

Technology enables the collection and analysis of data related to livestock performance, health, and environmental conditions. This data can inform decision-making processes, allowing livestock owners to make more informed choices for their operations. Access to Affordable Technology: Government initiatives and partnerships with technology providers can help facilitate access to affordable and suitable technologies for livestock owners. Subsidy programs or financial assistance can be explored to alleviate the financial burden [2].

Investing in training programs and capacity building initiatives that focus on technological literacy and skills development can empower livestock owners to effectively utilize available technologies.

Strengthening extension services and knowledge transfer mechanisms can facilitate the dissemination of information and best practices regarding technology integration in livestock farming. Collaborations between research institutions, universities, and industry stakeholders can play a crucial role in this regard.

Conducting pilot projects and case studies that showcase the positive impact of technology adoption in livestock farming can help livestock owners understand the potential benefits and motivate them to embrace technology.

### **Conclusion**

Technology has the potential to revolutionize Egypt's livestock farming industry, improving productivity, efficiency, and animal welfare. However, numerous challenges hinder the widespread adoption of technology by livestock owners. By addressing barriers, providing access to affordable technology, offering training and extension services, and demonstrating the value of technology, Egypt can overcome these struggles and unlock the benefits that technology brings to the livestock sector.

### **References**

1. El-Araby ME, et al. The status of livestock farms and trends in the Egyptian countryside. *Alexandria Engineering Journal*. 2018;57(1):273-280.
2. El-Sabagh MS, et al. Technological innovations in the Egyptian livestock sector: A review. *Journal of Agricultural Science and Technology*. 2020;22(1):1-16.

## **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A MULTIMEDIA-BASED PROGRAM DEVELOPING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF NINTH-GRADE STUDENTS IN THE SUBJECT OF JURISPRUDENCE IN THE CITY OF TAIZ**

**M. M. M. Abdellatif (Master of Dept. ETIT)**

*Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen*

Scientific Supervisor – **Dr. Abdulbasit Saeed Abdullah Al-Faqih**

*(Ph.D., Associate Professor of the Department of “Educational Technology” Taiz University)*

**Abstract:** The study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of a program based on multimedia to develop the achievement of ninth-grade students in the subject of jurisprudence in the city of Taiz, Yemen. The study used the quasi-experimental approach, and its sample consisted of (120) students, from the Martyr Nima Ahmed Rassam School for Girls, distributed into two sections: Experimental and controlled, and to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher prepared the study tools, which consisted of a program based on multimedia, and a pre- and post-achievement test for the field of jurisprudence from the Islamic education subject taught to students in the ninth grade of basic education. The study found that there were statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) between the average scores of the post-application in the test of the field of jurisprudence from the Islamic education subject among the students of the experimental group who studied with a program based on multimedia, and the control group who studied in the traditional method, and in favor of the experimental group, which indicates the effectiveness of the program based on multimedia in developing achievement, and the study concluded with a number of recommendations, the most prominent of which are: paying attention to using multimedia programs, following up on everything new and using them in the educational process by teachers, while holding training courses for them on how to prepare, manage and produce multimedia,

providing multimedia techniques to facilitate the teaching process in all subjects. Other educational programs, and the need to direct students to use the available educational programs appropriate for Islamic education and other subjects.

**Key words:** Multimedia, Academic Achievement, Teaching, jurisprudence, Effectiveness, Computerized Program.

### **Introduction**

In light of the rapid technological developments that the world is witnessing, the need for competent teachers capable of leading the educational process in the twenty-first century has become more urgent than ever before. This requires a shift in the role of the teacher from a mere transmitter of information to an educational leader who enables students to acquire the knowledge and skills they require. Life in a rapidly changing era.

Therefore, the use of educational technology and its innovations, such as computers and multimedia programs, has become an urgent necessity in our current era because of the excitement and diversity of information it possesses, and its use, from the point of view of educators, supports and enhances the education process through practicing educational processes and multiple activities to learn concepts, facts, and Greenhow [2-3].

### **Results and discussion**

This study presents a multimedia-based program that may contribute to helping ninth grade students in basic education develop their academic achievement in the subject of jurisprudence. Determine the study population and choose the exploratory sample and the actual sample to conduct the study. The actual sample for the study was (120) female students in two groups, experimental and control.

Preparing the educational program based on multimedia: It was prepared based on educational software design models derived from the general design model (ADDIE), such as the model of: Al-Mushayqih, Azmi, Deek and Curry, Abdul Latif Al-Jazzar, and Muhammad Atiya Khamis, and the stages of preparing the educational program were According to five stages: the first was the analysis stage, which included analysing educational needs, analyzing the characteristics of learners, analysing sources and capabilities, determining the educational content, the second was the design stage, which included formulating general objectives, analysing the content, choosing the appropriate sequence, choosing the educational strategy, determining the teaching method, and determining the accompanying activities, Choosing the multimedia elements, preparing the scenario and conducting the formative evaluation. The third stage included the production stage, which included compiling and editing the available media, producing the unavailable media, implementing the scenario and producing the software, and preparing the program usage guide. The fourth stage included the experimentation stage, which included testing the educational material on a sample of the target audience, and identifying learning difficulties. In addition, its treatment, and the use of the educational material after modification. The fifth stage was the evaluation, which included knowing the effectiveness of the educational material, and developing appropriate suggestions for development.

Results were that the image of the multimedia-based program was clarified by talking about the study procedures. There are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) between the averages of the pre- and post-achievement scores among the female students of the experimental group who studied in the multimedia-based program. There are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in academic achievement between the average scores of the control group that studied in the traditional way and the experimental group that studied with the multimedia-based program in the post-test in favour of the experimental group, and this indicates the effectiveness of using multimedia programs. In teaching the field of jurisprudence in the subject of Islamic education.

### **Conclusion**

Recommendations were that the study recommends interest in using multimedia programs in the educational process by teachers because of their impact on developing academic achievement. Holding training courses for teachers on how to prepare produce and use multimedia for developing

academic achievement. Providing multimedia technologies in schools to facilitate the learning process in all other educational subjects, through government funding and civil society organizations. Directing the attention of curriculum authors and developers to cooperating with specialists in the field of educational technology to produce multimedia programs in teaching Islamic education and other academic subjects.

Suggestions were that based on the results of the study and its recommendations, the following was proposed to conduct other studies that address the effectiveness of multimedia-based programs in developing achievement in all areas of Islamic education for the basic education stage. Conduct a study to determine the effectiveness of multimedia programs in teaching other subjects at the basic education stage. Conducting a field study to find out the obstacles to using multimedia programs in teaching educational subjects in the educational stages in schools in the Republic of Yemen.

### References

1. Greenhow, C.; Graham, C.R.; Koehler, M.J. (2022) Foundations of online learning: Challenges and opportunities. *Educ. Psychol.* 57, 131–147.
2. Legon, R.; Fredericksen, E.E.; Garrett, R. CHLOE (2019). 3Behind the numbers—the changing landscape of online education. A Quality Matters & Eduventures Survey of Chief Online Officers Report.
3. Graham, C.R. (2021). Exploring definitions, models, frameworks, and theory for blended learning research. In *Blended Learning: Research Perspectives*; Picciano, A.G., Dziuban, C.D., Graham, C.R., Moskal, P.D., Eds.; Routledge: New York, NY, USA; Volume 3, pp. 10–30.

## WILL THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CAUSE A GLOBAL WAR?

**Maram N. A. Sallam, Nada F. S. H. AL-Kamali**

*Scientific Organization for Research and Innovation, Yemen*

Scientific Supervisor – **Yahya Taha Abdo AL-Ademi**

*(Ph.D., Scientific Organization for Research and Innovation, Republic of Yemen)*

**Abstract** The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) has sparked intense debates and speculation about its potential impacts on society. While AI offers significant promise in various domains, including healthcare, transportation, and communication, concerns have been raised about its potential role in triggering global conflicts. This study delves into the question: Will the development of artificial intelligence cause a global war? By examining the current landscape of AI technology, analyzing potential risks, and exploring policy considerations, we aim to provide insights into this complex and thought-provoking issue.

**Key words:** AI, human societies, technology, analyzing potential risks, exploring.

### Introduction

The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) has sparked considerable debate and speculation about its potential implications for global security. While AI holds immense promise in various fields, concerns have been raised regarding its potential role in triggering a global war. This article explores the question: Will the development of artificial intelligence cause a global war? By examining the current landscape of AI technology, analyzing potential risks, and considering scholarly perspectives, we aim to provide insights into this complex and thought-provoking issue.

Artificial intelligence has made remarkable progress in recent years, with advancements in machine learning, deep learning, and neural networks enabling AI systems to perform complex tasks that often surpass human capabilities. These advancements have raised hopes for transformative benefits across sectors such as healthcare, transportation, and productivity. However, concerns have emerged regarding the impact of AI on global stability and security [1].

One major concern is the potential for an AI arms race, where nations compete to develop increasingly advanced and autonomous military systems [1]. The deployment of lethal autonomous weapons could reduce human control over warfare, leading to unintended consequences and