Peasants' attitudes towards the performance of the ministry of water resources for the water crisis in Iraq: A field study

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Abstract---So This research aimsaget to knowPeasants' attitudes towards the performance of the Ministry of Water Resources for the water crisis in Iraq. In order to achieve the objectives of the study LostaThe researcher will use the survey methodIn recording, analyzing and interpreting the phenomenon, Being the appropriate method for thise studyusing with study toolsby resolution The scale is doubled together in order to communicate with the farmers' attitudes towards the performance of the Ministry of Water Resources regarding the water crisis in Iraq and To achieve the method of the study The researcher designed the questionnaire ml Based on what is stated in the theoretical framework of the study The questionnaire included threee Axes They are: (Personal data axis, axis General information about farmers, Axis The main talk about solutions, alternatives, methods of communication, the effects of the crisis and obstacles facing the water crisis, and the work of the Ministry of Water Resources and Peasants) The researcher also used another tool for the study, which is the interview tool that the researcher conducted with officials of the Ministry of Water Resources and officials of media and government communication in the ministry in order to obtain information and know the causes of the water crisis, its effects, ways to solve it, and how the crisis is managed by the Ministry of Water Resources, Therefore, the study problem was determined by the following main question: What are the farmers' attitudes towards the performance of the Ministry of Water Resources for the water crisis in Iraq? What is the support provided by the ministry at the local and international levels, and the study reached a set of results, the most important of which are as follows: 1-There are great shortcomings perform The Ministry of Water Resources to deal properly and appropriately with the crisis in Iraq, and this was clear in all Answers Peasant trends about the performance The Iraqi Ministry of Water Resources on most Questions The questionnaire with its main axes, especially parts The third axis. 2-as such I showed The results of
the study “The water crisis negatively affected the level of economic income of the farmers,” and “The water crisis made the farmer change professions.”—to another profession in order to earn a living.”. 3- It can be said that the final result of the study indicates the attitudes of the respondents of the study sample towards the performance of the Ministry of Water Resources for the water crisis, which were mostly negative despite its communication activities. 4- We conclude from the interview that the researcher conducted with a group of officials in the Ministry of Water Resources that there is great interest on the part of the officials of the Ministry and the Public Relations Department to respond to all complaints and inquiries and meet with them.

**Key words**—trends, crises, management, water resources.

**Introduction**

**First - the problem of the study**

The problem of this study lies in the following main question( What she Attitudes of farmers towards the performance of the Ministry of Water Resources on the water crisis in Iraq) And the Depending on the study problem, a set of questions were generated, which are as follows:

1. What The means and communication methods used by the Ministry of Water Resources in managing the water crisis in Iraq.
2. The impact of the water crisis on the farmer's agricultural life.
3. Is The Ministry of Water Resources, the Peasant Associations, and the Ministry of Agriculture assisted the farmers and met with them to solve the problem crisis Water The percentage of farmers' commitment to the directives of the Ministry of Water Resources.
4. What are the obstacles facing the work of the Ministry of Water Resources and its cadres in managing the water crisis?
5. what Solutions and alternatives presented by the Ministry of Water Resources to farmers to solve the water crisis.

**Secondly, the importance of the study**

Given the importance of the issue of trends and the importance of the issue of the crisis, this topic has emerged regarding the farmers' attitudes towards the performance of the Ministry of Water Resources of the water crisis, and how to know the trends of farmers and how to know the causes of the water crisis and ways to solve it. And its solution, study and trends of farmers, And the importance of study of three types:

1. Scientific importance: came The scientific significance of this study is Importance the topic and banish him On people's lives where His goal became to know Peasant trends through listen to them and Disclose the problems and obstacles facing farmers in order to solve them crisis water in Iraq.
2. Cognitive importance: the study aims to discover solutions and alternatives to the water crisis, which will be addressed in the study and what is added from the knowledge benefit of the Ministry of Water Resources as well to the Ministry of Agriculture and relevant institutions and to the community.

3. Importance for society: when this guest study from the importance of society by addressing the problems and obstacles facing the farmer represented by in crisis Water is the lifeblood.

Third: Objectives of the study

To study mainly to identifying the farmers' attitudes and their reactions towards the performance of the Ministry of Water Resources for the water crisis in Iraq by knowing the problems and difficulties facing the farmers and what the support provided by the Department of the Ministry of Water Resources, Farming Associations and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The study aimed to:

1. Get to know the means and communication methods used by the Ministry of Water Resources in managing the water crisis in Iraq.
2. Find solutions and alternatives provided by the Ministry of Water Resources to farmers to solve the water crisis.
3. Knowing the impact of the water crisis on the agricultural life of the farmer.
4. detect obstacles facing the work of the Ministry of Water Resources and its cadres in managing the water crisis.
5. knewledgedid you set up The Ministry of Water Resources and Agricultural Associations, and the Ministry of Agriculture with the assistance of farmers and meeting with them to solve the water crisis. Percentage of farmers' commitment to the directives of the Ministry of Water Resources.

Fourthly. Study community

The study population was selected with farmers affiliated with agricultural cooperative societies in the province of Baghdad on both sides of Karkh and Rusafa, whose numbers amounted to (1973) farmers by (1276) in Karkh side, they constitute about (64.67%) of the total farmers affiliated with agricultural cooperative societies, and where the number of farmers reached On the Rusafa side, there are 697 farmers who make up about 35.33% of the total number of farmers belonging to the agricultural cooperative societies.

Fifth: Determining the study sample

And the Either study sample Selecting and defining the sample representing the study population is an essential step in the scientific research that none of the researchers can leave or go beyond (intentionality) according to the nature of the study And its main variables, which are the study of peasant trends, And the The researcher distributed 400 survey form On the peasants, it was represented by taking the opinions of the elite of the peasants belonging to and joining the
agricultural cooperative societies in the province of Baghdad, as they represent realistic models.

Another tool for the study was used, which is the interview tool, by conducting a number of interviews with a number of officials in the Ministry of Water Resources and the Department of Information and Public Relations in the Ministry to determine their role in dealing with the water crisis and how to use communication, awareness and guidance methods for good organization and equitable distribution of water and to educate farmers about how Rational and proper behavior with lack of water and their guidance on modern irrigation methods in that.

Type of study and methodology of the tools study

The researcher used the methods This is done by presenting and clarifying theoretical concepts and terminologystudyAnd highlighting the farmers' attitudes towards the performance of the Ministry of Water Resources for the water crisis in Iraq. The analytical aspect of has also been carried outstudyBy designing a questionnaire addressed to farmers to get their opinions on the extent to which the Media and Public Relations Department in the Ministry of Water Resources manages the water crisis in Iraq. The descriptive approach is one of the approaches used in the fieldstudyThe media and the most common is either the tool inlt was completed adoption of a tool (scale and resolution together.) in collecting information interview tool.

Seventh: hypothesis the study

The researcher focuses on achieving a basic hypothesis that (there are shortcomings in the performance of the Iraqi Ministry of Water Resources represented by the Media and Public Relations Department in dealing with the technical staff of the Ministry in terms of proper and appropriate handling of the water crisis in Iraq, which is reflected in its impact on achieving Iraqi water security and its consequencesito achieve Iraqi water security.

Eighth: Previous studies:

Arabic Studies:
Study Aimen Mohamed Naguib ( 2019 )
And the study was titled (The role of public relations in raising awareness about the water crisis in Iraq/A survey study for workers in the media and public relations departments of the Ministry of Water Resources and its formations) Tthe goal of this study to identify the means and methods adopted by public relations in the Ministry of Water Resources to raise awareness of the water crisis facing Iraq and ways to deal with it in a scientific mannerstudyAs it achieves the goals of the study, And theThe number of the sample (60) individuals, the research community is the population of the city of Baghdad represented by the Ministry of Water Resources, the sample of studyintentional sample,And fromThe most important results reached by the researcher: that the number of females working in the media and public relations departments is more than the number of males, and that the predominant age group among employees is (26-30 years), and that
most employees hold a bachelor’s degree, and that most employees have experience from (11 years and above). Also, most of the employees agreed Public relations departments practice the scientific research process in awareness About the water crisis in Iraq.

**Limitations of benefit from previous studies**

The limits of benefiting from the previous studies that the researcher reviewed were represented in knowing the methods and methodological procedures, especially in defining the methodological framework of the current study, by reviewing the topics of the scientific research that have been studied and the results and proposals that came out of the previous studies, as well as following up on the results and proposals in order to benefit from them in The current study, addressing modern topics of scientific value in enriching scientific research, complementing the above, as well as determining the appropriate theoretical framework for the nature of the study and the formulation of solid scientific material as well as related sources close to the subject of the current study.

**Theoretical framework**

**First - the concept of direction - come**

The concept of trend in general spread in the twentieth century, and this is what we see clearly in many studies and scientific research related to trends. Attitudes are one of the most common concepts in the humanities and social sciences. It is an organized way of thinking and feeling and is linked to reactions to the situation of those around it regarding individuals or social issues.

(Adnan, 2021, p. 43)

**Secondly. - Types of direction - at**

Directions are divided by p-These are foundations according to the port classification as E-is shown_e to_the following:

**The topic:** (Maz, 2017, p. 21)

1. p-M: huhTj that has a row_public-It spreads and spreads among members of the community-p like: direction towards-and socialist_Democracy as a principle for achieving equality and social justice.
2. Special: It is focused on the faces_J individual subjectivity, such as trend_Ah, about marriage, holidays, and the occasion_Nationality, And thehe isMoreoverFocuses on part of the details of the topic, or in other words the direction_Ah, the one who deals with what is paid to himye thousand-A response from an action, behavior, and element_t all or some of the elements_rh. (Musa, 2009, p. 19)
**On an individual basis:** (Huda, 2012, p. 42)

a. Collective trends_A: It is the one in which Akbar A_number of singular,Kdirection towards qa____Dr specific.
b. direction_singles_E: huhyAn attitude adopted by a particular individual in the group in terms of quality or degree, related to the owner–Ah only, such as the individual's attitude towards a particular person or towards a profession.

**On the basis of clarity:** (Suhair, 2001, pp. 103-104)

a. direction_publicity: He is the one who does not find a woman embarrassed in his appearance like, The tendency towards a group of virtues, such as honesty and honor.
b. Secret (unconscious) tendencies: a direction that the individual finds critical–He does not show it, and he tries to hide it and keep it to himself, but he may sometimes deny it” if he is asked about it.

**Based on strength:** (Maz, 2017, p. 22)

1- direction_____it's strong____e : (Saleh, 2016, p. 192)
2- direction_you are weak_e.

**Dr- based on target (facadee):** (Venus, 2020, p. 30)

a. direction_The positive: And theis that trend_groans that tend towards fashion_What is a person?–j, environmental] i.e. it attracts the individual with support and approval, And the direction is called a positive direction.
b. Negative tendencies: They are what make the individual away. About a personal or environmental topic, which makes him alienate him_e and be in opposition and non-approval. (Thursday, 2006, p. 20)

**The main components of the trend:** (Shukri, 2020, p. 57)

1. The cognitive aspect:
   It refers to the beliefs and ideas that an individual believes about a particular subject, or is represented by the individual's information about the subject of the trend or his beliefs about it.. (Khalifa, 2018, pp. 38-39)
2. The emotional side:
   huh_It is a person’s feelings and emotions_The subject of the trend indicates the emotional side_From the trend to what we want or what we don't want, and what we like or hate. (Breckler, 1997, p. 23)
3. The behavioral aspect: (Laura, 2006, p. 54)
   It is concerned with intentions, inclinations, or behaviors____Rack in a certain way against fashion_This aspect includes all behavioral preparations-associated with direction, if the individual has–It is a positive direction towards something y jah_This is to support and
assist this tendency, and if the individual has a negative tendency towards something, he can strive—hard to smash it and punish, and obliterating the features of everything related to this trend.

First-It’s the BuzzMAnd its definition

The concept of crisis is closely related to the “scientific field that is managed the study, meaning—ff necessary—Multiple concepts with multiple topics, economic, social—political, administrative, media—This is a major obstacle_luke_a comprehensive definition_Some attempts to lose____p like this definition. And the media encyclopedia defines the crisis as a handicapped situation. It constitutes an important turning point for the organization, and the situation requires a decisive change and requires quick and decisive decision-making_M, and also requires the innovation of methods and activities_fast_and new to meet new conditions). (Mustafa Muhammad, 2018, p. 19) From this point of view stems the importance of the study of crises in an attempt to classify, analyze and evaluate crises—you follow−The probability of occurrence, the severity of the risk, and the degree of-Control by society, all for the purpose of facing the crisis_possible by visualizing the risks that occur. (Mark, 2016, pp. 9-8)

Second_a.- Kinds of crises:(Hussain, 2020, p. 2)

types of crises, for example:

Security crises

It is: (The confrontation between two parties in which a tense relationship prevails. It worsened with the passage of time to the point that it leads to—the underlying political factor among the countries in which the possibility of resorting to the use of force increases. (Al-Tamimi, 2018, p. 101)

Social crises

From a social point of view, the crisis is (the disruption of the system of values and traditions to a degree that requires-covert intervention_P to confront it and restore balance to this system through the development of these values and traditions so that they are compatible with others resulting from the development of society). (The Marathon, 2014, pp. 30-31)

Economic crises

u—This is a phenomenon known by its results and manifestations____I’m done. The world stock exchange-The occurrence of monetary speculation_Large, close and permanent unemployment. (Al-Dulaimi, 2012, p. 162)

International or political crises-a

Diversity of researchers’ opinions(International Crisis) There are many definitions of the concept of crisis—International schools and schools of thought, psychological, social and political_Including: Defining "Walter Raymond" as_A:( h-
The occurrence of a serious imbalance in international relations between countries with bad_A birth because of his infirmity____About resolving a dispute_M) For example (the Middle East crisis).(Al-Issawi, 2014, pp. 21-22)

**Thirda.- swear-The father of the crisis_at**

The crisis may arise as a result of the following reasons:

1. Misunderstanding: Misunderstanding usually arises from two important aspects: (a) The truncated information. b- Hasty in making decisions or judgments____m over matters before their reality becomes clear, whether under pressure, fear, anxiety, or tension, or as a result of the desire to rush results.

2. Misperception: realization____D is one of the main stages of behavior, as it represents a stage-The comprehension of the information that could be obtained and the discretionary judgment on matters through it. If this perception is improper as a result of natural confusion._This leads to a rupture of the relationship between the real performance of the administrative entity and the decisions that are taken, which constitutes pressure” that may lead to the explosion of the crisis.(Ghassan, 2020, p. 39)

3. Miscalculation: yea-D. Miscalculation and evaluation are among the most common causes of crises in all fields and on the face of it——This particular issue in the military fields is established through two main aspects: A - Excessive confidence in oneself or one’s own ability to confront and overcome the other party. b- Underestimating the other parties, belittling them, belittling them, and belittling them.

4. Random administration: It is a group of whims and moods that contradict any scientific principles and is characterized by the following characteristics:: A - Not recognizing planning, its importance and necessity for the activity. B - lack of respect for the organizational structure. C - incompatibility with the spirit of the stick_R. 

5. Desire_In blackmail: Pressure groups as well as interest groups use such a method in order to reap unfair gains from the administrative entity.(Ghassan, 2020, p. 39)

6. Despair : It is considered one of the most dangerous causes of highly destructive crises, as despair in itself is one of the psychological and behavioral crises that pose an imminent danger to the decision-maker.

7. 7Rumors: One of the most important sources of crises. In fact, many crises are usually the only source of a rumor that was launched in a certain way and employed in a specific way. Therefore, surrounding it with an aura of false information_Which leads to the outbreak of the crisis.

8. Show of strength:(Nit in, 2016, p. 25) This method is usually used by large or powerful entities and is also called a practitioner_Strength and exploitation of situations of superiority over others, whether as a result of obtaining new strength or a weakness on the other side, or both.

9. Human errors: Human errors are one of the most important causes of crises, both in the past_These errors are represented in the inefficiency of workers, the disappearance of motivation to work, the laxity of
supervisors, and the neglect of superiors, for example, the Chernobyl accident and plane crashes in the air.

10. Planned crises: Some of the competing forces of the administrative entity are working to track the course of action of this entity, and through tracking, loopholes become clear through which a crisis can be created. (Ghassan, 2020, p. 39)

11. Conflicting goals: When the goals conflict between the different parties, this causes a crisis between these parties, in particular—a. If a joint action brings them together, then each party looks at this action from its angle, which may not be compatible with the other side.

12. Conflict of interest: Conflict of interests is one of the most important causes of crises, as each party of conflicting interests works to find a means of pressure to agree with it. (Ghassan, 2020, p. 40)

**Fourthly Crisis Strategies**

The strategic vision is necessary. It is to communicate with advanced media and technological expertise global level and then access to the knowledge base to prevent or resolve crises. Especially since there are several types of crisis strategy—Among them we mention the following:

a. The strategy of violence: In this strategy, Violence is used with crises. As the information about it is scarce and not enough, like principles-values.

b. The strategy of stopping growth: (El-Sayed, 2006, p. 46) The strategy of stopping growth is used when accepting the existence of the crisis. Efforts are made to reduce the impact of the crisis in order not to reach the explosion.

c. Segmentation strategy: It is strategic. Depends on the division of the crisis into large numbers, comprehensively and converted into small parts to make it easy to deal with.

d. Abortion strategy: and this depends on the effect on the jaw and losing the foundations on which it depends, which leads to——E, that is, abort the idea on which the crisis is based, which makes the crisis weaken and end. (El-Sayed, 2006, p. 46)

e. The strategy of pushing the crisis forward: It is a strategy. The aspiration to To stir up conflict between the crisis makers. By accelerating the crisis and pay it to advanced stages.

f. To change course strategy: It is the strategic that used with crises. The ones that are difficult to deal with like a crisis. Severe and sweeping. (Caponigro, 2000, p. 33)

**To manage and its basic functions in a water crisis**

It is defined as the process that depends on planning, organizing, coordinating and supporting workers, as well as finding resources. Well to the desired results, In the best way and at the lowest possible cost. (Musallam, 1990, p. 1)
sixth: And the management

Management is the cornerstone of the success of any organization, whether it is in the industry or service area or it was an educational organization or others, as the role played by management is one of the most important factors for the success of economic organizations or its failure, and therefore one of the most important reasons for the growth and progress of society or its backwardness and delay, and the success of institutions depends on the existence of an effective management that keeps pace with developments that uses scientific methods in making decisions and in performing the various administrative functions in the institution.

The fourth chapter is the field study
First, the study method:

In collecting the primary data for the field study sample, the survey method was relied upon by designing the survey form necessary to collect data from the sample items through the following:

a. First Axis: Pain changes demographic.
   b. The second axis: general information about farmers (a set of metrics we covered).
   c. The third axis: includes: means and methods of communication with farmers, solutions and alternatives to the water crisis, the impact of the water crisis on farmers, obstacles of the Ministry of Water Resources to manage the water crisis, cooperation of the Ministry of Water Resources, agricultural associations and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The triple scale (Likert scale) was used to answer the questions contained in the form and to convert the descriptive opinions of the study sample into numerical data where the weights are determined.

The first axis: demographic variables
The second axis: general information About Extent of farmers' follow-up to the water crisis

Table No. (5) shows the extent of follow-up to what is published on the page of the Ministry of Water Resources about the water crisis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Repetition</th>
<th>the question</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>both</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Through the above table, it appears that 68% (272) individuals did not follow what is published on the page of the Ministry of Water Resources, and this
constitutes a major defect in the awareness-raising process related to the water crisis.

Table No. (6) Show Do you attend the meetings and seminars of the Ministry of Water Resources, agricultural associations and agricultural departments about the water crisis?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Repetition</th>
<th>the question</th>
<th>Do you attend the meetings and seminars of the Ministry of Water Resources, agricultural associations and agricultural departments about the water crisis?</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40.75</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.25</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>Do you attend the meetings and seminars of the Ministry of Water Resources, agricultural associations and agricultural departments about the water crisis?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Through the above table, where it appeared that 59.25% (237) individuals did not attend the meetings and seminars of the Ministry of Water Resources, agricultural associations and agricultural departments about the water crisis.

Table No. (7) Show Is there a specific opinion among farmers directed to the Ministry of Water Resources and the agricultural associations about the water crisis?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Repetition</th>
<th>the question</th>
<th>Is there a specific opinion among farmers directed to the Ministry of Water Resources and the agricultural associations about the water crisis?</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.25</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.75</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>Is there a specific opinion among farmers directed to the Ministry of Water Resources and the agricultural associations about the water crisis?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Through the above table, we have seen that 89.75% (359) individuals do not have a specific opinion among the farmers directed to the Ministry of Water Resources and the peasant associations about the water crisis.

Table No. (8) Show Are complaints, appeals, and suggestions responded to by the agricultural associations and the Ministry of Water Resources?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Repetition</th>
<th>the question</th>
<th>Are complaints, appeals, and suggestions responded to by the agricultural associations and the Ministry of Water Resources?</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>Are complaints, appeals, and suggestions responded to by the agricultural associations and the Ministry of Water Resources?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Through the above table, it appears that 84.5% (338) individuals have not responded to complaints and appeals. The proposals are responded to by the agricultural associations and the Ministry of Water Resources.

Table No. (9) shows your water quota for agriculture secured by the Ministry of Water Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Repetition</th>
<th>the question</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.25</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Is your water quota for agriculture secured by the Ministry of Water Resources yes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.75</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Through the above table, we have seen that 81.75% (327) individuals have not secured your water quota for agriculture by the Ministry of Water Resources.

Table No. (10) shows the extent of benefited from the recommendations of the Ministry of Water Resources, agricultural associations and agricultural departments during the water scarcity season

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Repetition</th>
<th>the question</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.75</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Have you benefited from the recommendations of the Ministry of Water Resources yes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.25</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>both</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Through the above table, it appears that 83.25% (333) individuals did not benefit from the recommendations of the Ministry of Water Resources, agricultural associations and agricultural departments during the water scarcity season.

Table No. (15) Results of descriptive statistics and a one-sample t-test for the axis of means and communication methods for farmers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>link</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>standard deviation</th>
<th>ranking</th>
<th>average</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>I do not agree</th>
<th>neutral</th>
<th>OK</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Ferry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.741</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>The third axis / first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.957**</td>
<td>39.7**</td>
<td>0.783</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>Ministry of Resources held Water Seminars and periodic meetings with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Ministry of Water Resources has organized awareness campaigns aimed at raising awareness of the dangers of the water crisis among farmers.

The Ministry of Water Resources used Facebook and its official page to contact farmers.

The advertisements and the page of the Ministry of Water Resources contributed to raising awareness of farmers about the water crisis.

The Ministry of Water Resources and agricultural associations meet with farmers explaining the dangers of the water crisis.

The communication and media messages provided by the Ministry of Water Resources about the water crisis were clear to the farmers.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture.
during the water scarcity season have been used to raise awareness of the water crisis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1.83</th>
<th>400</th>
<th>184</th>
<th>97</th>
<th>119</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your use of social networking sites helps change your impression of the Ministry of Water Resources about the water crisis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>400</th>
<th>209</th>
<th>95</th>
<th>96</th>
<th>p</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your use of means of communication helps change your attitudes towards the Ministry of Water Resources regarding the water crisis

*: significant at the 5% level **: significant at the 1% level
Source: Prepared by the researcher based on program outputs.SPSS V28

The third axis

First: Concerning the standards of communication means and methods for farmers

Through the results of the previous table No(15th)We have the following

Table shows at the topThe most prominent information and facts that attract the respondents to the axis of means and methods of communication with farmers in its various terms and the number of their frequency for each answer and its percentage with the weighted mean, standard deviation and weight (relative importance), and the order of preference and level through the viewpoint and responses of the study sample represented in the Ministry of Farmers towards the trends of the Ministry of Farmers to study the performance of Water resources for the water crisis in Iraq

The third axis / second: the scale for solutions and alternatives to the water crisis

Descriptive statistics and test results

Table No. (16) for one sample of the axis of solutions and alternatives to the water crisis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>link</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>standard deviation</th>
<th>ranking</th>
<th>average</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>I do not agree</th>
<th>neutral</th>
<th>OK</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Ferry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 0.876** | 42.9** | 0.856 | 1 | 1.83 | 400 | 184 | 97 | 119 | p | 100 | 46 | 24.3 | 29.8 | % |

| 0.917** | 41.5** | 0.827 | 2 | 1.71 | 400 | 209 | 95 | 96 | p | 100 | 52.3 | 23.8 | 24 | % |
The Ministry of Water Resources has built dams and reservoirs to invest rainwater. The Ministry of Water Resources worked in the management of dams and reservoirs and the construction of new control projects. The Ministry of Water Resources provided modern sprinklers to guide water. The use of modern irrigation methods reduces the water crisis. The Ministry of Water Resources explained the water crisis to farmers, its causes, effects, and how to reduce it. The Ministry of Water Resources compensated farmers with sums of money due to the water crisis.

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0.783** | 51.8** | 0.44 | 7 | 1.14 | 400 | 355 | 31 | 14 | p | The Ministry of Water Resources has built dams and reservoirs to invest rainwater. |
| 0.866** | 56.4** | 0.419 | 8 | 1.18 | 400 | 331 | 64 | 5 | p | The Ministry of Water Resources worked in the management of dams and reservoirs and the construction of new control projects. |
| 0.162** | 53.9** | 0.435 | 9 | 1.17 | 400 | 339 | 52 | 9 | p | The Ministry of Water Resources provided modern sprinklers to guide water. |
| 0.679** | 67.1** | 0.779 | 4 | 2.61 | 400 | 74 | 5 | 321 | p | The use of modern irrigation methods reduces the water crisis. |
| 0.975** | 77.3** | 0.270 | 12 | 1.04 | 100 | 97 | 1.5 | 1.5 | % | The Ministry of Water Resources explained the water crisis to farmers, its causes, effects, and how to reduce it. |
| 0.144** | 53.7** | 0.423 | 11 | 1.13 | 100 | 89.3 | 7.8 | 3 | % | The Ministry of Water Resources compensated farmers with sums of money due to the water crisis. |
| 0.938** | 82.3** | 0.659 | 2 | 2.71 | 400 | 46 | 22 | 332 | p | Using the allocated water quota and not wasting it helps reduce or reduce the water crisis |
| 0.157** | 47.9** | 0.491 | 9 | 1.17 | 400 | 348 | 33 | 19 | p | The Ministry of Water Resources explained and explained the water crisis |
| 0.189** | 84.0** | 0.641 | 3 | 2.69 | 400 | 40 | 41 | 319 | p | Strengthening the agricultural extension's role in raising farmers’ awareness of the water crisis |
| 0.740** | 158.9** | 0.365 | 1 | 2.90 | 400 | 9 | 21 | 370 | p | The use of alternative means of water scarcity, which must be provided by the Ministry of Water Resources to farmers |
| 0.687** | 42.8** | 0.672 | 5 | 1.44 | 400 | 265 | 94 | 41 | p | The Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture instruct farmers to plant crops that do not require large amounts of water. |
| 0.702** | 36.4** | 0.773 | 6 | 1.40 | 400 | 308 | 21 | 71 | p | The Ministry of Water Resources, Departments of Agriculture and the Agricultural |
Extension Department conducted inspection visits to farmers about the water crisis

| 0.797** | 73.86** | 0.283 | 13 | 1.04 | 400 | 388 | 5 | 7 | p | Giving farmers an accurate picture of the extent of the water crisis facing the country |

*: significant at the 5% level **: significant at the 1% level

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on program outputs. SPSS V28

**Third / Fifth Axis: Cooperation of the Ministry of Water Resources, Agricultural Associations and the Ministry of Agriculture**

Table No. (19) Results of descriptive statistics and a one-sample test for the cooperation axis of the Ministry of Water Resources and Agricultural Associations and the Ministry of Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>link in table</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>standard deviation</th>
<th>ranking</th>
<th>average</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>I do not agree</th>
<th>neutral</th>
<th>OK</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Ferry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.503</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The third / fifth axis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>p</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.461**</td>
<td>39.4**</td>
<td>0.865</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Ministry of Water Resources and the Departments of Agriculture have helped farmers to raise awareness of the water crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.873**</td>
<td>60.1**</td>
<td>0.840</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Ministry of Water Resources receives inquiries, complaints and suggestions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>p</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
from farmers about the water crisis

| 0.274** | 37.4** | 0.787 | 4 | 1.47 | 400 | 284 | 42 | 74 | p | The Ministry of Agriculture provided agricultural requirements to encourage the farmer to farm |
| 0.763** | 101.6** | 0.553 | 1 | 2.81 | 400 | 31 | 12 | 357 | p | The Ministry of Water Resources built and lined dams to address the water crisis |
| 0.676** | 38.11** | 0.716 | 5 | 1.36 | 100 | 77.5 | 8.5 | 14 | % | The Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture have coordinated with farmers to find solutions to address the water crisis |
| 0.815** | 47.0** | 0.526 | 7 | 1.23 | 100 | 81 | 14.3 | 4.8 | % | The Ministry of Water Resources used modern technology to solve the water crisis |
| 0.476** | 50.5** | 0.504 | 6 | 1.27 | 100 | 75.3 | 22 | 2.8 | % | The Ministry of Water Resources managed the issue of water quotas between governorates and among farmers |
| 0.335 | 57.2** | 0.393 | 8 | 1.12 | 400 | 359 | 32 | 9 | p | The Ministry of |
Water Resources worked to manage the water crisis with neighboring countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>89.8</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>2.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.871**</td>
<td>58.7**</td>
<td>0.368</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: significant at the 5% level **: significant at the 1% level

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on program outputs.SPSS V28

Table shows the topThe most prominent information and facts that attract the respondents to the axis of cooperation of the Ministry of Water Resources, Agricultural Associations and the Ministry of Agriculture in its multiple terms, the number of their repetitions for each answer and its percentage with the weighted mean, standard deviation, and percentage weight (relative importance), order of preference and level through the viewpoint and responses of the study sample represented in farmers to study trends Farmers regarding the performance of the Ministry of Water Resources for the water crisis in Iraq

**Conclusions**

The researcher reached the endStudy it to conclusions following:

1. The study concluded that There are great shortcomings perform The Ministry of Water Resources to deal properly and appropriately with crisis Water in Iraq, and this was clear in all Answers Peasant trends about the performance The Iraqi Ministry of Water Resources on most Questions The questionnaire with its main axes, especially parts The third axis.

2. as such and concluded the study that The water crisis "negatively affected the level of economic income of the farmers", and the water crisis made the farmer change professions—To another profession to earn a living.

3. and light up The most important activities carried out by the Ministry of Water Resources which urge The respondents were asked to learn about the water crisis (ceremonies), and this may be due to the nature of the activities that are inappropriate to the nature of the water Peasants' desires and desires and not motivating them to attend lectures, conferences, seminars, and meetings, in raising awareness of the water crisis and its solution.

4. It can be said that the final conclusion of the study refers to the attitudes of the respondents of the study sample towards the performance of the Ministry of Water Resources for the water crisis, which was mostly negative,
despite its communication and media activities and its continuous work to educate farmers about the water crisis.

**Suggestions**

In light of the findings, the researcher proposes a number of the following suggestions:

**First: the Proposalsthe public**

The recommendations fall into two main groups: as follows:

**The groupfirst (internally)**

1. To carry out a national campaigninformative And comprehensive cultural to build water awareness and residence Training courses for the masses in general, and farmers in particular, for awareness and guidance In the field of ways to use water, its rationing, and the lack of wasted and urging the relevant authorities and study centers to conduct more studies on the reality of crises and Iraqi water resources and security Iraqi water resources and providing them with information for the state to benefit from.

2. 2- that on the Iraqi government that make up board higher Water has very great powers of planning crises and their trends Make decisions and follow up Add to allocate the financial resources necessary for it to implement procedures that he does and that he should that focus on Accommodation System for management The full water resources in Iraq.

**The second group: (at the external level)**

1- Activating the role of government media and external public relations in establishing Relations and directions Good deeds with neighboring countries that share with Iraq the sources of incoming waters (Turkey and Iran and Syria) and asylum to metouchstone M the international laws and agreements that define the rights of each country regarding the release and sharing of water.

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