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Preparedness, Raising the Level of Preparedness and Enhancing Contemporary Prevention Methods to Get Rid of the Risks of Deadly Health Crises and Their Implications for the Health of Workers

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT

This study came to emphasize the importance of health promotion at the present time in all parts of the universe due to the federal movement witnessing the challenges of the Corona virus that originated from the Chinese city of Wuhan and spread in all countries of the world with amazing and terrifying speed (for bacterial, parasitic and viral causes) despite the WHO assurances Globalization with a high degree of responsibility, and this was evidenced by the calls and appeals of leaders of health organizations in the world for prevention, awareness, discussions and advice that they gave to all of humanity, as the virus has infected most of the world without exception between developed and developing countries alike. (In his speech, Tiedros Adhanom Gebresus is Secretary-General of the World Health Organization: February 27, 2020) As the virus evolved from the respiratory syndrome of the Middle East caused by cats to SARS, who moved between camels to Ebola and then developed to the most dangerous corona, which is transmitted between humans through touch, spray and breath, which has exceeded cases in the world to more than 600,000 patients with a confirmed infection And over 26 countries in the world until March 2020 and from here the researcher eagerly awaits the moment when investors announce their willingness to embrace any innovation related to the recovery from these epidemics. [15]. It is a logical result stemming from the feeling of great dismay that has caused mankind in recent times as a result of the outbreak of the Corona epidemic and the massive series of panic in all parts of the globe that left behind and the confusion that made the need to invent vaccines and ways to spread awareness in a timely and instant manner and seize the finest federal concept between the administration and the media related to the accident. The time is "Participate in the comprehensive awareness campaign and the highest levels of caution and caution" To achieve maximum benefit from it in combating, preventing, sterilizing, and identifying the most important pillars upon which it is based, and then showing the health benefits of workers in local organizations with a view to preserving them, and to achieve the desired benefit in sounding the work and promoting it with health by integrating administrative and health concepts with each other and circulating them through disseminating them Seminars and conferences in a manner that achieves the desired goal above: So this effort was divided as follows: Part one: will cover the systematic aspect of the study; The second part: He will be interested in presenting the concept, benefits and pillars of the essential participation; Part Three: He will examine the concepts of health promotion activities for institutions; Part Four: Examination and testing the feasibility of including the concept of substantive participation and activities of the health promotion unit; Part Five: Results, Conclusions and Recommendations. The study recommended the necessity of disseminating the health information in addition to the administrative information in all institutions and segments of society in order to address firmly the prejudiced rumors and ideas aimed at impeding the administrative and health growth in our local institutions.

1. Introduction

The study aimed to enhance the culture of prevention and preparedness from deadly diseases through cross-fertilization of the efforts of administration, media and health with the perspective of the federal core participation, as the basic ideas were tested on three departments from three important sectors in Basra, which are education represented by female preparations and the university represented by the Shatt al-Arab and transport college represented by the (Maqal Ports Company). The three samples were chosen randomly and by 30 individuals from each sector to be the total sample is (90) individuals, and the researcher dealt with the subject of participation as very influential in raising awareness of the dangers of contemporary diseases, as well as the meaning of the health educator, his job and the most important characteristics and skills. Health activities as a critical issue at the present time in unhealthy institutions and to survey the opinions of members of the three samples on the content of their axes.

Because the current health crisis (Corona pandemic) is a major humanitarian challenge for all institutions and cannot be avoided without prevention, sterilization, and awareness-raising directives, which require the collaboration of the administrative, health and media sectors in order to overcome its effects.

The directives of international health organizations were used in health guidance, and in particular what was announced by its Secretary Gebresus in his repeated speeches about ways to prevent the Corona epidemic that swept the world at the beginning of the current year 2020 and to face contemporary diseases that have afflicted most countries of the world and as a precaution, the research sought to cover the requirements of health awareness in institutions And testing the feasibility of incorporating a new section in the structure of any institution, which is the health activities promotion section, requires hybrid efforts from the health, media and administrative sector, and it is missing in most of the institutions researched, except for what is scarcely to be an enhancement of the performance of the health sector in the current era, and it is the most important objective of the current study that sought to test it in real-time.

2. The First Part of the Study

The methodology of the research and its methodology consists of five paragraphs as follows:

2.1 The Research Problem

The lack of departments specializing in health promotion in our local unhealthy institutions is a phenomenon that deserves research, attention, attention and immediate treatment. The researcher recorded it through his observations and frequent visits to various state departments. Boredom due to the relatively similar daily work "in the work of our local institutions". This is well known to all and is not subject to discussion.

It is known that there is a widely circulated saying and spread in different social and economic circles in all countries of the world, namely, "a healthy mind in a healthy body". Unfortunately, it is in our institutions not more than a mere slogan we hear, but it is not activated in our unhealthy institutions, so it is not surprising. So from the absence of factors and stimuli for creativity in some of our institutions, the inactivity is almost "nested in them. It is not surprising that they did not create any new product or service, as this makes them restricted to waiting for stereotyped models from the West and the inevitability of spending more costs to learn them after they are abroad and have turned to others". This phenomenon must be addressed through the study raising the following questions, which the research will try to answer:

(1) Is it possible to open departments or units to promote health and benefit from its activities in our local unhealthy institutions? What is the extent of that possibility now being realized? And is there any point in including it?

(2) Is there a willingness to raise this issue in the current circumstances the country is going through? Is it possible to address the relevant authorities as an initiative by universities in developing the economic sector in the country?

(3) Do these concepts lead to improving the business performance of our struggling institutions in relation to the performance of the institutions of other countries?

(4) Can the causes of the current modest performance by the employees of our institutions be attributed to their lack of concern for their health by senior management

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by not providing a specialized department that promotes health?

The researcher believes that our unhealthy local institutions are in dire need of such trends, and they must be approached with scientific dialogue based on analysis and conclusion that the universities in Iraq bear their responsibility and tasks, and what they have to do is try to include scientific outputs, ideas and studies that can make them more keen "to preserve their competencies and wealth". And its intellectual and human capital to feel that it is dear and generous.

2.2 The Research Importance

(1) What indicates the importance of health in the countries and the implications of the work of the developed institutions globally, which is surprising is that the Ford Motor Company spends more on health care for its employees [1]. It spends on steel, which is the basic raw material for the automotive industry

(2) The share of the federal budget allocated to health care is now close to 14% of the general budget of the United States.

(3) Health is a crown on the heads of healthy people, and it must be established through the concerted efforts leading to it. Participation preserves the health and safety of workers and teamwork is a result of the results of participation directives and quality comes from the health of the five senses of workers and the intensity of their focus on their inclusion only verifies the health of their bodies, minds and psychological states.

(4) That the skills (mental, psychological and technical) required in the completion of the work assigned to individuals of the various upper, middle and lower administrative levels in the organizations are not achieved for the human resources working in them and in the various specializations and competencies except through adherence to the health system appropriate to the nature of the work practiced by the institutions and adherence to the health instructions for access to That planned purpose, the higher the conditions and health conditions for work, the closer the organizations to their goals of growth and prosperity.

(5) The environment, which is a social responsibility for all organizations of all kinds and activities, cannot be protected without appropriate health awareness that emerges from the womb of the organizational structure and is definitely included in it.

(6) And the. The call, through this study, to provide pleasant green and water views within local institutions, to clarify paths or paths, and to provide a distinctive appearance for employees as well as to create a garden whose view will reduce the effort and tension that workers feel at peak times with routines and try to heal them from it. [2]

2.3 The Research Goals

(1) Spread health awareness in the form and level that it should be and befits the reputation of the Iraqi people and rid the reality of the local institutional work environment from the distortions that afflict it.

(2) Reducing the burden on local health organizations and participating in raising awareness of prevention campaigns in institutions, each from its location by opening departments and units of care concerned with promoting the health of their workers to maintain public health manifestations in order to meet the requirements of the current stage in dealing with dangerous and rapidly spreading diseases in the world such as the multiple influenza pandemic Species (pigs, birds, goats, and horses).

(3) Preparing for steps that must be taken in the future to instill their concepts in the fields of unhealthy businesses, similar to the institutions of the developed world, and to trace their impact on development and health and participate in protecting the global environment (ozone, global warming).

2.4 The Research Variables

(1) Independent: Participation (and its pillars) in health promotion activities

(2) Approved: A safe atmosphere full of safety, satisfaction, quality and creativity.

2.5 The Research Hypotheses and Models

The study has a hypothesis that "there is a statistically significant relationship between participation and health promotion activities that contributes to the development of organizations' performance."

As for the study model, it was based on a simple idea that the support of local institutions for awareness-raising activities, education, participation and health promotion (which represents the lung) that provides an outlet for the organization through the interest in opening health promotion centers and psychological, social and physical counseling will inevitably lead to the workers' belief in taking care of the affairs, environment and assets of the organization With all my gratitude, this will constitute two wheels of progress pushing forward, and the more it increases in that, which is what the two circles (lungs) refer to, the more that is intended (+) in the general atmosphere and other details of work life of safety, quality, satisfaction and creativity, and the figure below illustrates the above:
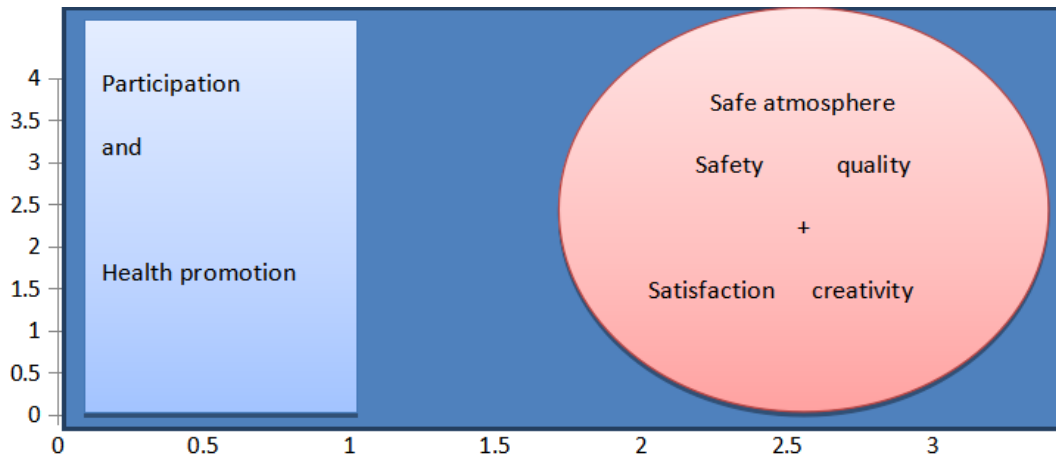
Figure 1. The default search form

3. The Second Part of the Research

3.1 The Concept of Participation in the Opinion of Some Researchers

Through teamwork that is based on training individuals working on the skills of communication, interaction and influence in others, any organization can practice it to obtain the best possible results in the work it performs and thus achieve the satisfaction of its customers and increase its reputation in the market in which it exercises its activity, which is expressed by participation.

Participation, called Empowerment, is one of the main components that represent the essence of the concept of employee integration into organizations[3].

Therefore, some view it as one of the most recent radical approaches to administrative development, which aims to involve workers at different administrative levels, especially the front lines, in taking decisions and acting freely in new situations that hinder their daily work [4]. According to Blumbery, participation is the way in which individuals influence decision-makers, and Vroom believes that participation is nothing but a two-way exchange between decision makers and those affected by it. Whereas, Mathuos believes it is the effort to influence decision makers in an organization by choosing from among alternatives.

We note from Matthews' definition above that he carries a behavioral point of view, so we can come to the definition of [5], which is considered by the individual's mental and emotional interaction with the group with which he works in a way that enables him to mobilize his efforts and energies to achieve common goals and assume his responsibilities towards them with awareness and self-drive.

From the above, it can be said that participation is

one of the reasons for solidarity and one of the most important pillars of enthusiasm that leads to the unification of efforts in the entire organization as a whole, and this is what the divine religions also confirm, including the true Islam, which was embodied by the Almighty saying (and consulted with them in the matter) [4]. And it is the biggest proof that everyone proves that decisions become more mature and more rational and satisfied when they come out with the cover of the group, so the participation of workers in drawing the goals of the organization was not limited to supporting the organization's productive process only, but it has become a civilized feature and a renaissance and progressive approach consistent with the spirit and requirements of the age and its modern ideas. It is imperative to spread its values among the various parts of the organization, educate workers about its useful concepts that go hand in hand with the general culture of the organization, and spread the language of tolerance and apology that is emphasized by modern concepts of management, such as the culture of total quality management and the culture of instantaneous production, which are based on the element of participation.

3.2 Pillars of Participation

The most important pillars of participation can be summarized as follows: [6]

(1) The existence of mutual interaction between the members of the group based on mental and emotional harmony.

(2) Interdependence and communication between members of the group that achieves the collective position.

(3) Expressing interaction and links with serious work, joint effort, constructive dialogue and horizontal and vertical consultation openly and objectively by providing opportunities and establishing means of expressing the

existence of communication that encourage the expression and criticism of positions and put forward meaningful alternatives to make the participation positive and effective.

(4) Participants have the perceptive awareness and personal conviction, and the internal motives stemming from commitment to the professional mission.

(5) The presence of the conscious leader of the group, united with its members and convinced of its capabilities.

3.3 Benefits of Participation for Health Organizations

After we have clarified the concept of participation and its pillars, its benefits must be clarified, as researchers interested in participation see that there are many benefits that result from the participation of workers in decision-making, and they can be summarized as follows [7,8]:

(1) Organizations that depend on the principle of participation in the completion of their work are more effective and responsive to the needs of their internal and external customers.

(2) It increases employee satisfaction and gives them self-confidence and pride.

(3) It gives employees an opportunity to contribute to achieving organizational effectiveness and operational efficiency.

(4) Development of the skills, expertise and experiences of the participants.

(5) Creating motives for the participants to make their decisions succeed and increase their enthusiasm to contribute to their implementation and defense, because of their feeling of their joint responsibility in making them.

4. The Third Part of the Research: The Concept of Health Promotion

It is the art of helping people change their lifestyle in order to reach an ideal state of health, which means a state of physical, psychological, social and spiritual integration and not merely freedom from disease. Therefore, the goal of (health promotion) (is to enable people and groups to increase control over their health and their quality of life and improve it). Accordingly, "the (Health Promotion Department) is considered a 'advisory' center" and supervises "the development of health awareness and making people themselves partners in maintaining and caring for their health".

Health Education

It is an ongoing media process that aims to urge people to adopt sound health practices in order to raise the health level of the individual and society, and reduce the spread of diseases [9].

Health education achieves this goal by spreading sound health concepts among the individual and society, introducing people to the dangers of diseases and directing them to the means of prevention.

4.1 The Goals that a Healthy Educated Seeks to Achieve

There are three main goals [10]:

(1) Health counseling to help people understand how diseases spread and get rid of them 1- Directing people to acquire correct information.

(2) Urging people to change misconceptions.

(3) Directing people to follow the desired correct behavior.

4.2 Who is a Health Educator

A person who conducts individual interviews or conducts groups of discussions with the participants.

4.3 Qualities of a Health Educated

presented several characteristics of health education, the most important of which are [9]:

(1) He shall be willing and willing to work in the field of health education.

(2) He must be conversant and have general health and cultural information and knowledge that qualify him to work in health communication and education programs, and to have a good understanding of the topic so that he can delve into the issues related to the topic and be able to build an atmosphere of familiarity and trust between him and the participants.

(3) To be free to work in the field of health education.

(4) To have an influential and social personality and the ability to persuade.

(5) He must have a qualification or academic achievement close to this field.

(6) In terms of choosing the sex of the health educator, being a man or a woman, that choice depends on the research topic, local customs, cultural standards, and the environment in which the participants live.

(7) To detail the information to suit each target group.

(8) Avoid flooding the target group with information.

(9) To respond to the concerns and concerns of the target group.

(10) To have the ability to establish a positive atmosphere and a positive dialogue language between him and the participants, and in the case of group discussion, he must be skilled "in managing the group discussion process so that he can stimulate or stimulate discussion among

all the participants in the group instead" of conducting a question-and-answer session.

4.4 Methods of Health Education is done by

Health Contact So what is health contact? It is a systematic endeavor to positively influence the health practices of an individual and society.

Elements of health communication

The elements of communication are summarized in the word (Numbered) [11]:

whereas

(S = sender, M = message, C = channel, R= receiver E=Echo feedback)

(1) The sender: is the health educator who is familiar with the topic and who has the ability to communicate information.

(2) The message: It is a group of words or a short sentence that summarizes your story in a simple and understandable way, and it is that information that people circulate and pass on to friends, colleagues and others, and a good message is short that is at the heart of the topic and is interesting. It is also known as "correct, clear, understandable, interesting information and at the level of the recipient".

(3) The channel: (the means of communication) that transmits the message between the sender and the receiver, which is in the form of brochures, bulletins, recording equipment, radio, television.

(4) Echo feedback: It is the comments of the participants (the recipient or the receiver) where the sender is able to identify the opinions of the participants and their questions and discuss with them about the topic or the correct health information presented. (Echo return) plays an "important" role in making sure that the message has been received correctly, as health communication in this case is two-way, and this is one of the most important advantages of successful communication. Rather than being one-way, as happens on radio and television channels, where viewers are For television or radio listeners, they do not express their opinions to the broadcaster. Therefore, one-way communication may lead to many problems in understanding and comprehension and in accepting the correct information.

4.5 Means of Communication

FIRST. Direct contact:

(1) Two parties exchange discussions about the correct information until the correct concept is achieved, and direct contact takes place through individual or group meetings to exchange discussions about that correct informa-tion. The direct contact takes place "face to face" (verbal and non-verbal) and includes the exchange of information and feelings between individuals or small working groups to reach building a relationship of trust.

(2) Verbal communication: It is the communication that takes place through words, words and phrases as well as "sounds, so in this type of communication the sender uses the mouth and the tongue and the receiver uses the ear to hear these sounds. From here came the current study's emphasis on the need for the safety of the five senses for all human elements in the organization.

The channel of communication here is the direct confrontation between the sender and the receiver, and this communication may be accompanied by some explanatory means (folder - health message) in which the explanation and discussion between the sender and the receiver takes place.

(3) Non-verbal communication: It is a type of direct communication in which no words or words are used, but in which body movements are used, such as facial expressions, eyes, and gestures such as head and hand movements. Therefore, non-verbal communication is only achieved through personal, visual communication (both the sender and the receiver see each other) so that they can respond to these expressions and deal with them (such as the Braille method in teaching the blind). [12]

(4) Personal communication: It is the delivery of information, opinions and ideas from a sender to a receiver face to face, with echoes returning from the receiver to the sender.

SECOND. Indirect communication:

represented by the following means:

(1) Brochures: They contain correct information in the form of pictures with comments and instructions for a target group.

(2) Posters and flyers: They contain key information so that this information is clear, understandable, has an attractive picture, has appropriate colors, and is placed in the appropriate place so that the target group can see it.

(3) Recording devices: microphones, video films, television, and the blackboard, which are an ancient educational tool.

4.6 Requirements for Health Letter Work

When making a health message, you must: to always remain "(in the subject of the message) and not to delve into the details and then to get lost in the details. You also have to "remind the audience (workers or external customers) of the main topics repeatedly" as staying at the center of the topic is an important factor in health communication.

Focusing on the length of time that the audience will

spend with the message, for example a message in the form of a billboard on a public road. Drivers passing by that road spend seconds of their attention on this message, so if this message is complex or multi-axis, it is very likely that "drivers will miss the idea of the message".

As for their requirements:

(1) Comprehension: Comprehension includes not only the degree of clarity of the material but also "how to present it. A difficult or incomprehensible word may prevent the audience from understanding the message or the message may be clear and the language used is appropriate, but the print is very small" which makes it difficult to read the message as well as broadcast Too many ideas that one may baffle the audience, so they miss the main content of the message.

(2) Gravity: If the material lacks gravity, then many of those who see or hear it will not regard it as important. Any wall brochure printed in faded colors, especially if the drawing or picture is not related to the topic or any boring radio program, may encourage listeners to change the station and therefore these materials lack attractiveness and do not attract the attention of the target audience.

(3) Acceptance: The message and the method of its delivery must be acceptable to the target audience. If the message's content contains something that outrages modesty or provokes controversy among the target audience or that cannot be believed, then the target audience will often reject this message addressed to him.

(4) Participation: The target audience should feel that the message is addressed to him, as people who do not find themselves in the message or feel that it is not directed to them will not give it any importance [13].

(5) Encouraging action: The materials must explicitly include encouraging and urging the target audience to carry out an action and to provide more information on the subject of the message, which leads to abandoning the wrong behavior and following the correct healthy behavior.

(6) Getting to the heart and mind of the audience so that they feel that the message material addresses them directly and gives them a feeling of confidence or enthusiasm that they can accomplish something based on "the correct information mentioned in the subject of the message, provided that this message reflects actually existing cases" in reality with solutions A process for the problem, not just a presentation of the problem [14].

(7) Rephrase and repeat important information, especially when addressing those with low educational levels, as this helps the audience to understand and remember the topic of the message.

4.7 Steps to Produce Health Awareness Methods

The first step: prepare the health letter

The health message: It is a group of words or a short sentence that summarizes your story in a simple and understandable way, and it is that information that people circulate and pass on to friends, colleagues and others. A good message is short that feeds into the heart of the topic and is interesting.

It is also known as "correct, clear, understandable, interesting information and at the level of the recipient".

The second step: setting the production plan: Searching and reviewing pre-existing materials: Some of the materials you find already exist, which saves us time, effort and money. (1) Defining the goal and purpose of producing these materials. Knowing the information the target audience wants to know. (2) Knowing the type of materials to be used: printed materials, radio, television. (3) Knowing the cost of materials and the cost of their distribution. (4) Create a budget for production.

The third step: what does the audience know in advance "about the topic"? What is the wrong information that he previously heard on the subject? What are the questions they have? defining and studying the target audience.

The fourth step: make the health message

When making a health message, you must:

(1) To always remain "in the subject of the message" and not to go into the details and then to get lost in the details. You must also remind the audience of the main topics "over and over", as staying at the center of the topic is an important factor in health communication. (2) Focusing on the length of time that the audience will spend with the message, for example a message in the form of a billboard on a public road. Drivers passing by that road spend seconds of their attention on this message, so if this message is complex or multi-axis, it is very likely that "drivers will miss the idea of the message".

* Effective formulation of the message so that it is based on brief facts that move emotions according to the needs of the target audience, provided that it is enhanced with visual effects (pictures, tables, drawings, characters) as this helps the audience to understand, remember and reach the message more than any printed words with attention to the audience Those with a low educational level, as drawings and pictures help to convey the message's topic a lot of the written text, and on the contrary, with the educated audience, the focus is on the logical sequence of the text and the use of the appropriate language for that educated audience, with emphasis on the following five points:

(1) Assimilation; (2) Gravity; (3) Acceptance; (4)Par-

ticipation; (5) Urging to work.

The fifth step: drafts of materials The draft:

It is not the final material, but you will test it with your target audience to find out if it is understood and acceptable or not. Taking into account that the printed material in the message if it is directed to the educated class in this case will be the writing accompanying the pictures more while in the case of the message so that each picture shows a part. From the message this is called the storyline. As in the example of a health message that encourages the use of a solution to treat cracked skin on an infected agent:

(1) A photo of the crack treatment solution

(2) A picture of a man with it

(3) A picture of a colleague preparing the solution

(4) A picture of an agent handling this solution

(5) A picture of disposal of the remnants of this used solution after the expiration of one day of use

The sixth step: produce the materials After making sure that the materials have won the acceptance of the target audience and everyone concerned begins the actual production phase: the production of printed materials is taken into consideration: Material Type (Poster, Folded)

(1) The size

(2) Colors

(3) The type of paper (coarse, smooth, glossy) all this affects the cost

(4) Number of pages

(5) If the material contains pictures or not?

(6) The number of copies to be printed Distributing materials or training in their use

After the production of the materials is finished, they are distributed to the individuals who will use them and then they are trained to use them with the target audience. It is better to make a distribution plan to ensure that the produced materials reach all service outlets and this requires a chain of distribution starting from the central level in the administration to the operational level.

The seventh step: evaluation of materials

The evaluation will inform you first, "whether the material has achieved its desired purpose or not ?. Also," the evaluation will introduce you to the strengths and weaknesses of the materials produced, in the selected communication channels, and in the pre-test method that you followed.

4.8 Methods of Evaluation

(1) Personal interview with the target audience.

(2) Conducting personal interviews with the targets and asking them if they can remember the information that was in the materials and if this information has changed

their behavior.

(3) Holding group discussion sessions with the target audience and service providers to obtain feedback from them.

(4) Conducting a survey or research to assess the information, trends and practices of the target audience.

(5) Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of distribution channels by reviewing the persons responsible for distribution in the various stages.

(6) Observing the process of using the materials by observing the target audience in the practice of preparing a rehydration solution or their attendance at the health center in the institution for the purpose of immunization.

* Pretend that you are a beneficiary and note if the service provider will offer you educational materials on the subject and if he will answer your questions in an acceptable manner.

5. The Fourth Part of the Research

The process of examining and testing the feasibility of incorporating the concept of substantial participation and the activities of the Health Promotion Unit in our local institutions The researcher prepared the following checklist and distributed it to a limited experimental number of local non-health institutions, including (girls 'schools for the importance of health for women and the requirements of her female body's safety in adolescence, Shatt al-Arab University College, and the Iraqi Ports Company) to meet the study objectives.

Results and Proof of Hypothesis:

After analyzing the data received from the three tested or examined institutions above, the results were as follows:

(1) Girls' schools scored on a general grade scale, which reached a total of (3840) points, with a general average of (128) points. When the division process was made on the number of variables of (16) variables, the result was close to (8) from a range that reached a maximum of (10). With a response rate of 74%, this rate indicates something, but it indicates that these schools support the actual need that requires the creation of a health promotion department specialized in alleviating some of the health suffering that the administration feels, as well as the support of the sample members for the desired participation and empowerment.

(2) The university also carved the same approach, as the Shatt al-Arab University College, the examined university, indicated an average of (6) out of the maximum range of (10) as it got points totaling (576) with an overall average of (96) and a rate of 11%, which indicates the positive in

Table.1 Checklist for the feasibility of incorporating the health promotion unit in the structure from the point of view of a random sample in some different institutions and distributed to a sample from each sector of 30 individuals in each of the three sectors below. (n=90)

Series	Question	the range	Choose the appropriate score		
			Average answers Schools sample Girls n = 30	Average answers Shatt College Arabs n = 30	Average answers Port company Stronghold n = 30
1	What is the level of integration of workers with work in your organization?	1-10	7	6	7
2	What is the level of the degree of freedom granted to you by the administration?	1-10	7	6	8
3	Supreme in disposing of new situations.	1-10	4	5	9
4	What is the degree of interaction and harmony with your colleagues?	1-10	10	7	8
5	Is the level of solidarity and enthusiasm appropriate to achieve success?	1-10	4	4	8
6	In your organization?	1-10	6	8	8
7	What is the degree of expression and frankness in the official work atmosphere	1-10	8	5	4
8	Prevailing?	1-10	6	7	7
9	How satisfied are you with the level of participation	1-10	8	6	10
10	In your organization and hat is the degree of its contribution to achieving quality in	1-10	6	6	6
11	How strongly do you support the creation of the Health Promotion Department?	1-10	6	5	6
12	In your organization?	1-10	8	7	10
13	Do you support the appointment of a health advisor in your organization?	1-10	6	6	8
14	Do you develop a state of boredom at work? You need to see a consultant doctor to support you	1-10	8	6	8
15	Do you feel that the health promotion section is what your organization needs?	1-10	7	4	5
16	And the current healthy time calls for the development of that department?	1-10	7	8	6
	Total overall averages of scores		112	96	128
	Details of the answer in numbers for the samples as a whole: n * degree of question		784	576	3480
	The percentage of each sample		15%	11%	74%

Source:
The researcher's behavior with the help of ideas [13].

the aforementioned trend. Although it is limited.

(3) As for the Maqal Ports Company, the percentage of its response to this idea was (7) from a maximum range of (10), as its points indicated a total of (784) with a general average of (112) indicative of the validity of the initial hypothesis that summarized b (there is a statistically significant relationship between Participation and health promotion activities contribute to the development of organizations performance).

6. The Fifth Part of the Research: Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

(1) We conclude from the theoretical side of the research that any organization based on a culture based on flexibility, participation and health is morally linked to quality improvement processes and therefore it is positively related to the customer's awareness and senses,

which makes employees possess some of the enrichment of organized work that achieves the general goals of the organization as long as the organization meets everyone's aspirations.

(2) Promoting joint endeavors by linking the efforts of (media to administration and health) to save individuals, society and organizations from deadly diseases.

(3) The immediate move to encourage investors concerned with humanitarian activities related to transnational organizations and rid humanity of infectious diseases that affect the entire global economy is the top priority for all organizations in the world in light of the spreading epidemics and increasing the spread and danger to human resources in Iraq and the world.

(4) Health performance is a partner of all businesses and sectors. The horizons of appointment must be opened to include all professionals and from various sectors in all institutions, and the specializations are enriched under the so-called multi-talented individual and the organization with diverse skills, and this case will stand up to the types of challenges and crises that surround the organizations and their various forms and activities without discrimination.

6.2 Recommendations

(1) It is beneficial for all our non-health institutions to open departments concerned with the promotion of health in order to meet the preventive requirements of the age.

(2) It is advisable to firmly confront rumors, malicious practices and ideas that hinder the development (health, social and economic) in our local institutions. (3) It is necessary to spread health information in cooperation with health institutions specialized in the health field among all segments of society, including universities.

(4) It is important to improve awareness of environmental affairs by all organizations and embrace the concept of environmentally friendly organizations in order to preserve "the universe."

(5) The first is to create an entertainment atmosphere that supports and supports the safety of a person's psyche from the attack of boredom that he feels at the site of routine and official work. It must be spread and implanted in organizations, and the manifestations of discord and hatred should be eliminated by spreading the culture of apology, cooperation and tolerance, which is an "important" aspect of the required healthy coexistence At the current stage.

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