to the impact of agricultural knowledge and information on the performance and work of agricultural employees, the writer encouraged to include the performance of employees through the need for the Internet in digital agricultural work, which then formulated the hypothesis as follows:

- 1- Ho: There is no statistically significant relationship between the independent variables in the study and the extent to which the Internet is used in extension work, at the level of significance 0.05.
- 2- Ha: There is a statistically significant relationship between the independent variables studied in the study and the dependent variable (the use of the Internet in counseling work during the Corona pandemic).

**4- MATERIAL AND METHODS**

This study was conducted in the province of Anbar, located in the west of Iraq is considered one of the biggest provinces of Iraq since about 33% of Iraq. The research included the agricultural guidance workers in the departments of Agriculture in Al Anbar province, and the number of workers are 137 respondents in the Agricultural extension workers. The questionnaire was completed in its final form by researchers (Jasim, Adnan, and Majid), specialists in agricultural extension. A Likert scale was used to measure the level of knowledge and skills that respondent perceived to possess about the topics in the questionnaire. The perceived knowledge and skills are competencies that are inculcated through training and learning process of using the internet and computer in this study. These were measured using a 5-point Likert-type scale in a structured questionnaire. The reliability of the scale was established, reliability Test (Cronbach Alpha) for all variables studied, it showed that it achieved 98 %. A scale of 1 represented I not have skill at all, and the extreme scale of 5 represented I have a very high skill. The same Likert scale measure was used to represent the perceived level of skill and knowledge (Sala et al., 2016). The paper tested the credibility of the questionnaire through its apparent honesty, as well as the internal content of the questionnaire by presenting it to specialists in psychology at the University of Baghdad/ College of Education, as well as specialists in agricultural extension science at the College of Agriculture/ University of Baghdad. The required adjustments were made after the initial test was performed on the 20% sample, which was excluded from the final questionnaire. To determine the relationship between the level of awareness of the respondents relational macroeconomic uses modern technology in extension work, and some of the personal characteristics of respondents: The formulation of the statistical assumption that "there is no moral relationship between the level of awareness of the total respondents of the uses of modern technology in the extension work and the independent variables in the study: level of education, specialization, scientific research, the number of years of agricultural work, age, gender, social status, scientific background, work site, and access to training courses in the field of modern technology, the extent of the use of modern technology.

Data collection: The form has been designed a questionnaire to collect data through agricultural extension services in the province, it was pretested among 20 extension

personnel that were not part of the study sample and it was found to have attained an acceptable level of reliability. Given the lack of response from some respondents (Pre-test) and the presence of others, as well as the presence of some empty forms and non-full, applied research on 137 expatriates from workers in the departments of Agriculture in the field, and data collected during the months of November and December for 2020-2021. Used of the percentages used as tools to describe the data this and square account Chi-Square, to reflect the intensity of the relationship between the variables, as well as the use of the Program, Excel the relationship between some of the personal characteristics of respondents uses modern technology skills of communication, using the statistical programs of the social sciences (SPSS) version 23 was used. For the purpose of identifying the effects of Covid 19 on agricultural production and the importance of the relationship between Covid 19 and the use of the Internet during the Corona pandemic.

## **5- RESULTS AND DISCUSSIO**

### ***5.1. Chi-Square Analysis Results Between Skills and Knowledge in Computer and ICT and Socio-Demographic.***

The coronavirus pandemic is a global emergency affecting all countries, and this requires immediate and sustainable international action. While reducing the horrific human and economic loss is the number one task around the world, everyone is deeply concerned about the fundamental problems that this emergency reveals, especially for the people most at risk of dire consequences, including the elderly, poor families and people suffering from a lack of Nutrition, people in remote rural areas who lack access to services or assistance. These problems increase the risks of this epidemic and should not be ignored. Table 1 discusses the demographic characteristics of respondents shows that the factors of training and work location significantly influenced the current level of existence skills among the staff.

These factors of the training include whether they attended the training and work location. In both cases, the p-value is smaller than 0.05. It was found that by attending more training, it helps in enhancing the level of existence skills among the staff. Based on statistical analysis of these variables, the following null hypothesis can be rejected: There is a relationship between respondents need for training and attended training and a number of training courses in this study. But, province, marital status, and experience in agriculture and farming, it's close to be significant in this study. That's means also these variables were important to effect on skills and knowledge in computer and ICT. The majority of those interviewed were male (77%) compared to females who were at 23%. Regarding their educational level, 18% had never been to school; 34% had attained primary school level education; 33% had gone through secondary school and 15% had gone as far as tertiary level.

The farmer must have knowledge of solid agricultural sites. Which publishes agricultural information and the results of solid research. Where there are a lot of Internet sites, which are published only to promote their products in order to market their products and get quick profit, and these sites are not of good quality. Table 1 shows that computer skills and knowledge and technology transfer for information and communication do not depend on the governorate level; In other words, the province has no influence on skills and knowledge, the p-value > 0.05. It was found that the majority of staff in all provinces have a moderate level of skills. Also, when Chi-Square analysis is used, it is found no significant relationship between the provinces, age, gender, experience, marital status, education level, and specialization, with skills and knowledge in computer and ICT (Muktar et al, 2018). Based on

statistical analysis on these variables, the following null hypothesis cannot be rejected: There is no relation between respondents of skills and knowledge in computer and ICT and (province, age, gender, experience, marital status, education level, and specialization, in this study. This means the social demography does not affect needed training because all employees need to work well. Whatever, the socio-demographic variables to be of interest in skills and knowledge in computer and ICT to perform better away from all demographic variables.

**Table 1: Relationship Between Skills and Knowledge in Computer and ICT with Socio-Demographic using Chi-Square**

No.	Social demography	Mean	Std. Deviation	X <sup>2</sup>	p-value
1.	Provinces	1.445	.498	4.357	0.085
2.	Age	2.489	.955	8.190	0.806
3.	Gender	1.109	.313	6.109	0.507
4.	Experience	2.576	1.142	3.310	0.413
5.	Marital status	1.255	.529	1.770	0.371
6.	Education	2.978	.611	1.981	0.689
7.	Specialization	2.029	.527	2.255	0.099
8.	Work location	3.109	1.517	13.381	0.043*
9.	Training	1.204	.404	13.020	0.007*
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.021</b>	<b>0.722</b>	<b>6.041</b>	<b>0.424</b>

Note: \*. The Relation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). \* = significance

A study by Robert (2013) the findings of years worked in the organization suggested that there was a high level of staff retention. The findings were an indication that the respondents had the technical expertise required to handle the tasks and responsibilities assigned to them, also gender, education level, these variables were not significant. In addition, based on the above results, the research hypothesis can be rejected and the alternative hypothesis accepted. There is a statistically significant relationship between the independent variables (Work location, and Specialization) in the study and the extent to which the Internet is used in extension work, at the level of significance 0.05. This indicates the importance of specialization, and work location in the performance and work of employees. This is in line with Mohammed et al, (2022) findings that attributed the highest staff retention rate to job security guaranteed in the public sector. However, one study indicated that significant relationship of social demography with skills and knowledge in computer and ICT. Another study shows that there is no significant relationship with training needs, due to when looking for the significant variables in this study, it was found that (attended training, and number of training courses) were significant (Saleh and Man, 2017), that means that these variables affect training needs because if employees attended training, they will get experience, skills and knowledge. Necessary steps should be taken to enhance training, exposure of extension personnel in order to strengthen their knowledge, skills and attitudes required for performing their job efficiently.

### **5.2 Skills and Knowledge in Computer and ICT**

The major innovations in training delivery over the last 25 years have involved the use of computers and ICT. The packages and strategies that employ these technologies provide a broad array of learning opportunities to meet different needs. As shown in Table 2, the highest skills and knowledge in computers and ICT was in

the “I can identify the main parts of the computer and determine the requirements for maintenance of the computer and its accessories” with an average mean score of 3.64 and S.D of 1.01. The moderator skills and knowledge in computers and ICT was in the “I can use data analysis through SPSS statistical package for the social sciences” with an average mean of 3.28 and S.D of 1.30. The lowest skills and knowledge in computers and ICT was in the “I can take courses in computer and communications”, with the average mean of 3.03 and S.D were 1.38. Further, skills and knowledge in ICT and Computer were calculated on a Likert scale from never needed to very strongly needed with a number of respondents and standard deviation and S.D as can be seen in the Table 2.

**Table 2: Distribution of Respondents According to Knowledge and Skills in Computer and ICT**

No.	Skills and Knowledge in Computer and ICT	Mean	S.D
1.	I can identify the main parts of the computer and determine the requirements for maintenance of the computer and its accessories	3.64	1.01
2.	I can take courses in computer and communications	3.03	1.38
3.	I can describe the use of computer in agricultural extension	3.36	1.15
4.	I can use Microsoft word	3.09	1.21
5.	I can use the data tables Microsoft Excel	3.40	1.17
6.	I can use Microsoft PowerPoint, presentation software for your business	3.08	1.25
7.	I can use mobile phones to communicate with the higher authorities to resolve the problems and constraints as well as versa transfer problems of higher minimum	3.08	1.37
8.	I can use data analysis through SPSS statistical package for the social sciences	3.28	1.30
9.	I can analyze data Minitab	3.30	1.22
10.	I can use FrontPage	3.20	1.19
11.	I can use for email Microsoft outlook	3.34	1.15
12.	I can use a computer scanner, and printing	3.41	1.21
13.	I can use Internet facilities, Yahoo or Google, Gmail HTML	3.36	1.17
14.	I can identify the requirements for maintenance of the computer and its accessories	3.35	1.17
15.	I have knowledge in using the techniques of television and radio programmes for beneficiaries	3.41	1.14
	<b>Total Average mean</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>1.21</b>
	<b>Correlation –r</b>	<b>0.427</b>	<b>**</b>

**Note: Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).\*\* (P<0.01)**

The result shows a consensus among extension staff on the need for these items to be put in place in order to improve extension services. Hence a need to strive to develop training programmes meet the aspirations of farmers and workers with positions accredited by the Department of agriculture extension service and the umbrella for stand on Agriculture and labor constraints and develop appropriate solutions (Saleh et al, 2022). This indicates that the skills you need is through continuous training, and the fact that most employees currently have some knowledge about computer and communication technologies, and most employees use their smartphones at the present time in their work, and this leads to the need for skills in modern technologies, and how to deal with them functionally correctly. The extension organization must

focus on this vital part, due to the rapid development of knowledge and information, as well as the continuous development of modern agricultural techniques. Moreover, all businesses require the use of computer and information and communication technology. Therefore, new employees need to participate in courses on the use of computer technology and new information and communication technology for solid sites. Thus, the training needs related to knowledge of the technological resources available in the personal and professional sphere are of high importance. This study consistent with his study by Umar, et al (2018) noted that high need training in this area and significant at level 0.01

In contrast, integrating ICT with teaching presents a lower level of demand. This result is consistent with the study of Almerich et al (2011), which showed that personal and contextual factors have a complex influence on the structure and relations of computer and ICT use. In addition, the study by Mohammed et al, (2022), (2016) indicated that basic knowledge of computer and ICT are requisite for teachers who requested a higher level of training (Saleh et al, 2022).. The study observed that the ability to use network technology and ICT for business operations were below average for both successful and unsuccessful enterprises. Thus, skills in computer and ICT have to be learned to improve the performance of successful enterprises and to enable the unsuccessful enterprise to transform to a better position (Ministry of Planning, 2018).

### ***5.3 . Use Internet and Communications at the Job***

When information is unavailable when needed on time at a decision point, the decision is taken based on a currently different situation. As observed in Table 3, the highest information on sources of agricultural information and knowledge was in the use of internet at work to obtain new information in the paragraph " The Internet has developed my skills and abilities in extension work", with an average mean of 4.07, and S.D was 0.99. The moderate use internet and communications at the Job in "There are social networks (Facebook) to resolve impediments to extension work and communicate with experts from agriculture and agricultural companies", with an average mean of 3.68 and standard deviation were 1.04. The lowest skills were obtaining information through "Using the Internet to find sources for the information in preparation for presentation to the Workshop", with the average mean of 3.45 and S.D were 1.07, because of the easy in using new technology and CD media, as posted by the provincial respondents. Further, sources of agricultural information were calculated on a Likert scale from never to the almost always with a number of respondents and standard deviation in the Table 3 with all items in this area.

These in agreement with the findings by Aromolaran et al (2016) who revealed that "Radio broadcast" and "TV telecast" were the relatively less utilized sources of information. Therefore, there is a need for efforts to increase the use of important sources of information by using the internet and communications by developing favorable attitudes towards new technology. Placing emphasis on developing 'farmers' 'radio/TV forums', by the agricultural extension may also be a vital step to enhance their use of radio and TV. It is important to note here that information (e.g. The symbolic representation of knowledge) is not the only form in which knowledge can be made tangible. In many ways, human actions and perform, as well as technologies and other material artifacts (e.g. Seed varieties, machines, fields and roads) can be seen as touchable expressions of knowledge (Saleh, 2022).

The results outlined in Table 3 shows that the degree of use Internet and Communications at the Job requirement and its relationship with training courses is

above average with correlation  $-r$  value of 0.425. The relationship is significant with use internet and communications at the job at the level of 0.01. The study showed that the Internet is very important and vital in the instructional work. As well as in order to keep pace with all developments in the agricultural field with modern technologies, ideas, information and the results of important studies in this vital field, with the aim of raising productivity while reducing production costs, and thus increasing the profit of farms, while giving quality and specifications that meet consumer requirements. Emphasis should be placed on the use of the Internet and its monitoring by agricultural experts in order to reduce the risk of inaccurate information of special interest to its products (Aschalew, and Wubishet, 2016). Where there is a lot of information for the purpose of advertising products for many companies and facilitate the sale to growers inaccurately and unscientific. (Chiranjeeta et al, 2021).

**Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to use Internet and Communications at the Job**

No	Using the Internet and Communications	Mean	S.D
1.	I can identify the discreet locations in agriculture.	3.48	1.09
2.	I can get adequate training on new technologies in agriculture through the Internet.	3.67	1.05
3.	Can I follow modern agricultural research.	3.61	1.05
4.	Communicating with researchers and scholars of agriculture specialists within my field.	3.48	1.10
5.	I posted my experiences hacker whose cognitive thinking and pursue experiences others.	3.71	1.05
6.	Deploy new technologies through the Internet better and faster way.	3.69	1.08
7.	Using modern means of transport means the modern extension.	3.66	1.09
8.	Dissemination of demonstration sites provide extension services to farmers through the Internet.	3.63	1.11
9.	Disseminate expert systems for all agricultural crops on the Internet.	3.43	1.07
10.	Encourage the private sector to provide tutoring services opaque to machine and computer Internet.	3.62	1.08
11.	Provide computers and Internet lines in rural areas at economical prices	3.73	1.13
12.	Provides a portable computer with all agricultural Advisor is connected online.	3.50	1.15
13.	I have the phone numbers of local leaders and farmers in my area to communicate with them.	3.81	1.13
14.	Can I download books from the Internet and modern agricultural research developments.	3.87	1.20
15.	I can solve problems through Internet agricultural experts directly and accurately.	3.84	1.00
16.	There is a special site of agriculture experts all disciplines at Ministry headquarters to address agricultural problems and constraints.	3.64	1.01
17.	There is a network connection between agriculture and agricultural research services to keep up with the latest agricultural research to applied and problem solving to and from farms.	3.59	.96
18.	Internet and communications networks develop agricultural information and increased overall productivity.	3.46	.95
19.	There are social networks (Facebook) to resolve impediments to	3.68	1.04

	extension work and communicate with experts from agriculture and agricultural companies.		
20.	Using the Internet to find sources for the information in preparation for presentation to the Workshop.	3.45	1.06
21.	I through the Internet to know the market and prices and communicate with traders.	3.79	1.04
22.	The Internet has developed my skills and abilities in extension work	4.07	.99
23.	Use of videos (YouTube) illustrations on the Internet contributed to the transfer of knowledge, information and skills to farmers better.	3.97	1.09
<b>Total Average Mean</b>		<b>3.68</b>	<b>1.04</b>
<b>Correlation-r</b>		<b>0.521**</b>	

Note: Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).\*\* (P<0.01)

Therefore, it must develop programs aimed at farmers and familiarize them with discreet sites that publish information that is linked to the correct research results and discreet because any mistake will lead to a loss in agriculture and thus loss of trust between the Guide and the farms that are considered indicative action constants (Arame et al, 2018).

## 6- CONCLUSIONS

COVID-19 is a global pandemic with tangible impacts on the agricultural sector. In addition to its potential health effects, COVID-19 threatens to severely impact the livelihoods of poor rural farmers who depend on agriculture. Given our focus on rural villages, we fear that the impact of COVID-19 will be particularly strong on the beneficiary groups we target. This study has shown that use of internet at work in communal areas are not well exposed to some technical knowledge and skill which they can use to improve their production and management practices. Respondents were knowledgeable and skilled in the use of internet at work management practices. These are routine practices in the use of internet at work systems in Iraq. Respondents were somewhat knowledgeable and somewhat skilled in animal breeding activities. Additionally, respondents were not knowledgeable and not skilled in the area of farm records and accounts.

The results show that practical skills should be the major component of any use of internet at work and training so as to enhance use of internet at work production among smallholder livestock farmers. Based on the results showed a low level of usage of the Internet vision of the respondents in the work of the authorizing, which in turn affected the realization of agricultural advisors of the uses of the Internet in extension work, and to provide the speed Wi.Fi extension work, which requires the provision of the service of Internet in the chambers properly and fast, and intensify the efforts of members of the teaching staff to train students of the Faculty of Agriculture on the uses of digital technology in extension work. Therefore, it is recommended that extension agencies Internet sites should be discreet and monitored by government agencies to prevent the spread of agricultural propaganda sites to sell products, and ideas are inappropriate and are not supported on the results of scientific research. Also, increase Internet access to agricultural extension staff and posting Innovation in order to maintain a mentoring system confidence and credibility.

## 7- Further Research

Through the study, the opinions of farmers and rural leaders about the level of services provided by agricultural extension workers were not taken into account. The same applies to workers in agricultural associations, in order to stand in detail on the most important problems and obstacles in agricultural work. That is why more research must be conducted on the level of services provided to farmers during the Corona pandemic(COVID-19). As well as, knowing the best indicative programs for them in the future, in order to reach the desired food security and achieve self-sufficiency.

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