

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله تعالى :

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ {1} الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ {2} اقْرَأْ {2} رَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ {3}
الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ {4} الْإِنشَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ {5}

صدق الله العظيم

الآيات (1 – 5)

سورة العلق

DEDICATION

This study is lovingly dedicated to my mother, father, son and daughter. Their support, encouragement, and constant love have sustained me throughout my life.

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Before and after I thank our God for blessing my efforts and making it successful

Rabab

Abstract:

The importance of this study stems from discussing the problem of type of expenditure, and its impact on the GDP. The study cover all the period 1982 to 2008, this was the period during new policy were adopted by the government “Decentralization” and hence many change in type of expenditure happened.

The study focus on the expenditure approach which is more important of the calculation of GDP.

The study used the descriptive – analytic approach for the data was given by CBS /Sudan also it use the data from reports and publications from relevant sides like Central Bank of Sudan and Sudan household survey 2006.

The findings of the study that the best model can be get by Prediction Residual Error Sum of Squares method, the prediction sum of squares is a useful statistic for comparing different models.

We use PRESS to assess the model's predictive ability usually, the smaller the PRESS value, the better the model's predictive ability. PRESS is used to calculate the predicted R^2 .

In this study we predict GDP for 2009 and 2010 and compare between the value obtained from the traditional method and PRESS method, we notice that PRESS method model bring estimated value for DGP more relevant to the actual value than traditional method which indicate that PRESS method is the best for estimating the future value.

Based on these findings the study calls for more application of the criteria for selection the best model.

ملخص الدراسة:

تأتي أهمية هذه الدراسة من تناولها لأنواع الإنفاق في الإقتصاد السوداني و أثره علي الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الفتره من 1982- 2008 و هي الفتره التي تم فيها تطبيق سياسات اللامركزيه، و عليه فقد حدثت تغيرات في أوجه الإنفاق المختلفه.

ركزت الدراسة علي حساب الناتج المحلي الإجمالي من ناحية الإنفاق بإعتباره اكثر أهمية في حساب الناتج المحلي الإجمالي.

استخدمت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي و التحليلي بتطبيقه علي البيانات الأوليه المستقاه من الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء كما استخدمت معلومات ثانويه من تقارير و منشورات الجهات ذات الصله كالنشره الإقتصادييه لبنك السودان المركزي و مسح الأسر لعام 2006م.

من واقع نتائج الدراسة تبين أنه يمكن الحصول علي تقدير أفضل نموذج للناتج المحلي الإجمالي بإستخدام طريقة مجموع مربعات البواقي التنبؤيه، و إحصاء مجموع المربعات التنبؤيه مهم في المقارنه بين مختلف النماذج .

تم إستخدام مجموع مربعات البواقي التنبؤيه لتحديد قدرة النموذج علي التنبؤ و نجد أن أصغر قيمه لمجموع مربعات البواقي التنبؤيه توافق مقدره أفضل نموذج للتنبؤ، و ايضاً تم حساب معامل التحديد المُتنبأ.

في هذه الدراسة تم التنبؤ بقيم الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للأعوام 2009-2010 بطريقتي مجموع مربعات البواقي التنبؤيه و الطريقه التقليديه و مقارنة القيم التي تم الحصول عليها منهما مع القيم الحقيقيه له، و لاحظنا أن قيم طريقة مجموع مربعات البواقي التنبؤيه كانت اقرب للقيم الحقيقيه من الطريقه الأخرى و هذا يدل علي أن طريقة مجموع مربعات البواقي التنبؤيه هي الأفضل في الحصول علي تقديرات القيم المستقبليه.

بناء علي هذه النتائج اوصت الدراسة بإجراء دراسات مستقبليه مستخدمه خصائص أفضل نموذج.

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