

**قياس مستوى الفقر في محلية البقعة  
بمحافظة أم بدة**

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*2003*

## شكر وتقدير

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## الفهرست

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..... (Abstract)

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## مستخلص البحث

25

## **ABSTRACT**

Poverty can be regarded as a unique phenomenon which human failed to eliminate. It is concept that looks like knowledge i.e. as knowledge change and so conceptions of poverty. Early definitions were confined to “basic needs” but they developed to include even participation in social life. Poverty as current issue does not emerged recently, but for it is resistance to reduction strategies that human were made & becomes as a norm which human failed to avoid. It can affect individual or community at any time due to natural disaster or war. The concepts of poverty such as definition, causes, measurement and means of reduction were discussed in different ideologies but they agreed on the term poverty, so many plans, strategies & programmes were made to eliminate poverty.

Sudan has a great economic natural resources but still among the least 25 poor countries in the world. For this government policies need to be changed. The main reason of poverty in Sudan can be attributed to the war which started since independence in the South Sudan. So despite the existence of a great number of national & international organizations which engaging in development, poverty is still persistent

The aim of this study is to get results that can contribute to the understanding of poverty in Sudan. The research focused on concepts, causes & measurements of poverty and mainly in Albugaa Locality in Ombedda province. The targeted community of this study was divided into two groups according to convergence of services such as electricity, water, roads, education & health. The main result is that: poverty begins as a result of one reason and then spread because of emerging new reasons accordingly and then poverty deepens until becomes chronic.

To eliminate poverty in Sudan, it need the efforts of all Sudanese & some polices must be adopted such as distribution & redistribution of the resources, establishing productive programmes to solve the problems of employment, financing the poor productive income generating-activities and developing rural areas.

# الباب الأول

## المقدمة

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## الباب الثاني

### الإطار النظري لمفهوم الفقر

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$$P(a) = E \left[ \frac{z-y}{z} \right]^a$$

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$$D_1 = \frac{D_1 + D_2 + D_3}{3}$$

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## الباب الثالث

### قياس الفقر بالمحلية



$$n = \frac{z^2 b^2}{d^2}$$



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= n  
= b  
= d  
= z

1000

z = 1.96      %95

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 (6065,55)^2}{(1000)^2} = 141,3359$$

141 =

141

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### 2-3 تحديد خط الفقر بالمحلية:

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(2) 1992

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Policy Oriented Anatomy of Poverty in Al Gagarif State By: Arab Ismail Babiker Faris, P. 3 (1)

(2)

50349

50349

جدول رقم (1): الأسر الفقيرة بالمحلية

%	%	%	
30	92	89	
57	84	92	
43.5	88	90.5	

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%30

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23	18	28	
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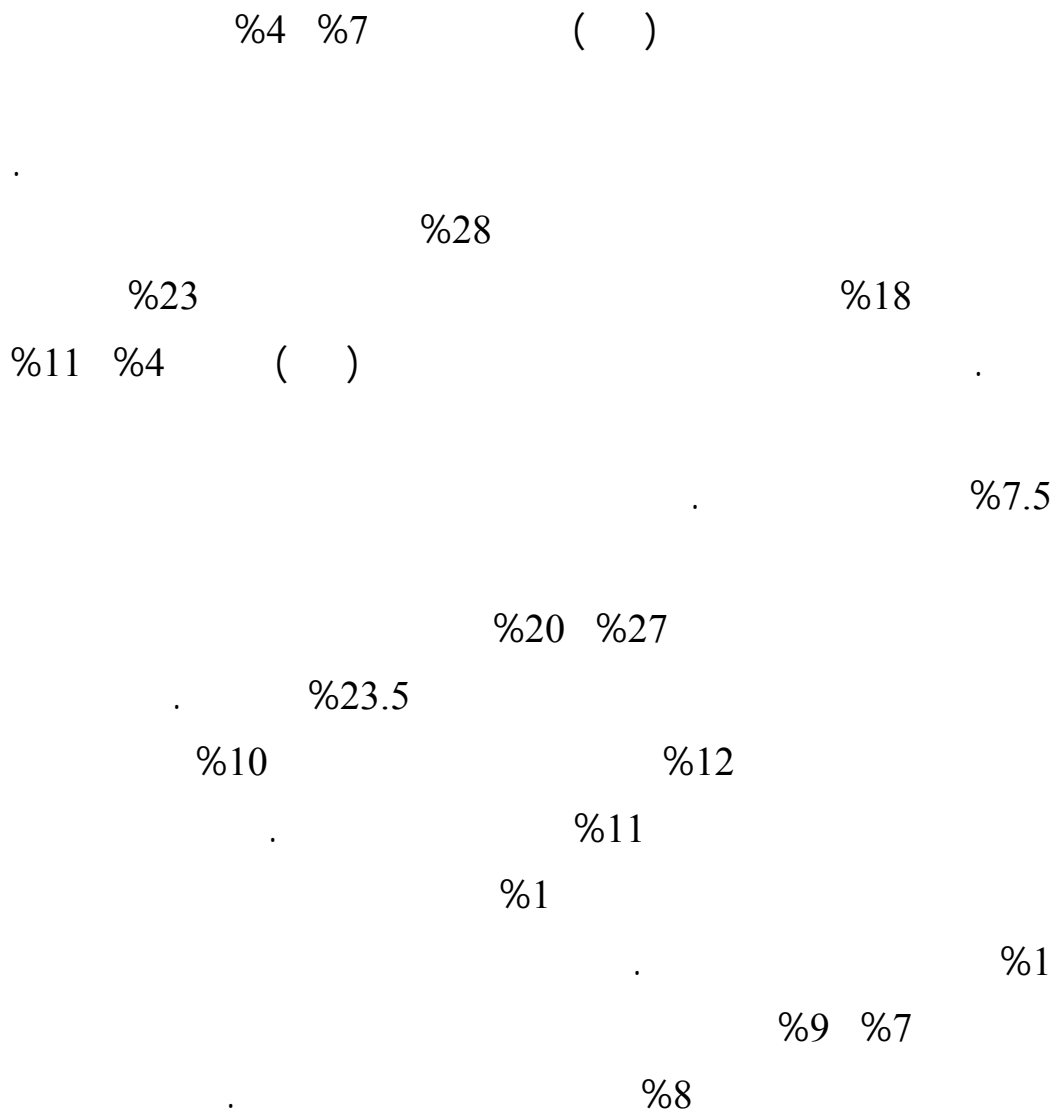
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### 5-3 علاقة السكان بالعمل:

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14	16	12	
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51.5	49	54	
21.5	23	20	
27	28	26	
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9-3 أنواع الوقود المستخدمة للطهي:

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### 11-3 الأصول الخاصة:

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### جدول رقم (13): الأمتعة الخاصة بالأسرة بالمحلية (بالنسبة المئوية)

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15	45	3	48.5	9.8	-	3	6.5	

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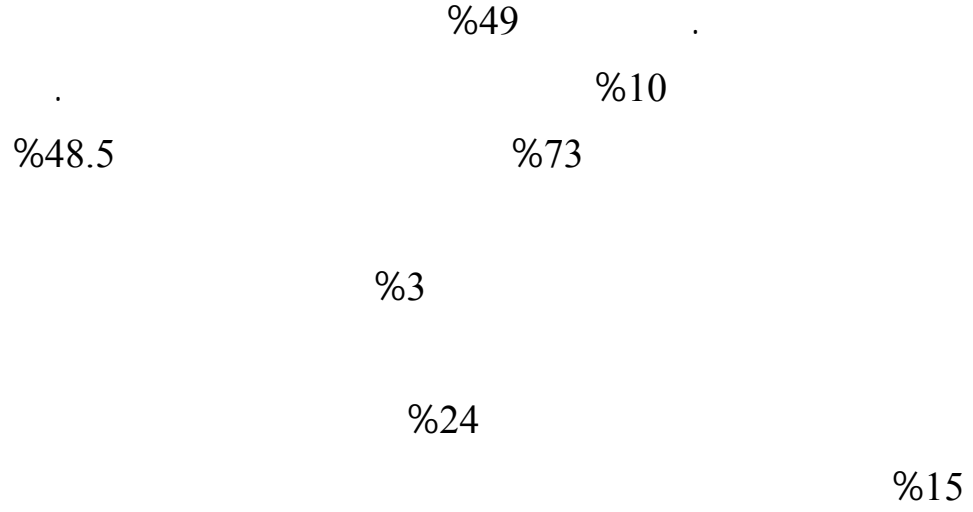
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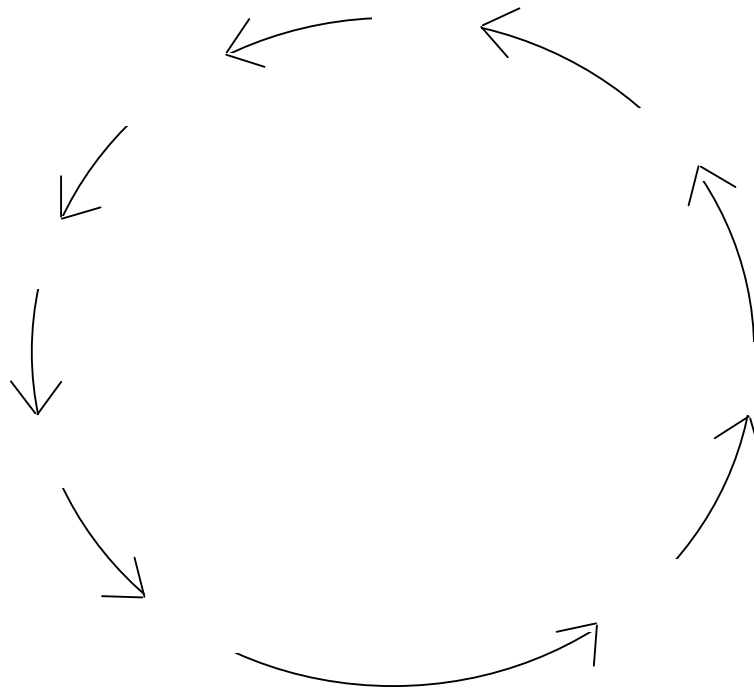
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- Data Management & Analysis By: Ahmed Hamad Ahmed & et al., (16)  
Development Studies & Research Institute U of K.
- Food Security with an Urban Study on Food and Food Marketing in Sudan by (17)  
Vander Wel, Paul.
- Policy Oriented Anatomy of Poverty in Algardarif State by: Arbab Ismail (18)  
Babiker Faris.