Dedication

To my family …

My father …

To the soul of my mother

To the soul of my best friend

Seid Ahmed
Acknowledgement

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to study the effect of macroeconomic policies in the development process in Sudan through public spending particularly pro-poor spending on basic humanitarian development indicators (health and education) to building a human capital in Kassala State. The study used descriptive statistics approach in addition to applied econometrics approach to analyze the primary data obtained from the health and education situation survey in Kassala State. The study examined the following main contentions: determining the factors that led to initializing basic services provided by the government under liberalization policies particularly excluding poor. With availability of the services, who to benefit and the equality of distribution of these services among individuals remain questions to be answered taking into consideration the standard of living of individuals.

It is found that Kassala State considered as the poorest state in Sudan, and the poor particularly in El-Gash and Hamashkoraib are the worst in attainment of the basic services, where the results indicate to the deterioration of income of those people and its amount less than 2500 Dinars per month, this situation affects them negatively in satisfying their basic needs add to that the spending on Health and education, taking into account the hugeness of this cost which makes household favor the participation of their Children in family income instead of sending them to school, as known the opportunity cost of sending Children to school increases under the deteriorated economic circumstances. The policy implication of this result is that the social spending policies should be directed towards the poorest regions.
Also it is found that utilizing health services is better to urban household than rural because of increase of the quality of services provided in urban areas compared to rural areas. Moreover, the majority of workers in public sector utilize the services that is provided by health insurance. The conclusion is that the policies should focus on seeking a mechanism that may lead to enroll informal sector particularly in rural areas in Health insurance and increase the public spending particularly pro-poor spending.
haustlich des Forschungsschwerpunktes

حاولت هذه الدراسة معرفة أثر سياسات الاقتصاد الكلي في التنمية الاقتصادية في السودان وذلك من خلال الانفاق العام - تحديدا الأنفاق الوجه للفقراء - وأثر تلك السياسات في المتغيرات الرئيسية لتنمية الموارد البشرية (الصحة والتعليم). ذلك لتكوين رأس المال البشري بولاية كملا. واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوظيفي الإحصائي والتطبيقي لتحليل البيانات الأولية المتحصل عليها بواسطة استبانة مسح الوضع الصحي والتعليمي للأسر بولاية كملا.

فحصت الدراسة الجوانب الأساسية الآتية: تحديد العوامل التي تؤدي إلى عدم الانتفاع من الخدمات الأساسية التي تقدمها الحكومة في ظل سياسات التحرير الاقتصادي وخاصة إقساء الفقراء، مع وجود الخدمات الأساسية، من الذي يتمتع بها، وهل هناك عدالة في توزيع هذه الخدمات مع الأخذ في الاعتبار الوضع المعيشي لكل أفراد المجتمع.

توصلت الدراسة إلى أن الولائية تعتبر من أقفر ولايات السودان وأن الفقراء وخاصة في محيط القش والمحكوب هو الأسوأ في الحصول على الخدمات الأساسية حيث تشير النتائج إلى تدهور مستويات الدخل لفقراء حيث ينخفض بأقل من 250 جنيه في الشهر مما يدل على عجزهم في البقاء بالاحتياجات الأساسية المتعلقة بالإكل والشرب، أضعف إلى ذلك الحاجة إلى الصرف على التعليم والصحة، عند الأخذ في الاعتبار ضخامة هذه التكاليف فإن أرباب الأسر يفضلون مشاركة الأبناء في دخل الأسرة بدلاً عن الذهاب إلى المدرسة كما هو معلوم فإن تكلفة الفرصة البديلة لرسائل الأبناء إلى المدارس للتعليم تزيد في ظل الظروف الاقتصادية السيئة التي يمرن بها، مما يتطلب زيادة الالتزام الاجتماعي عامة الموجه للفقراء تحديدا مع ابتكار سياسات أكثر ترغيبا لزيادة الانتفاع.

فيما يتعلق بالانتفاع من الخدمات الصحية فقد اوضحت الدراسة أن سكان الحضر أكثر المستفيدين من هذه الخدمات في مقابل سكان الريف، وذلك لانفعال توعية الخدمات المقدمة مقاورة مع الريف، حيث ان الموارد الموجهة إلى القطاع الصحي لا تكفي بمقارنة كل الأحيانات في الولاية لذلك حتى في الحضر نجد ان معظم العاملين في القطاع الحكومي منفعون من الخدمات التي تقدم من خلال التأمين الصحي، مما يتطلب ضرورة إيجاد آلية من شأنها أن تؤدي إلى استيعاب القطاعات غير المنظمة وخاصة في الريف في التأمين الصحي حتى يتم عملية التنمية الاقتصادية المبنية على بناء رأس المال البشري.
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