

The Reality Of Using The Internet By Faculty Members In The College Of Veterinary Medicine - Al-Qasim Green University

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Abstract--- *The research aims to identify the services provided by the online international information network, and the possibility of employing its programs and its various applications and benefit from the process of data collection for an educational academy, through a survey sample of the views of professors from the denominator Green / University College of Veterinary Medicine, to know the reality of use are the Internet and ways to invest service For the university education process. The research adopted the descriptive analysis method that is appropriate to the nature of this research, which is concerned with investigating opinions about the use of modern technologies on the Internet. The research sample consisted of (44) One out of (75) faculty members at Al-Qasim Green University / College of Veterinary Medicine, The adoption of a questionnaire to gather information from the research sample and found the field study to the next most important results: The majority of respondents use the Internet on an ongoing basis for the all that is new information in the field of jurisdiction and keep abreast of scientific developments in the field of specialization, and a high percentage of the respondents see that The Internet is a very important research and scientific communication channel for a university professor. The problems of slow network speed and frequent interruptions in communication are among the obstacles that pose problems in the face of the research activity of professors on the Internet.*

Type of Paper--- Review

Keywords ---*the international information network, the Internet, scientific research, the role of the Internet in scientific research.*

The first topic: the general framework of the research

Introduction.

There is no doubt that human societies live today in the era of the knowledge and technological revolution, as the contemporary world is characterized by its extraordinary ability to produce, use, store information and communicate and interact with knowledge between humans locally and globally, so the Internet is one of the most prominent developments in educational technology that has imposed itself on the level. In the past few years, it has become a method of daily interaction, and a pattern of knowledge exchange between the peoples of the developed world, and the rapid spread of this network has made this network a landmark of the modern era. Despite all these leaps in the transformation from one era to another, the exploitation and utilization of its information services are still slow and may be limited to some entertainment aspects, without exploiting this information space in developing the knowledge and cultural balance of those dealing with the Internet, especially if it comes to the field of research. Scientific, which is the backbone of development and the basis for advancement in all societies, especially in the information age. Scientific research is the extrapolation of knowledge and the source of strength and excellence in the arena of current life. The independence of technology, the subordination of

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this knowledge and its development depends on scientific research and the policy and investment of human resources, and universities with their research centers, tools, and techniques are among the most important means of preparing and refining human energies, and developing their skills in science, knowledge, and training, and at the same time, it is the first and natural place to conduct research. Scientific research is one of the most important pillars of universities, and it is a measure and criterion of their scientific and academic level, one of the most important activities that are usually assigned to the faculty member in universities and higher education institutions in general.

Research problem

The development of university education is considered one of the important issues in many countries of the world, in an era that can be called the information age and communication technology, as well as the challenges posed by this era, which calls for presenting a new reading of the university's mission to be able to adapt and adapt to the challenges of the information age by adopting The process of developing the professional competence of a university professor and making him able to employ advanced modern technologies in upgrading his educational and research work, thus improving the skills and capabilities of the university community in receiving and absorbing new information flowing and producing knowledge.

Therefore, the research problem is represented in answering the following questions:

1. What is the reality of teaching staff members using the Internet for scientific research?
2. What are the main purposes of using Internet resources?
3. Gesticulate she Motives use Internet and handicaps behind Non-Use thee?
4. To what extent does the university professor make use of network information and invest it in his research and creative work?
5. What are the difficulties faced by faculty members when they use the Internet?
6. What she Impediments Which Facing Members body teaching at Universities at Use a network Internet?
7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet from the point of view of faculty members?

Research Importance

The importance of research comes from the importance of the role that the Internet plays in the process of promoting scientific research by faculty members in Universities And institutions, And looking Of importance The role Basic Which A member can body Teaching at Which University The performance With research Specialized, The Importance This a search Lie at Detection About reality This The role at Identify to me Which Bezel Is used Members body Teaching At Al-Qasim Green University/ College of Veterinary Medicine And the motives of using the Internet And find out size The desired benefits of this network for a professor Undergraduate.

research aims.

The research aims to identify:

1. Internet concept, types, goals. Properties
2. The extent to which faculty members use the Internet for scientific research.
3. Main services for the use of Internet resources.
4. Motives for using the Internet and the obstacles behind not using e.
5. The advantages of the Internet and areas of its use in scientific research.
6. The obstacles facing faculty members in using the Internet.

Research methodology.

The research adopted the descriptive approach in completing the practical side, with the help of some other approaches, such as the historical method, if it comes to dealing with the historical background of the Internet, relying on the literature published on the topic, whether they are paper sources or electronic sources.

Research community and sample.

It represents the community and the research sample of faculty members at the University of Qasim Green/ Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and the adult's total (75) professors, distributors college branches, where I took a random sample number 44) professors 28 males 16 females,(representing (% 58.66) As for the distribution of the sample, it was stated in Table(1).

data collection tools.

The questionnaire was used to collect data, and it included two axes, the first axis contained basic personal data, and the second axis contained a set of questions related to the use of the Internet and the services it provides in education, the motives for its use, as well as the difficulties and obstacles to using.

search limits.

A- Objective limits: The research was limited to demonstrating the reality of the use of the Internet by the faculty.

B- Spatial boundaries: The research was limited to Al-Qasim Green University / College of Veterinary Medicine.

C - border Temporal: limited research to cover the first semester of the academic year (2019 -2020).

The second topic: the theoretical side

The concept of the Internet.

Despite its widespread use of the Internet in the world, there is no single and specific concept for the Internet, and no specific and unified definition has been defined for it: ⁽¹⁾ . as is the diversity of the Internet definitions differ due to the difference in the quality of users of this network and to the diversity of services available to them, in the Internet definition specifically depends on the work of a researcher who wants to be defined, therefore the definition varies from one specialty to another, every owner of the specialization will be known the appropriate definition of the profession . ⁽²⁾ The term internet is derived from the word International Network That is, the international network, where I merge the first two parts of each word to become one-word internet ⁽³⁾ The word Internet Which begins with a capital letter (I) To a wide range of interconnected networks that have relied on the Messaging Control Protocol / Internet Protocol ICP / IP Which developed from the Arpanet network that appeared at the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies of the last century. As for the word internet Which begins with a lowercase letter) it refers to a group of electronic computers that communicate with each other to form a single network .⁽⁴⁾

Some definitions of the Internet can be referred to as follows :

- while he knew it)the Blessed and the Moses(As a group of computers connected in different parts of the world through which information can be transferred and exchanged .⁽⁵⁾

- And defined by Peter Dyson" : a group of computer networks that reach millions of devices around the world through the so-called common protocol to achieve different business objectives, cultural, personal, educational, religious, political, which is a source of privileged information being changed and constantly renewed, and the use of her It needs to follow certain and correct steps to benefit from it most shortly and easily .⁽⁶⁾

From the above, we can know the Internet is a global communication network that allows the exchange of information between smaller networks through which computers are connected around the world. They operate according to specific systems.

Second, the emergence of the Internet and its development.

The first appearance of the Internet was in the sixties during the Cold War between the United States of America and the former Soviet Union, and its early uses were for military and security purposes for the United States, through which it contributed to the establishment of the Advanced Research Project Agency. Internet technology was born after four historical stages, and these stages are ⁽⁷⁾: -

First: The first phase (1969): The idea is to create a network that contains several corridors to send information so that when a site in the United States is subjected to a nuclear attack by the Soviet Union to destroy one of the networks, the rest of the networks continue to operate completely without effect, It was at this stage that the so-called Arpanet Agency for the Advanced Research Project ⁽⁸⁾.

Second: The second phase (1982): In this phase it became (ICP / IP) It is the official language of the Internet, and it is a protocol that any computer network in the world can use to communicate with any other company ⁽⁹⁾.

Third: The third phase (1989):(in which the so-called Internet Research Center was established (IRTF)And Internet Engineer Unit(IETF) ⁽¹⁰⁾ .

Fourth: The fourth stage (1993): This stage is the real revolution of the Internet, as the expanded global network was established (World Wide Web) At this stage, allowed individuals to use audio, image, and writing at the same time, the first three phases have been limited to the written text only .⁽¹¹⁾

The advantages of the Internet and areas of its use in scientific research.

First: Internet features: The Internet provides many advantages, including ^{(12):-}

1-Going out of the narrow perimeter of the country into the vast area of the world: It allows the researcher the ability to obtain information from different parts of the world and allows him to review most of what has been written in the field of specialization.

2- Ease of access to information, and save time for the researcher: The presence of many advanced search engines, which facilitated the search and browsing process, and enabled any researcher to search without the need for anyone's help.

3- Multiple sources and continuous updating: Its information portal allows the researcher to find what it needs from them different issued, and does not depend on the books that were issued in a country-specific.

4-Recency of information: The most important characteristic of the Internet is the ability to update its information, for any development or update in an annual book, for example, needs a whole year to wait for the annual number to be issued for this amendment to be made. As for the Internet, it only takes a few minutes during which the information is modified, updated, or new information added. of⁽¹³⁾.

5 -Assistive to 'collaborative, group learning:' The Internet provides access to researchers in various parts of the world to communicate with scholars, thinkers, and specialized researchers and obtain their opinions and directions.

6 - Internet openness, physical and moral freedom of information: Any sub-network or local network can connect to the Internet and become a part of it, regardless of its geographical location or its religious, social, or political orientation; That is why the Internet has achieved what no other medium has achieved in human history ⁽¹⁴⁾.

7- Non-compliance with specific hours or specific places: The material is presented for twenty-four hours, and it can be obtained at any place and time ⁽¹⁵⁾.

Second: The fields of using the Internet in scientific research:

Internet serves scientific research in many ways remind him of - :⁽¹⁶⁾

1-Working to provide more than one way in research and education, so that the Internet is a large library complex areas and sprawling books are available and where research studies and articles in various fields.

2-Access to the latest scientific research and publications of general and specialized magazines and publications.

3-Benefiting from educational programs, courses, and studies that exist on the Internet, which is known as e-learning. This benefits researcher in their fields or related fields, such as how to write research papers, for example, and they are also available to researchers even if no such programs exist in his country or city.

4-Diversity in the means of presentation, there are multimedia, there are documents and data, and there are documentaries, in addition to the traditional forms of the article, and all this provides the opportunity to see and benefit widely

Services provided by the Internet.

The Internet achieves many different educational services, which are represented in the following ^{(17):}

1 - Availability of a tremendous amount of sources of scientific information and research in all aspects of knowledge such as (Books e, Rules data, Encyclopedias, Sites Educational).

2- It allows for communication via communication Not Direct Such as Email And mail Phonetic.

3- It is used as a modern educational tool in the classroom.

4- Video conferences can be held between all specialists in all educational fields in different countries.

5- Television communication between faculty, students, and those with educational interests in all countries of the world.

6 - allow for communication Direct through Written dialogue between faculty members and students to discuss communicative educational issues Phonetic And the visual Sound And the picture.

Difficulties using the Internet.

And though Services Which Can that Avoid it the field Undergraduate education From Technique Internet at Improvement And developing Process output Educational Except that over there Difficulties Suffer From which :

⁽¹⁸⁾

- 1- weakness Ability at Dealing With Evolution of for computer, keeping up Developments in information technology.
- 2- weakness means Telecommunications Patriotism Such as Services Network Internet Within the country.
- 3- Impaired use of language English at most Products Technology And electronic informatics at The network.
- 4- recession Systems Somewhat educational according to Regulations And methods Specific at Teaching than It increases Of difficulty Merging process Technologies Modernity at Education Traditional.
- 5- Nonstability Firmness Sites And links Which Reach BBN Sites Educational Various ⁽¹⁹⁾

Internet and scientific research, the barriers and the obstacles.

There are some obstacles to the Internet, which are either physical or human, including ⁽²⁰⁾:

- 1-Weak knowledge of computer and Internet:** This is due to the lack of awareness of the importance of this technology.
- 2- random and inaccurate information on the Internet,** Any website can be opened and any information is published, and as a result of this we do not know the validity or accuracy of the information, and that the search results, no matter how accurate, will certainly bring with them random results due to the randomness of the inputs.
- 3-Not adopting the Internet as a reliable scientific source:** Suffer the Internet from the issue of documentation for its information, most universities have not recognized my information as a source of scientific research, which forced the researcher to refer to books and paper sources referred to by the information on the Internet .⁽²¹⁾
- 4-Financial cost:** The process of communicating via the Internet is somewhat expensive, because establishing this network requires equipped computers, and telephone lines and the connection itself has a cost .⁽²²⁾
- 5-Language:** The full benefit of the network will be for those who master this language, because most of the research written on the Internet is in English, which deprives many researchers of important and useful information.
- 6-Technical technical problems:** The interruption of the internet line or the electrical current during search and browsing is a problem faced by Internet users, which forces the user to return to the network again .⁽²³⁾

motivated use of a T network online ⁽²⁴⁾.

The Internet interactively performs several tasks and combines more than one medium at the same time. In its dependence on written texts, it is similar to printed means. It also allows two-way communication such as the telephone. It is also an audiovisual means such as television. The Internet is a means of communication that depends on multimedia as it enjoys It has the advantage of interactivity over any other medium.

Many reasons push us to use the Internet, including ⁽²⁵⁾ :

- 1- The Internet is a realistic example of obtaining information from different parts of the world.
- 2 -The Internet helps to communicate with the world in the fastest time and at the lowest cost.
- 3-The Internet helps to provide more than one method of teaching because the Internet is like a large library in which all books are available, whether easy or difficult.
- 4-Reducing the time and efforts required to complete the information search tasks.
- 5-Facilitating several services such as e-mail and the ability to transfer files.
- 6- Provides access to immediate electronic publishing of information and instant news coverage.
- 7- Providing integrated solutions in the computer sector.
- 8- Subscribing online in electronic magazines directly via e-mail.
- 9- Access to seminars, conferences, scientific and industrial activities, and exhibitions ⁽²⁶⁾.

Internet Pros and Cons.

With the great importance of the Internet, because it has its pros and cons, we show some of them: -

First: the pros ⁽²⁷⁾ :

- 1- Providing a wide information base in various fields of life, including thought, science, and culture. The Internet contains millions of pages and websites that benefit the world and the learner. Spend fun times by entering electronic games sites that entertain young and old alike.
- 2- Social communication between people through specialized networks that enabled people to communicate with each other, regardless of distances.
- 3- The use of the Internet in the banking sector, where it facilitated much of its work, as well as the financial markets and exchange houses that continuously follow-up everything that comes in the money market and commercial speculation.

Second: the negatives :⁽²⁸⁾

1. Pornographic sites spread widely and quickly, which causes mental confusion and manipulation of ideas.
2. Loss of time, especially among young people, who spend many hours continuously on the Internet without doing anything useful. As well as feeling tired and exhausted, due to long use.
3. Some websites contain false information, whether in different fields of knowledge.
4. Preoccupation with continuous Internet effects does the duties and responsibilities.
5. Many institutions and individuals are exposed to piracy through the Internet, as it is very easy to obtain and steal confidential information related to their bank accounts, and steal money from banks directly .⁽²⁹⁾

University professors and challenges of the age of informatics.

The teaching effort of the university professor has become limited to presenting the declared facts without criticism or analysis, which made the scientific research process, which is the most important mission of the university almost absent, especially in the reality of practical practice on the ground and by the university's focus on the educational role without others, it remained more like What is in a closed campus isolated from the transformations taking place in society, and unable to contribute to solving its problems. Although the educational, research, and intellectual role of the university in society are considered the ideal path through which society takes its march towards knowledge advancement, social development, cultural and civilizational development , in the era of knowledge and scientific openness, the age of information technology, which carries many challenges among its aspects. The faculty member at the university is required to strive to double his efforts in order to increase his scientific capabilities and competence in a way that responds to the nature of the rapid changes surrounding his teaching and research work, which necessitates him to continue learning, professional growth and training, and to acquire more educational and learning competencies to keep pace with the changes and developments in his profession and its competencies day after day A day, whether through teaching or self-learning, because the development of the university education system must take into account the future directions of the growing scientific development movement, as the uses of information networks will have a fundamental impact on the entire educational system, as the traditional closed educational system will be transformed into an open educational system that Depends on developing knowledge networks, and self-learning will become a range Life is one of the most important educational formulas in order to achieve effective education between a university professor and student ⁽³⁰⁾ .

The optimal use of the Internet will greatly contribute to achieving many of these positive results and allow the university professor the opportunity to actively participate in crystallizing the scientific transformation based on the interactions of continuous research and scientific discovery, which results in developing the competence of the faculty member and practicing his job well. Through mastering scientific research skills and the ability to control information and harness it in the service of reality. The challenges posed by the information age calls for the need to acquire more skills that enable the university researcher to deal with advanced technology and make optimal use of it as one of the foundations for building tomorrow's societies ⁽³¹⁾.

The third topic: the field side

Presentation and interpretation of the questionnaire axes data.

This topic contains a presentation and analysis of the questionnaire questions and a discussion of its axes to know the reality of using the Internet to support scientific research among faculty members at Al-Qasim Green University.

The first axis: Personal data:

A - Type of study sample: As Shown in Table No:(1) .

Table (1) shows the distribution of the sample members according to type

No	Type	Repetition	percentage
1	Male	28	63.64 %
2	female	16	36.36 %
Total		44	100%

Table (1) shows that the research sample consists of (40) respondents of university professors from various universities at Al-Qasim Green University / College of Veterinary Medicine, as the number of the research sample of males (28) individuals, a percentage of ,(%63.64) while the number of females reached (16) Individuals make up (%36.36).

B - Age: As shown in Table No: (2) .

Table (2) shows the ages of the research sample

No	age categories	Repetition	percentage
1	24 - 30	8	18 %
2	31 - 40	22	50 %
3	41 - 50	7	16 %
4	50 or more	7	16 %
Total		44	100%

From Table (2) it is evident that the majority of the research sample is from the age group (31-40), as their number reached (22) respondents at a percentage of (50%), followed by the age group (24-30), as their number reached (8) individuals, at a rate of (18) %, And the age group (46-55) and the age group (55 and over) came with the same number of respondents (7) and a percentage (16%).

C - Qualified academic: As shown in Table No:(3) .

Table (3) shows the academic qualification of the research sample

No	Academic qualification	Repetition	percentage
1	PhD	14	32%
2	M.A.	26	59%
3	Higher Diploma	4	9%
Total		44	100%

It is evident from the table (3) that the majority of the research sample holders of a master's degree, as their number reached (26) individuals at a rate of (59) % followed by holders of the doctoral degree, as their number reached (14) individuals at a rate of (32) % then holders of a higher diploma with a number (4) and a percentage (9) %

D - Years of work experience: As indicated in Table No:(4) .

Table (4) shows years of experience for the research sample

No	Years of Experience	Repetition	percentage
1	15	14	31.83%
2	5 - 10	18	40.90%
3	15 years or more	12	27.27%
Total		44	100%

From Table (4) it is evident that most of the sample members within the years of experience (5-10), as their number reached (18) respondents, at a rate of (40.90%), followed by the group within the last years (1-5), as their number reached (14) individuals with a percentage 31.83%, and the category came within years of experience (15 years and more) with (12) respondents and a percentage (27.27%).

The second axis: uses of the Internet, its motives, and benefits.

A - The use of the Internet by faculty members: As shown in Table No: (5) .

Table (5) shows the degree of internet usage of the research sample

No	Using the Internet	Repetition	percentage
1	Always	39	88.64%
2	Sometimes	5	11.36%
3	Scarcely	0	0 %
Total		44	100%

It is evident from Table (5) that the vast majority of the research sample agree on a phrase that is always done using the Internet, as their number reached (39) individuals with a rate of (88.64%). 5) Individuals only, and the term rarely used for the Internet is not recorded. Any significant percentage. It can be said that faculty members use the Internet to a high degree. Although this degree is somewhat reassuring, it needs more awareness and information programs on the use of the Internet.

B - The degree of the Internet's contribution to supporting scientific research: As shown in Table No: (6) .

Table (6) shows the degree of the Internet's contribution to supporting scientific research

No	Using the Internet	Repetition	percentage
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1	Always	42	45.95%
2	Sometimes	2	4.55%
3	Scarcely	0	0%
Total		44	100%

It is evident from table (6) that the vast majority of the research sample agrees with a phrase that the internet always contributes to supporting scientific research, as their number reached (42) individuals with a percentage (95.45%), followed by a phrase sometimes the internet contributes to supporting scientific research At a rate of (4.55%) with (2) individuals only, as for the term Rarely, no percentage was recorded, and these results indicate that the vast majority of the sample members seriously agree that the Internet actively contributes to supporting scientific and applied research to a high degree.

C - Duration spent using the Internet: As shown in Table No: (7) .

Table (7) shows the time it takes (in hours) to use the internet for the research sample

No	The amount of daily use	Repetition	percentage
1	2 -1 hours	10	22.72%
2	4-3 hours	26	59.10%
3	6-5 hours	8	18.18%
Total		44	100%

Table (7) data reflect that the majority of the sample is (26) individuals, whose duration of use of the Internet ranges from (3-4) hours per day at a rate of (76.66%), which is a reasonable period that enables the researcher to see what is full of new Internet sites And keep it abreast of various developments in various scientific and cultural levels, especially if there is a specific goal that makes it better to invest time and make optimal use of network information, while the percentage of those using it reached (1-2) hours (22.72%), while the percentage of its users was (5- 6) Hours ranked last, at (18.18%).

D - The motives for using the Internet: As indicated in Table No: (8) .

Table (8) shows the motives for using the Internet for the research sample

No	Motives for using the Internet	Repetition	percentage
1	Help with work and study	40	90.90%
2	A tool for culture	26	59.09%
3	Entertainment tool	17	38.63%
4	Keep up with events	23	52.27%

Table (8) shows that (90.90%) of the respondents prefer to use the Internet because it helps them in the field of work and study by developing scientific and educational capabilities and benefiting from recent courses published on the web pages, while 59.09% of the respondents are mentioned. It is a tool of culture, and (52.27%) considered it an entertainment tool, while (38.63%) said it was an effective way to put you in the heart of world events and keep you up-to-date with events.

E - The most visited sites on the Internet: As shown in Table No: (9) .

Table (9) shows the distribution of the research sample according to the most visited sites on the Internet

No	Most visited sites	Repetition	percentage
1	Scientific and research sites	41	93.13%
2	Educational and cultural sites	25	56.81%
3	The news sites	18	40.90%
4	Entertainment sites	14	31.81%
5	Software sites	7	15.90%

Table (9) shows the majority of respondents (93.13%) prefer to visit scientific and research sites and those that are interested in scientific research issues, and this if anything indicates that the Internet has become in this era an important gateway for researchers and professors to know through which the latest research developments In the fields related to their scientific and teaching specializations, followed by visiting educational and cultural sites by (56.81%), then visiting news sites by (40.90%), entertainment sites by (31.81%) and finally visiting program sites by (15.90%) and this corresponds to What was mentioned in Table (7), which explains the majority of the motive for searching for information.

F - the services provided by the network the Internet: As shown in Table No: (10) .

Table (10) shows the distribution of the research sample according to the services provided by the Internet

No	Services learned	Repetition	percentage	No	Services learned	Repetition	percentage
1	E-mail	40	90.90%	4	Social Media	25	56.81%
2	Send and receive files	35	79.54%	5	Teaching and learning	26	59.09%
3	Conversations and dialogues	18	40.90%	6	Find sources of information	32	72.72%

Table (10) shows the answers of the individuals of the research sample about the services provided by the Internet and in the following order, the e-mail service came first at a rate (90.90%), followed by the service of sending and receiving files at a rate of (79.54%), followed by the service of searching for information sources at a rate of (90.90%). (72.72%), then came the teaching and learning service with the percentage of (teaching and learning), then the social media service at the rate (56.81%), and in the last place came the chat, conversations and dialogues service at (40.90%), and these results indicate that the majority of the respondents agree that there are excellent services provided by the Internet, and their answers were positive and at high rates.

G - reasons for preferring the network Internet: As shown in Table No: (11) .

Table (11) shows the distribution of the research sample according to the reasons for Internet preference

T	Reasons to prefer the Internet	Repetition	percentage
1	Intensity of information	34	77.27%
2	Information effectiveness	19	43.18%
3	Ease of obtaining information	35	79.54%
4	Fast access to information	29	65.90%

Table (11) shows the responses of the individuals of the research sample regarding the reasons for preference for the Internet and as follows, as it came in the first rank, ease of obtaining information by (79.54%), then after that the density of information by (77.27%). (65.90%), and came in last place, the effectiveness of information at a rate of (43,18%). These results indicate that all of the sample members had positive answers and reasonable reasons regarding their preference for using the Internet in scientific research.

H - Difficulties facing when using the Internet: As indicated in Table No:(12) .

Table (12) shows the distribution of the research sample according to difficulties in using the Internet

T	Difficulties using the Internet	Repetition	percentage
1	Technique	37	84.09%
2	Linguistic	9	20.45%
3	Material	10	22.72%
4	Psychological	5	11.36%

Table (12) shows the responses of the individuals of the research sample regarding the difficulties they face when using the Internet, and as follows, the technical difficulties came in first place with a percentage (84.09%), then the material difficulties came in the first place with a percentage of (84.09%), then the material difficulties came in the percentage of (22.72%), after which language difficulties came in the third place, at a rate of (20.45%). Psychological difficulties came in last place (11.36%). These results indicate that most of the sample members agree to a large degree that there are technical difficulties, including slow loading of Internet pages, linking to various sites, and the spread of viruses that spoil information and sites.

Obstacles to information circulation via the Internet: As indicated in Table No:(13) .

Table (13) shows the distribution of the research sample according to the obstacles in circulating information via the internet

T	Obstacles to information circulation via the Internet	Repetition	percentage
1	Piracy	11	25%
2	Technical holidays	22	50%
3	Lack of legislation	9	20.45%
4	The information did not arrive with the required	22	50%

	accuracy		
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Table (13) shows the responses of the individuals of the research sample regarding impediments to the circulation of information over the network and as follows, as it came in first place obstacles to technical failure and the lack of accurate access to information by (50%), followed by the impediment of piracy by (25%), and the last was an obstacle to lack of legislation By (20.45%), these results indicate that all members of the sample agree that there are technical and cognitive obstacles to some extent that prevent the circulation of information via the Internet in an optimal manner.

The fourth topic: conclusions, recommendations, and proposals

Conclusions.

- 1- It was found that all members of the sample who are faculty members of the College of Veterinary Cape / Al-Qasim Al-Green University use the Internet at a rate of (100%) as it is an important source for obtaining information, and this result is viewed at the level of ambition and the university's goal in developing electronic publishing and scientific research.
- 2- The results indicate that a percentage (95.45%) of the research sample believe that the Internet actively contributes to strengthening scientific research, and at a rate of (88.64%), the use of the Internet by the faculty members reached (88.64%), which is a great degree, and very reassuring that makes the Internet An important requirement for scientific research
- 3- The study confirmed that the majority of respondents prefer to visit scientific sites related to their scientific interests and teaching specialties, as well as to use them to learn new news by browsing newspapers and magazines, listening to audiovisual broadcasts, as well as entertaining oneself.
- 4- The results of the study indicated that the respondents use the Internet on an average daily rate of three to four (4-3) hours. The study also confirmed that respondents use the Internet to access new knowledge.
- 5- The results of the research indicated that 90.90% of the respondents believe that one of the most important motives for using the Internet is assistance in work and study and that they prefer using the Internet because it increases their credit with scientific capabilities and research skills, and this confirms the positive effects of using the Internet.
- 6- The study stated that (90.90%) of the respondents believe that there are excellent services provided by the Internet and that it is their window to the world, as it enabled them to be aware of what is happening in it by examining new universities and publishing houses and helping to increase and strengthen cooperation between researchers at the global level.
- 7- The results of the research indicate that the majority of the respondents (84.09%) believe that there are real difficulties they face when using the Internet, which is either technical or material difficulties.
- 8 - The results of the research indicated that faculty members see that there are obstacles associated with the circulation of information via the Internet, but to varying degrees.
- 9- The results of the research indicate some issues that need further research. There is a need to measure the skills of using the Internet by faculty members in a tangible way so that different training groups can be prepared for different groups

Recommendations:

Based on the results of the research, we can come up with some recommendations- :

- 1-Expanding the use of the Internet among the scientific and research communities, especially professors, researchers, and students.
- 2- Spreading the culture of scientific research by making use of the technologies of the Internet using its multiple means of multiplying scientific sites specialized in various fields, in addition to electronic periodicals.
- 3- Transferring printed scientific products to the Internet, while adhering to scientific standards and sobriety.
- 4- The multiplication of studies, research, and seminars that review, diagnose, and evaluate the reality of this service and the extent of its employment in various fields of daily life, including scientific research.
- 5- Conducting a study to get acquainted with the opinions of decision-makers and administrators (deans of university colleges) in universities and their colleges about the possibility of using and employing the Internet in a large way within their academic programs.

Suggestions:

- 1- Conducting a study similar to the current study to identify the attitudes of faculty members in all colleges of Al-Qasim Green University towards using the Internet in education.

- 2- Conducting a study to find out the extent of the correlation between the trend of internet usage by faculty members and their intellectual production
- 3- Conducting a study to identify the reality of internet use by faculty members as well as the extent of students' use of the Internet in the educational process in all colleges of Al-Qasim Green University.

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