

CHAPTER -I GENERAL FRAMEWORK

1. Introduction

Housing has been classified as a universally second most important human need after food. In a literal sense, a house is a place where provides a person with warmness, shelter, security, and its physical nature as the place where the institution of family is patronage, also it reflects a person's identity, living condition, human values, aspirations, future expectations and one's social, economic and cultural identity (Thushara 2013). However, because of its importance to man, it has become scarce commodity hence its problem also described as a universal experience that the whole world is being confronted with. The public housing was established to provide decent and safe housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single-family houses to high-rise apartments for elderly families. Public housing is limited to low-income families and individuals. Since its creation in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the United States' programs to house the poor. The connection between public housing and social, economic and its impacts on a quality housing which does not just include a safe and decent place to live, but also something affordable within reach of grocery stores, work and/or school. The establishment of the Housing and Construction Fund (HCF) in December 2001, but the idea of housing through ready-made housing was in the late fifties, then experiment aimed at providing an appropriate and legitimate for low-income housing has been developed to include all sectors of the society. Housing and Construction Fund is the one of Khartoum state institutions of the fledgling leader in the enforcement of the Ministry of Planning and Urban Development programs where the Fund is putting for turnkey projects and belief in the role of these projects in upgrading the environment of urban citizens through the establishment of houses by art and engineering with an excellent specifications and designs of architectural that satisfy all tastes at an economical cost and the ownership of such housing ranging from 3-12 years depending on the income levels of citizens, and within HCF literature, a board range of disciplines and types of housing categories such as public housing package, investment housing package and

economic housing package, were made to manage the entitlements for housing and policies. The HCF constructed schools, health centers, police stations, but its responsibility after construction devolves to the relevant Ministries. The number of public & economic houses constructed by HCF in Khartoum State is equal to (80) thousands public & economic housing units and in Karary Locality there is (45) thousands public & economic housing units which are distributed in seventeen blocks (71, 72, 73, 75, North 75, 76, North of 76, 77, North west of 80, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103 & Elfatah City).

1.2. Background to study area

The geographical characteristics of the place is the most important topics that should be familiar with, so as to know the surrounding conditions as well as the degree of knowledge of the human element interacts with those characteristics. This clearly reflects the prevailing conditions of economic and social activities. In this concern is showing the natural and human characteristics as one of the important ingredients in the development and the establishment of Karary locality.

Karary locality is one of seven localities of Khartoum State which occupies the north-western part of the state and is bounded by the Hugna Locality in River Nile State from north, south by Omdurman Locality & from the west is Umbadah locality in Khartoum State, on the east by the River Nile, Karary locality located on the left bank of the River Nile. As for the position of Karary Locality, its height is (380_390) meters above sea level approximately and descending clearly in the direction towards the east of the Nile. And it linked to the position study examining the nature of the region and the geological composition (rock) and the shape of the terrain and the level of groundwater and soil composition and suitability for the construction and stability of the area of Karary Locality is approximately (4,646) square kilometers.

Karary Locality surface is characterized generally monotony in the terrain, and the end of the drainage water is generally in the Nile River, and leveling the ground and tend to rise from the north-west, reaching a maximum at the top of it in Karary

Mountains. Karary locality conducts some valleys and creeks where rainwater collects during the autumn and then place in the flat land sloping towards the Nile, the most important it is Khor-shambat and Wadi-Siyanda.

Geological structure of Karary locality from the basic rocks are found in the northern part and a group of Alnaess, granite, schist, and that there is phase firearms old configurations of granite rocks and volcanic formations that formed waterfalls. Nubian sandstone rock covers about 80% approximately of Karary locality area, and that is at the beginning of the second geological time because of movements anchored. A matrix of horizontal layers with a slight slope above the basal rocks consisted of basalt, and the thickness of the rock from ranges from a few meters to over 500 meters. Modern sedimentary formations are the easy clay formations which are found near the River Nile, which are fertilized by the flood and sediment film coming from the Blue Nile. This stock of arable land in Karary locality, which is located on the banks of the River Nile from the western side in the northern countryside and the unity of all planted vegetables and fruit trees marketed in the national capital markets is considered. Also, of modern sedimentary formations, gravel and sand that washed sand, which are found in north of the locality. The climate of Karary locality prevails in similarities to semi desert climate in rainy summer and which is characterized by drought characteristics (November and March) and the hot dry season in the rainy period (July to October). Karary locality located in located in a hot-scale where the temperature is generally reduced in the period from November to March of the overall rate and in the winter months and rise in the period from April to October (summer and fall). Wind blows on Karary locality from the north and north-west in the months of (January, February, March, April & November) and become Western North in December, blowing from the north in the (October & May) and blowing from the southwest in the months (August & September). It is the rainy summer months. Raining characterized by vacillation and differing quantities from one month to another, lacking rainfall in the months (November May) and increase the quantity in the autumn, in particular in the months (July August September) and virtually non-existent in the month (October-June). The importance of the soil and its impact of

chemical and mechanical installed is being determine the most suitable of different positions for different types of use, as they come in the forefront of the natural resources of their importance for the economic production and we find that the soil formation in Karary locality associated largely geological ingredients, the soil found newly formed sedimentary a soil exposed to flooding of the Nile and change sectors sediments and there is, this kind north of the locality land located along the western side of the Nile. There is also a shallow alluvial soil of the ratios of gravel, sand and stone and be out on the Nile, and no part of it in the western and southwestern regions. The desert soil is dry it out a few of soil organic matter are found in the western parts of the local. Based on the division of Sudan into floral regions, Karary locality located on the scope of desert regions and alum desert so had limited natural plants that are vegetation to the yearbooks plants 70% and perennial plants by about 30%, were consist of trees runny, brown, Seder... etc., in addition to the herbs, greenery, Aldharash etc., as well as shade and ornamental trees (<https://www.facebook.com/kararilocal/posts/395614097444675>). Live in Karary locality many Sudanese tribes for exposure. The size of residents about a million people approximately (www.karary.gov.sd/page.php?id=3). Most of the economic activity in Karary locality centered on entrepreneurship and private enterprise and can represent approximately 80% to the total activities of the population size. It includes business and this business achieved higher retains than the other, as well as agriculture and small groups of professions and include (unskilled workers and owners of marginal artisans), then the lower-income government salaries. The main uses of land in Karary locality of administrative regions are concentrated in the heart of residential areas, and are suitable in terms of the position where mediated residential and commercial buildings and interfere with public service buildings. The commercial areas normally are found on locality's streets (Elwadi, Elnos & Shanqeeti) and some markets in blocks (Alrab'a- (4)) and the Shanqeeti market. Residential areas are occupying about 85% of the total land used in the locality, and these residential areas, many residents, and the nature of the horizontal expansion of housing makes it spread over large areas, most of the residential areas are considered in Karary locality fairly homogeneous in 3rd class housing units, in addition to building a first-class

(www.karary.gov.sd/page.php?id=3). Industrial areas which are located in the southwestern part of Karary locality which is about an extension of the industrial zones for Omdurman locality, which mediates residential housing and includes factories, large and small, all kinds of workshops, and there are some service areas, and also some industries that are related to the public in residential housing such as bread (bakeries) and car maintenance (www.karary.gov.sd/page.php?id=3) .

Table: 1.1 the Social Service Centers in Public Housing

Block No	No of Housing units	Schools constructed by HCF	Health Centers Constructed by HCF	Police Stations constructed by HCF	Construction Date by HCF
73	800	1	1		2003
71	965	1		1	2003
72	1835	1		1	2003
75	4000	1	1		2005
76	3000	1		1	2004
77	260	1			2009
North 75	1450	1			2011
North 76	400	1			2011
95	1989	1		1	2005
96	1950	1		1	2005
97	1355	1	1		206
100	460				2006
101	2000	1			2007
102	1500	1			2007
103	1500	1			2007
Elfatih City	8000	1			2013
80	2400	1			2010
Total	33,840	16	3	5	

Source: Karary locality

Karary locality established on year 2005 by the vice president of republic of Sudan, Elzubier Mohamed Salih. The public housing initiated by constructing block number (73) on year 2003.

1.3. Problem statement

The Sudan Inhabitants who settled in public housing, they had come originally from various states and areas of Sudan, they have settled in Khartoum state, with their various living standards, different environments, education levels, etc..... all these varieties need to be adapted by new housing environment in Khartoum state. So that will affect the social relations and economic status of the inhabitants either positive or

negative impacts, and how they will adapt their new housing environment, and the problem statement will be expressed by raising main question :

- What are the social and economic effects of the public housing towards the Sudan inhabitants?

1.3.1. Sub-Questions

From the main question mentioned above there are sub-questions as following:-

- To what extent living standard of inhabitants in public housing will be affected in social relations,
economic status, educational standard and health status?
- How the inhabitants adapt public housing environment?
- Being far from working place, to what extent affecting the inhabitants who is living in public housing areas?
- How the living in public housing is improves inhabitant's economic status?
- To what extent the Living in a new public housing has a chance for inhabitants to participate in economic, political and social issues in public housing areas?
- Public housing as new environment for various inhabitants how is the possibility of having social societies; like: for youth, Cultural Centers and other unions for local communities etc.....?
- To have your own house as property, how would it be a motivation for increasing one's his national affiliation?
- How the inhabitants discover their abilities in supporting voluntary works in their local communities?
- To what extent the public services and utilities in public housing same as the previous facilities of inhabitants' residences?

1.4. Significance

This study derived its importance from knowledge of the extent of the social and economic impacts of (HCF) Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum state which will be touched the Sudan inhabitants, social & economic needs and expectation, especially for the inhabitants who were being moved to a different environment which affect a large category of inhabitants and it will move the inhabitants from various

environmental fields, cultural, social, economic, educational etc., besides gaining special importance for addressing human vital topic anywhere, especially in developing world which is public housing concern, and the topic of the study constitutes a subject and thematic area or field deserves attention that is through researcher's knowledge of the society and the area of the study, in addition to that, it is researcher subject of interest as new and contemporary theme can be followed for its importance. The scientific contribution will be in the trial to seek and to show some of the size of the social and economic impacts of HCF to the Sudan inhabitants in some of the aspects of this study wasn't appeared before, also the researcher will try in the academic contribution to present a form of issues that affect a broad segment of the Sudan inhabitants and touches some of society's issues, and will open the door for researchers and academics to study the social , economic and legal fields, enabling them to deal at length in terms of study and analysis in all aspects, plus its contribution in academic library of sociology, the importance of the research is to HCF and scientific research in the universities, can also be monitored by the following objectives.

1.5. Objectives

- The study aims will look at the social and economic impacts of Public Housing towards the Sudan
inhabitants, in terms of social and cultural relations, with other various communities, and environments and availability of public services as health, education and public transportation.
- Study aimed to know the impact of Public Housing on creating common culture among the
inhabitants in public housing as dominant culture.
- To predict the fusion of community in one unit.
- To know the size of social and economic impacts against the inhabitants.
- To highlights the efforts exerted from HCF to avail appropriate housing for the needs of a broad segment of very low to moderate income households.
- To fill the growing gap between the policy and the practices of HCF and assess monitoring the

social & economic impacts.

- To know effects of HCF on inhabitants in social & economic stability in public housing.

The objectives will be processed through the below hypotheses.

1.6. Hypotheses

- Impacts of Public Housing towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.
- There is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.
- The Public Housing affected the inhabitants' social structure and economic status..
- The inhabitants in public housing local communities are merged in one social unit.
- The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income people.
- There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF
- The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing.

This will be processed through the below methodology & methods.

1.7. Limitation of the study

1.7.1. Population and sampling

he sample size is (1367) of the population of the study in Karary Locality which is (45) thousands public & economic housing units which are distributed in seventeen blocks (71, 72, 73, 75, (North 75), 76, (North of 76), 77, (North west of 80), 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103 & (Elfatah City). The study uses stratified random sample during the period from 2001 to 2017.

1.7.2. Methods

The exploration of the objectives requires an approach that is not only describes relationships between variables, but also the experiences of the inhabitants in the public housing. Therefore, the study aims suite a mixed methods approach. The study consists of two components: quantitative and qualitative methods. The study used

methods of case study and the descriptive analysis of collected data, using procedures for field study and defining their components from the areas of public housing represented by Khartoum State inhabitants of Karary locality, and sample is selected randomly. So, an in-depth interview with about 300 participants of both genders provided the data for the qualitative part of the study, using tools of this methodology or procedures as in other researches methods, such as: personal interviews or face to face communication, to study the documents, official records of administrative, other reports added to the Notes and other procedures (if any). The methodology principles of “the social theories” will underpin the analysis. A detailed discussion of the methodological approach will be presented in Chapter Three.

1.7.3. Data collection tools

Using data collection tools such as, questionnaires which is created of closed-ended questions which is defined by their needs to have explicit options for a respondent to select from. There was a wide variety of closed-ended question types to choose from, including: Multiple choice, check boxes, ranking, and others. The questions were conclusive in nature as they designed to create data that is easily quantifiable. The fact that questions of this type are easy to code makes them particularly useful when trying to prove the statistical significance of the results. Furthermore, the information g

ained by closed-ended questions allowed the researcher to categorize respondents into groups based on the options they have selected. The researcher asked open-ended questions in an interview for the critical thinking and uncut opinion of the respondent, which were perfect for gaining information from specialists in a field that the researcher is less qualified in, and researcher's observations as well.

1.7.4. Data analysis

For statistical data processing, is analyzed by the Excel and SPSS packages.

1.8. Structure of the study

The thesis is divided into five chapters (see Table 1.2). Chapter one introduces the topic of the study and describes the purpose of it. Chapter two analysis of the

literature related to the thesis topic, literature review and previous studies, focusing on the major concepts that have an impact on the study. Chapter three explains methodology procedures used in the study. Chapter four presents the process of data analysis of field study and discussions made in this study. Then the conclusion, recommendations and suggestions of the study.

1.9. Key definitions

1.3.0. Housing & Construction Fund (HCF)

Housing and Construction Fund is one of Khartoum state institutions of the fledgling leader in the implementing of the Ministry of Planning and Urban Development programs where the Fund is putting the turnkey projects, belief in the role of these projects in upgrading to the environment of urban citizens and through the establishment of houses of art and engineering with excellent specifications and architectural designs that satisfy all tastes, and at an economical cost. The ownership of such housing is within an installment ranging from 3-12 years depending on the income levels of citizens. In August 2001 started as department under the Ministry of Planning in its new name as Housing and Construction Fund.

1.3.1. Public housing

Is a kind of housing owned and run by a central or local public housing authority which is Housing & Construction Fund and the applicants must meet the public housing eligibility requirements(<http://iskan.sd/home/خدمات-الاسكان/السكن-الشعبي>).

1.3.2. High - rise apartments

Any structure where the height can have a serious impact on evacuation. Generally, a high-rise structure is considered to be one that extends higher than the maximum reach of available fire-fighting equipment. (https://booksite.elsevier.com/samplechapters/9781856175555/02~Chapter_1.pdf).

1.3.3. Affordable housing

Is appropriate housing for the needs of a range of very low to moderate income households and priced so that these households are also able to meet other basic living

costs such as food, clothing, transport, medical care and education. Affordable housing is housing deemed affordable to those with a median household income as rated by country, State (province), region or municipality by a recognized Housing Affordability Index. For people who are unable to afford to purchase or rent houses generally available on the open market without financial assistance, as their only home. Also able to meet other basic living costs such as food, clothing, transport, medical care and education. (www.housing.nsw.gov.au/centre-for-affordable-housing/about-affordable-housing)

1.3.4. Moderate income households

Of or relating to those with a close-to-average income within the overall population (www.dictionary.com/browse/moderate-income). Low- to Moderate-Income individuals or families refer to individuals or families whose household income does not exceed 115 percent of the median income for the area when adjusted for family (<https://hudgov.prod.parature.com/.../How-is-a-Low-to-Moderate-Income-individual-o>).

1.3.5. Position of land

Position is the amount of land held by the mass-based, but the site is the area of the phrase may include one on the site a number of positions (<https://www.facebook.com/kararilocal/posts/395614097444675>).

1.3.6. Low income people

Low-income' and 'low-income people' are relative concepts and there is no single definition of either term. Like 'high income', what is considered low-income varies from place to place and what is considered low-income in a developed country might be an upper income level in a developing country. Providing and developing low-income housing is a controversial issue which is often unrelated to household income and housing (Thushara, 2013). In 2011, the low-income threshold for a family of four with two children was \$45,622. Between 2007 and 2011, the share of working families who are low income increased from 28 percent to 32.1 Percent.

(www.prb.org/Publications/Articles/2013/us-working-poor-families.aspx). The report defines low-income working families as those earning less than twice the federal poverty line. This study therefore defines low-income people as those who are living as not having or earning much money.

1.3.7. Social impacts

It means the positive and negative effects on the social pattern because of living in the public housing in terms of relations to residents with communities, whether family or with co-workers or with their local community or Sudanese society or the environment (defined by the researcher).

1.3.8. Economic impacts

It means the positive and negative effects on the economic pattern because of living in the public housing in terms of obtaining residence, living with new communities, possible changing of economic status and its effects on the family, on their local community and Sudanese society (defined by the researcher).

1.3.9. Public housing package

The HCF will implement the core of the House (room and kitchen, bathroom and WC) with a fence and is for the limited income and limited eligibility (<http://iskan.sd/home/خدمات-الاسكان/السكن-الشعبي>)..

1.3.10. Economic housing package

Economic housing is a service rendered by Housing and Construction Fund to the targeted Sudanese citizens. A dwelling in the same public housing specifications with different maturity method is not applicable to public housing conditions (<http://iskan.sd/home/خدمات-الاسكان/السكن-الشعبي>).

1.3.11. Investment housing package

It is villas and apartments in different finishing levels HCF applied tripartite methodology for housing fund and approved by the World Bank in Vancouver World Urban Forum in 1978, Istanbul 1997 – 2003 (<http://iskan.sd/home/خدمات-الاسكان/السكن-الشعبي>).

CHAPTER -II. LITERATURE REVIEW & PREVIOUS STUDIES

2.1. Literature review

2.2. Preface

The researcher reviewed in this chapter, the journals, documents, scientific magazines, administrative reports from the local People's Committees in the local community and the articles of the electronic network who are outlined the public housing history national and international. Also, to shed light in the history of Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State. In addition to that the researcher reviewed the available previous studies of PhD dissertations and masters, wreath-mentioning that this study is relatively new, so the researcher is focusing on the socio-economic layout and in this concern the researcher addresses several scientific papers and literature reviews. As well as buttressing by social theories.

2.1.1. A Brief History of Public Housing and its values, social and economic controls

2.1.1.1. The environment of human settlements

The environment of human settlements is composed of cities and centers of urbanization, and their different degrees, the building blocks are not limited to different shapes and patterns, but also to carry out the functions of human intelligence according to the Sunnah of Allah in his creation. And the various aspects of material and behavioral, and the concept is the architecture of cities and villages match the concept of civilization and its significance. The urban style is renaissances that controls the man's psyche and influence his movement and the path of his movement; it directs his lifestyle and imposes on him values and social controls that are not necessarily compatible with the rules of legitimacy, as is happening today in many settlements of the Islamic nation. The absence of modern urban patterns of social control canceled the permission and enabled the life of beast in many countries of the world, including the Islamic countries, despite embracing the ideals and values of Islam virtuous. The holy Quran had explained the sense of values and behaviors patterns of urban communities,

related movement, activities and its need to revaluation and rebuilding requirements, also insured the value of justice among people, to renounce the injustice, debauch and exaggeration. The holy Quran had assured on various occasions that the concept of values and behaviors of urban communities (Sharaf-Elden, 2004, p.157-164). Since Allah (God) created the human being on earth, he started searching for convenient logging to himself against the natural challenges and various risks which are around him every way. In same time he was continued the search for other human basic needs, he had developed high living standards terms, through old times up to current dates in the contains which are included in the house (Ismail Ibrahim Elsheikh Dora, 1988, p.5) translated from Arabic version.

2.1.1.2. Brief History of Public Housing

Public Housing is a federal program introduced in the United States in 1937 that provides public funding for low-cost housing in the form of multi-family projects managed and owned by the government. Public housing was intended for selected working-class segments. Specifically, it was designed to meet the needs of the "submerged middle class", who were temporarily out of the labor market during the Depression. Public housing has been thought of as a solution to poverty and isolation within the city, and a basic human necessity for the less affluent. The view of many planners, architects and social workers was that good housing was humane and essential to the well-being of all people and would greatly improve the chances of life for slum dwellers. They saw public housing as way of fulfilling part of the state's responsibility to ensure that decent, affordable housing was available for all residents of the U.S. Early reformers were appalled by the conditions of the tenements where immigrants lived. The first national housing legislation was passed in 1937 after a long conflict in Congress. In addition to providing low-cost housing, the other purpose of the original legislation of 1937 was to improve the underdeveloped economy by providing jobs in the construction industry. In fact, public housing has not been conceived as providing long-term permanent housing for the poor. This housing was to be consumed by "families of low income," which had a rather loose definition as, "...families...in the lowest income group who cannot afford to pay enough to cause

private enterprise...to build an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings. The only directive for income screening of tenants was that their incomes be no higher than five times the rental cost of the unit (six times in the case of families with three or more children). Some of the earliest advocates of public housing supported tenant screening because they knew that to have a successful housing development most residents must be employed. In the 1940's and 1950's, income limits had the effect of penalizing residents for upward mobility. Families could be evicted if their income surpassed an upper limit. The Housing Act of 1949 introduced subsidized housing programs other than public housing, and included a housing priority for very low-income people, income limits, and maximum rents (rents were required to be 20% less than lowest market rates). This benefited business interests by limiting the program to the very poor and leaving the working class to be housed by private builders. Limiting the program in this way ensured non-competitiveness with the private sector and was not motivated by a desire to serve the neediest in society. The 1954 Housing Act called for public housing to be built only in areas of slum clearance and urban renewal. Thus, new public housing did not increase the housing supply, but served to replace demolished housing. Additionally, displacement was a problem for former slum dwellers, as they waited for the promised new housing to be built. As public housing construction declined, investment in urban renewal increased. Between 1957 and 1960 an average of 26,750 public housing units per year were constructed. Financing Public housing has always been faced with financial difficulties. Congress funded fewer units than were authorized beginning with the first housing act. A small construction boom in public housing between 1969-1970 intensified, the perception is that most public housing is in the form of high-rises and, in fact, they compose a little over a quarter of the public housing stock. Designs from the 1950's and later were more likely to be the high rises and super block projects that are the most common image of public housing. Public housing funding continues to be a major struggle to this day (JA Stoloff, 2004, p. 1-6).

2.1.1.3. History lessons for today's housing policy, the political process of making low-income housing policy

Throughout history, valuable lessons can be learned from four housing crises that have led the US government to launch large-scale housing programs for low- and middle-income Americans. During the economic crisis of the Great Depression, Franklin Roosevelt New Deal produced a public housing program, in response to a severe housing shortage at the end of World War II. In fact, perhaps the biggest lesson in public housing is that during the crisis, determined activists can impose an unconventional policy on a government that they may reject under normal circumstances. When these programs turned into a crisis in the 1970s, Richard Nixon opened a new approach to vouchers, although it would take nearly a generation before the policy was fully accepted. In 1933, Congress introduced public housing in an experimental form as part of the Public Works Bill and in the United States Housing Act of 1937 establishing the permanent program that remains to date. But even today, the Public Housing Program stands as one of the two pillars of the new Roosevelt Social Program. It is common today to compare the economic and housing problems facing the United States with the conditions of the 1930s and to seek solutions to today's challenges in the Roosevelt administration's responses to the Great Depression. There is already much to be learned from the housing policies of the new deal, but we must bear in mind the differences as well as the similarities between the two covenants before the 1930s applied to our time. First of all, large parts of the United States in 1930, by today's standards, were undeveloped. There is no electricity in large areas of the American countryside, and more than half of non-farm households lack phones. Poverty and isolation were endemic in the south and are common in rural areas throughout the country. In general, the financial situation of ordinary Americans was much more serious than now. The quality of housing in the 1930s was far from what it is today. In large cities such as St. Louis, a large number of existing units built in the previous century contained outdoor houses rather than toilets and provided only cold water or no running water at all. Unlike the United States today, the prevailing housing problem for low-income Americans has been substandard conditions, rather than affordability. In 1930, home ownership rates remained relatively low for decades, and less than half of all American households owned their homes. Cultural attitudes partly explain the decline in the rate of home ownership, a situation that has only

recently changed thanks to your own home campaigns launched in the 1920s by then-trade secretary Herbert Hoover and editors of women's magazines, among others. . . Traditional methods of financing home buying also discourage home ownership. Unlike today, the entry level of home ownership was high, and the buying decision was not made easily. Unlike regulations in the 1920s that allowed investors to buy shares on margin loans using few shares (which led to the stock market crash in 1929), those who borrowed home purchases had to put as much as 40 percent money on short-term mortgages. Leaders of non-profit groups, such as community development companies, which sought to revive inner city neighborhoods by renovating an abandoned apartment building, loved Section 8 vouchers and certificates because they allowed low-income families to finance their homes even as rents increased that rehabilitation brought. After a quarter-century of political conflict, coupons have become an accepted part of housing policy. Over time, Louis Winnick noticed, the voucher diversity that is clear, flexible and multipurpose, soften hard minds, and inherent hostility. Lessons and notes The story of the gradual acceptance of rent vouchers in US housing policy shows that changing the course can be difficult, even when the executive wants to do so. Adopting what is now widely accepted as a worthwhile way to support low-income housing took two decades, and included two distinct projects, a presidential committee, the largest ever federal housing program experience ever, and then a long and intense debate about the results of that experience. The collapse of the housing industry during the Depression paved the way for public housing, and in the case of coupons, rampant problems with the 1968 production programs created openings for a different approach. Therefore, in order to successfully enact new housing policies, it is necessary to carefully establish the intellectual and political foundations inside and outside Washington. Finally, policymakers should approach programs with an open mind, rather than looking at them as part of ideological and partisan wars that are so hard to admit! If we leave the policy experts at the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the basic work to determine the new rental policy, here are some guidelines from the history of the US housing policy to promote this policy. Decentralization and the use of the private sector Whatever the new rental housing policy, history teaches that it is likely

to be approved and successful if it includes a decentralized program. Compare the moral tale of Wilson's central postwar housing policy with the durability of the public housing program. An exception to this rule may be a program in which the federal government sends direct benefits to individuals, as in individual tax credits. Even leasing vouchers were administered as a decentralized program through public housing authorities. Second, if history is any evidence, politically successful policy will use the private sector extensively (both for-profit, non-profit, or both). In the case of public housing, Franklin Roosevelt hated the program, but his wife Eleanor pressured him to support it. History has repeatedly shown that strong political support outside government is as indispensable for adopting a policy as it is from within government. Although of late housing policy lobbying has been an insider's 'game, history teaches that outside political force is most effective when it is felt from local jurisdictions where members of Congress go looking for votes. Some policy makers may still prefer to propose programs explicitly targeted to very low-income people. Such an approach will always receive some political support, even in times of financial crisis. To succeed, however, supporters of the needy may be forced to say that the program will instill or reward self-sufficiency. As a price for political support, moreover, some legislators may insist on time limits for participation in the program or work and school conditions aimed at enforcing the values of the middle class. Some policymakers may still prefer to propose programs that explicitly target very low-income people. It helped everyone equate the idea of the American dream of owning a home. The current political and economic climate provides many reasons why leasing is the right housing option for Americans. One is that rental housing is not limited to a single building type such as large multi-family buildings. Families can, for example, rent a single family home with a swimming pool. Similarly, rental properties in the suburbs as well as cities. Another advantage of leasing is that it frees individuals from the burdens of maintaining home ownership, especially from the hassles of owning joint repair expenses. Boards are ineffective and uncooperative. Most important of all is the fact that renting provides a timely opportunity to live without debt and without financial risk. Whether leasing is a vital choice for young and old, it comes without

debt. Fortunately, business writers have captured the potential wisdom of leasing (Alexander, 2012, p.1-60).

2.1.1.4. The politics of state rental housing in New South Wales

The history of housing policy in New South Wales has been one of consistent disengagement of government from issues of low-income housing provision. The period was characterized by a series of attempts to resolve low-income housing problems in Sydney, or at least, the problems of slum clearance. The directions that policy discussion took in that era combined with a range of historical factors to produce the broad thrust of low-income housing policy and practice as we know them today. The future of public housing may well have been otherwise had it been left in the hands of a body like the City Improvement Advisory Board. In addition, it would be some time before the realization dawned that public housing for low-income people could not, by its nature, be treated as a commercial proposition. The provision of housing that is affordable for all of the population is as much an issue in Sydney today as it was a century ago, but this work by Harvey Volker explains that the philosophical assumptions and political practice behind housing policy are very different. A shift from the early twentieth century belief that the city was not really the valuable for housing place for living and that inner-city land was too, to the present residential trend back into the inner city serves only to emphasize that housing comes in as a poor second to other land use considerations. At the micro level, early reforming and political ideas of what constituted suitable qualities to aim for in workers' housing are also instructional. In the first decades, Labor's interest in model suburbs, in methods of land tenure other than freehold, and the establishment of the NSW Government Housing Board to provide public housing for purchase and rental all rubbed up against the hitherto unchallenged rights of private enterprise. Today, the debate is so muted as to be unheard, with state housing widely understood to be primarily for the poor and dysfunctional. Debates about the legitimacy of any role for the public sector in provision of model housing have dropped off the radar. All these case studies may be seen as an experimental prelude to the main game that emerged with the Housing Act of 1941, but the issues and debated surrounding these projects provide a necessary

backdrop to the shifts and the pressures on official thinking concerning an issue that remains vitally important today (Harvey, 2006, p.1-97).

2.1.1.5. Australia public housing and diverse history of social mix

The social mix of the region provides a basis for the allocation of services at a medium level and was related to the equitable distribution of public funds across neighborhoods. The speeches on the social mix overlapped with governments' concerns for justice and social justice and the development of programs, funded through the tax system, to provide redistribution of goods and services from the most privileged to the less privileged members of society. From 1973 onwards, changes to the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, the major source of funding for social housing in Australia, enabled housing authorities to purchase and renovate established homes. The South Australia Housing Trust (SAHT) began purchasing scattered site older housing to rehabilitate and rent rather than constructing public housing estates. Social mix objectives were often pursued in these neighborhoods against the protestations of private residents that the presence of SAHT tenants would lower the status of the areas. The SAHT also began to pursue social mix objectives in new urban developments on Greenfield sites, involving joint ventures with the private sector, such as the master planned communities of Golden Grove and Seaford. In these privately constructed developments, public housing was less concentrated and more integrated with private housing than was possible on the public housing estates. By the late 1970s, there was uncritical support for pursuing social mix objectives in South Australian housing policies. As the negative effects of economic change were impacting on the delivery of public housing, a debate ensued about who should have access to public housing. Hence, support developed for the proposition that public housing should be targeted only to people in greater need. From the mid-1980s onwards, despite the growing demand for public housing and the limited capacity of tenants to pay full rental costs, Commonwealth Government funding declined significantly. For States, such as South Australia, that took out larger loans to finance construction of greater numbers of public housing their position was made increasingly difficult by higher interest rates, leading to a buildup of debt. The overall effect was to

substantially reduce the amount of funding available for the State Housing Authorities to expand the housing stock. In some public housing neighborhoods there are increasing problems of crime and anti-social behavior. The growing socioeconomic segregation is highly visible in a spatial sense with neighborhoods of impoverished residents, often characterized by high concentrations of social housing, adjacent to neighborhoods that are more affluent. These sorts of aspirations emphasize the consistent theme in the histories of social mix that middle class propinquity provides role models for the poor and that “with social mix some community standards and values rub off” from middle income to low-income residents. However, implementing changes in social mix is not without costs, which include reductions in overall numbers of public housing stock, disruptions to existing communities and dislocation of tenants. It is becoming increasingly difficult for public housing authorities to grapple with problems of anti-social behavior and other management difficulties arising from revisualization of the social housing tenure. The work of Charles Murray, in particular, has been influential in international policy contexts. He argues that anti-social behaviors are a feature of a cultural underclass that denotes individuals and families with poor educational and vocational skills who choose not to seek employment from this perspective, characteristics, such as unemployment and poverty, are intensified and maintained by a cultural order within neighborhoods, which differs from mainstream society and makes it difficult to affect positive social change. From this viewpoint, changing the social mix on estates is a useful tool as it not only provides middle class role models but assists in preventing a culture of poverty from forming. The Question of Mixing between Tenures the problem remains that in these debates the anticipated goals for social mix are premised on social contact occurring homeowners and renters. This paper has sought to enhance our understanding of the different agendas for social mix by considering its comparative historical context and purposes for which it has been used in South Australian housing policy. In drawing together the conclusions, originally social mix was coined as an idea in Victorian England to diffuse concentrations of the working classes, which were envisaged as a threat to social harmony. An alternative conception of social mix in South Australia in the 1970s was inextricably linked with government’s broader redistributive ideals to

achieve equality of opportunity and social justice through broader planning and housing policy and major programs to redistribute services to the less fortunate members of society. Despite these competing conceptions of social mix, a continuing theme of the ideals set for social mix from the past to present day is about the need for propinquity between poor and better off residents to enable the poor to become good citizens through the instrument of middle-class leadership. Yet, this aim anticipates mixing between residents from across different housing tenures, which the literature suggests is an aspirational goal, rather than being achievable in practice, especially through housing authorities' actions to make changes to social mix on existing estates. There is a danger that in the contemporary context of revisualization of social housing and the emerging problems of anti-social behavior on housing estates that the call for implementing social mix policies in Australia will draw on earlier Victorian discourses about fear of the poor and the need to manage their behavior through dispersing concentrations of residents. This recognition that social mix is an historical concept needs to be more fully acknowledged in current debates about social mix if we are to avoid the mistakes of the past in devising contemporary housing policies (Kathy, 2008, p.2-27).

2.1.1.6. The politics of housing

This research is seeking to answer two key questions: To what extent have successive governments since 1918 succeeded in addressing Housing supply challenges? What factors explain whether governments have pursued and achieved these objectives? Methodology and report structure. This research uses a mix of qualitative and quantitative analysis to explore these questions. The methods include: A review of housing policy and academic historical literature, a total of 13 depth interviews. These were semi-structured interviews lasting approximately an hour. Interviewees included: Previous Housing Ministers (five) with ministerial experience for housing stretching back to the early 1980s; civil servants and political advisers content analysis of election manifestos from 1918 to 2010. The report is structured as follows. Chapter 2 sets out a chronological overview of the period from 1918, drawing out major themes that emerge in relation to housing supply. In Chapters 3, 4 and 5, the

research explores three particular aspects of politics and policy-making that affect the motivation of politicians to address the housing supply issue and their ability to implement their policies. In particular, they seek to draw out broad trends where the importance of these factors may have changed over time. Housing supply is affected by decisions taken by central government, which set the overall agenda for housing policy, provide legislation and determine the level of available funding. But throughout the last century, central government has generally relied on local authorities for the actual implementation of housing policy. So understanding local level decision-making is vital to explaining trends in housing supply. Chapter three looks at the factors that have affected the political motivations of the major political parties in their housing policy and determined the high-level policy agenda that central governments have tried to achieve. Two important drivers of political motivations are the interests and aspirations of voters and political and economic ideology. Chapter three shows how these factors have interacted and changed over time. There have been dramatic changes in housing tenure since 1918 that have changed the face of the electorate as far as housing policy is concerned. At the same time, political and economic ideology has changed the shape of the housing market and the role of the state. Chapter 4 assesses the role that additional, non-housing concerns and objectives have played in determining the housing supply policy agenda at the national level. In Chapter 5, the analysis turns to how central government's vision of housing supply translates into practice at the local level, exploring local level decision-making and factors that may facilitate or impede the growth of housing supply. The research methodology is set out in this chapter outlines the key trends and shifts in housing and housing policy throughout the period from 1918 to the present day. It seeks to illustrate which governments succeeded or failed in addressing housing supply challenges. The 1920s and 1930s saw growth in housing in part as a response to the absence of any building during the First World War – led by public and then the private sector. The period also saw the beginnings of the growth in home ownership that was to continue for the rest of the century. After the Second World War, Government resumed the role of ensuring sufficient house-building, competing on building targets. The 1960s saw the peak in house building - over 350,000 homes in 1968, a figure that has never since been

surpassed. By the end of the 1960s, much of the previous housing need had been met, and fiscal and other considerations became of paramount importance. Housing policy was again under the spotlight in the 1980s – but in the guise of home ownership, not housing supply. Concern about lack of housing supply only really came back to the fore in the middle and latter half of the New Labor Government, but the credit crunch reduced completions. Lack of building during World War I contributed to a severe housing shortage by 1918. Economic conditions meant that private developers were not in a position to fill the gap, leaving Government as the key actor. The “homes fit for heroes” Addison Act gave local authorities responsibility and subsidies for building homes. Local authorities were the main provider of new homes for the working class throughout the 1920s. These homes were generally offered for rent above those at the lower end of the private market and so catered to the better-off members of the working class. In an effort to push the private sector to build more, Government turned to subsidies. Under the second Baldwin Government (1924-29), approximately two thirds of all new housing and half of privately built housing was directly state-subsidized. Overall, housing policy in the 1920s focused on reducing general housing shortages, rather than focusing on particular sectors of the population. This began to change in the 1930s. Local authorities were instructed instead to focus on slum clearance. The Government’s intention came off with a boom in private sector housing development, driven by low interest rates, little restriction on planning, low costs of land and labor and rising living standards that made housing more affordable. By the time war broke out in 1939, there had been an additional net increase of over 2 million homes in the period since 1931. The majority of new houses built in the interwar period were sold to owner-occupiers, with a decline in the private rented sector. Whereas in 1914, 10% of homes were owner-occupied, six years after the end of World War II, 31% were owner-occupied, this starting a trend that was to continue over the rest of the century. Key points at the end of the First World War, shortages of housing pushed Government into taking action. Throughout the 1920s, local authorities worked to deliver homes to reduce the overall. In the 1930s, a shift towards greater reliance on the private sector took place, aided by favorable economic conditions, loose credit and little planning regulation. Rising living saw the beginning

of a shift towards home ownership that was to continue for the rest of the century (Nigel & Nida, 2013, p. 1-72).

2.1.1.7. The Horner Model: Successfully Redeveloping Public Housing

This topic can be summarized from 1935 to 1956; CHA (Chicago Housing Authority) constructed 27 separate public housing developments containing over 14,000 units. Then, from 1957 to 1968, CHA embarked on a massive new construction program during which time almost 16,000 units were completed. All but roughly 700 were in high-rise buildings. This was the most ambitious period of public housing high-rise and mid-rise constructions in Chicago's history. Most of the apartments were large and spacious, containing three, four or five bedrooms. The very first development to be constructed during the period 1957 -1968 was the Henry Horner Homes, completed in 1957. By 1961, the Henry Horner Extension was completed, adding another 736 units to the Horner development. The Extension uniquely featured duplex apartments (living room, dining and kitchen area on the lower level and bedrooms and a bathroom on the upper level). However, these buildings were the typical Chicago "gallery-style" high-rises, with wire fencing of the galleries on both sides of the elevator shaft on each of the upper floors. In 1995, the Horner parties reached agreement on the terms of a consent decree that would resolve the litigation. In April 1995 the Horner court, Judge James B. Zagel, presiding, approved the consent decree. Under the decree, Horner was to be redeveloped in phases, with demolition phased so that displacement would be minimized. Each Horner family was to be offered their choice of replacement housing and for each Horner unit demolished, one replacement unit would be provided. In May 1995 the Horner families living in the high-rises of the Horner Homes and Extension (the families who would be moving in Phase I of the redevelopment effort) were given detailed presentations by plaintiffs' counsel describing the residents' four replacement housing choices. The Horner redevelopment process is evaluated using these eight measures of success. Smooth Implementation to the public housing authority, the overriding challenge is to get the job done, at budget, on time. This mean "coping with strict budget and timetables," while, at the same time,

“managing the complex process of construction and resident relocation. “In the Boston experience, most of the key players in the rehabilitation process attributed the superior performance to the presence of an outside private developer, who, under the “turnkey” process, was able to bypass much of the red tape involved in the public housing redevelopment process. Horner’s redevelopment efforts, for the most part, have run smoothly, and the process has proceeded at budget and on time. However, in 1997, when the Phase I developer, the Gautreaux Receiver, was unable to complete the project in accordance with the timetable as required by the amended decree, the Horner court entered an order modifying the construction schedule and ordering the payment of liquidated damages to the Horner residents for further delays. The Boston public housing residents noted the most important changes to them included larger rooms, more convenient layouts, better kitchen facilities, second bathrooms in larger apartments and laundry room hook-ups. In addition, good design improves the image of public housing not only in the eyes of the residents, but also of the public, who ultimately decide its future funding. In November 2003, the United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) studied resident issues and changes in neighborhoods in 20 public housing redevelopment efforts across the country. The GAO noted that, it is generally accepted among researchers that housing values represent the best available index of expectations regarding future economic activity in an area. Therefore, the GAO then looked at housing values in the 20 sites studied and found that “average housing values increased in 13 of the 20 HOPE VI neighborhoods, ranging from a minimum of 11 percent in Tucson to a maximum of 215 percent in Chicago (Henry Horner).” The Horner redevelopment consisted of new units constructed not only on the sites of the original Horner buildings, but also in the surrounding Near West Side community of Chicago. Therefore, the redevelopment effort helped to upgrade not only Horner but the entire neighborhood as well. The redevelopment of Horner has been recognized by professional societies. In February 2005, the Local Initiative Support Corporation/Chicago, among others, selected Phase II.A .of Horner (consisting of 155 units of newly constructed housing 37 market rate units, 31 affordable units, and 87 public housing units) as the best for-profit neighborhood real estate project in Chicago for 2005. The award stated, in part, that, “Since over half of

its leaseholders are former Horner residents, the development team partnered with social service providers for case management, job training and placement assistance. Residents and other local people were hired to work on project construction and maintenance. Praised as a ‘national model for public housing transformation,’ West Haven Park Apartments is the Outstanding For-Profit Neighborhood Real Estate Project for 2005.” In August 2005, Multifamily Executive magazine awarded Phase II A. of Horner the “Grand” Project of the Year in the Mixed Income Category. Finally, the residents have been intimately involved in the design process, by reviewing and approving the designs of the buildings. At the Horner Annex, the architects met every week with the residents during the rehabilitation process, and adopted many resident suggestions concerning the design the units. In Boston, the housing authority officials recognized from the outset that transformation of public housing could not simply be imposed on the residents, but must emerge through negotiation. There the redevelopment was preceded by years of resident organizing. After redevelopment, 80 percent of the residents who had lived through the entire redevelopment process in two of the developments stated that the tenants themselves played the leading role. In Boston, the developments managed by private management companies out-performed those managed directly by the housing authority. However, in Phase II, after the successful completion of Phase I, over 75% of the residents who could choose to leave opted to stay. In Phase II, all the residents who opted to stay remain at Horner.

Minimizing Displacement. Given that Horner involved mainly demolition of the development, rather than only rehabilitation of developments as studied by Vale in Boston, an eighth measure of success is the minimizing of resident displacement. Since all residents are literally “displaced,” when a building is torn down, redevelopment efforts should minimize the costs and burdens of relocation. Important measures here are the number of residents who are forced to leave the site, the time between people having to leave the development and their ability to move into a new unit, and the extent to which families can move into the remaining units on site in the interim between the demolition of their building and the construction and occupancy of the new housing. As set forth below, the Horner redevelopment effort successfully minimized displacement of Horner residents. When transforming and revitalizing its

public housing units, Chicago opted for immediate demolition of the high-rises and mid-rises, and immediate relocation of the residents. This decision has resulted in the re-segregation of most relocated public housing residents into the poorest black areas of the south and west sides of Chicago. Chicago has also opted for stringent and arbitrary screening, less resident participation, and less effective social services to and representation of individual residents. The Horner Model shows that neither demolition nor needed to be immediate for the redevelopment to be both successful and beneficial for both the public housing residents and the surrounding community. With real resident participation and representation, the Horner residents themselves determined their fates, whether to go or whether to stay, and when. They were not forced out, re-segregated, and then required to meet unreasonable screening criteria to get back in. Thus, the Horner Model offers policy makers, developers and advocates alike a critical lesson: If demolition has been phased, if reasonable screening procedures are in place, if there is effective resident participation in the redevelopment process, if there are enforceable procedures to protect residents' interests, and if there are adequate social services and representation for all the residents, then public housing redevelopment will have a much better chance for success (William, 2006, p.62-95).

2.1.1.8. Public Housing in Sudan

In Sudan, as per newly archeology diggings from available information was obtained by the archeologists and natural anthropologists, there was civilization on Nile valley south to first waterfall since an ancient time. The people worked as farmers in the fertile Nile lands during the period from (3400-2720 BC.), and on period (2720- 2270 BC.). Another human group were occupied this land until destruction of an ancient Egyptian state. After that era followed occupation from some Libyan people during the period (2300- 1600 BC.) which was different from Egyptian Pharaonic civilization, which was a common culture before. Later, the Egyptian were able to control the region, and lived together with original citizen of the region as one nation, the civilization of Karma emerged from it. Then the Kingdom of Kush and its capital grew on that soil in (850 BC-350 AD). Followed by the three kingdoms of Nubatia, Alawah and Al-Muqarah. Islam entered Egypt until the land of Nubia to reach the

region of Dongola in (641 AD). Possession and disposition in the territory of the Sudan in accordance with customs and traditions, during the era of Fung Kingdom in the period (1505 – 1820 AD). It was the birthplace of the kingdom of Sennar under the leadership of the Fung tribe and Mashikha of al-Abdalab. The kingdom was administratively divided into the region extended from Capital Sennar to Arbaji town, south of Khartoum, administered by Amara Donqos. Abdullah Juma'a managed the land from the north of Arbaji town to Karary area at the River Nile. The Kingdom has administered these lands for more than 200 years. The authority became the owner of all the lands and the culture of land ownership of the Sultan, which prevailed at that time. Kingdom of Fur during (1445-1875AD) the first Sultan in the Fur Kingdom is Sultan Suleiman bin Ahmed Bin Sufian Elmagor, The Sultanate of Fur dominated for more than three hundred years. The system of land use in grazing and agriculture was before the unification of the Sultanate. Based on the common with the presence of special shelters within this framework. This regime continued until Sultan Musa Bin Sultan Suleiman Solonge (1715-1746 AD), where he set clear administrative and political criteria for the management of land affairs within his kingdom, according to three systems of varying importance which are: (1) land in which the right of the pasture is granted to the pastoral tribes to graze their livestock against it in exchange for service provided to the Sultan's agent in the area where animals are being treated in exchange for security and protection from the local authority. (2) Land granted to the pastoral tribes in return for the rights of custom and Sharia. (3) Lands were given to individuals in the form of feudalism, which are two types: (a) Lands that is given to a person for agriculture and to live on it, which are often small and so, leave him the freedom to dispose it. (b) Land is called (Hikoura) which is a wide area that sometimes extends to miles, and perhaps there are villages in its entirety that belong to it. Then followed by Turkish colonization of Sudan and the acquisition of land in 1821-1885, the state encouraged citizens to build their own housing in Khartoum city by giving them bricks, lime, tiles, wood, etc. of their warehouses at actual cost without profits. The construction of all these buildings was based on the planning of site, not on urban maps directed and should be the capital of the country. Khedive issued an order for governance and it is considered the first urban planning list for the city of

Khartoum documented by Khedive himself. The fact that no one can deny that the state was interested in land development, around land and housing, as well as agricultural activity. After Turkish colonization of Sudan, the State of Mahdia and Possession of the Land (1885 - 1899). Al-Mahdi did not care about the architecture and the luxurious life as it was in Khartoum from the point of view of Sufi, and it seems that the lack of interest in the reconstruction of his person originates according to the belief that the other life is Dar al-Ammar (celestial city) and the current life is a Dar al-Kharab (destruction city) as stated in his publications. This coincides perfectly with the tragedy of the destruction of Khartoum by removing its luxurious housing and its dense walls and gardens, which became desolate by the fanatical followers when they enter as conquerors, where it became in a short time after the entry of the hordes of supporters to see only the features of the harbor, Known as Sultans Pasha in his memory (I am afraid of the world, I live in the hereafter). But I see that the phrase mentioned comes from the standpoint of Sophie adapts himself and his followers on asceticism in the world and hope for others and is not intended not to build the state and raise its economic and moral, which is in line with his plans, which appeared in the city of Omdurman in the construction of the Grand Mosque to accommodate a thousand people and the roof of the zinc brought from Khartoum city, and built for himself and his successors and his heads houses for their housing, but relatively modest in stone and wood and straw erected around the mosque. Thus, Omdurman has become the capital of Sudan and the state of Mahdia since then. As the government of the Islamic Revolution is required to root out corruption and restore rights to its original owners of the homeland, the Mahdi nationalized the territories in which the Turkish government acted, issuing a leaflet to seize all agricultural projects, forests, public parks, and the tents of the Turks and Christians, and their supporters in Kamelin, Dongla, Halaiah and Ftehab and Khartoum and others - and turn them for good to the public, and issued some of his administrative publications dealing with the concept and philosophy of land acquisition in the Encyclopedia of the Mahdi, where the most important publications ever as saying (and do not prevent the land because it does not own but is located in the House of Muslims). In this text, the Mahdi did not object to the use of lands for those who succeeded, but he kept the land in the hands of

the state, which is the same approach to Islamic culture and Islamic law, which is the same equation in which the ownership of the land is consistent with the interests of the investor and the realization of the requirements of public interest. Including the characterization of the disposition of the lands of booty and semi-booty, agriculture, rent, and the lands of the fallow and its evocations, a legacy that cannot be doubted or applied by a caliphate who sees nothing in the teachings of his predecessor except obedience. It was the first publication in the field of land dated April 3, 1883 and addressed to the people of Jabal Zaghawa, a region located in the north of the Darfur region: (And be told that the land to God inherited from the will of his slaves has destroyed the spoilers and their judgments, and now you are in our time and our rule, and it is determined by Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi bin al-Sayed Abdullah to all those who believe in Allah and the other day to stand on the limits of Allah in the law and its life and limits in planting, not to quarrel in the way and do not quarrel with it, and no one claims to inherit the land from his fathers and his ancestors to take out an abscess or evaluate who is staying there for that ... etc.) The organization of land affairs in the Mahdia State continued in accordance with the legal systems followed. The matter of litigation was entrusted to the Islamic judge without the intervention of the rulers of the regions. As for the administration of the land of the class and its land, which was expropriated from the Nasari and the Turks in the cities of Khartoum, Berber, Al-Halfaya, Al-Fatihab, Kamelin, Dongola and Al-Obeid under its responsibility (Muslim House of Wealth) because it is a wealth that falls within the national income of the Mahdi State, The House of Wealth began to exploit these agricultural land, commercial real estate and industrial means of investment available whether through the farmer in the agricultural land, Or rent in the case of commercial and industrial real estate. Al-Mahdiya favors charity to relatives and neighbors by mining some land from the lands of Al-Fai and Booty for exploitation in agriculture or trade, exploiting it not only by its possession but by temporary use. As Mahdi gave individuals land with its full area to grow it - followed by Khalifa Abdullah as he gave many of the powers and supporters lands to benefit from agriculture in the area of Omdurman, Gash, Halafaya, Dongla and Dar Al-Shaygyah in the framework of token and charity, it is noteworthy that there is a notebook called "Book of Charity" in

the "House of Documents" contains lists of these sentiments of the Mahdi and his successor, and often the successor of Mahdi ordered his workers to invest the land in agriculture and do not leave it "barren" and does not mind to take advantage of this land through the farmer with the peasants or by renting (according to the current rate in the country) after the Mahdi agreed in advance. The first Caliph to Mahdi, Abdullah bin Mohammed Torshin, nicknamed "Ta'ayshi" attributed to the origin of his tribe (Ta'ayshia), a tribe living in Darfur at western Sudan. The Caliph Abdullah faced serious problems when he first took office, but he was concerned about the land and disposed of it. He entrusted its affairs to the Islamic judge Sheikh Ahmad Ali because the caliph and the mama did not have the fatwa and land affairs like his predecessor, Mahdi. This internal veto, which has not been prevented from within, is sometimes administrative to resolve some of the problems that arise between house of wealth and with some citizens in agriculture and land affairs. The Islamic judge Sheikh (Ahmad Ali) could issue clear fatwas in resolving the problems that were facing the government when it appeared like the right to rise, And the devolution of neighboring lands, and the order of possession and to those who deserve his companionship in the fatwa of Islamic jurisprudence inherited in Sudan, the Holy, the Sunna of Prophet, and the subsequent companions in those fatwas. The most important thing that the Sheikh (Ahmad Ali) was interested in is possession (the loss of the right of the ownership of the land if he does not return to his country or his residence in short time and did not dismiss his right if he was residing in the home). The most important thing that the Sheikh (Ahmad Ali) was interested in is possession. As for the Sufism, it is obligatory that will be done to avoid the polytheism. With this clear fatwa, sheikh (Ahmad Ali), the judge of Islam, managed to avoid the new state and the iron which was a lot of strife that could have occurred especially in the problems of possession and the encroachment towards it for greed or hatred of the rule of Turkish and dragged them for the bad. Cities and rain that did not much like the life of the Mujahid for the sake of Allah, but sought to destroy it by force when they entered the homes, as happened in Elobeid, Berber, Dongla, Kassala and Khartoum, they satisfied by staying in the straw huts of mats beyond the borders of these cities which lacked most of the basic rules of proper planning and requirements. Khartoum has been destroyed by the end of

the year 1886, and all the ruins of the timber and the stone and doors and windows to the city of Omdurman for reconstruction, and became Khartoum shelter to the dogs and robbers' thieves after the Caliph ordered the departure of him To Omdurman after the deterioration of the relationship between them did not remain where then only warlike castles built by the Turks have long to protect trade routes. Rebuilding of Omdurman by tribal housing, directed by the Caliph, in line with the preaching (the first for you is the first), where he inhabited his tribe "Ta'aysha" and the tribes of western Sudan loyal to him from the tribes of Rizeigat, Habbaniyah, Hamar, Masiriya ... etc. in the lands around his residence. Other land, after compensating for the construction of new housing, also brought thousands of soldiers to Omdurman estimated more than eleven thousand soldiers from the youth of those tribes loyal to him and housed them inside the military wall near his headquarters, and planned the south area of the city to housing for the Arabs coming from western Sudan, North of Omdurman for the expatriates from the areas of the Nile and similarly for the Mahdists, and contributed to this great displacement to Omdurman in the extension of the city from the south to the north for more than six miles long and packed with thousands of huts built of hay and wood and mats indiscriminately exaggerated without committing to engineering planning or health requirements. For these dwellings, the successor was later taken for a redesign in the city where some of the huts were removed and some of the main streets were opened (street parade) but without compensating the owners of the dwellings as planned according to physical compensation. Bilateral Government and Land Ownership (1899-1955): partnership document developed by the British where it came in the affairs of land as follows; the first article: The word Sudan in this context is on all the lands located at the south of the 22nd level of the latitudes:

First: the lands that were never abandoned by Egyptian soldiers since 1822. Second: the lands that were under the administration of the Egyptian government before the revolution of Sudan last and lost them temporarily and then opened by the Government of the Queen and the Egyptian government by the Union. Third: The lands that the two governments may open from now on. Accordingly, Egypt entered the route of the city of Halfa which was inside the Egyptian border during the

government of Mahdists in the Sudan and became a point (Mangala) north of the mountain (Lado) in the south is the point separating the Sudan and the colony of Uganda, and entered the border cities (Galabat) , (Vamka) and (Nasser) the borders of Sudan with the borders of the state of Abyssinia, the border with Libya was similar to the latest agreements concluded between the Government of Sudan and the Italian colonial state of the territory of Libya in 1934. The importance of these colonial relations in determining the boundaries of Sudan in principle on the ground, but it represents the structure of the new Sudan, it is the case was chewed geographically unconvinced for the existence of many points and pockets at the border sites, which need to intensify and demarcation of the tribes living in these areas and to intersect interests between the countries, and so far there is still a lot of response and response between these countries and Sudan in the demarcation of these columns, which led to the rivalry and the problems between those countries and reached the extent of armed conflict sometimes, especially on the hand of Ethiopia, Eritrea and Egypt, and the mosaic of these problems appear on the surface only after the Independence of Sudan from the Bilateral Governments in 1956. He (Kitchener) issued orders to encourage farmers to increase their agricultural land by all necessary means. For this purpose, the taxes on the agricultural lands were estimated at a small amount. It was used to collect them without the permission of the Turks, to avoid the consequences of the violence of the previous Turkish government and the hatred and the war. Such a function is important to preserve the rights of citizens in their lands. After a period, this authority was delegated to the inspectors of the centers, and the authority of the land was added to them so that the state can improve its performance by lifting its decision-making position. The publication of regulations and laws establishing land ownership in the Sudan, especially in major cities such as Khartoum, Medani, Berber, Dongla, etc., and this encyclopedia of laws in the organizing of land work has continued throughout the years in the form of Bilateral Governance until after its departure from the country reached (27) laws in which worked with it in Sudan to secure rights, to practice, to manage and to facilitate the implementation. The work of this law appeared in the directorate of Dongola, where he recorded fifty-three thousand acres, the government's share of them in the settlement fourteen thousand acres and the rest recorded in the

share of citizens. The Land Taxes Act of 1899 and the House Taxes Act of 1899 were also issued in the same year. These laws were not passed, and colonization did not complete its second year in the country. This meant the early interest in the affairs of the land, its organization and its stability. The colonizer and his British agents knew who served in the Middle East and the Near East as rulers in the empire of the bourgeoisie that the land is sanctified in the spheres, and they fully know what territorial disputes are causing in the instability of their newborn rule. The authorities of the land registrations continued to be repressed in all the capitals and cities of the directorates, whose function is to open the records of the lands until they reached their services in 80 cities in the regions of Sudan until 2010 (see table:2.1).

Table: 2.1 Land Registration Offices

State Name	City Name
Khartoum	Khartoum North / East Nile / Omdurman Central / Omdurman West / Karary / Dar el Salaam / Jabal Awlia / Wad Hamed / Khartoum East / Kalakala.
Al-Jazeera	Al-Kamelin / Al-Hilaliya / Rofaa / Al-Hasahisa / Madani / Abu Quta / Almanagl / Al- Haj Abdullah / Al-Hawash / Tabet / Al-Masaid
Northern	Abri / Altadamon / Delgo / Al-Sir / Al-golid / Al-Ghadar / Dongola / Karima / Marawe / Daba / Argo / Al-Gaba / Wadi Halfa / Karma / Hafeer.
The River Nile	Al-Zaidab / Abu Hamad / Alba-waga / Berber / Damer / Shendi / Atbara / Al-Matama.
Red Sea	Tokar / Port Sudan / Sinkat.
State of Kassala	Kassala / Khashm Al Girebah / New Halfa.
Gedaref	Gedaref / Hawatah / FAO
Sinar	Sinar / Singa/ Al-Dinder / Al-Suki
White Nile	Tendalati / Al-Kawa / Kosti / Rabak / Al-getena /Al- Diwem
Blue Nile	Al-Damazin
North Darfur	El Fasher
North Kordofan	Al-Obeid / Um Rawabah / Al-Rahad / Al-Nahud / Al-Mugald / Al-Folah
South Kordofan	Kadugli / Dalang / Babnosa
South Darfur	Nyala /Al- Dian / Buram.
West Darfur	Al-Geneina / Kotum.

Source: (Mohamed Eltyeb Eltom, 2010, p.145) translated from Arabic version.

National Governments and Land Ownership (1956-2010), for the cities required an integrated and continuous view to the cities from the experts of housing, scientists of

economy, sociology, engineering, environment, etc. to re-plan it within the framework of urban planning that helps to function as an integrated environment in which the citizens live comfortably through the following foundations: Linking the region with the population policy of the state. Consider the nature of the area developed with housing plans. Renewal of Land Uses. Connecting the region to the rest of the city through the service structures and the transport network. Removing obstacles to the supplies of public services and utilities (Eltyeb, 2010, p. 20-37, 39-218).

2.1.1.9. Study community in Karary Locality

The research community consists of seventeen blocks in Al-Thawra city which located in the Locality of Karary, and Karary is one of the seven Khartoum State's Localities, it is in the north-west of the State, bordered to the north by the State of the River Nile, to the south of Omdurman Locality, to the east of the Nile River and from the west is the Locality of Umbada. Its area about 3,900 square kilometers, with a population of about 750,000 people, its administrative units consist of the unit of Al-Thawra, the unit of the Karary and the northern rural unit.

Unit of Al-Thawra east: includes: the Nile city, the Rawda city, Luxury housing North, Luxury housing South, Khadir Neighborhood, North Beach, the South Beach, the River Nile in the east, the West Valley Road. The border with Omdurman South. Khor Shambat North.

Unit of the Al-Thawra West: It includes the Neighborhoods of 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 50 Housing, 50, 62, 58, 98, Alfarados Housing, 29 North, 29 South. Bordered: Al-Shanqeeti Street in the east. The border with the Locality Umbada west. Bordered with Omdurman South and Khor Shambat North.

Unit of Al-Thawra Central: includes the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, Riyadh City. Bordered Valley Street in the east, Al-Shanqeeti Street in the west bordered with the Locality of Omdurman to the south. Khor Shambat north, and Eastern Administrative of Alfatih Unit; squares: (a) Alfatih-1 from square (1) to square (46). Bordered to the East and to the North; with the South rural unit, the border with the Western Alfatih Unit, South: bordered with the west Karary unit. Northern bordered with the rural unit. Southern: bordered with the unit of the western Alfatih administration unit; includes squares Alfatih -2 from square (1)

Square (105). Alfatih- 4 Squares: includes square (4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, and 27). Boundary: North and East; Northern Rural Unit, South: Western Administrative Unit, Al-Ishan Area, Jabal Abu Walidat. Western: Dongola Street, West Rural Unit, to the east Umbada, and bordered with the Karary Administrative Unit.

East Karary Unit: includes Al-waha square (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8), North Al-hatanah, South Al-hatanah, Al-manara, Karary Al-balad, Alshaheed Bushara, Algaraffa, Alejeja, Khor Omar, Al-makawry, Wad-albakhiet, Village of Al-Balal, Algamo-eia & Balol, North Karary, Siro -Al-namozagia, Al-kulia Al-Harabia. Borders: with the Nile River to the east, Valley street to the west, Khur Shambat in the south and Al-kulia Al-Harabia to the north.

West Karary Unit: includes Block (55, 54, 57, 56, 39, 42, 45, 44, 53, 52, 48, 47, 61, 64, 65, 66, 72, 73,75, 95, 100, 101, 102, 103 Housing, 80, the village of Ibad-el-Rahman. Boundary: Al-Shanqeeti Street to the east, bordered with the local Ambada in the west.

The central Karary Unit: Block (35, Al-waha 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 30, 34, 60, 59, 69, 40, 41, 48, 36, housing 71-76. Bordered with Valley Street in the east, Al-Shanqeeti Street to the west, Khor Shambat in the south, bordered with the northern Rural Unit to the north (<https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki>). Below is a map (3:1) for the area where the public housing for seventeen blocks which were in two administration units of Karary Locality as following:

In the West Karary Unit: Block {72, 73, 75, North 75, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, Alfatih City and 80}. The Central Karary Unit: Block {71, 76, North 76 ,77}, see map (Fig.2.1). The research community is heterogeneous and disparate as the community of public housing coming from various states of Sudan, they have relatively various cultures, means also various attitudes and behaviors, based on their cultures, for that researcher chooses stratified random sample to have each block as small group of the research community, and then will be processed as strata, to be integrated together to form the whole research community method.

2.1.2. Social and economic impact of large refugee populations on host developing Countries.

Since the late 1970s, the international community has been aware of the severe impact that large numbers of refugees can have on the social, economic and political life of host developing countries. A large number of these movements exist in LDCs. The presence of refugees increases the economic, environmental and social difficulties that already exist in these countries. For example, in Nepal, in the district of Jhapa, 90,000 refugees represent over 13 per cent of the local population; in Ngara, in the United Republic of Tanzania, the recent refugee influxes meant that the local inhabitants were outnumbered by a ratio of approximately 4: 1; i.e. there were some 700,000 refugees among a local inhabitant of 186,000. In Malawi, a refugee influx which began in 1986, had led, by 1993, to one million Mozambican refugees in the country, some 10 per cent of the national population. The presence of refugees and the demands on the economy, services and infrastructure that are already under severe pressure add to the severe difficulties affecting the local population. In many cases, refugees become an additional obstacle to or jeopardize development efforts in the host country. The economic impact begins. Since arrival, refugees compete with local citizens for scarce resources such as land, water, housing, food and medical services. In time, their presence leads to more fundamental demands on natural resources, education, health, energy, transport, social services and employment. They may cause inflationary pressures on prices and depress wages; therefore, their presence may have implications for the host country's balance of payment and undermine structural adjustment initiatives. One example of market disturbances would be the need to rent accommodation for office and residential purposes, not just for expatriates, but also for locally engaged staff, in response to a refugee situation. The presence of a large refugee population in rural areas inevitably also means a strain on the local administration. The economic impact of refugees on host areas, the economy stimulus of refugees on host areas takes place, inter alia, through the local purchase of food, non-food items, shelter materials by agencies supplying relief items, disbursements made by aid workers, the assets brought by refugees themselves, as well as employment and income accrued to local population, directly or indirectly, through assistance projects for refugee areas. The presence of refugees also contributes to the creation of employment benefiting the local population, directly or indirectly. In

addition to relevant line departments involved in refugee work as counterparts to UNHCR, both at central and local levels, also benefit from UNHCR assistance aimed at strengthening their coping and management capacities. Such assistance may include equipment supply, capacity building and related training components. The presence of refugees, as a focus of attention, can also attract development agencies to the host areas. While infrastructure is developed in the initial stage primarily to facilitate the work of host governments, UNHCR and its implementing partners in the refugee affected regions, it can also serve as a catalyst to ‘open up’ the host region to development efforts that would otherwise never reach these ‘marginal’ areas. While it is recognized that there may be some “positive” aspects to the impact of a refugee influx on the economic life of a host country, the large-scale presence of refugees invariably constitutes a heavy burden for receiving countries, particularly (Least Development Countries) LDCs.

Social influence depends on refugees whether they are from the same cultural and linguistic group as local citizens; there is often sympathy for their situation. Examples of refugees who are given shelter in the homes of local residents. Over 400,000 refugees were accommodated with their families or friends in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Different ethnicities, however, can face problems. The failure in communication and understanding caused by language and/or culture can form serious barriers. In some cases, the presence of one (ethnic) group of refugees may affect ethnic balances within the local inhabitants and exacerbate conflicts. There are commonly complaints that refugees have added to security problems in general and crime rates, theft, murder etc., in particular. Concomitantly, other social problems such as prostitution and alcoholism are also claimed to rise in the refugee areas. On the one hand, enforced idleness and poverty within a refugee camp may cause an escalation of such tendencies, particularly if there are groups of young men who are not meaningfully occupied. On the other hand, refugees, as an “out” group, can be blamed for all untoward activities. Incidence of crime may rise no more than would be expected in a population group of the new size, but in a remote and previously quiet area, this would not go unnoticed. If the area has become a hub of economic activity, as the presence of large-scale aid would indicate, it may have attracted a group of

people who will profit from the current situation and may not be constrained by the social and legal safeguards of the region. In a border area, this could include cross border problems. A common source of discontent for a local population, is to see refugees receiving services or entitlements which are not available to them. Refugees may have access to services such as education and health while local people do not, although UNHCR, as a matter of principle, strives to promote an integrated approach to human services which respect the local policies. For example, a review of the impact of refugee health services in eastern Kivu, Zaire, identified several problems, not the least of which was a failure of agencies to consult and to coordinate with local health authorities. Higher salaries offered by NGOs encouraged staff to leave local clinics. Ironically, some of these staff were former refugees who had contributed to the development of those very services. On the other hand, refugees can bring assets to the hosting area. Refugees indeed bring skills and knowledge with them that can be utilized to the benefit of local people. These skills vary, but do often include those of the more educated group, such as health professionals and teachers, who, even in limited numbers, can make a significant contribution in remote areas. An additional range of skills that can be brought by refugees may include an enterprise culture which can stimulate the local economy or offer innovative agricultural techniques previously unknown to the host areas. For example, refugees have introduced swamp land rice in Guinea, making use of previously vacant land and introducing new agricultural techniques. Refugees in Nepal have introduced new techniques of cultivating cardamom, an important cash crop in the south-east of the country. The conclusion is that:

The heavy price that host countries have to pay in providing asylum to refugees is now widely recognized. The rhetoric of international solidarity, however, is not always matched by support in addressing the negative impacts that large scale refugee movements have on these countries. The obvious and desired approach is to prevent refugee situations from arising in the first place. When these do occur and asylum has been generously extended by a host country, it is the responsibility of the international community to mitigate, to the extent possible, the negative impact of such inflows and to redress damage caused as a consequence. Such action must recognize that the

impact and legacy of hosting large numbers of refugees sets new and unforeseen challenges that have to be met largely by developmental, not emergency assistance, yet rarely fit within development aid cycles. For this reason, as well as to safeguard the institution of asylum, the support to host countries must be additional. Such a response would be a tangible expression of solidarity and burden-sharing aimed at alleviating the burden borne by States that have received large numbers of refugees, developing countries with limited resources (UNHCR Standing Committee, 1997, p. 1-17).

2.2. The Theories

2.2.1. The Social Exchange Theory

Social exchange theory goes back to Thibaut and Kelley (1959), Kelley and Thibaut (1978), Homans (1961) and Rusbult (1983). Sociologist George Homans published a work "Social Behavior as Exchange". He defined social exchange as the exchange of activity, tangible or intangible, and rewarding or costly, between at least two persons. After Homans founded the theory, other theorists continued to write about it, particularly Peter M. Blau and Richard M. Emerson, who in addition to Homans are generally thought of as the major developers of the exchange perspective within sociology. Homans' work emphasized the individual behavior of actors in interaction with one another. Although there are various modes of exchange, Homans centered his studies on dyadic exchange. John Thibaut and Harold Kelley are recognized for focusing their studies within the theory on the psychological concepts, the dyad and small group. Lévi-Strauss is recognized for contributing to the emergence of this theoretical perspective from his work on anthropology focused on systems of generalized exchange, such as kinship systems and gift exchange. Social structure is a sort of arrangement between a set of mutually interdependent systems, and social structure units are themselves sub-structures on the basis that integration or survival depends on the relationships between the parts and the functioning of their functions. Some consider that social structure is the arrangement of situations or centers or the network of interpersonal relationships or actors. Thus, the building or organization of a society is formed. The idea of this theory stems from its intellectual

economic base, which states that "the best systems are those that bring the greatest benefit, well-being and freedom to as many people as possible". This utilitarian principle was borrowed by the scholars of sociology and brought to the social content appropriate to the content of their study, they stated that: The individual rarely tries to maximize material use, individuals do not act rationally, the exchange of individuals among themselves, anywhere, is not free of organized external influences or other pressures and individuals involved in the exchange process do not have sufficient information for all ready or existing alternatives. Therefore, society presents several alternatives to one behavior so that it is easy for the individual to take the appropriate decision. This decision has consequences either as sanctions or social rewards determined by society. Nevertheless, these decisions taken by individuals are ultimately part of the process of social exchange that is part of the process of integration and social solidarity. It is therefore possible to say that the individual in the process of social exchange is actively involved within it to obtain recognition, admiration, acceptance, social influence or other rewards sought through the process of social exchange. reflect the social exchange theory of the three ideas of thinkers in sociology they are: George Homans, Peter Blau, and Richard Emerson. The theory of social exchange for Homans: as behavioral theories that see the actor as a researcher looking for profit based on general proposals as follows: Success factor, stimulating factor, the value factors, deprivation - saturation factor and rational factor. The exchange theory for Peter Blau: Blau's theory aimed at understanding the social structure through processes of social analysis that its relationships between individuals and social groups control. Blau perceives to social life and social order that are successive series of exchanges that include physical objects (products) and intangible (ideas). The exchanges include those aspects of operations are different from the distribution of power and dependency and inequality which result in different forms of social change and so on. It offers four Belau depicting successive stages, starting from the individual reciprocal relations and ending the kind of social change, as follows: Personal exchange transactions between individuals lead to differences in stature and strength to lead legalize and regulate lead to oppose the change. In 1962, the researcher Richard Emerson, his theory of exchange in his article tagged (power

relations and dependence) and he has developed some set key elements to explain his theory are as follows: Exchange network consist of individuals actors group relationship or active groups are available opportunities for sharing to all the parties to the relationship of individuals who receive benefits as a result of exchange relationships rationally keen on continuing those relationships occurrence benefits obtained by one party to the relationship size depends on what we can offer, is one of the benefits of the parties to the other in a relationship availability of alternatives and opportunities for exchange leads to a specified distribution of power. In other words, whenever the relationship of the parties can exchange with more than one party had the largest force in the imposition of conditions and choices, and whenever the exchange fewer opportunities underwent terms and choices of others. The impacts of social relations, economic status between inhabitants each other's to adapt their new housing environment, as the concept of the social exchange theory is departing from that the people attitude of practice that bring to them benefits and satisfy their needs which can be summarized on the human mutual activities for sake of the maximum benefit, on this concern the researcher finds this theory dressing the part of social exchange. The researcher will use the social exchange theory to know through it the effects on social & economic relations of the Sudan inhabitants in public housing between each other in terms of work, trade and services (Maan, 2005).

By applying this theory on the public housing inhabitants who were come from different places, various environments and various standards of living, to settle in the Locality of Karary, to explain or to know the mutual benefit of public housing society among the individuals, whether material or for the recognition or social influence for the rewards which was sought by the process of social exchange. Through the process of social exchange in public housing such as acquaintance, marriage between different families, the interpretation of marital relations and their impact on the society, and to what extent of success in the continuity in the future and economic exchange in public utilities. The researcher uses the theory of social exchange to see the effects on social and economic relations among the residents of the public housing and the Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in terms of providing housing , the environment for suitable housing, schools for their children and a health center for the public

housing population, That human beings practice behavior brings to them benefits, satisfied with the needs and it is summarized that the activities of human beings are aimed at getting the maximum benefit, Therefore, the researcher believes that this theory can meet and address part of the subject of this study. Based on the above, the theory interprets public housing as a benefit or interest for both the beneficiary population and the Fund that built the housing. As the theory considers the exchange of benefits and interests in the best circumstances, it is also calculated in the absence of housing opportunities or the inability of the population to fulfill their obligations of the payment of monthly installments, the two parties are not able to take possession of housing except for the interest regardless of the reasons that led to the acquisition, the party that has a better interest or benefit is provided on housing, the theory assumes that the individual does not provide anything but to achieve something better than any party not provided for access to housing may not be expected to get a better alternative.

2.2.2. Structural Functional Theory

Functionalism, also called structural-functional theory, sees society as a structure with interrelated parts designed to meet the biological and social needs of the individuals in that society. Functionalism grew out of the writings of English philosopher and biologist, Hebert Spencer (1820–1903), who saw similarities between society and the human body; he argued that just as the various organs of the body work together to keep the body functioning, the various parts of society work together to keep society functioning (Spencer 1898). The parts of society that Spencer referred to be the social institutions or patterns of beliefs and behaviors focused on meeting social needs, such as government, education, family, healthcare, religion, and the economy. Émile Durkheim, another early sociologist, applied Spencer's theory to explain how societies change and survive over time. Durkheim believed that society is a complex system of interrelated and interdependent parts that work together to maintain stability (Durkheim 1893), and that society is held together by shared values, languages, and symbols. He believed that to study society, a sociologist must look beyond individuals to social facts such as laws, morals, values, religious beliefs,

customs, fashion, and rituals, which all serve to govern social life. Alfred Radcliff-Brown (1881–1955) defined the function of any recurrent activity as the part it played in social life, and therefore the contribution it makes to social stability and continuity (Radcliff-Brown 1952). In a healthy society, all parts work together to maintain stability, a state called dynamic equilibrium by later sociologists such as Parsons (1961). Durkheim believed that individuals may make up society, but to study society, sociologists must look beyond individuals to social facts. Social facts are the laws, morals, values, religious beliefs, customs, fashions, rituals, and all the cultural rules that govern social life (Durkheim 1895). Each of these social facts serves one or more functions within a society. For example, one function of a society's laws may be to protect society from violence, while another is to punish criminal behavior, while another is to preserve public health. Another noted structural functionalist, Robert Merton (1910–2003), pointed out that social processes often have many functions. Manifest functions are the consequences of a social process that are sought or anticipated, while latent functions are the unsought consequences of a social process. Latent functions can be beneficial, neutral, or harmful. Social processes that have undesirable consequences for the operation of society are called dysfunctions. In education, examples of dysfunction include getting bad grades, truancy, dropping out, not graduating, and not finding suitable employment. As this theory aims to find out how society works? And how a family works? The scientists of this theory, they are trying to answer three important questions are: What are the functions of the family? What are the functions performed by the individuals to serve the family? The third and final question: What are the needs for the family is trying to provide for their members? Scientists also in this theory keen to study the relationship between the family and other social systems of the early pioneers of the founding of the functional theory of constructivism in sociology Auguste Comte and Durkheim, and Herbert Spencer. They are the ones who laid the foundation stone to this theory, then the body of this theory later anthropologists like Radcliffe Brown, and Malinowski. The application of structural functionalism to discuss the social & economic impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants: will study the basic motives for the inhabitants to move to public housing in structural and functional internal and external, for internal

motives is the ownership of the house which lies in his entitlement and the families who will be settled in public housing. The external conditions experienced by the previous housing location which is in environment and will new social influence conditions in public housing community. Sociologists summarizes a key idea upon which this theory in following points: can be viewed as anything, whether it is a living being, or socially, or whether it is an individual or a small group, or organization officially, or society, or even the whole world, as a pattern or system, this pattern consists of many interconnected parts, the human body just layout, consists of various organs and systems, as well as the personality of the individual, the community and the world for each format basic needs must be met, otherwise the layout will be Living or changing a fundamental change, every community needs, for example, methods to regulate behavior "legal", and a group to take care of children, "the family", and so on. Must always be a pattern in balance, and to remain so, we must meet the needs of its various parts, if disrupted the function of a part, everyone becomes in the case of non-equilibrium. Every part of the pattern may be functionally, that contributes to the balance of pattern, and may be harmful and functionally, which reduces the balance of the lines, which may be non-spectral, i.e. worthless for the format. can be achieved every need of the needs of the layout by several variables or alternative's need society to care for children, for example, can be carried out by the family, or the nursery, and the need for community cohesion, could be achieved by sticking to tradition, or by the sense of threat from an enemy external. The unit of analysis must be repeated activities or models. Career Social does not attempt to explain how certain sponsors children's family, but he cares about the family as a system of how to achieve this goal. The goal of functional interpretation is to reveal how the contribution of pattern parts in achieving pattern, for its continuity, or damage to such continuity (Ibrahim & Salim, 2010).

By applying this theory on the public housing inhabitants, the researcher uses the structural functional theory, to see the effects on functional social and economic structural of the inhabitants, in their local communities. The structural functional theory of the most common and widely used of social theories in the field of family.

The impacts of the structural functional of the social & economic towards the public housing inhabitants can be studied who were come from various areas to Khartoum state and settled in Karray Locality, with internal and external structural and functional factors, the internal factors for the inhabitants lie in the internal conditions and data of those who moved from their various environments in which they lived with their families and learned how to adapt it, to new settlement and new environment, it is new life. They also look for alternative place of work, school for their sons ...etc., so this will be uncomfortable for them and their families in terms of support, stability and balance, all these factors may lead to some difficulties and frustration. The external conditions which are the new housing environment they are living on it, they also need to adapt their new community in the social, economic, cultural and political patterns which are affecting the society.

2.2.3. The Role Theory

This theory emerged in the early 20th century as it is one of modern theories in sociology. And believes that the individual's behavior and social relations depend on the role or social roles he occupies in society. As well as that the status and social status of the individual depends on his social roles. The social role involved social duties and rights. The duties of the individual are determined by the role he occupies, and his rights are determined by the duties and tasks he performs in society. Note that the individual does not occupy a single social role, but occupies several roles located in different institutions, and that the roles in the same institution are not equal, but are different, there are roles of leadership and middle roles and the roles of base. The role is the structural unit of the institution and the institution is the structural unit of social structure. As well as the role is the link between the individual and society. The idea of role theory starts from the community, which is a group of interconnected social centers with social roles exercised by individuals who occupy these centers. The concept of expectations relating to these social centers is also based on different types of expectations that define and relate to individual actions as a network of social relations within society. Theorists of this idea - the theory of role - defined three categories of expectations. When an individual participates in the social interaction

currency with other individuals or with a social situation, the individual considers the assessment and judgment of the others who interact with them. This is because the individual starts in his interaction with the other and through the set of social rules and regulations governing the movement and interaction of individuals. And because the expectations that await the individual from the other are the same as waiting for the other person because the moral and social basis is one of each in the same society. With differences in individual and emotional differences of individuals. Community expectations. They can be real or be imagined by an individual. It serves as a social adjustment tool in controlling and controlling the behavior of the individual. For us, the individual feels that the community expects a set of behaviors, behaviors or actions in different situations and at different times defined by the heritage and social custom. It is thus committed to it and may increase the commitment to it so that sometimes these expectations are a kind of descriptions that revolve in the imagination of the individual and when the commitment of the individual systems of society is very high and this is observed in the countryside and in closed communities. So that the individual provides what the community decides and obeys what could be something more than a search for his personal interest or freedom. A role (also role or social role) is a set of connected behaviors, rights, obligations, beliefs, and norms as conceptualized by people in a social situation. It is an expected or free or continuously changing behavior and may have a given individual social status or social position. It is vital to both functionalist and interactionist understandings of society. Social role posits the following about social behavior: The division of labor in society takes the form of the interaction among heterogeneous specialized positions, we call roles. Social roles included appropriate and permitted forms of behavior, guided by social norms, which are commonly known and hence determine the expectations for appropriate behavior in these roles. Roles are occupied by individuals, who are called actors. When individuals approve of a social role (i.e., they consider the role legitimate and constructive), they will incur costs to conform to role norms, and will also incur costs to punish those who violate role norms. Changed conditions can render a social role outdated or illegitimate, in which case social pressures are likely to lead to role change. "Role" is what the doctor does (or, at least, is expected to do)

while status is what the doctor is; in other words, "status" is the position an actor occupies, while "role" is the expected behavior attached to that position. Roles are not limited to occupational status, of course, nor does the fact that one is cast in the role of "doctor" during working hours prevent one from taking on other roles at other times: husband/wife, friend, father/mother, and so on. Mead's main interest was the way in which children learn how to become a part of society by imaginative role-taking, observing and mimicking others. This is always done in an interactive way: it's not meaningful to think of a role for one person alone, only for that person as an individual who is both co-operating and competing with others. Adults behave similarly: taking roles from those that they see around them, adapting them in creative ways, and (by the process of social interaction) testing them and either confirming them or modifying them. This can be most easily seen in encounters where there is considerable ambiguity, but is nevertheless something that is part of all social interactions: each individual actively tries to "define the situation" (understand their role within it); choose a role that is advantageous or appealing; play that role; and persuade others to support the role. States that much of people's behavior is influenced by their perception of how other members of their social group behave. When individuals see themselves only in terms of group identity and their behavior is likely to be guided by group norms alone. But while group norms have a powerful effect on behavior, they can only guide behavior when they are activated by obvious reminders or by subtle cues. People adhere to social norms through enforcement, the sharing of norms by other group members, and frequent activation. Norms can be enforced through punishment or reward. Individuals are rewarded for living up to their roles (i.e. students getting an "A" on their exam) or punished for not completing the duties of their role (i.e. a salesman is fired for not selling enough product). People display reactance by fighting against threats to their freedom of action when they find norms inappropriate. Attitudes and norms typically work together to influence behavior (directly or indirectly). The theory of planned behavior intentions are a function of three factors: attitudes about the behavior, social norms relevant to the behavior, and perceptions of control over the behavior. When attitudes and norms disagree, their influence on behavior will depend on their relative accessibility. As

described in *Working in Groups* by Engberg and Wynn, team role theory is when "members assume roles that are compatible with their personal characteristics and skills". Meredith Belbin, a psychologist, first explored the concept of team-role theory in the 1970s when he and his research team went about observing teams and wanted to find out what made teams work and what did not. According to Belbin and his research team "the research revealed that the difference between success and failure for a team was not dependent on factors such as intellect, but more on behavior" (Belbin). They began to identify separate clusters of behaviors and found that behavior was more influential on a team than anything else. These separate clusters of behaviors are known as the "Team Roles". The nine "team roles" are as follows: coordinator/chairperson, shaper, innovator, resource investigator, monitor/evaluator, implementer, team worker, completer/finisher, and specialist. The role theory will be applied to maintain the part of the role which will be played by the inhabitants as main player in the adaptation of the public housing environment (Alsayed, 2003).

By applying this theory on the public housing inhabitants, the researcher addresses the role theory, the partial roles by which to set expectations and commitments associated with social sites, the role is very important because of the direction of individuals by how they act and the completion of their activities. In the role of the Housing and Construction Fund in the construction of various public housing, where its role is determined by the regulations and policies issued by the Ministry of Housing in Khartoum State, the roles of the residents of public housing are determined by the obligation to pay premiums for housing construction. If we look at the population in the public and economic housing, they have the main roles in achieving the goals of public housing, the important roles, to be characterized by the ability to cope with the environmental conditions of the public housing and to adapt the new housing situation. It is important to study the extent of compatibility of the population roles with the public housing environment.

2.3. Previous Studies

2.3.1. Preface

The researcher reviewed about twenty seven previous doctoral and master's studies, which are local, regional and international studies as following:-

2.3.2. Local Studies

2.3.2.1. The study of Daffa Elseed Musa Yasin.

This study for a master degree in sociology, titled: "the social & economic impacts of productive family projects in alleviation of poverty implemented by Chamber of Zakat in Sudan" case study of Sinar State chamber of Zakat, the main objective of this study to shed light on productive family projects which are implemented by chamber of Zakat, Sinar State, to show Zakat as ceremonial devotional, economic and social. In this study the researcher used the descriptive analytical approach to dominate the concepts and the theoretical aspects of the research topic, case study and analytical methods. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

The chamber of zakat had active contribution of revitalization social and economic life. Adoption of social justice in the Muslim community. The Zakat imposed by Islam to combat the poverty problem because of its reflected damage to individual and society. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

The Office of Federal Zakat administration must engage the scientists and specialists in the areas of development and poverty in the Supreme Council of Zakat secretariats. The Office of Federal Zakat administration must increase the portion of productive projects from Zakat Adjustment. The Office of Sinar State Zakat administration has to establish collective productive projects. Establish training courses for the eligible for these projects who work in it (Daffa-Elseed, 2013).

2.3.2.2. The study of Khalid Mohamed Nour Tag-eldin

This study is a Ph.D. degree in sociology, titled: "the social & economic impacts of the drug dealing in Sudan" A sample study of the delinquents in prisons in Khartoum State", the main objective of the study is to gather information and statistics

through the phenomenon of abuse and users and places of spread in addition to the most affected age groups. This study used Social Survey Methodology. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

Increased of drug use which leads in turn to cease development. The environment in which addict grew, it has major role in the formation of his character and inclinations. The social factors have big effect towards the drug dealing which creates to the individual addictive environment. The addiction effects in performance, production and there is a lack of focus and overcome the mood. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

Guide the work of religious preaching, judicial institutions and correctional and treatment of addiction centers. Signing League revealed on children and young people in schools and universities, including targeting health care and disclose any involvement in the phenomenon of addiction to ensure rapid intervention. Set program to prevent children dropping out and control the issue of child labor (Khalid, 2007).

2.3.2.3. The study of Malak El-haj El-Tahir Musa.

This study is a Ph.D. degree in sociology, titled: the social & economic impacts of AIDS patients in Kassla State” case study Kassla Locality”, the main objective of this research is to study the social and economic impacts of AIDS patients in Kassla State and highlighting the helping factors in its spread out. The researcher used three research methods which are historical approach, descriptive method and case study method. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

Most of the infected are Muslims, therefore most of the recommendations by workshops recommend integrating the role of religion in the fight against the disease where it does not have a clear correlation between belief and HIV infection. The refugees represent the highest percentage of the total patients which confirms the ease of entry of the disease because of the state location and neighboring to the borders of the AIDS belt, followed by those displaced by wars and natural conditions. Most of the infected unmarried which confirms that the commitment to chastity and marriage, it is a perfect way to avoid the disease. There is a great role of the social researchers and experts of psychologists in giving advices, guidance and moral support to the patients with physicians’ collaboration in medical examination centers which

appreciate the efforts of these centers and their role in helping patients. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as following:

The AIDS disease is a public responsibility, and it must unite all efforts as official bodies, women sector, NGO's, tribal leaders, key persons of society, local community committees, universities, schools and all other bodies to get the message to the society, in particularly audio & visual mass media and press in awareness, guidance, directive and change of people's concepts about the disease. To design a training syllables coordinating with specialist bodies taking in consideration language factor, local accents in the State by encouraging and supporting associations & youth to conduct the training and to lift the awareness about AIDS risks. Establishing mobile centers for voluntary testing and psychological guidance in area where there isn't voluntary testing, in particularly the areas of camps and the remote areas in town and other localities which were considered as the most vulnerable to the presence of high-risk behavior groups suspected the existence of the virus in their midst. The social and economic impacts for AIDS patients to be considered when setting the policy & programs of health education of AIDS (Malak, 2009).

2.3.2.4. The study of Mai Bushara Suleiman Mohamed Ahmed.

This study is a Ph.D. degree in sociology, titled: "the social & economic impacts of resettlement for those affected by Merowe Dam" case study for New Amri villages", the main objectives are to review of the information and data for the study of the social, economic and cultural changes that occur to the new Amri area. The researcher used four methods which are historical approach, comparative method, descriptive method and analytical method using. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

Displacement and resettlement process contributed in finding new employment opportunities for the people of Amri which led to a decrease in the proportion of the unemployed. The study revealed that there are some problems related to the shortage of irrigation water for agricultural projects as well as for drinking water in the area beside a shortage of manpower in the field of agricultural production. The study found that changes have occurred in the area of reproductive health and the field of the pregnant woman's health in the new community of Amri because of the availability of

health services and rising women's awareness of the importance of the use of these services, reducing much of the mortality rate of pregnant women and newborn babies. The study found that there has been changes in the systems, customs and traditions of marriage in New Amri. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as following:

Promote the healthy side to provide more doctors specialists in all medical specialties, particularly pediatrics. Make purification of drinking water currently available in Amri or dig wells to provide the residents of their need of clean drinking water as a temporary transaction till the completion of the establishment of the power plant to generate water to avoid diseases and epidemics that result from it.

Make work units of guidance in the field of agricultural production (Mai, 2013).

2.3.2.5. The study of Faisal Mohamed Ali Adam

This study is a M.Sc. in planning development, titled: the economic & social impacts of social security funds, “case study national social insurance fund in Sudan 1990- 2002, the main objective is basically stand on the concordance between the theoretical results and practical application for social insurance. The researcher used descriptive and analytical methods together. The conclusion of this research can be summarized as follows:

The experiment of the social insurance included many programs which contributed to some extent in achieving economic and social balance. Limitation of the human and the material abilities which had negative impact towards the performance of national social insurance fund to play its role. The absence of strategy that had the plans and programs for the future of social insurance whether on long term or short term. The absence of activities development mechanism. Limitation of following up public policies of the state and the lack of coordination between the social insurance corporations. The recommendations of this research can be summarized as following:

The poverty is a result of many social & economic factors, to solve it, must concentrate efforts on the concerned bodies who will be implementing the economic & social policies and reactivate the roles of these corporations to achieve the umbrella of social security. To find a formula of coordination between the social security

corporations and takaful & social insurance funds, through joint programs to attain the highest scientific and board sense, to create justice and social peace community. To review the legislation and social insurance policies and reformulated, to cover all individuals of society and to achieve occupational safety & nonprofessional to human. To work in set up of studies, to find ways and means to expand the social insurance umbrella to include newly excluded or postponed by application. To construct a unit for follow up, to evaluate & to implement the activities and the programs of social insurance and to explore the reasons for deviation from the plans(Faisal, 2004, p 5, 68-75).

2.3.2.6. The study of Hanan Abdelmahamoud Hamid

This study is a M.Sc. degree in Geography titled: the social, economic & environmental impacts of the public transportation means in Khartoum state. The main objective of this study is to know the most frequently used transport means on daily trips. Then researcher used descriptive, historical and quantitative methods. The conclusion of this study can be summarized on the following:

There are multiple transportation means in the area of field study which depends more on daily trips of the public transport which had various trips' purposes, the trips for work are equal to 37.7% and trips for education are equal to 39.3%. The public transport division contributes on economic support through its contribution on supporting families and the locality as well. Also supported on opening new markets through construction of fuel stations and workshop for maintenance which availed work opportunities (assistant contractors), so by that contributed on solving the idleness problem. The public transport drivers had different salaries scales, where the rate for Damas - Brand Car's (Amjad) driver for beginners is high while the lower rate for one who are driving buses and 76% of them spent long working hours, that is between (11 to 15 hours) per day and 41% of them their salaries were not sufficient for them, so they work extra time to cover the gap. The public transport contributed on supporting the social relation tidiness, also the attitudes of passengers in public transport varies; about 49% of them kept silent and 35% of them preferred to talk with others, that means 16% of them had new relations established inside the public

transport. The problems faced the public transport passengers on daily basis are the traffic-jam which is 30.6%, the bus stations weren't prepared properly which is 22.7%, also the public transport spent long time for workers who will be affected on their work, their production and its effects on academics output, also the delay of time had its psychological impacts on citizens. The recommendation of this study can be summarized on the following:

To encourage the public transport means and to delimit the ownership of private vehicles. Avail facilities such as seats and shades in public transport stations. Construct an overflow bridge to delimit the traffic –jam. Lights on the streets, to void traffic accidents. Prohibit all trucks & long vehicles to enter the region center and residential areas (Hanan, 2005, p. 5-9, 154-156).

2.3.2.7. The study of Madiha Elsir Ahmed Alinto

This study is a M.Sc. degree in rural development & agricultural guidance, titled: the economic & social impacts of Algamoeia agricultural project in Khartoum state. The main objectives are to study the socio-economic impact of Algamoeia agricultural project, also to reevaluate the economic & social impact of the project & to present proposals to support in developing its performance and to know its role. In this study used descriptive analysis approach. The conclusion can be summarized as the following:

The end of life time of pump which let to cut water supply from water storage without prior notice that made big loss to the farmers and because they have debits need to be settled or they will be in prisons and a lot of then left the work on agricultural and went for trading or other professions. The weakness of administration and the scarcity of agricultural guiders and workers, there are only seven workers and the needed workers are thirty-five also there is one agricultural guider. Lack of sufficient financial support for farmers in addition of lacking any bank branch for lending farmers and to keep their money and bringing pesticides and seeds. Lack of constant surveillance of pumps & irrigation canals. The recommendation can be summarized as following:

Transfer of pumps' location to be nearby River Nile and avail pipes as per water depth. Extend electric cables for pumps to work with efficiency and separate electricity of the village. Intensify the guidance work so as to develop agricultural production quantitatively and qualitatively. Establish the bank branch for lending farmers. Construct the auto-roads to facilitate the traffic to and from the project. The stability of managers to extend the trust of farmers in the project administration (Madiha, 2006, p.11-16, 74-77).

2.3.2.8. The study of Mohamed Mahagoub Albashier

This study is a M.Sc. in geography, titled: the economic and social impacts of rural development project in Sudan, the main objective of this study is to identify the economic, social and environmental impacts of the project and the problems it faces in order to find solutions for it to achieve development in this region. The researcher used descriptive, analysis and statistical methods.

The conclusion of this study can be summarized in the following:

Appeared that the region was qualified of the two factors for the success and establishing the project.

The project didn't achieve its goals which were designed for, because of some Planning obstacles which wasn't done due to lack of proper planning and didn't considered the environment factor. There was negative impact on the standard of living and lack of per capita income. The immigration out of the region is the major indicator of the project failure, beside environmental impacts like; the spread out of diseases which weren't been before like; Malaria. The recommendation of this study can be summarized as following:

Involving the people of the area in planning process and refer to them, to understand the opportunities of governmental projects. Assigning the environmental factor when planning for these projects. Give great attention to financing through distribution of agricultural bank branches in the rural areas of production, to contribute in projects success, because funding is on the top list of obstacles in sustainable development. To give attention to basic services for the inhabitants, because it is considered as basic infrastructure to achieve the sustainable development (Mohamed, 2005, p.6-7, 97-98).

2.3.2.9. The study Batool Ali Dakeen Ahmed.

This study is a M.Sc. in geography, titled: the economic, social and environmental impacts of market economists on pastoralists in North Darfur State “case study of Elfasher Province literacy gap”, the objectives of the study are to know the features and patterns of the traditional pastoralism of the study area, to identify the role of marketing activity and types of markets. Used historical, descriptive, statistical analysis methods and political economies approaches. The conclusion of this study can be summarized in the following:

The change on animal kind that pastoral and who broke into field of animal husbandry currently especially the new once preferred certain kind of animals such as sheep and camels also the study findings showed 26% of study community respondents preferred camel’s husbandry and 22% of them preferred sheep’s husbandry in the response to market movements. The study showed that most of the livestock in the study area was turned from pastoral ownership to new members appeared in the pastoral sector as capitalists power, also the study showed that on the field study data 72% from respondents were turned their ownership to other elements out of livestock sector who are the top traders, foreman and city employees who were known as local capitalists in form of a bourgeois class. The result of field work showed 53% of respondents pointed out that the Nafeer foundation has been weakened, and does not play its social role as known by classic pastoral community, the main important reason is its weakness of pastoral land use policy that led to impoverishment of producers (pastoralists), and their continuous decline in the sector, to disintegration of social relations that prevailed among them by participation and assistance to members of the traditional community in the study area, it was one of the most institution of the civil society takaful. The recommendation can be summarized as following:

Regulating of marketing system, using weighting system in the sales & marketing operations in all main and local markets, to create new ways in classic markets. To protect the pastoralists from unfair mutual operations that granted equivalent to its value of their goods (animal). The direct supervision for the markets from the administrators (executive administrator), the close follow-up and control to sales &

marketing operations inside the markets. Fight brokers who control prices in livestock markets (Batool, 2002, p.1- 6, 145-149).

2.3.2.10. The study of Abdallah Ibrahim Adam Yagoub

This study is a M.Sc. in geography, titled: the population growth and its effects on the health and education services in Nyala City from (1972-2003), the main objectives of this study is the familiarity with the growth trend of the population and its influential factors, composition of demographical and social population, to clarify the role which is played by demographic , social and administrative changes in deterioration of health and education services in the city , in order to know how to face the effects of these changes and to develop solutions to it. Used theoretical approach and the inductive method. The conclusion of this study can be summarized in the following:

The population of Nyala City was increased rapidly during the period from 1973 to 2003, it is multiplied nine times, at the current time, it accommodates the fifth of south Darfur State population, the total population of the state is equal 2.5 million inhabitants, the rural migration is main increase factor in its population growth due to rural villages poverty in Darfur States in general, and it is the main reason for movement of the rural population surplus to states' capitals, the increase of migration rates to the city in recent years, because of the armed robbery, tribal conflicts, political disorder, and the growing economic and cultural gap between the city and the expulsion areas which suffered from population inflation that agriculture could not absorb. There is a marked disparity in the distribution, density and quality of the population between neighborhoods of the city, and to avail the basic services to random neighborhoods and 3rd class neighborhoods are characterized by high population density, high birth & death rates, very low income, high illiteracy percentage and the work on marginal occupations. Nyala City is facing a lot of serious problems and difficulties which are faced the moderate size cities such as the unemployment visible & hidden, high fertility rates and deterioration of basic services, and the explanation to these urban problems which are facing the city within the social & economic backwardness where the population live that is 77% from the married women were married under-age of twenty, 47% from them were illiterate ,

85% from the married women who were included in the study were not familiar with the means of family planning, 45% from the families their average of monthly income is less than 15 thousand dinars, 55% of the city population are farmers and the industry does not play major role it is about 2.5% only from manpower who were working in industrial sector which has little portion in city income. Although the ex-government exerted efforts to renovate the transport and telecommunication means, but the transport means between Nyala City, other cities and the nearby rural areas still primitive means of transport, the railway is under developing and the asphalt roads are not yet completed. The recommendation can be summarized as following:

To promote the educational level through the increasing of number of schools as per number of populations in specific age group while reducing educational expenses. To use the various media to raise awareness of the families with the importance of the family planning, and to reactivate its central role and support for availing means of family planning free for poor families. To adapt housing policy that leads to organize population growth rates which resulted from internal migration, natural increase and to plan housing policy, social and economic development projects especially for educational and health services. To raise health awareness for population by holding health educational seminars, to create a healthy and disease-free environment (Abdallah, 2004, p. 3-6, 113-117).

2.3.2.11. The study of Amani Ahmed Hassan

This study is a M.Sc. in geography, titled: the social & economic impacts of the surplus labor project in Railways Corporation “case study Atbara City, the objectives are to know the population structure, demographic specification, social and economic of Atbara inhabitants. Methods used are the historical, descriptive analysis and statistical analytical. The conclusion of this study can be summarized in the following:

The lower standard of living and the low income for cases of surplus labor led to the involvement of the children to income-generating activities that do not match their ages, due to the negative effects and pre-occupation of these children with academic achievement and their discontinuation of their continuing educational losses. The study conclusion pointed out that the surplus labor cases were involved in informal

activities which do not suit their experience and skills gained from railways corporation, also losses of money spent on education and training. The study conclusion pointed out that the reduction of employment had negative impact towards railways corporation, it has re-appointed some of them(ex-staff) because of loss of experience, this means that the railways corporation administration went for reduction of surplus labor without looking to its future needs for these cadres in its rehabilitation project. The study conclusion pointed out that also the improvement in railways corporation performance of management, as per the serious steps followed to improve operational capability and to develop the important work steps on commercial bases. The recommendation can be summarized as following:

There is a necessity for a serious thinking in transferring the financial compensation to investment capital which will be under the supervision of the state and trade union within the framework of cooperation, to make list and these funds in development programs project studied and granted outcome to accommodate some of workers segment as per social & economic development progress,

The necessity of expansion on various training programs for skills development in various fields. The work on adapting financial and moral motivators to raise productivity rates with improvement of work environment in Railway Corporation (Amani, 1999, p. 3-7, 112-114).

2.3.2.12. The study of Mohamed Alhassan Ahmed Suliman

This study is a M.Sc. in geography, titled: the deterioration of environmental health services in Wad-Madani City and its economic and social impacts. The main objective is to explain and to give an image of the important reasons that led to the deterioration of environmental health conditions in study area, to know the important social and economic impacts which a result of services deterioration in the area. In this study used survey, historical, Experimental and Statistical methods. The conclusion of this study can be summarized in the following:

The location of Wad-Madani city in the heart of Sudan and it is connected to land transport lines in various parts that led to population growth disorder which was reflected negatively on the deterioration of services in all kinds including environmental health services. The study showed that there is a relationship between

natural environmental and its effect on health in the study area is represented by this relationship between the soil, climate, natural vegetation and the interaction of these factors led to grow parasitic weeds, swamping many ponds and marshes, and those in turn led to reproduction of carrier insect to diseases, but the malaria was the most common disease in the area. The study was released that the human factors of population increase, due to the growth and migration, accumulation of dirt, waste and the population which was resulted from industrial areas in various shapes, deterioration of public health facilities, the intervention of these factors with each other led to outbreak of epidemic diseases. The study showed that the lack of proper healthy, environmental and financial planning, and the shortage of qualified cadres and lack of training, these reasons all together contributed on the deterioration of the environmental health services in the study. The recommendation can be summarized as following:

For the citizens to be aware and to be educated about health, because it is considered as main entrance and more effective. As the citizen should know the risks of defecation, urination in the outdoors in water reasons, and the important of toilets. Should know the important of pure drinking water. The important of garbage remover. Combating food contamination. Treatment of root negatives of displacement (Mohamed, 1996, p. 5-8, 91-95).

2.3.2.13. The study of Musa Ahmed Elsayed

This study is a M.Sc. in economy, titled: the economic and social effects of expatriate labor in the Sudanese labor market, the objectives are to know the Sudanese labor market, to know the economic effects of expatriate workers on Sudan and to find out how the Sudanese labor market benefits from expatriate labor. In this study used historical and descriptive analysis methods. The conclusion of this study can be summarized in the following:

The high rate of public achievement on the medical, residential and therapeutic facilities due to the employment of more expatriate workers at the expense of national labor. Exploitation of expatriate worker leads to an increase in the rates of public consumption of goods and high prices. The transfer of sum amount of money by expatriate workers out of Sudan, and this prevent country from saving and investing it

in wages. There is an increase and pressure on the services due to the presence of expatriate workers in large numbers. The recommendation can be summarized as following:

The solution of the problem will be in settlement of workers in terms of replacement by national workers instead of the expatriate workers. Must estimate the needs of productive workers and which will be availed for limited period to absorb the expected increase in manpower and reduce the prevailing unemployment rates. To avail an updated data base with advance technology include the expatriate labor details during their staying and their needed period. Immediately starts strategic planning for workers and employment according to overall economic guidance and to include regional and international changes. The harmony between the education policies, the development needs and labor market through mutual labor market indicators. Must have economic progress and doing strategic projects that contribute in attracting expatriate labor which push economic development in the country. Unify general policy for foreigners. Adjusting and activating the existing laws and filling gaps in them. Coordinating between the relevant bodies and work on determining the power. Adjusting of the labor market with a view removing illegal residents (Musa, 2011, p. 4-6,125-126).

2.3.2.14. The study of Azhary Osman Ibrahim Amer

This study is a Ph.D. in the Islamic economy, titled: prohibitions on gains and expenditures and its economic & social effects. The main objective is the statement of the prohibited gains and expenditure in the Islam economy, behavior of the acquirer and related expenses, the statement of rationality in the Islamic economy. In this study used theoretical and descriptive methods. The conclusion of this study can be summarized in the following:

The treatment of the problems of the economy in Islam begins with the treatment of Faith first, as it is evident in the story of Shoaib peace be upon him. The economic freedom in Islam restricted by Sharia (Islamic Law) in earning and spending of the money, to achieve public and private benefits, on contrary to capitalism which is released, and contrary to socialism system which is confiscated. Physical science does not have the tools of quantitative and physical measurement to measure many of the

constants of Islamic economy such as the blessing (AL- Baraka) and its implications, the War of Allah and His Messenger, the benefits of Prayers, ascension and remembrance of Allah Almighty, and can only deal with the consequences resulting from it. So, in front of spirit and revelation. The behavior of the acquirer sometimes affected the behavior of the consumer and drives him to demand and to consume the goods and services, he would not have been spent on it, if not some of acquirer's behavior put pressure on him, other than the prevailing understanding of limiting the effects of the consumer on the producer. The recommendation can be summarized as following:

The necessity is starting treatment of our economic issues by treatment of Faith first and work to reform it, as it is obvious on story of Shoaib peace be upon him with his people, and other evidence from the holy Quran and Sunnah, with the need to pay attention to religious and moral education, because there is no economic or social development without it, this is the way to deal with the problem of the Islamic economy. It is importance to pay attention to the term (acquired behavior), which we have warned in this study and to be circulated, and to conduct further studies about it, after found out its seriousness and effects, and to demonstrate the impact of the acquired behavior on the consumer behavior that occurs sometimes and pushed for the demand and consumption of goods and services might not be spent, if would not has driven by the acquired behavior. Attention must be paid to the reasons that lead to legitimate wealth and to the pursuit of halal gains with full trust in Allah.

Adopted an alternatives jurisprudence legitimate to prohibited transactions, what Allah has forbidden is nothing but in halal is rich, and whenever left something to Allah, He rewards it better than that. Spread-out the knowledge and the know-how in the market, while activating the administrative guidance principle of economic activity and state control of this activity (Azhary, 2008, p. 3-10, 392-402).

2.3.2.15. The study of Elgassim Babiker Abdelrazig Mohamed

This study is a Ph.D. in Modern History, titled: the social and economic impacts of military coups. The objectives are the definition of history of the world military is old and recent, familiarity with the types of the armies that emerged Africa and their impact, to find out the cause and factors of the military intervention in power

and carry out coups, Ottoman and local influence since 1908-1923, and the establishment of the republic in 1924, the effect of July 1923, the Egyptian revolution on Arabic region in general and on Sudan especially. The methods used in this study historical and deductive approach. The conclusion of this study can be summarized in the following:

The knowledge of the concept of the coup and the revolution is an entrance to this study according to the persons and their objectives, and revolution as we learned by to the people or part of them, and the people continued to stand -up either coup run by a certain category to extract the ruling from the dominant class. The beginning of military coup in the Arab World in 1940's of last century in Iraq, but the revolution of July 23th ,1952, in Egypt had especial sign on the situation of Arab World and Africa regions not from political side only, but from social and economic side, that transforming the coup to big social and economic revolution, appeared its effects on Egyptian society, it has overshadowed the rest of the Arab countries especially Sudan. The Cold War of 1945-1990 was a period rich in ideological conflicts and sharp political polarizations that swept the world's nations, America and Soviet Union were competing for the spoil of the second World War, those countries come out of the wings of the Gulf, ready to accept their economic aid to improve their conditions, Egypt and Sudan were those countries that have been caught up in the competition for military coups are largely affected by the Cold War. It was necessary to study the Sudanese military teams since its inception at the beginning of the bilateral rule and until 1925 as prelude to storing the Sudanese military in the midst of politics and this difference is not affected by tide of the Egyptian revolution after Saad Zaghlol in 1919 and the Sudanese military went to maturity entering the scene of the revolution of 1924, which gave signs to the English , that the need to break the Sudanese division and evacuate the Egyptian teams from the Sudan, and Sudan's military life was a vacuum until 1935, opportunity for the participation of the Sudanese in the World War II in north Africa was allowed political conditions important in achieving the fate of Sudan and walk the country toward autonomy Independent(Elgassim, 2009, p.281-283).

2.3.3. Regional Studies

2.2.3.1. The study of R.T. Rabalao

This study is a M.Sc. in Disaster Management, titled: the social, psychological and economic impact of flooding in GA-Motla and GA-Moeka communities of Moretele District in North West Province South Africa, the method used is descriptive analysis and quantitative approach, the objectives of this study are to determine how the Ga-Moeka and Ga-Motle communities are affected socially by floods. To determine how the Ga-Moeka and Ga-Motle communities are affected economically by floods. In this research, a survey method was used as a technique to collect data from Ga-Moeka and Ga-Motla communities. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

The study confirmed that the communities of Ga-Moeka and Ga-Motle were socially affected by flood events. This was particularly shown by the frequency of the floods in the areas which caused people not to be able to carry on with their daily responsibilities because of water that was everywhere, damage to roads and other infrastructure in and around the areas. The situation also influenced relationships with relatives, neighbors and friends either positively or negatively. The data collected confirmed that the communities of Ga-Moeka and Ga-Motle were negatively affected, economically after the flood events. The reasons for the negative effects were that floods caused damage to their property and that needed to be replaced or insured. During floods people contracted water-borne diseases and sicknesses and they needed health care which was very expensive for them. Most of the people of the two villages were not educated therefore they either earned very little or they did not work at all. That put a strain on their small income. In terms of the psychological impact of floods, the study has shown that the communities suffered psychologically after the floods. People were shocked, tense, angry, suicidal or full of hatred. Many used coping strategies like talking to relatives, neighbors, friends, resorted to spirituality, counseling or doing nothing at all. Some took a short time to recover whereas others took longer. They also contracted diseases and sicknesses which could be deadly and sometimes they lost lives because of flooding. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

Building of bridges by municipality/ government. Building of dams with large capacities by municipality/ government. Dam management systems by the municipality/ government. Building of better houses with strong foundations by municipality/ government. Building of better roads by municipality/ government. Building of drainage systems by municipality/ government. Communities working together with municipalities. Proper civil engineering projects (R.T. Rabalao, 2010, p. 7-10, 56-59).

2.2.3.2. The study of Amy Fraser

This study for a Degree of Master of Philosophy in development studies, titled: A critical examination of the role and impact of NGOs in the provision of housing for the poor of Addis Ababa: application of a rights-based lens. The objectives of the study are: to examine the key roles that NGOs can perform that assist in the provision of housing for the poor, to explore whether a rights-based approach is an effective means for NGOs to employ to achieve effective housing provision. The study used both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

The role that NGOs currently play in the housing sector within Addis Ababa is very limited. This is due to various factors that are having serious and debilitating consequences for NGOs and the wider housing sector. Whilst most of literatures identify the positive impact that NGOs can play in slum upgrading and housing provision, overwhelming difficulties associated with context are highlighted in this research. This thesis has been inspired by the author's belief that housing is a human right. NGOs can only be effective if they are able to work in an enabling environment where partnerships are encouraged and facilitated. This research has highlighted how sensitive NGOs are to context and circumstance. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

Due to the distinct lack of research about the roles of NGOs in Addis Ababa, it seems premature at this stage to make any suggestions for future policy and planning. Instead, of more value would be additional research on the subject area. This study was very limited in terms of scope and length of time spent in Addis Ababa and,

whilst it presents a glimpse of the serious issues at hand, a more in-depth analysis would be highly beneficial. It would be relevant to seek the experiences of more NGOs working within the city, since in this way increased accuracy regarding the sector could be gained.

With the recent forming of Urban Development Departments within the Addis Ababa City Administration, it would also be beneficial to study how the plans are implemented within the city. Although, to date, there has been minimal coordination between departments, officials spoken to throughout this study seemed optimistic of change, and monitoring of this change would be useful (Amy, 2013, P. 5-6, 133-136).

2.2.3.3. The study of Morfor Maribuni Kandoh

This study is for M.Sc. in international welfare & health policy, titled: Forced Migration: Socio-economic Implications for Hosts Communities in Southern and Northern Ghana, the study objective is an attempt to understand the nexus between forced migration and socio-economic, the study methodology is a comparative case-study approach was chosen and a qualitative descriptive research is employed as its strategy. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

The findings of the study have generally established that forced migration have had more negative impact on host communities in Ghana. Nevertheless, the findings also revealed some considerable positive implications of the refugee presence for the massive migrant influx to Ghana. There was increased pressure on environmental resources of the community including fuel, water and land. These resources stood as a pivot for competition between refugees and host populations thereby creating environmental degradation especially in the north where desertification has already set in.

The analysis under public health and sanitation show that existing health facilities have been over stretched. As various literatures have shown, refugee policy response of host governments in Africa is often not adequate to mitigate the impact of refugee situations on host communities. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows: The humanitarian organizations should be able to, as Chambers (1986) puts it, distinguish different categories among host communities,

especially those who are poorer, more vulnerable and more likely to be hurt by refugee competition just as the case in northern Ghana. In this way durable solutions would be sought to mitigate if not eradicate the negative implications for the host communities. This is when the international and donor agencies acknowledge the burden refugees place on host countries and their communities and offer a helping hand to include hosts as well. It is therefore vital that the government refugee agency and its operational partners help to promote employment opportunities for them so that they can contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic development of the country and the host communities (Morfor, 2012) p. 1-5, 46-51).

2.2.3.4. The study of Yande P. Mwape

This study is a Master degree in disaster risk management, titled: an impact of the floods on the socio-economic livelihoods of people: a case study of Sikaunzwe community in Kazungula district in Zambia. The overall objective of the study was to assess the impact of floods on the socio-economic status of livelihoods of people in Sikaunzwe community in Kazungula District of Zambia. The study used both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

The floods had adverse impact on the socio-economic status of livelihoods for people in Sikaunzwe Community. To a large extent, the study has established that livelihood patterns play an important role in settlement patterns. It is also evident that there are varying underlying causes of people's vulnerability and this poses a challenge for reducing or minimizing vulnerability Proximity to the flood prone area (57%), residing in flood prone area and poverty (18%) were identified as being the main underlying causes of vulnerability by the Sikaunzwe community. The study has further demonstrated that effects of floods in one sector can affect other sectors of society. For instance, as discussed under the health section, the outbreak of disease incidences (malaria, diarrhea and coughing) was attributed to the impact of floods on water sources and sanitation facilities. The issue of water contamination of the river at the pick of floods and the handling of water from the borehole increases the health risk. Furthermore, although no health facility was damaged due to floods, accessibility to

health services was a problem due to infrastructure (roads and bridges) damage as discussed under the health section. In addition, school attendance was disrupted due to impassable roads as discussed under the education section. From the study, it was clear that households cope differently when affected by floods. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

Government and key stakeholders should engage communities for them to move permanently to higher grounds as they have expressed a willingness to relocate. The relocating should go with the provision of all the necessary socio amenities such as schools, hospitals, infrastructure, water and agriculture support for a period of three years to enable the households to settle. Consideration should also be made to introduce alternative livelihood strategies in the new area of settlement. There should be a deliberate policy to compel communities especially in rural areas to build house using durable materials and away from the flood prone areas. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives should through Extension Services encourage Communities to increase area cultivated on the upland to enhance food security and household level. The relevant authorities should delineate both the non-flood areas and flood areas. The non-flood areas can serve as a temporary shelter for the settlements during floods. (Yande, 2009, p. 13, 39, 66-68).

2.2.3.5. The study of Okeel Hamida

This study is a M.Sc. in Economic Analysis, titled: The Impact of Population Growth on Economic Development in the Arab World - Case Study of Algeria, the objective of the study to identify the size of the problem in the Arab world, the factors leading to it and the resulting effects. This study used descriptive analysis, case study and Comparative Approach. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

It is not logical and correct to believe that underdevelopment, stagnation and failure of the process of development which Arab countries are suffering from, is an inevitable consequence of high population growth, that is not right to link weak economies of Arab countries with population growth and its consequent parallel growth in the needs of the population with no adequate financial and economic resources, but the abuse of

these resources, misusing of scientific conditions and technology in improving life opportunities and developing human capacities. The problem of the population in the Arab world is not in quantity, but in the poor distribution among its citizens. The population problem in the Arab world does not mean an unequal race between population growth and growth limited resources on the other hand, but a race between population growth and stagnation and backwardness of mind and the decline of the economy in the Arab world. With the persistence of the population problem and its spread in all the Arab countries may be disruptive to development as a result of the political impotence that is driving the gap between the Arab countries to widen into disintegration instead of the trend of integration as one unit in the coordination of forces to fade the problem. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

Inevitable interdependence between housing policy, development and the provision of optimal resources utilization requirements from the change brought about development in the concepts and customs related to reproductive behavior as it is necessary to use family planning methods to balance the demographic indicators and the economy. The importance of connecting the economic development planning policies with education and training with development requirements. To make the implementation of population policies a dynamic process consistent with the changing nature of population characteristics and selectivity in priority according to economic and social conditions. Promote gender equality in education by applying compulsory and free primary and secondary education, especially for girls (Okeel, 2005, p. 13, 15, 186-189).

2.2.3.6. The study of Mohamed Gali Rahi

This study for Algari Economic and Administration Magazine, volume 10, special issue for Population Conference in 2015, titled: Bank credit role in housing finance market in Iraq. The objectives are to identify funding and the institutions responsible for funding, constructing and establishing a housing finance and borrowing system so that individuals can buy or build for decent housing. The method used is inductive method. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

The bank loans are still below the required level is not in the form that develops investment projects, because of weak capital base. The private sector does not have the broad potential to finance and support these projects. The banking sector, both public and private, relies on conventional banking standards in its credit policy and with varying degrees of caution; the bank still avoids any degrees of risk in granting loans. This has made it difficult for loans to small investors and businessmen to be able to provide real estate guarantees. In Iraq banking sector, demand for financing has always been oversupplied, often leading to widespread corruption. The public sector controls the permitting of building materials through state owned enterprises, these projects are inefficient, so most construction materials are imported from abroad. The demographic pressure resulting from the return of Iraqis from abroad in addition to the low- income and high unemployment has led to the collapse and inadequate housing units generated a demand for housing. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

Formulating the legal framework in the field of finance and encouraging the establishment of banks and specialized institutions in the field of housing finance or borrowing and construction. Establishing many real estate companies that mediate between banks and sources of finance. Support the housing Fund with funds in proportion to the size of the problem in Iraq and the roles assigned to the Fund to make them in the field of housing finance. Opening the door to the Fund to benefit from all international organization and bodies that are interested in housing projects and financing, especially the World Bank and the Organization of the Human Settlement (Habitat) to contribute to housing projects. The intervention of the state in the field of housing with low-income, related mechanisms, including materials, requirements and enter a contribution with specialized companies to provide them and to prevent the fluctuation of prices. The state provides guarantees to loans to cover the risk of granting loans to the low-income segment, in whole or in part, and the lenders encourage the banking sector to grant loans to this segment (Mohamed, 2015, p. 180, 198-199).

2.2.4. International Studies

2.2.4.1. The study of Thushara Chaminda Samaratinga.

This study for a Ph.D. in Urban Planning titled: High-Density High-Rise Low-Income Housing: An Appropriate City Planning Solution for Colombo, Sri Lanka. The objective of this study is to analyze selected high-rise low-income public housing solutions implemented in various parts of the world and the challenges faced by those developments. To investigate the concept of high-rise residential developments and understand their relevance to the current situation in Colombo. This study is primarily descriptive with a qualitative approach. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

This study examined the scarcity of low-income housing in Colombo, Sri Lanka, investigating whether high-rise housing is a viable alternative to accommodate those who live in the existing under-served settlements. A study of the literature has shown that high-rise housing for low-income people is a controversial topic all over the world. However, what really interested the researcher was why some countries have been highly successful with high-rise low-income housing while other countries have experienced large-scale failure with the same type of housing. Colombo has had both successful and unsuccessful low-income high-rise and low-rise housing projects. Additionally, the key informant interviews showed that Sri Lankan housing professionals and policy-makers have mixed feelings about high-rise low-income housing in Colombo and the future of high-rise low-income housing in Colombo. However, there is a lack of literature in this area and Colombo city needs to be the subject of more academic research to discover what the main factors are in the success or failure of low-income housing, especially high-rise low-income housing. The theoretical contribution of this research has two components. First component discussed the theoretical and technical definitions of the key themes in the research and explored the most suitable definitions for the research interest and the options for providing housing for low-income people in Colombo city. The second component of the research attempted to find out logical ways to evaluate the appropriateness of high-rise housing for low-income people in Colombo city. Therefore, knowledge is the central concept and all other variables depend on how the other issues are dealt with by planners, architects, engineers, policy-makers and all other professionals who

engage in high-rise low-income housing. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

Success is also dependent on how certain variables are managed in the projects. When critically evaluating the success and failures of high-rise low-income housing in relation to the main variables, it is clear the all issues have a direct relationship with academic and professional knowledge and practical experiences in the real-world circumstances. Therefore, knowledge is the central concept and all other variables depend on how the other issues are dealt with by planners, architects, engineers, policy-makers and all other professionals who engage in high-rise low-income housing. Moreover, it is also advisable to link academics and professionals to create a platform to share their knowledge with each other to ensure the long-term sustainability of high-rise low-income housing in Colombo city (Thushara, 2013, p. 7-14, 253-267).

2.2.4.2. The study of Whitney Sue Thoene

This study is a M.Sc. in Arts communications studies, titled: the impact of social networking sites on colleges students' consumption patterns, the purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of social media, particularly Facebook and Twitter, on students' consumption patterns. In this study, used a quantitative research survey was created to analyze the effect of social media on the consumption patterns of students at collegiate institution. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

The results of this study indicate that students receive and use the promotions they receive through social media sites Facebook and Twitter. However, it was beyond the scope of the study to determine whether befriending or following businesses encourages students to use promotions or if the students befriend or follow businesses to receive promotions. Regardless, the arrangement is beneficial to all parties. Businesses that use social media could use both Facebook and Twitter. Moreover, because no statistically significant differences were discovered between genders in terms of social media usage, companionate able to utilize both Facebook and Twitter to reach all customers. Nevertheless, females receive or notice more correspondence on Facebook; therefore, businesses that emphasize their female clientele should consider

Facebook rather than Twitter. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

The study could be replicated at several different institutions to determine whether the results at the present testing site were typical or were a typical of the general population of college students. Though it was beyond the scope of this study, further analysis could be performed to test for differences between demographics. For example, a future study could be conducted to determine the effects of electronic word-of-mouth communications on the consumption patterns of students of different class ranks. Similarly, the effects of electronic word-of-mouth communications on the consumption patterns of students from different majors, ages, or ethnic groups could also be tested. Future research could also seek to determine whether the effectiveness of word-o-mouth communications vary based on the industry of the sender. As technology continues to advance and new social networking platforms are adopted, the present study could be expanded to include these additional channels, while also tracking the general effectiveness of present communication channels over time (Whitney 2012, p. 2, 13, 67-69).

2.2.4.3. The study of MD Masudur Rahman

This study is for a Ph.D. in Management, titled: exploring the socio-economic impacts of tourism: a study of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, the method used is semi-structured Interview and case study method, the objectives of the study are: To undertake a critical review of relevant literature on tourism, sustainable tourism, community participation economic and socio-cultural impacts of tourism; to develop a conceptual framework for the analysis of the socio-economic impacts of tourism in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. The researcher used case study as the research methodology to streamline the research flow with the research aim and objectives. It is not simple to define a case study as many authors and researchers tend to use the term case and case study, to some extent, interchangeably. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

It is found that development of tourism brings economic benefits to local community in the forms of employment opportunities, increased income, development of small

and medium size enterprises and land price increase. The study identifies significant socio-cultural changes and changes in people's perception about education, women's empowerment and attitude of people caused by demonstration effects. It is found that local community is involved in tourism activities; however their involvement is mostly in lower levels of organizations signifying unequal involvement. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

This study topic is an under-researched issue in Bangladesh context and while reviewing literature, it is found that previously no research initiative was taken to examine the specific research questions of this study. Therefore, most findings in relevance to those research questions are creating new literature and for further addition to this body of knowledge, future research scopes are there. This study has a specific focus and there are other potential issues that can be researched in future. For instance, environmental impact of tourism and ways of conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage can be future research issues. Another scope for further research is, how indigenous entrepreneurship in the form of SME can be developed and in what way this development helps them to maximize benefits (MD. Masudur, 2010, p. 11, 31,327-350).

2.2.4.4. The study of Sanzidur Rahman

This study is a Ph.D. in Agriculture, titled: socio-economic and environmental impacts of technology change in Bangladesh agriculture, the main objectives of the study are to conduct a detailed evaluation of the delayed consequences of technological change in agriculture and to examine the prospect of sustaining food production in Bangladesh. Using method of application of quantitative and qualitative techniques relevant to objectives of the study. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

Technological change is an important factor in economic growth and development. Agriculture constitutes the major source of livelihood in Bangladesh accounting for more than 50 percent of national income and employs two-third of the labor force. It can be concluded that Bangladesh need agricultural technologies that are labor-intensive, provide equal opportunities for men and women, smoothen income

inequality, reduces poverty and exerts least effect on the environment. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

The analysis of impacts on technological change on consumption, nutrition, savings and investment is important. It should be mentioned that research on the impacts of modern agricultural technology on consumption, saving and investment in Bangladesh is conducted at its early stage of diffusion, the 1980s. However, the current scenario, which is expected to be largely different, requires fresh examination. Also, the effect on nutritional intake is important to develop a nation with healthy population that has direct relevance to working ability, work efficiency, and intellectual development.

(Sanzidur, 1998) p. 27-28, 217-221).

2.2.4.5. The study of Alisher Juraev Rahmatullaevich

This study is a Ph.D. in Local Development and Global Dynamics, titled: Labor Migration from Uzbekistan: Social and Economic Impacts on Local Development. The main objective is to carry out analysis of labor migration processes and remittance inflows after the independence period in Uzbekistan, and what are the social and economic gains and losses of the communities from migration of able bodied population out of the country. In this study, both quantitative and qualitative research methods based on theoretical and empirical approaches along with deductive reasoning were used to address the research questions and objectives. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

In 1992 the number of people who emigrated from Uzbekistan was 424,086 or about 3 percent of the total population of the country in that year. Among the people emigrating from Uzbekistan, the share of persons leaving to Russia was the biggest. During 1992-1998, the average number of emigrants from Uzbekistan whose destination was Russian Federation was 71 thousand. The Russian Federation received 60 percent of all emigrants who left Uzbekistan during 1991-2008. The big emigration flow from Uzbekistan is distributed among Central Asian states, these countries had about 20 percent share in 1991-2008. From the beginning of 2000, the new stage in these migration processes began, which is closely connected with high economic growth in Russia and Kazakhstan, as well as newly appeared opportunities for citizens

of Uzbekistan to have work experience abroad through official intergovernmental agreements. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

To open representative offices of the Agency for external labor migration of the Republic of Uzbekistan in big cities of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation like Moscow, Saint-Petersburg or Almaty, where the concentration of labor migrants from Uzbekistan is the highest, to provide them needed legal, organizational and advisory help. This would help labor migrants to find better solutions for their daily problems during their stay in the recipient countries and decrease the cases of violations of rights of migrants and ease their adaptation to the new environment. To elaborate special financial and tax mechanisms for stimulating remittance receiving households to invest a part of their disposable income in business activity. To elaborate special measures to restore the trust of the population in financial institutions in the country to attract unused savings of remittance receiving households as bank deposits for subsequent extra crediting of private businesses in Uzbekistan. To establish entities which help start up a small business by remittance receiving households and provide them ad hoc free consultancy services for business management. (Alisher, 2012, p. 14-15,162-188).

2.2.4.6. The study of Ho Thi Ngan

This study is a M.Sc. in Rural Development, Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management, titled: the social and economic effects of remigration to rural areas in Vietnam “case study of Khmer people in O Lam village, Tri Ton District, An Giang Province”, the main study objective is carried out in the context of Khmer people in O Lam village, Tri Ton district of An Giang province in order to have better understanding of the current situation and problems, which the poor Khmer returnees have faced. This study was qualified as a descriptive study. The conclusion of this study can be summarized as follows:

The Khmer migrant workers often migrate in the middle of rice crop season and during the flood seasons. Each year they grow two rice crops in Winter-Spring crop and Summer-Autumn crop. In Winter-Spring crop, they stay at home from two or three first weeks of December for preparing the new rice crop and two or three late weeks of March for harvest rice. In Summer-Autumn crop, they continuously stay at

home from two late weeks of March to the first week of April for preparing new rice crop and two first weeks of July for harvest rice. After the rice crop is sown, or harvested, the laborers will come back to the city to continue their work or to seek new jobs. Their particularity of jobs is repeated each year. Most of them are voluntary unskilled migrant workers working in construction companies. Moreover, these migrant workers who are mainly male laborer's look healthy and are under the age limited. These migrant workers are also unskilled laborers in the countryside. They spontaneously move far from their original commune to urban areas or the cities for seeking jobs in the companies. The recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows:

Firstly, the seasonal migration group returned home because of lack of the family labor in practicing agriculture. Besides that, the seasonal Khmer migrant workers returned home due to bringing money back home and visiting home and having problem in health. Secondly, the short-term Khmer migration group returned home because the Khmer migrant workers could not adapt to the living condition and working condition in destinations, especially high expenditure, low income, language difficulty and pressure of working time. Thirdly, the remigration of the Khmer migrant workers affected themselves and their households positively and negatively. In terms of positive aspect, through the migration process of finding jobs and working in the companies and in the farms, the Khmer migrant workers were aware of the difficulties and their weakness in involving in the world outside their community -O Lam village. Besides that, some of the Khmer migrant workers accessed to the modernity of the life in the city. This access and awareness will help them to have better career orientation in the future, if they want to migrate to find the jobs in the city. The next is after return their social networks were mostly broadened. This element needs to be maintained and developed in the next time. (Ho Thi Ngan, 2010, p 9, 43, 91).

2.3. Conclusion

It is learned from the literature that it is not limited to housing in its forms, degrees and patterns, but in a variety of physical and behavioral aspects, the concepts of the building guide human life and its path and affect its values and social controls.

Through his journey, man developed stable, high-standard housing over a long period of time in the contents that were included in the house. Globally the history of public housing was started officially in United States of America by Housing Act of 1937 which is still exist today, because of President Roosevelt's New Deal Program to response to the Great Depression. The public housing was intended for selected segments of working class, also has been thought of as a solution for inner-city poverty and as way of fulfilling part of state's responsibility for all residents of United States. In New South Wales, like so much else colonial governments, in Sydney stumbled into public housing for working class people in the dockside area of the Rocks and Miller Point, in the period of 1900- 1939 is considered as development of low-income housing policy, to resolve low-income housing problems in Sydney or the problem of slum clearance. Also, the social mix was coined as an idea in Victorian England to diffuse concentrations of the working classes, which were envisaged as a threat to social harmony. An alternative conception of social mix in South Australia in the 1970s was inextricably linked with government's broader redistributive ideal to achieve equality of opportunity and social justice through broader planning and housing policy and major programs to redistribute services to the less fortunate members of society. Housing policy was again under the spotlight in the 1980s, but in the guise of home ownership, not housing supply. Experts have analyzed efforts at public housing redevelopment and have identified several "measures of success," that constitute objective criteria by which determined the Horner Model of successfully redeveloping public housing, during period from 1935 to 1957, the measurements of success such as; Smooth Implementation to the public housing authority, the overriding challenge is to get the job done at budget and on time. The possession and disposition of the land in the Sudan according to customs and traditions, in the Kingdoms such as Fung and Fur , in the period (1504-1821 AD) the distribution of land was depended on Kinds of Kingdoms until the takeover of al-Mahdi on Khartoum then the possession of land in the period (1885-1899) and issued some of his administrative publications dealing with the concept and philosophy of land acquisition in the Encyclopedia of the Mahdia, where the most important the use of lands for those who succeeded, but kept the land in the hands of the state, which is the

same approach to Islamic culture and Islamic law, which is the same equation in which the ownership of the land is consistent with the interests of the investor and the realization of the requirements of public interest. The study community consists of seventeen blocks in Al-Thawra city which located in the Locality of Karary, and Karary is one of the seven Khartoum State's Localities, The blocks are; (71, 72, 73, 75, (North 75), 76, (North of 76), 77, (North west of 80), 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103 & (Elfatah City). In the topic of social and economic impact of the refugee populations on host developing countries; the economic impact starts from the arrival of refugees to hosting countries onwards, and the social impact depends on the refugees whether they are from the same cultural and linguistic group as the local citizens, there is often sympathy for their situation.

The previous studies discussed the social, economic and environmental impacts of the international and the national studies. The international studies are European, Asian, Arab and African studies. Other national studies included the states of Khartoum, Kordofan, Darfur, River Nile, Kassala and Al Jazeera. All these previous studies focused on social and economic impacts on various aspects of human environments and the researcher study is about social & economic effects of Housing & Construction Fund towards the Sudan Inhabitants in Khartoum state, discussed social and economic effects on the various societies in different environments and influential aspects, and theoretical frameworks on which he uses three sociological theories to underpin the methodological procedures.

CHAPTER- III. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1. Preface

This chapter begins with an outline of methods, procedures and applying of the social theories in this study and explained the application of the methods, procedures used and supported by theories in the following paragraph.

3.2. Methods

The methodological framework used to direct the collection of data about the Social and Economic Impacts of Housing & Construction Fund in Khartoum State towards the Sudan Inhabitants, who were being moved to public housing, they were come originally from various states and areas of Sudan, they have settled in Khartoum state, they have various living standards, different environments, climates, education levels, etc..... all these varieties need to be adapted by new housing environment in Khartoum state. So that will affect the social and economic status of the inhabitants both positive or negative impacts, and how they will adapt their new housing environment. The implementation of a variety of methodologies was a crucial part of achieving the objective of developing a scale-matched approach, where data from different disciplines can be integrated. The exploration of the objectives requires an approach that is not only describes relationships between variables, but also the experiences of the inhabitants in the public housing. Therefore, the study aims suite of a mixed methods approach. The study will be consisting of two components: quantitative and qualitative methods. Also using tools of this methodology or procedures as in other researches methods, such as: personal interviews, to study the documents, official records of administrative, other reports added to the notes and other procedures (if any). The methodology principles of “the social theories” will underpin the analysis, so the researcher will use three theories to address this study, the theories which will be used are: the social exchange theory, to see the effects on social and economic relations between the inhabitants of the public housing, and the functional structural theory to find out the effects on the construction of the social and

economic function of the inhabitants of the public housing, on their families and on their communities, as well as the role theory in which the researcher partially addresses the roles played by the inhabitants of public housing in social, cultural, economic, political and environmental patterns. the researcher deals with literature review, previous studies available from dissertations, scientific journals, documents, scientific papers, administrative reports from Karary locality, people's committees and articles from the electronic networks, which dealt with the social and economic effects on the inhabitants in the public housing, to make use of them to develop the appropriate methodology for those experiences and scientific expertise in drawing the methodology of this study.

3.2.1. Research community

The research community consists of seventeen blocks in Al-Thawra city which is located in the Locality of Karary, and Karary is one of the seven Khartoum State's Localities.

3.2.2. Sample Type

Stratified random sampling is a method of sampling that involves the division of a population into smaller groups known as strata. In stratified random sampling, the strata are formed based on members' shared attributes or characteristics. A random sample from each stratum is taken in a number proportional to the stratum's size when compared to the population. These subsets of the strata are then pooled to form a random sample. The type is stratified sample, which is a mini-reproduction of the inhabitants. Before sampling, the inhabitants are divided into characteristics of importance for the research. For example, by gender, social class, education level, block, Job etc. Then the inhabitants are randomly sampled within each category or stratum. Researcher works out a stratified sample by defining the population, chooses the relevant stratification, lists the population, lists the population according to the chosen stratification, chooses sample size, calculates a proportionate stratification and uses a simple random or systematic sample to select his sample. Stratification is a technique used to analyze or to divide a universe of data into homogeneous groups

(strata) often data collected about a problem or event represents multiple sources that need to be treated separately that could be seen in the following sample size.

3.2.3. Sample Size

The calculation of sample size based on below formula;

The formula is
$$\pm 1.96 \times \sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{p(1-p)}{n} \right) \left(\frac{N-n}{N} \right) \right)}$$

- Accuracy required, a = 5%
- Confidence interval required, CI= 95%
- Expected response rate, b=85%
- Statistic estimated, p=95
- Eligible population for the, N=33,864
- Returned Questionnaires, n=1,162
- Sample Size, c=1,367

Table 3:1 Sample Size

Block No.	Accuracy	Confidence	Statistic	Eligible Population	Response rate	To be Returned Questionnaires	Sample Size
	<i>a</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>c</i>
71	5%	95%	95%	965	85%	68	80
72	5%	95%	95%	1,835	85%	70	83
73	5%	95%	95%	800	85%	67	79
75	5%	95%	95%	4,000	85%	72	84
76	5%	95%	95%	3,000	85%	71	84
77	5%	95%	95%	260	85%	57	67
North 75	5%	95%	95%	1,450	85%	69	82
North 76	5%	95%	95%	400	85%	62	73
95	5%	95%	95%	1,989	85%	70	83
96	5%	95%	95%	1,950	85%	70	83
97	5%	95%	95%	1,355	85%	69	81
100	5%	95%	95%	460	85%	63	74
101	5%	95%	95%	2,000	85%	70	83
102	5%	95%	95%	1,500	85%	70	82
103	5%	95%	95%	1,500	85%	70	82
Elfatih City	5%	95%	95%	8,000	85%	72	85
80	5%	95%	95%	2,400	85%	71	83
Total				33,864		1,162	1,367

Source: Collected Data from Karary Locality

3.2.4. Design of Data Collection Tools

The research will be using mixed approaches of data collection tools. The quantitative approach and the qualitative approach. The quantitative approach will be used in designing the questionnaire form and the qualitative approach will be used to

form the interview questions. In addition to the researcher's observations accompanied with respondents' experiences.

3.2.4.1. The questionnaire form will be consisting of the following:

The Research title which is; The Social & Economic Effects of Public Housing towards the Sudan Inhabitants. "Case Study: Housing & Construction Fund Projects – Khartoum State in Karary Locality". Note: "This information will only be used for purpose of scientific research". Questionnaires are formed of multiple choice, check box, Yes or No. or Neutral. Questions about basic information about the respondent like ;(gender, age & education).Questions about the social, economic, cultural, health & safety, public services, activities of the inhabitants and housing environment impacts of Housing & Construction Fund towards the Inhabitants. Questions about the Housing & Construction Fund in Khartoum State Support to the Sudan inhabitants and some related issues. Questions for Hypotheses (Appendix A).

3.2.4.2. The formation of interview questions

The interview questions will be formed to cover the following fields and based on the research title which is: "The Social & Economic Effects of Public Housing towards the Sudan Inhabitants. "Case Study: Housing & Construction Fund Projects – Khartoum State in Karary Locality". "and will cover about three hundred (300) interviewees. Question is posted to some specialists, in the field of land planning about public housing location and related patterns. Question is posted to some specialists, in the field of public work in the people's committees, about their opinion on the social interaction among citizens and the impact on the harmony of the local community. Question is posted to some specialists in the field of economy about the economic situation of public housing inhabitants. Question is posted to some specialists in the field of cultural activities about the cultural interaction in public housing inhabitants. Question is posted to some health professionals, about general health situation in public housing. Question is posted to some security professionals, about security situation in general in public housing. Question is posted to some environmental specialists, about environmental health in general. Question is posted to

some business owners, about the business status in public housing. Question is posted to some are in the field of Zakat, about Zakat services offered to those in need of it, in public housing. Question is posted to some specialist in education, about the standard of schools and the schools' environments, in public housing (Appendix B).

3.2.5. Research Limitation

3.2.5.1. Time Frame

The period since establishment of Housing & Construction Fund in Khartoum State in 2001 up to 2018.

3.2.5.2. Spatial boundaries:

The Public Housing in Karary locality in Khartoum State, included in seventeen blocks are: {71, 72,73,75, 76, North 75, North 76, 77,95,96,97,100,101,102,103, Alfatih City and 80}.

3.2.6. Data analysis

The statistical data processing will be analyzed by the MS- Excel and SPSS packages. The researcher will use MS-Excel package for simple data analysis and the sophisticated data analysis will be using the SPSS Package.

3.3. Conclusion

In this chapter the researcher, explained in the introduction methodological procedures & transactions, the components of the research community, determining the sampling type & size, design of data collection tools, research limitation and data analysis.

CHAPTER -IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Preface

The purpose of this chapter is to present and to analyze the results of the field study. The data was collected from primary, secondary sources, face to face communications, interviews and that related to the research objective, research questions and hypotheses of the research. The main objective of this research is too critically to endorse the social and economic impacts of HCF towards the Sudan inhabitants. In this regards the researcher had made the arbitration of the questionnaire form to six different universities' professors and associated professors (Appendix C), in addition to the advices of the supervisors. The data analyzed as per the sample definition made in chapter III which is shown on table 4.1 below.

Table: 4.1 the actual collected sample Size summary

Block No.	Accuracy	Confidence	Statistic	Eligible Population	Response rate expected	Returned Questionnaires	Sample Size	Response rate % of achievement
	<i>A</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>c</i>	
71	5%	95%	95%	965	85%	52	80	65.0
72	5%	95%	95%	1,835	85%	60	83	72.3
73	5%	95%	95%	800	85%	77	79	97.5
75	5%	95%	95%	4,000	85%	65	84	77.4
76	5%	95%	95%	3,000	85%	45	84	53.6
77	5%	95%	95%	260	85%	67	67	100.0
North 75	5%	95%	95%	1,450	85%	75	82	91.5
North 76	5%	95%	95%	400	85%	57	73	78.1
95	5%	95%	95%	1,989	85%	80	83	96.4
96	5%	95%	95%	1,950	85%	40	83	48.2
97	5%	95%	95%	1,355	85%	80	81	98.8
100	5%	95%	95%	460	85%	48	74	64.9
101	5%	95%	95%	2,000	85%	80	83	96.4
102	5%	95%	95%	1,500	85%	77	82	93.9
103	5%	95%	95%	1,500	85%	76	82	92.7
Elfatih City	5%	95%	95%	8,000	85%	80	85	94.1
80	5%	95%	95%	2,400	85%	82	83	98.8
Total				33,864		1,141	1,367	83.5

Source: Field study

4.2. Block No. (71)

4.2.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.2 Ages, Gender & Education

Range of Age	age from 25-34	age from 35-49	age from 50-59	age 60 and more	Total		
Frequency	32	7	6	7	52		
%	61.5	13.5	11.5	13.5	100.0		
Gender	Male	Female	Total				
Frequency	31	21	52				
%	59.6	40.4	100.0				
Education	Basic School	Secondary School	University	Higher Diploma	Master of Science	Ph.D.	Total
Frequency	7	17	24	1	2	1	52
%	13.5	32.7	46.2	1.9	3.8	1.9	100

Source: Field study

The table: 4.2 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.71 in public housing of Karary locality and illustrated which indicated a young and educated society as well as community interaction through the percentage of female participation in the questionnaires.

Table: 4.3 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
1	3	5.8	in Rural Omdurman	10	19.2		1	1.9
2	2	3.8	Omdurman City	20	38.5	an owner of the property	14	26.9
3	1	1.9	Khartoum City	12	23.1	a tenant of the property	32	61.5
4	4	7.7						
5	3	5.8	Rural Khartoum North	2	3.8	inherited the property	2	3.85
6	4	7.7						
7	7	13.5	state other than Khartoum	8	15.4	state property	3	5.8
8	10	19.2						
9	8	15.4						
10	4	7.7						
11	4	7.7						
13	1	1.9						
14	1	1.9						
Total	52	100.0	Total	52	100.0	Total	52	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.3 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 71, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.4 Social & Economic Changes

Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?	Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	32	7	12	51
%	62.7	13.7	23.5	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.4 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 71, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes.

Table: 4.5 Comparison of public services in previous residence and public housing

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	27	51.9	25	48.1	52
Water	18	34.6	34	65.4	52
Public transport	24	46.2	28	53.8	52
Public health Centers	31	59.6	21	40.4	52
Number of Schools versus students	31	59.6	21	40.4	52
Security & Police services	28	53.8	24	46.2	52

Source: Field study

Table 4.5 showed the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in the public housing in block no.71, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public service centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.6 Questions about reasons and the way of obtaining the public housing.

	Owner	Tenant	Total		
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	29	23	52		
%	55.8	44.2	100.0		
If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center
	11	3	2	2	4
%	21.2	5.8	3.8	3.8	7.7
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing		
	33.0	3.0	6.0		
%	63.5	5.8	11.5		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities		
	33	3	6		
%	63.5	5.8	11.5		

Source: Field study

The table: 4.6 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.71, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing.

Table: 4.7 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak		Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	35	71.4	6	12.2	7	14.3	1	2.0	49
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	17	34.7	12	24.5	11	22.4	9	18.4	49
Services rendered by sewage system.	10	20.4	11	22.4	13	26.5	14	28.6	48
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	26	53.1	12	24.5	9	18.4	2	4.1	49
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	12	24.5	4	8.2	9	18.4	24	49.0	49

Source: Field study

In table: 4.7 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 71 which indicated in considerable evaluation for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.8 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%	Total	No – (if your answer is No) why?	
								other reasons	%
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	35	79.5	6	13.6	3	6.8	44	4	66.7
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	34	77.3	18	40.9					

Source: Field study

In table: 4.8 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.71 to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 71 repayment of installments in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well.

Table: 4.9 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other	Total
What is your current occupation?	14	4	9	9	1	14	51
%	27.5	7.8	17.6	17.6	2.0	27.5	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	11	4	17	2	2	15	51
%	21.6	7.8	33.3	3.9	3.9	29.4	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.9 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions, in public housing in block no. 71, which indicated that most of inhabitants employed in public sector or other in their current positions.

4.2.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.10 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation.	32	13	4	3	0	52
%	61.5	25.0	7.7	5.8	-	100.0
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.	19	21	7	5	0	52
%	36.5	40.4	13.5	9.6	-	100.0
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.	13	16	9	13	1	52
%	25.0	30.8	17.3	25.0	1.9	100.0
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.	14	20	6	10	2	52
%	26.9	38.5	11.5	19.2	3.8	100.0
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.	26	17	4	4	1	52
%	50.0	32.7	7.7	7.7	1.9	100.0
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.	28	18	2	4	0	52
%	53.8	34.6	3.8	7.7	-	100.0

Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D			E			F		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	Df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	47.165a	36	.101	58.728a	36	.010	53.204a	48	.281	48.446a	48	.455	50.992a	48	.357	46.898a	36	.106
Likelihood Ratio	39.059	36	.334	58.497	36	.010	61.947	48	.085	46.907	48	.518	41.350	48	.740	36.760	36	.433
N of Valid Cases	52			52			52			52			52			52		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.10 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. 71, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.11 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total									
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.	35	14	1	1	1	52									
%	67.3	26.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	100.0									
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.	28	14	7	1	2	52									
%	53.8	26.9	13.5	1.9	3.8	100.0									
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate	30	14	5	3	0	52									
%	57.7	26.9	9.6	5.8	-	100.0									
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.	21	16	9	1	5	52									
%	40.4	30.8	17.3	1.9	9.6	100.0									
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing	17	12	9	13	1	52									
%	32.7	23.1	17.3	25.0	1.9	100.0									
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D			E		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
	61.471	48	.092	68.836	48	.026	61.852	36	.005	61.344	48	.093	56.781	48	.180
Pearson Chi-Square															
Likelihood Ratio	43.970	48	.639	55.404	48	.216	51.410	36	.046	57.447	48	.165	52.765	48	.295
N of Valid Cases	52			52			52			52			52		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.11 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the construction of Health Centers in public housing wasn't made, building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as well as the schools weren't sufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 71. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.12 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.	23	12	11	5	1	52						
%	44.2	23.1	21.2	9.6	1.9	100.0						
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications	20	13	14	4	1	52						
%	38.5	25.0	26.9	7.7	1.9	100.0						
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.	26	9	13	2	2	52						
%	50.0	17.3	25.0	3.8	3.8	100.0						
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity	32	9	7	1	3	52						
%	61.5	17.3	13.5	1.9	5.8	100.0						
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.	28	14	3	4	3	52						
%	53.8	26.9	5.8	7.7	5.8	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			E		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	55.626 ^a	48	.210	58.654 ^a	48	.139	58.654 ^a	48	.139	64.669 ^a	48	.054
Likelihood Ratio	59.335	48	.126	60.414	48	.108	60.414	48	.108	52.957	48	.289
N of Valid Cases	52			52			52			52		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.12 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through sports, cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions among the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 71. According to the above result, the hypotheses (3) have been achieved.

Table: 4.13 (4) The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens	36	15	1	-	-	52						
%	69.2	28.8	1.9	-	-	100.0						
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.	32	16	3	1	-	52						
%	61.5	30.8	5.8	1.9	-	100.0						
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.	32	16	3	1	-	52						
%	61.5	30.8	5.8	1.9	-	100.0						
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs	36	11	2	2	1	52						
%	69.2	21.2	3.8	3.8	1.9	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.407 ^a	2	.673	60.415 ^a	3	.007	46.557 ^a	36	.112	80.649 ^a	48	.002
Likelihood Ratio	20.615	2	.661	43.396	3	.185	36.804	36	.431	47.573	48	.490
N of Valid Cases	52			52			52			52		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.13 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting

water and electricity supply lines, According to the above result, the hypotheses (4) have been achieved.

Table: 4.14 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.	36	12	2	2	-	52						
%	69.2	23.1	3.8	3.8	-	100.0						
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.	24	18	-	9	1	52						
%	46.2	34.6	-	17.3	1.9	100.0						
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.	25	19	6	2	-	52						
%	48.1	36.5	11.5	3.8	-	100.0						
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.	28	4	6	8	6	52						
%	53.8	7.7	11.5	15.4	11.5	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	60.33 ^a	36	.007	85.402 ^a	36	.000	49.753 ^a	36	.063	69.991 ^a	48	.021
Likelihood Ratio	36.329	36	.453	48.157	36	.085	49.065	36	.072	66.521	48	.039
N of Valid Cases	52			52			52			52		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.14 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses over all showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction

of youth are organized into sports links and Charitable and Public societies which shall assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 71. According to the above result, the hypotheses (5) have been achieved.

Table: 4.15 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate Income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people	33	16	2	-	1	52
%	63.5	30.8	3.8	-	1.9	100.0
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people	24	18	9	-	1	52
%	46.2	34.6	17.3	-	1.9	100.0
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes	19	15	5	11	2	52
%	36.5	28.8	9.6	21.2	3.8	100.0

Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	57.890 ^a	36	.012	72.378 ^a	48	.013	72.378 ^a	48	.013
Likelihood Ratio	29.313	36	.777	54.507	48	.241	54.507	48	.241
N of Valid Cases	52			52			52		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.15 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 71. According to the above result, the hypotheses (6) have been achieved.

4.3. Block No. (72)

4.3.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.16 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%
age from 25-34	24	40.0				
age from 35-49	22	36.7				
age from 50-59	10	16.7				
age 60 and more	4	6.7				
Male			33	55.0		
Female			27	45.0		
Basic School					10	16.7
Secondary School					14	23.3
University					31	51.7
Higher Diploma					2	3.3
Master of Science					3	5.0
Total	60	100.0	60	100.0	60	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.16 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.72 in public housing of Karary locality which indicated a young and educated society as well as community interaction through the percentage of female participation in the questionnaires.

Table: 4.17 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing is, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
1	5	8.3	in Rural Omdurman	10	16.7	an owner of the property	16	26.7
2	2	3.3	Omdurman City	38	63.3	a tenant of the property	39	65.0
3	2	3.3	Khartoum City	4	6.7	inherited the property	5	8.3
4	2	3.3	In Khartoum North City	2	3.3			
5	5	8.3	state other than Khartoum	6	10.0			
6	5	8.3	Total	60	100.0	Total	60	100.0
7	8	13.3						
8	4	6.7						
9	3	5.0						
10	9	15.0						
11	6	10.0						
13	4	6.7						
14	2	3.3						
15	2	3.3						
18	1	1.7						
Total	60	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.17 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 72, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.18 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	15	28.8	44	84.6	59
Water	9	17.3	50	96.2	59
Public transport	15	28.8	44	84.6	59
Public health Centers	29	55.8	30	57.7	59
Number of Schools versus students	36	69.2	23	44.2	59
Security & Police services	27	51.9	31	59.6	58
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?		Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
		44	4	10	58
Source: Field study		75.9	6.9	17.2	100.0

Table: 4.18 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 72, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.72, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.19 Questions about reasons and the way of obtaining the public housing.

	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	6	7	5	2	2	38	60
%	10.0	11.7	8.3	3.3	3.3	63.3	100.0
	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing		Total		
How did you get the current location of housing?	13	12	11	24	60		
%	21.7	20.0	18.3	40.0	100.0		
	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities		Total		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	26	14	13	7	60		
%	43.3	23.3	21.7	11.7	100.0		
	Owner	Tenant	Total				
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	36	24	60				
%	60.0	40.0	100.0				

Source: Field study

The table: 4.19 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.72, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing.

Table: 4.20 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak		Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	38	63.3	19	31.7	3	5.0	0	0.0	60
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	7	11.7	19	14.0	14	23.3	20	33.3	60
Services rendered by sewage system.	5	8.3	15	25.0	7	11.7	32	53.3	59
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	36	60.0	12	20.0	7	11.7	5	8.3	60
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	12	20.0	8	13.3	9	15.0	31	51.7	60

Source: Field study

In table: 4.20 and Fig: 4.13 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 72, which indicated in considerable evaluation for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services

Table: 4.21 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public Housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	36	60.0	3	5.0	4	6.7	17	28.3	60
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	48	80.0	1	1.7	10	16.7	1	1.7	60
No- if (your answer is No) Why?	1	25.0	The amount charged is greater than my ability						
	1	25.0	Other reasons						
	1	25.0	Individuals are closed because of their different cultures						
	1	25.0	The concern of the entities entrusted with the activation of social communication for economic reasons						

Source: Field study

In table: 4.21 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.72 to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 72 repayment of installments is exceeding 50% in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents..

Table: 4.22 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other		Total
What is your current occupation?	6	11	12	14	2	14	1	60
%	10.0	18.3	20.0	23.3	3.3	23.3	1.7	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	9	10	9	11	4	14	3	60
%	15.0	16.7	15.0	18.3	6.7	23.3	5.0	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.22 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing in block no. 72 which indicated that most of inhabitants were running their own business, worked in other jobs, artisan and employed in private sector in their current positions rather more than army forces and government sectors.

4.3.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.23 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total												
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation	23	22	7	6	2	60												
%	38.3	36.7	11.7	10.0	3.3	100.0												
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.	16	33	-	8	3	60												
%	26.7	55.0	-	13.3	5.0	100.0												
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.	23	16	8	13	-	60												
%	38.3	26.7	13.3	21.7	-	100.0												
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.	14	22	7	14	3	60												
%	23.3	36.7	11.7	23.3	5.0	100.0												
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.	37	23	-	-	-	60												
%	61.7	38.3	-	-	-	100.0												
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.	37	22	-	-	1	60												
%	61.7	36.7	-	-	1.7	100.0												
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D			E			F		
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	66.192 ^a	56	.165	43.204 ^a	42	.420	41.490 ^a	42	.493	58.214 ^a	56	.394	14.736 ^a	14	.396	44.734 ^a	28	.023
Likelihood Ratio	59.963	56	.334	44.500	42	.367	50.485	42	.173	59.861	56	.337	17.735	14	.219	26.918	28	.523
N of Valid Cases	60			60			60			60			60			60		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.23 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. 72, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.24 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis			Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total							
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.			39	16	1	4	-	60							
%			65.0	26.7	1.7	6.7	-	100.0							
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.			34	20	4	-	2	60							
%			56.7	33.3	6.7	-	3.3	100.0							
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate			39	15	2	3	1	60							
%			65.0	25.0	3.3	5.0	1.7	100.0							
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.			30	21	3	3	-	57							
%			52.6	36.8	5.3	5.3	-	100.0							
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing.			31	19	3	6	1	60							
%			51.7	31.7	5.0	10.0	1.7	100.0							
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D			E		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	69.762a	42	.005	70.172a	42	.004	78.367a	56	.026	94.073a	56	.001	65.169a	56	.188
Likelihood Ratio	48.438	42	.229	46.465	42	.294	54.676	56	.525	56.833	56	.444	50.058	56	.698
N of Valid Cases	60			60			60			60			60		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.24 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing, building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 72. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.25 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's .

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total									
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.	27	29	1	3	-	60									
%	45.0	48.3	1.7	5.0	-	100.0									
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications	20	26	4	6	4	60									
%	33.3	43.3	6.7	10.0	6.7	100.0									
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.	20	28	2	8	2	60									
%	33.3	46.7	3.3	13.3	3.3	100.0									
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity	36	22	-	1	1	60									
%	60.0	36.7	-	1.7	1.7	100.0									
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.	42	18	-	-	-	60									
%	70.0	30.0	-	-	-	100.0									
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D			E		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	35.870 ^a	42	.736	55.501 ^a	56	.494	42.329 ^a	56	.912	34.985 ^a	42	.770	11.204 ^a	14	.670
Likelihood Ratio	34.673	42	.782	56.657	56	.450	43.017	56	.898	31.842	42	.873	13.219	14	.509
N of Valid Cases	60			60			60			60			60		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.25 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other

events as social interactions among the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 72. According to the above result, the hypotheses (3) have been achieved.

Table: 4.26 (4) The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens		48	9	-	2.00	1.00	60								
%		80.0	15.0	-	3.3	1.7	100.0								
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.		37	23	-	-	-	60								
%		61.7	38.3	-	-	-	100.0								
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.		34	25	1	-	-	60								
%		56.7	41.7	1.7	-	-	100.0								
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs		41	17	1	1	-	60								
%		68.3	28.3	1.7	1.7	-	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			D			E		Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	35.870 ^a	42	.736	55.501 ^a	56	.494	42.329 ^a	56	.912	34.985 ^a	42	.770	11.204 ^a	14	.670
Likelihood Ratio	34.673	42	.782	56.657	56	.450	43.017	56	.898	31.842	42	.873	13.219	14	.509
N of Valid Cases	60			60			60			60			60		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.26 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save

rental costs in public housing in block no. 72. According to the above result, the hypotheses (4) have been achieved.

Table: 4.27 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.	31	25	2	1	1.00	60						
%	51.7	41.7	3.3	1.7	1.7	100.0						
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.	33	20	-	4	3	60						
%	55.0	33.3	-	6.7	5.0	100.0						
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.	27	27	2	2	2.00	60						
%	45.0	45.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	100.0						
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.	31	25	-	1	3	60						
%	51.7	41.7	-	1.7	5.0	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	51.357 ^a	56	.651	46.792 ^a	42	.282	54.623 ^a	56	.527	52.835 ^a	42	.122
Likelihood Ratio	39.507	56	.954	50.622	42	.170	42.636	56	.906	35.008	42	.769
N of Valid Cases	60			60			60			60		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.27 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links and Charitable and Public societies which shall assist in

increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 72. According to the above result, the hypotheses (5) have been achieved.

Table: 4.28 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total		
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people		39	16	1	3.00	1	60		
%		65.0	26.7	1.7	5.0	1.7	100.0		
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people		29	27	-	3.00	1	60		
%		48.3	45.0	-	5.0	1.7	100.0		
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes		34	21	1	2	2	60		
%		56.7	35.0	1.7	3.3	3.3	100.0		
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	45.696 ^a	42	.321	45.696 ^a	42	.321	70.824 ^a	56	.088
Likelihood Ratio	46.304	42	.299	46.304	42	.299	57.487	56	.420
N of Valid Cases	60			60			60		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.28 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 72. According to the above result, the hypothesis (6) has been achieved.

4.4. Block No. (73)

4.4.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.29 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%
age from 25-34	22	28.6				
age from 35-49	55	71.4				
age from 50-59		-				
age 60 and more		-				
Male			45	58.4		
Female			32	41.6		
Basic School					40	51.9
Secondary School					22	28.6
University					15	19.5
Higher Diploma						-
Master of Science						-
Total	77	100.0	77	100.0	77	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.29 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.73 in public housing of Karary locality which indicated a young and educated society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires.

Table: 4.30 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Year s	Frequenc y	%	Previous Residence	Frequenc y	%	property that you live in as	Frequenc y	%
1	5	6.5	in Rural Omdurman	2	2.6	an owner of the property	7	9.1
2	7	9.1	Omdurman City	1	1.3	a tenant of the property	70	90.9
3	11	14.3	Khartoum City	30	39.0			
4	10	13.0	In Khartoum North City	8	10.4			
5	7	9.1	state other than Khartoum	36	46.8			
6	7	9.1	Total	77	100.0	Total	77	100.0
7	7	9.1						
8	6	7.8						
9	9	11.7						
10	8	10.4						
Total	77	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.30 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 73, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.31 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	0	0.0	77	100.0	77
Water	2	2.6	75	97.4	77
Public transport	77	100.0	0	0.0	77
Public health Centers	75	97.4	2	2.6	77
Number of Schools versus students	38	49.4	39	50.6	77
Security & Police services	77	100.0	0	0.0	77
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?	Yes		No	To some Extend	Total
	75		2	-	77
%		97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.31 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 73, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.73, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.32 Questions about reasons and the way of obtaining the public housing.

	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing	Total
How did you get the current location of housing?	-	7	70	77
%	-	9.1	90.9	100.0
	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities	Total
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	-	77	-	77
%	-	100.0	-	100.0
	Owner	Tenant	Total	
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	77	-	77	
%	100.0	-	100.0	

Source: Field study

The table: 4.32 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.73, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of economic housing is the highest percentage, the sole reason for leaving their old residences is distributions of heirs' issues and all respondents are property owners.

Table: 4.33 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak		Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	-	0.0	77	100.0	-	%	-	0.0	77
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	%	77	100.0	77
Services rendered by sewage system.	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	%	77	100.0	77
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	-	0.0	77	100.0	-	%	-	0.0	77
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	%	77	100.0	77

Source: Field study

In table: 4.33 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 73, which indicated in considerable evaluation for Services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.34 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	77	100.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	77
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	38	49.4	30	39.0	9	11.7	0	-	77
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			30	100.0	Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other				

Source: Field study

In table: 4.34 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.73 to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 73 repayment of installments is 100% in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents, and the sole reason is Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other's.

Table: 4.35 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other		Total
What is your current occupation?	3	21	19	32	2	-	-	77
%	3.9	27.3	24.7	41.6	2.6	-	-	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	4	41	4	2	2	24	-	77
%	5.2	53.2	5.2	2.6	2.6	31.2	-	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.35 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing in block no. 73 which indicated that most of inhabitants were running their own business, employed in private sector and artisan in their current positions rather more than army forces and government sectors.

4.4.2.Hypotheses

Table: 4.36 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total											
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation.		3	74				77											
%		3.9	96.1	-	-	-	100.0											
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.		9	67	1			77											
%		11.7	87.0	1.3	-	-	100.0											
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.		44	22	1		10	77											
%		57.1	28.6	1.3	-	13.0	100.0											
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.		31	10	9		27	77											
%		40.3	13.0	11.7	-	35.1	100.0											
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.		21	25	6		25	77											
%		27.3	32.5	7.8	-	32.5	100.0											
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.		26	38	1		12	77											
%		33.8	49.4	1.3	-	15.6	100.0											
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			D			E		F				
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	6.089a	9	.731	19.483a	18	.363	32.702a	27	.207	27.049a	27	.461	35.535a	27	.126	30.802a	27	.279
Likelihood Ratio	6.630	9	.676	15.194	18	.649	29.420	27	.341	31.336	27	.258	42.085	27	.032	28.041	27	.409
N of Valid Cases	77			77			77			77			77			77		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.36 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. 73, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.37 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.		5	72			-	77								
%		6.5	93.5	-	-	-	100.0								
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.		16	61				77								
%		20.8	79.2	-	-	-	100.0								
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate		44	6			27	77								
%		57.1	7.8	-	-	35.1	100.0								
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.		11	9			57.00	77								
%		14.3	11.7	-	-	74.0	100.0								
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing		14	14	1		48	77								
%		18.2	18.2	1.3	-	62.3	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			D			E			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.569 ^a	9	.578	7.931 ^a	9	.541	12.913 ^a	18	.797	12.108 ^a	18	.842	28.182 ^a	27	.402
Likelihood Ratio	9.153	9	.423	10.480	9	.313	15.002	18	.662	14.926	18	.667	29.021	27	.360
N of Valid Cases	77			77			77			77			77		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.37 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing, building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as

well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 73. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table:4.38 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A)	Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.	3				74.00	77								
	%	3.9	-	-	-	96.1	100.0								
(B)	Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications	3				74	77								
	%	3.9	-	-	-	96.1	100.0								
(C)	Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.		1		3	73	77								
	%	-	1.3	-	3.9	94.8	100.0								
(D)	Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity	1	1		2	73	77								
	%	1.3	1.3	-	2.6	94.8	100.0								
(E)	Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.	37	39			1	77								
	%	48.1	50.6	-	-	1.3	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	7.816 _a	9	.553	7.816 _a	9	.553	16.995 _a	18	.523	27.329 _a	27	.446	14.381 _a	18	.704
Likelihood Ratio	7.703	9	.564	7.703	9	.564	12.020	18	.846	15.839	27	.956	9.363	18	.951
N of Valid Cases	77			77			77			77			77		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.38 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, charitable and cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions had poor performance among the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 73. According to the above result, the hypothesis (3) hasn't been achieved.

Table: 4.39 (4) The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens		2	75				77					
%		2.6	97.4	-	-	-	100.0					
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.		6	71				77					
%		7.8	92.2	-	-	-	100.0					
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.		40	8	1	1	27	77					
%		51.9	10.4	1.3	1.3	35.1	100.0					
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs		27	22	2	1	25	77					
%		35.1	28.6	2.6	1.3	32.5	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.757 ^a	9	.131	8.411 ^a	9	.493	27.628 ^a	36	.840	24.706 ^a	36	.923
Likelihood Ratio	8.542	9	.481	9.417	9	.400	22.737	36	.958	23.335	36	.949
N of Valid Cases	77			77			77			77		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.39 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save

rental costs in public housing in block no. 73. According to the above result, the hypothesis (4) has been achieved.

Table: 4.40 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.		3	74				77					
%		3.9	96.1	-	-	-	100.0					
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.		8	66			3	77					
%		10.4	85.7	-	-	3.9	100.0					
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.		1				76.00	77					
%		1.3	-	-	-	98.7	100.0					
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.		36	34	3		4	77					
%		46.8	44.2	3.9	-	5.2	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A	B			C			D			Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value		df
Pearson Chi-Square	9.261 ^a	9	.414	14.589 ^a	9	.103	14.589 ^a	9	.103	31.469 ^a	27	.252
Likelihood Ratio	8.420	9	.492	5.671	9	.772	5.671	9	.772	27.432	27	.441
N of Valid Cases	77			77			77			77		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.39 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links and Charitable and Public societies which shall assist in

increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 72. According to the above result, the hypotheses (5) have been achieved.

Table: 4.41 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total		
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people		76				1	77		
%		98.7	-	-	-	1.3	100.0		
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people		1	76				77		
%		1.3	98.7	-	-	-	100.0		
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes		76				1	77		
%		98.7	-	-	-	1.3	100.0		
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.132 ^a	9	.340	10.132 ^a	9	.340	10.132 ^a	9	.340
Likelihood Ratio	4.933	9	.840	4.933	9	.840	4.933	9	.840
N of Valid Cases	77			77			77		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.41 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that

the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 73. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypotheses (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.5. Block No. (75)

4.5.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.42 Ages, Gender and Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%
age from 25-34	27	41.5				
age from 35-49	19	29.2				
age from 50-59	14	21.5				
age 60 and more	5	7.7				
Male			30	47.6		
Female			33	52.4		
Basic School					10	15.4
Secondary School					20	30.8
University					18	27.7
Higher Diploma					6	9.2
Master of Science					6	9.2
Ph.D.					5	7.7
Total					65	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.42 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.75 in public housing of Karary locality and which indicated a young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage

of female participation in the questionnaires, and weakness of education in local community.

Table: 4.43 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
1	5	7.7	in Rural Omdurman	15	23.1	an owner of the property	22	33.8
2	5	7.7	Omdurman City	19	29.2	a tenant of the property	37	56.9
3	10	15.4	Khartoum City	5	7.7	inherited the property	6	9.2
4	7	10.8	In Khartoum North City	3	4.6			
5	7	10.8	In rural Khartoum North City	10	15.4			
6	6	9.2	state other than Khartoum	12	18.5	Total	65	100.0
7	4	6.2	missing	1	1.5			
8	2	3.1	Total	65	100.0			
9	4	6.2						
10	4	6.2						
11	3	4.6						
12	2	3.1						
13	3	4.6						
15	1	1.5						
Missin g	2	3.1						
Total	65	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.43 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 75, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.44 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	23	35.4	42	64.6	65
Water	24	36.9	41	63.1	65
Public transport	26	40.0	39	60.0	65
Public health Centers	32	49.2	33	50.8	65
Number of Schools versus students	34	52.3	31	47.7	65
Security & Police services	34	52.3	31	47.7	65
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?		Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
		32	21	12	65
		49.2	32.3	18.5	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.44 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 75, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.75, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.45 Questions about reasons and the way of obtaining the public housing.

	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	16	6	4	1	5	33	65
%	24.6	9.2	6.2	1.5	7.7	50.8	100.0
	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing			Total	
How did you get the current location of housing?	9	21	2	33			65
%	13.8	32.3	3.1	50.8			100.0
	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities			Total	
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	38	9	15	3			65
%	58.5	13.8	23.1	4.6			100.0
	Owner	Tenant	Total				
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	32	33	65				
%	49.2	50.8	100.0				

Source: Field study

The table: 4.45 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.75, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic

pressure and the need for investment and almost respondents are sharing property between owners and tenants.

Table: 4.46 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak		Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
	Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	33	51.6	19	29.7	10	15.6	3	
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	18	28.1	16	25.0	15	23.4	16	24.6	65
Services rendered by sewage system.	19	29.7	9	14.1	19	29.7	18	27.7	65
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	38	59.4	11	17.2	12	18.8	4	6.2	65
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	18	28.1	11	17.2	14	21.9	22	33.8	65

Source: Field study

In table: 4.46 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 75, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.47 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	27	41.5	4	6.2	12	18.5	22	33.8	65
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	45	69.2	3	4.6	17	26.2	0	-	65
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			1	14.3	The amount charged is greater than my ability				
			2	28.6	Other reasons				
			2	28.6	The concern of the entities entrusted with the activation of social communication for economic reasons				
			2	28.6					
Total			7						

Source: Field study

In table: 4.47 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.75 to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 75 repayment of installments is around 50% in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents.

Table: 4.48 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other		Total
What is your current occupation?	25	7	11	6	2	12	2	65
%	38.5	10.8	16.9	9.2	3.1	18.5	3.1	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	27	12	9	2	2	9	4	65
%	41.5	18.5	13.8	3.1	3.1	13.8	6.2	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.48 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in

public housing in block no. 75 which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in their current government sectors rather than other sectors.

4.5.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.49 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation		33	19	5	6		63						
%		52.4	30.2	7.9	9.5	-	100.0						
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.		16	32	10	5		63						
%		25.4	50.8	15.9	7.9	-	100.0						
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.		25	19	11	7	1	63						
%		39.7	30.2	17.5	11.1	1.6	100.0						
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.		19	22	11	8	3	63						
%		30.2	34.9	17.5	12.7	4.8	100.0						
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.		30	23	7		3	63						
%		47.6	36.5	11.1	-	4.8	100.0						
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.		30	24	4	4	1	63						
%		47.6	38.1	6.3	6.3	1.6	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E		F		Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)
	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	
Pearson Chi-Square	51.107 ^a	39	55.638 ^a	39	61.252 ^a	52	76.190 ^a	52	47.123 ^a	39	54.410 ^a	52	.093
Likelihood Ratio	41.611	39	50.007	39	53.080	52	67.893	52	47.677	39	44.827	52	.358
N of Valid Cases	63		63		63		63		63		63		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.49 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no.

75, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.50 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total				
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.		35	23	1	3	1.00	63				
%		55.6	36.5	1.6	4.8	1.6	100.0				
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.		26	33	2	2		63				
%		41.3	52.4	3.2	3.2	-	100.0				
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate		23	31	6	3		63				
%		36.5	49.2	9.5	4.8	-	100.0				
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.		22	27	6	7	1.00	63				
%		34.9	42.9	9.5	11.1	1.6	100.0				
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing		21	21	7	8	6	63				
%		33.3	33.3	11.1	12.7	9.5	100.0				
Chi-Square Tests	A	B		C		D		E		Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	
	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value		df
Pearson Chi-Square	44.861a	52	49.791a	39	31.270a	39	54.576a	52	46.581a	52	.686
Likelihood Ratio	32.210	52	37.299	39	33.895	39	53.089	52	49.828	52	.560
N of Valid Cases	63		63		63		63		63		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.50 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing, building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 75. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.51 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.		35	21	3	3	1	63								
%		55.6	33.3	4.8	4.8	1.6	100.0								
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications		22	30	5	5	1	63								
%		34.9	47.6	7.9	7.9	1.6	100.0								
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.		19	31	6	6	1	63								
%		30.2	49.2	9.5	9.5	1.6	100.0								
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity		24	32	4	2	1	63								
%		38.1	50.8	6.3	3.2	1.6	100.0								
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.		29	27	5	2		63								
%		46.0	42.9	7.9	3.2	-	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D			E		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	82.054 ^a	52	.005	82.954 ^a	52	.004	80.388 ^a	52	.007	52.808 ^a	52	.443	34.829 ^a	39	.661
Likelihood Ratio	49.114	52	.588	63.635	52	.129	65.756	52	.095	44.971	52	.744	39.799	39	.434
N of Valid Cases	63			63			63			63			63		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.51 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, charitable and cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions had poor performance among the

inhabitants in public housing in block no. 75. According to the above result, the hypotheses (3) hasn't been achieved.

Table: 4.52 (4) The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis				Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total			
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens				36	27				63			
%				57.1	42.9	-	-	-	100.0			
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.				23	35	2	2	1	63			
%				36.5	55.6	3.2	3.2	1.6	100.0			
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.				22	33	6	2		63			
%				34.9	52.4	9.5	3.2	-	100.0			
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs				28	25	4	5	1	63			
%				44.4	39.7	6.3	7.9	1.6	100.0			
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.844 ^a	13	.385	93.667 ^a	52	.000	46.498 ^a	39	.191	49.410 ^a	52	.576
Likelihood Ratio	16.236	13	.237	44.405	52	.764	45.957	39	.206	47.133	52	.665
N of Valid Cases	63			63			63			63		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.52 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save

rental costs in public housing in block no. 75. According to the above result, the hypotheses (4) has been achieved.

Table: 4.53 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.		34	25	1	1	2	63					
%		54.0	39.7	1.6	1.6	3.2	100.0					
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.		21	34	4	2	2	63					
%		33.3	54.0	6.3	3.2	3.2	100.0					
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.		31	27	2	2	1	63					
%		49.2	42.9	3.2	3.2	1.6	100.0					
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.		18	35	3	5	2	63					
%		28.6	55.6	4.8	7.9	3.2	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	44.455 ^a	52	.762	65.159 ^a	52	.104	47.144 ^a	52	.665	51.941 ^a	52	.476
Likelihood Ratio	36.579	52	.948	53.352	52	.422	35.481	52	.961	48.715	52	.604
N of Valid Cases	63			63			63			63		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.53 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are

organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 75. According to the above result, the hypotheses (5) has been achieved.

Table: 4.54 (6) the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total		
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people		37	22	4			63		
%		58.7	34.9	6.3	-	-	100.0		
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people		29	27	3.00	3.00	1	63		
%		46.0	42.9	4.8	4.8	1.6	100.0		
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes		34	21	4	2	2	63		
%		54.0	33.3	6.3	3.2	3.2	100.0		
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.594 ^a	26	.853	70.824 ^a	56	.088	70.824 ^a	56	.088
Likelihood Ratio	22.161	26	.680	57.487	56	.420	57.487	56	.420
N of Valid Cases	63			60			60		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.54 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that

the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 75. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypotheses (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.6. Block No. (75) North

4.6.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.55 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%		
age from 25-34	16	21.3						
age from 35-49	21	28.0						
age from 50-59	19	25.3						
age 60 and more	19	25.3						
Male			38	50.7				
Female			37	49.3				
Basic School							35	46.7
Secondary School							29	38.7
University							11	14.7
Higher Diploma							0	-
Master of Science							0	-
Total	75	100.0	75	100.0	75	100.0		

Source: Field study

The table: 4.55 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.75-North in public housing of Karary locality which indicated a community of older people, as well as community interaction through the

considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and mostly secondary level of education in local community.

Table: 4.56 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing is, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
1	5	6.5	in Rural Omdurman	2	2.7	an owner of the property	26	34.7
2	7	9.1	Omdurman City	21	28.0	a tenant of the property	32	42.7
3	11	14.3	Khartoum City	9	12.0	inherited the property	17	22.7
4	10	13.0	In Khartoum North City	5	6.7			
5	7	9.1	In Rural Khartoum North	1	1.3			
6	7	9.1	state other than Khartoum	37	49.3			
7	7	9.1			-			
8	6	7.8	Total	75	100.0	Total	75	100.0
9	9	11.7						
10	8	10.4						
Total	77	100.0						

Source: Field study

4.56 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated in Fig. 4.31, as well as the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 75-North, and the way of

getting ownership of the property they are living in, most of the inhabitants were come from states other than Khartoum.

Table: 4.57 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	2	2.7	73	97.3	75
Water	3	4.0	72	96.0	75
Public transport	59	78.7	16	21.3	75
Public health Centers	65	86.7	10	13.3	75
Number of Schools versus students	67	89.3	8	10.7	75
Security & Police services	68	90.7	7	9.3	75
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?		Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	7	65	1	2	75
%	9.3	86.7	1.3	2.7	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.57 and Fig: 4.32 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 75-**North**, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.75-**North**, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.58 Questions about reasons and the way of obtaining the public housing.

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	19	9	-	1	4	42	75
%	25.3	12.0	-	1.3	5.3	56.0	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing		Total		
	7	16	14	38	75		
%	9.3	21.3	18.7	50.7	100.0		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities		Total		
	19	14	41	1	75		
%	25.3	18.7	54.7	1.3	100.0		
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Owner	Tenant		Total			
	36	37	2	75			
%	48.0	49.3	2.7	100.0			

Source: Field study

The table: 4.58 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no. 75-North, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest

percentage, and the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic pressure, the need for investment, and almost respondents are sharing property between owners and tenants.

Table: 4.59 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak		Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	62	82.7	13	17.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	75
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	-	0.0	-	0.0	12	16.0	63	84.0	75
Services rendered by sewage system.	-	0.0	4	5.3	10	13.3	61	81.3	75
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	3	4.0	11	14.7	59	78.7	2	2.7	75
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	1.3	74	98.7	75

Source: Field study

In table: 4.59 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 75-North, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for service rendered in mosques, electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.60 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of Inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	26	34.7	8	10.7	19	25.3	22	29.3	75
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	42	56.0	8	10.7	25	33.3	-	-	75
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			8	50.0	The amount charged is greater than my ability				
			1	6.3	People are a mixture of diverse environments and complexities of recognizing new people				
			1	6.3	Individuals are closed because of their different cultures				
			6	37.5	Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other				
			1	6.3	Religious confessional disputes have contributed to the lack of social communication				

Source: Field study

In table: 4.60 and Fig: 4.35 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no. 75-North to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in

public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 75-North repayment of installments is considerable in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residences.

Table: 4.61 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other		Total
What is your current occupation?	7	1	18	13	12	24	-	75
%	9.3	1.3	24.0	17.3	16.0	32.0	-	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	5	-	11	11	10	23	15	75
%	6.7	-	14.7	14.7	13.3	30.7	20.0	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.61 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing in block no. 75-North which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in other jobs, artisan and small businessmen and army forces currently rather than government and private sectors.

4.6.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.62 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation		5	29	28	10	1	73					
%		6.8	39.7	38.4	13.7	1.4	100.0					
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.		4	30	27	11	1	73					
%		5.5	41.1	37.0	15.1	1.4	100.0					
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.		10	22	29	11	1	73					
%		13.7	30.1	39.7	15.1	1.4	100.0					
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.		7	11	16	39		73					
%		9.6	15.1	21.9	53.4	-	100.0					
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.		27	45		1		73					
%		37.0	61.6	-	1.4	-	100.0					
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.		48	25				73					
%		65.8	34.2	-	-	-	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E		F	
	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df
Pearson Chi-Square	23.212 ^a	36	24.455 ^a	36	33.097 ^a	36	22.917 ^a	27	15.516 ^a	18	7.743 ^a	9
Likelihood Ratio	23.789	36	24.723	36	33.367	36	27.330	27	12.404	18	10.248	9
N of Valid Cases	73		73		73		73		73		73	

Source: Field study

In table: 4.62 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no.

75-North, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) haven't been achieved, except the inhabitants benefited from the local market and public housing provided stability these two options of hypothesis were achieved.

Table: 4.63 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.		32	40		1	-	73								
%		43.8	54.8	-	1.4	-	100.0								
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.		35	37		1.00		73								
%		47.9	50.7	-	1.4	-	100.0								
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate		47	25		1		73								
%		64.4	34.2	-	1.4	-	100.0								
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains; there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.		7	5	6	28	27.00	73								
%		9.6	6.8	8.2	38.4	37.0	100.0								
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing		3	5	4	24	37	73								
%		4.1	6.8	5.5	32.9	50.7	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			D			E			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.711 ^a	18	.475	19.478 ^a	18	.363	13.480 ^a	18	.762	30.620 ^a	36	.722	40.813 ^a	36	.267
Likelihood Ratio	16.094	18	.586	18.172	18	.444	11.294	18	.881	35.398	36	.497	39.595	36	.313
N of Valid Cases	73			73			73			73			73		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.63 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing, building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as

well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 75-North. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved, except the last two options of hypothesis weren't achieved.

Table: 4.64 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.	10	33	2	14	14	73
%	13.7	45.2	2.7	19.2	19.2	100.0
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications	11	32	2	14	14	73
%	15.1	43.8	2.7	19.2	19.2	100.0
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.	5	12	5	18	33	73
%	6.8	16.4	6.8	24.7	45.2	100.0
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity	5	12	5	18	33	73
%	6.8	16.4	6.8	24.7	45.2	100.0
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.	48	24			1	73
%	65.8	32.9	-	-	1.4	100.0

Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E						
	Value	df	Asy mp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asy mp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asy mp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asy mp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	17.711 ^a	18	.475	27.614 ^a	36	.841	33.792 ^a	36	.574	25.314 ^a	27	.557	20.071 ^a	18	.329
Likelihood Ratio	16.094	18	.586	33.183	36	.603	37.969	36	.380	26.147	27	.510	16.481	18	.559
N of Valid Cases	73			73			73			73			73		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.64 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, weddings, funerals and other events had poor performance among the inhabitants, as social interactions, cultural communications

good performance in public housing in block no. 75-North. According to the above result, the hypotheses (3) haven't been achieved.

Table: 4.65 (4) The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis			Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total				
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens			50	23				73				
%			68.5	31.5	-	-	-	100.0				
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.			48	25				73				
%			65.8	34.2	-	-	-	100.0				
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.			47	19	6	1		73				
%			64.4	26.0	8.2	1.4	-	100.0				
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs			32	41				73				
%			43.8	56.2	-	-	-	100.0				
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.342 ^a	9	.500	4.016 ^a	9	.910	25.528 ^a	27	.545	9.782 ^a	9	.368
Likelihood Ratio	9.244	9	.415	4.023	9	.910	18.876	27	.874	12.755	9	.174
N of Valid Cases	73			73			73			73		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.65 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save rental costs in public housing in block no. 75-North. According to the above result, the hypotheses (4) has been achieved.

Table: 4.66 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.	38	35				73						
%	52.1	47.9	-	-	-	100.0						
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.	15	58				73						
%	20.5	79.5	-	-	-	100.0						
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.	4	14	4	16	35	73						
%	5.5	19.2	5.5	21.9	47.9	100.0						
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.	7	14		16	36	73						
%	9.6	19.2	-	21.9	49.3	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.542 ^a	9	.685	12.945 ^a	9	.165	35.081 ^a	36	.512	35.479 ^a	27	.127
Likelihood Ratio	6.808	9	.657	12.961	9	.164	36.965	36	.424	39.538	27	.057
N of Valid Cases	73			73			73			73		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.66 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage,

society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 75-North. According to the above result, the hypotheses (5) has been achieved.

Table: 4.67 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total	Total			
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people	30	43				73			
%	41.1	58.9	-	-	-	100.0			
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people	29	43	1			73			
%	39.7	58.9	1.4	-	-	100.0			
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes	30	42			1	73			
%	41.1	57.5	-	-	1.4	100.0			
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.819 ^a	9	.553	7.819 ^a	9	.553	12.594 ^a	18	.815
Likelihood Ratio	8.594	9	.476	8.594	9	.476	10.316	18	.921
N of Valid Cases	73			73			73		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.67 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 75-North. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypotheses (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.7. Block No. (76)

4.7.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.68 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%
age from 25-34	15	33.3				
age from 35-49	12	26.7				
age from 50-59	9	20.0				
age 60 and more	9	20.0				
Male			36	80.0		
Female			9	20.0		
Basic School					8	17.8
Secondary School					21	46.7
University					10	22.2
Higher Diploma					2	4.4
Master of Science					2	4.4
Ph.D.					2	4.4
Total					45	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.68 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.76 in public housing of Karary locality which indicated a

young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and educated local community.

Table: 4.69 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
1	1	2.2	in Rural Omdurman	13	28.9	an owner of the property	11	24.4
2	2	4.4	Omdurman City	14	31.1	a tenant of the property	28	62.2
3	1	2.2	Khartoum City	6	13.3	Inherited the property	5	11.1
5	3	6.7	In Khartoum North City	2	4.4		1	2.2
6	10	22.2	<u>In Rural Khartoum North</u>	1	2.2			
7	6	13.3	<u>state other than Khartoum</u>	9	20.0			
8	6	13.3	Total	45	100.0	Total	45	100.0
10	7	15.6						
11	2	4.4						
12	2	4.4						
14	1	2.2						
15	2	4.4						
16	1	2.2						
20	1	2.2						
Total	45	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.69 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before

coming to the public housing in block no. 76, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.70 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	24	53.3	21	46.7	45
Water	22	48.9	23	51.1	45
Public transport	27	60.0	18	40.0	45
Public health Centers	35	77.8	10	22.2	45
Number of Schools versus students	32	71.1	13	28.9	45
Security & Police services	30	66.7	15	33.3	45
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?	Yes		No	To some Extend	Total
	22		8	15	45
%		48.9	17.8	33.3	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.70 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 76, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.76, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.71 Questions about reasons and the way of obtaining the public housing.

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	6	2	1	4	4	28	45
%	13.3	4.4	2.2	8.9	8.9	62.2	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing				Total
	9	13	5	18	45		
%	20.0	28.9	11.1	40.0	100.0		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities	releasing government housing			Total
	14	10	15	1	5	45	
%	31.1	22.2	33.3	2.2	11.1	100.0	
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Owner	Tenant		Total			
	28	16	1	45			
%	62.2	35.6	2.2	100.0			

Source: Field study

The table: 4.71 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.76, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences are request quietness and escape from the noise of cities, economic pressure & the need for investment and almost respondents considerable percentage of property owners.

Table: 4.72 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak				Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
	Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	24	53.3	6	13.3	10	22.2	2	4.4	3	
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	7	15.6	7	15.6	12	26.7	16	35.6	3	6.7	45
Services rendered by sewage system.	7	15.6	6	13.3	12	26.7	16	35.6	4	8.9	45
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	13	28.9	10	22.2	13	28.9	5	11.1	4	8.9	45
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	10	22.2	9	20.0	8	17.8	15	33.3	3	6.7	45

Source: Field study

In table: 4.72 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 76, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.73 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants' in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	21	46.7	5	11.1	4	8.9	15	33.3	45
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	30	66.7	4	8.9	10	22.2	1	2.2	45
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			1	11.1	The amount charged is greater than my ability				
			4	44.4	Other reasons				
			1	11.1	People are a mixture of diverse environments and complexities of recognizing new people				
			1	11.1	Lack of sports clubs and cultural centers in the Fund's plans				
			2	22.2	Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other				

Source: Field study

In table: 4.73 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.76 to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 76 repayment of installments is considerable time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents.

Table: 4.74 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public Housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other	Total
What is your current occupation?	6	3	13	10	3	10	45
%	13.3	6.7	28.9	22.2	6.7	22.2	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	10	6	11	5	8	5	45
%	22.2	13.3	24.4	11.1	17.8	11.1	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.74 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing in block no. 76 which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in their current government sectors rather than other sectors.

4.7.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.75 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation	18	17	1	6	3	45
%	40.0	37.8	2.2	13.3	6.7	100.0
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.	18	15	5	2	5	45
%	40.0	33.3	11.1	4.4	11.1	100.0
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.	8	21	8	6	2	45
%	17.8	46.7	17.8	13.3	4.4	100.0
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.	15	16	3	8	3	45
%	33.3	35.6	6.7	17.8	6.7	100.0
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.	21	17	2	2	3	45
%	46.7	37.8	4.4	4.4	6.7	100.0
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.	24	17	2		2	45
%	53.3	37.8	4.4	-	4.4	100.0

Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E		F							
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)						
Pearson Chi-Square	45.421 ^a	65	.969	75.038 ^a	65	.185	47.394 ^a	52	.655	96.213 ^a	65	.007	73.115 ^a	65	.229	53.223 ^a	39	.064
Likelihood Ratio	41.509	65	.990	50.234	65	.911	47.077	52	.667	57.890	65	.722	54.068	65	.831	41.161	39	.376
N of Valid Cases	45			45			45			45			45			45		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.75 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. 76, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.76 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.	23	13	3	2	4	45
%	51.1	28.9	6.7	4.4	8.9	100.0
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.	21	13	2	3	6	45
%	46.7	28.9	4.4	6.7	13.3	100.0
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate	30	11	1	2	1	45
%	66.7	24.4	2.2	4.4	2.2	100.0
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains; there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.	27	9	3	3	3	45
%	60.0	20.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	100.0
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing	17	10	5	6	7	45
%	37.8	22.2	11.1	13.3	15.6	100.0

Chi-Square Tests	A		Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	B		Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	C		Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	D		Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	E		Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)
	Value	df		Value	df		Value	df		Value	df		Value	df	
Pearson Chi-Square	101.517 ^a	65	.003	88.140 ^a	65	.030	88.140 ^a	65	.030	128.671 ^a	65	.000	106.466 ^a	65	.001
Likelihood Ratio	54.300	65	.825	51.152	65	.895	51.152	65	.895	57.293	65	.741	65.735	65	.451
N of Valid Cases	45			45			45			45			45		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.77 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, charitable and cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions had poor performance among the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 76. According to the above result, the hypotheses (3) haven't been achieved.

Table: 4.78 (4) The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens		28	15	1		1	45					
%		62.2	33.3	2.2	-	2.2	100.0					
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.		28	13	1	2	1	45					
%		62.2	28.9	2.2	4.4	2.2	100.0					
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.		19	19	3	2	2	45					
%		42.2	42.2	6.7	4.4	4.4	100.0					
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs		27	14	1	1	2	45					
%		60.0	31.1	2.2	2.2	4.4	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	67.004 ^a	39	.003	78.350 ^a	52	.011	91.180 ^a	65	.018	106.154 ^a	65	.001
Likelihood Ratio	32.741	39	.750	36.883	52	.944	42.894	65	.984	49.625	65	.921
N of Valid Cases	45			45			45			45		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.78 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting

water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save rental costs in public housing in block no. 76. According to the above result, the hypotheses (4) have been achieved.

Table: 4.79 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.		20	23	1	1		45					
%		44.4	51.1	2.2	2.2	-	100.0					
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.		16	21	1	4	3	45					
%		35.6	46.7	2.2	8.9	6.7	100.0					
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.		14	18	9	3	1	45					
%		31.1	40.0	20.0	6.7	2.2	100.0					
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.		13	19	4	7	2	45					
%		28.9	42.2	8.9	15.6	4.4	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	63.135 ^a	39	.009	71.331 ^a	52	.039	43.633 ^a	52	.789	43.545 ^a	52	.792
Likelihood Ratio	29.794	39	.856	36.077	52	.954	41.536	52	.850	41.984	52	.838
N of Valid Cases	45			45			45			45		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.79 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 76. According to the above result, the hypotheses (5) have been achieved.

Table: 4.80 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total		
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people		24	14	1	5	1	45		
%		53.3	31.1	2.2	11.1	2.2	100.0		
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people		20	23	1	1		45		
%		44.4	51.1	2.2	2.2	-	100.0		
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes		17	23	2	2	1	45		
%		37.8	51.1	4.4	4.4	2.2	100.0		
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	50.563 ^a	52	.531	87.558 ^a	39	.000	52.559 ^a	52	.452
Likelihood Ratio	44.591	52	.757	42.159	39	.336	33.242	52	.980
N of Valid Cases	45			45			45		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.80 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 76. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypotheses (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.8. Block No. (76) North

4.8.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.81 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%
age from 25-34	13	22.8				
age from 35-49	16	28.1				
age from 50-59	19	33.3				
age 60 and more	9	15.8				
Male			32	56.1		
Female			25	43.9		
Basic School					14	24.6
Secondary School					19	33.3
University					14	24.6
Higher Diploma					9	15.8
Master of Science					1	1.8
Total	57	100.0	57	100.0	57	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.81 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.76-North in public housing of Karray locality which indicated a young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and educated local community.

Table: 4.82 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
1	1	1.8	in Rural Omdurman	23	40.4	an owner of the property	17	29.8
2	3	5.3	Omdurman City	12	21.1	a tenant of the property	32	56.1
3	6	10.5	Khartoum City	3	5.3	inherited the property	8	14.0
4	4	7.0	In Khartoum North City	5	8.8			
5	4	7.0	in rural Khartoum North	5	8.8			
6	7	12.3	state other than Khartoum	9	15.8	Total	57	100.0
7	4	7.0	Total	57				
8	10	17.5						
9	9	15.8						
10	4	7.0						
11	1	1.8						
13	1	1.8						
14	1	1.8						
15	1	1.8						
17	1	1.8						
Total	57	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.82 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 76-North, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.83 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	15	26.8	41	73.2	56
Water	15	26.8	41	73.2	56
Public transport	22	39.3	34	60.7	56
Public health Centers	41	73.2	15	26.8	56
Number of Schools versus students	35	62.5	21	37.5	56
Security & Police services	39	69.6	17	30.4	56
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?	Other	Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	1	39	11	6	57
%	1.8	68.4	19.3	10.5	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.83 and Fig: 4.46 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 76-North, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no. 76-North, compared

to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation in electricity , water and public transport services in favor for public housing.

Table: 4.84 Questions about reasons and the way of obtaining the public housing.

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	9	3	2	5	5	33	57
%	15.8	5.3	3.5	8.8	8.8	57.9	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing				Total
	9	16	8	24	57		
%	15.8	28.1	14.0	42.1	100.0		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities				Total
	27	9	17	4	57		
%	47.4	15.8	29.8	7.0	100.0		
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Owner	Tenant	Total				
	33	24	57				
%	57.9	42.1	100.0				

Source: Field study

The table: 4.84 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no. 76-North, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving

the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic pressure, the need for investment and almost respondents are having high percentage in property owners than tenants.

Table: 4.85 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak		Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	40	71.4	12	21.4	3	5.4	1	1.8	56
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	13	23.2	14	25.0	9	16.1	20	35.7	56
Services rendered by sewage system.	3	5.4	18	32.1	12	21.4	22	39.3	55
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	28	50.0	8	14.3	11	19.6	9	16.1	56
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	6	10.7	7	12.5	7	12.5	36	64.3	56

Source: Field study

In table: 4.85 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 76-North, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services..

Table: 4.86 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	29	50.9	2	3.5	11	19.3	15	26.3	57
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	53	93.0	0	-	4	7.0	-	-	57
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			2	100	Other reasons				

Source: Field study

In table: 4.86 and dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no. 76-North to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 76-North repayment of installments is over 50% in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents.

Table: 4.87 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other	Total
What is your current occupation?	6	5	17	12	5	12	57
%	10.5	8.8	29.8	21.1	8.8	21.1	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	13	6	13	10	9	6	57
%	3.0	46.2	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.4	13.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.87 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in

public housing in block no. 76-North which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in artisan, small business-men and other sectors.

4.8.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.88 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total											
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation		29	21	3	3	1	57											
%		50.9	36.8	5.3	5.3	1.8	100.0											
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.		18	28	6	5		57											
%		31.6	49.1	10.5	8.8	-	100.0											
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.		22	14	4	14	3	57											
%		38.6	24.6	7.0	24.6	5.3	100.0											
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.		12	27	2	14	2	57											
%		21.1	47.4	3.5	24.6	3.5	100.0											
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.		31	19	3	3	1	57											
%		54.4	33.3	5.3	5.3	1.8	100.0											
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.		37	19			1	57											
%		64.9	33.3	-	-	1.8	100.0											
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			D			E			F			
	Val ue	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Val ue	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Val ue	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Val ue	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Val ue	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Val ue	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	37.854 _a	42	.653	39.283 _a	42	.591	66.424 _a	56	.161	40.872 _a	56	.936	36.387 _a	56	.980	24.170 _a	28	.673
Likelihood Ratio	40.091	42	.555	34.632	42	.783	60.957	56	.302	40.514	56	.941	33.817	56	.992	19.974	28	.865
N of Valid Cases	57			57			57			57			57			57		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.88 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. 76-North, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local

market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.89 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.		27	27	1	2	-	57								
%		47.4	47.4	1.8	3.5	-	100.0								
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.		23	30	2	1	1	57								
%		40.4	52.6	3.5	1.8	1.8	100.0								
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate		28	20	3	5	1	57								
%		49.1	35.1	5.3	8.8	1.8	100.0								
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains; there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.		26	16		13	2	57								
%		45.6	28.1	-	22.8	3.5	100.0								
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing		21	22	3	8	3	57								
%		36.8	38.6	5.3	14.0	5.3	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D			E		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	39.283a	42	.591	46.163a	56	.823	46.001a	56	.827	37.657a	42	.662	55.085a	56	.510
Likelihood Ratio	34.632	42	.783	42.278	56	.913	39.502	56	.954	40.935	42	.518	60.281	56	.324
N of Valid Cases	57			57			57			57			57		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.89 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing,

building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 75. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.90 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.	28	24	3	2		57
%	49.1	42.1	5.3	3.5	-	100.0
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications	21	26	6	3	1	57
%	36.8	45.6	10.5	5.3	1.8	100.0
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.	13	22	2	10	10	57
%	22.8	38.6	3.5	17.5	17.5	100.0
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity	33	20	1	2	1	57
%	57.9	35.1	1.8	3.5	1.8	100.0
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.	32	21	1	3		57
%	56.1	36.8	1.8	5.3	-	100.0

Chi-Square Tests	A		Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)	B		Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)	C		Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)	D		Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)	E		Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)
	Value	df		Value	df		Value	df		Value	df		Value	df	
Pearson Chi-Square	35.006 ^a	42	.769	89.595 ^a	56	.003	40.682 ^a	56	.938	89.082 ^a	56	.003	27.788 ^a	42	.955
Likelihood Ratio	38.329	42	.633	47.092	56	.796	45.994	56	.828	34.380	56	.990	28.344	42	.947
N of Valid Cases	57			57			57			57			57		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.90 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions had considerable performance among the inhabitants in

public housing in block no. 76-North. According to the above result, the hypotheses (3) have been achieved.

Table: 4.91 (4) The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis				Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total			
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens				35	32				67			
%				52.2	47.8	-	-	-	100.0			
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.				30	23	3	1		57			
%				52.6	40.4	5.3	1.8	-	100.0			
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.				24	21	4	7	1	57			
%				42.1	36.8	7.0	12.3	1.8	100.0			
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs				30	21	1	4	1	57			
%				52.6	36.8	1.8	7.0	1.8	100.0			
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.167 ^a	14	.125	36.190 ^a	42	.723	62.522 ^a	70	.725	48.340 ^a	56	.757
Likelihood Ratio	25.419	14	.031	29.175	42	.933	52.769	70	.938	43.445	56	.890
N of Valid Cases	57			57			57			57		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.91 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save

rental costs in public housing in block no. 76-North. According to the above result, the hypotheses (4) have been achieved.

Table: 4.92 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.	41	14	2			57						
%	71.9	24.6	3.5	-	-	100.0						
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.	22	31	1	2	1	57						
%	38.6	54.4	1.8	3.5	1.8	100.0						
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.	19	20	2	4	12.00	57						
%	33.3	35.1	3.5	7.0	21.1	100.0						
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.	18	26	2	4	7	57						
%	31.6	45.6	3.5	7.0	12.3	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			D			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	26.996 ^a	28	.518	45.130 ^a	56	.850	53.141 ^a	56	.584	50.216 ^a	56	.693
Likelihood Ratio	26.683	28	.536	42.036	56	.917	57.075	56	.435	43.353	56	.892
N of Valid Cases	57			57			57			57		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.92 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in

increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 76-North. According to the above result, the hypotheses (5) have been achieved.

Table: 4.93 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total			
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people	33	22	2			57			
%	57.9	38.6	3.5	-	-	100.0			
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people	25	29	1.00	1.00	1	57			
%	43.9	50.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	100.0			
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes	26	27		2	2	57			
%	45.6	47.4	-	3.5	3.5	100.0			
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.981 ^a	28	.683	56.925 ^a	56	.440	23.299 ^a	42	.991
Likelihood Ratio	26.522	28	.544	38.606	56	.963	22.812	42	.993
N of Valid Cases	57			57			57		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.93 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income

by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 76-**North**. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypotheses (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.9. Block No. (77)

4.9.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.94 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%				
age from 25-34	18	26.9								
age from 35-49	22	32.8								
age from 50-59	14	20.9								
age 60 and more	13	19.4								
Male			38	56.7						
Female			29	43.3						
Basic School					14	20.9				
Secondary School					14	20.9				
University					21	31.3				
Higher Diploma					11	16.4				
Master of Science					5	7.5				
Ph.D.					2	3.0				
Total					67	100.0	67	100.0	67	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.94 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.77 in public housing of Karary locality which indicated a young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and educated local community.

Table: 4.95 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing is, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
	2	3.0	in Rural Omdurman	16	23.9	an owner of the property	21	31.3
1	6	3.0	Omdurman City	18	26.9	a tenant of the property	37	55.2
2	7	9.0	Khartoum City	10	14.9	inherited the property	9	13.4
3	11	10.4	In Khartoum North City	4	6.0			
4	9	16.4	in rural Khartoum North	3	4.5			
5	7	13.4	state other than Khartoum	16	23.9	Total	67	100.0
6	8	10.4	Total	67	100.0			
7	12	17.9						
8	2	3.0						
9	2	3.0						
10	1	1.5						
Total	67	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.95 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 77, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.96 Comparison of public services in previous residence public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	12	17.9	55	82.1	67
Water	13	19.4	54	80.6	67
Public transport	54	80.6	13	19.4	67
Public health Centers	54	80.6	13	19.4	67
Number of Schools versus students	55	82.1	12	17.9	67
Security & Police services	55	82.1	12	17.9	67
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?		Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	2	41	6	18	67
%	3.0	61.2	9.0	26.9	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.96 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 77, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.77, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.97 Questions about reasons and the way of obtaining the public housing.

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	15	4	1	0	6	41	67
%	22.4	6.0	1.5	-	9.0	61.2	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing				Total
	15	9	15	28	67		
%	22.4	13.4	22.4	41.8	100.0		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities				Total
	42	14	4	7	67		
%	62.7	20.9	6.0	10.4	100.0		
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Owner	Tenant	Total				
	41	26	67				
%	61.2	38.8	100.0				

Source: Field study

The table: 4.97 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.77, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of purchasing economic housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic pressure and the need for investment and the percentage of property owners is the higher in block no. 77 .

Table: 4.98 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak				Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	37	55.2	26	38.8	1	1.5	-	0.0	3	4.5	67
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	4	6.0	7	10.4	21	31.3	32	47.8	3	4.5	67
Services rendered by sewage system.	0	0.0	3	4.5	5	7.5	56	83.6	3	4.5	67
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	14	20.9	17	25.4	21	31.3	12	17.9	3	4.5	67
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	9	13.4	8	11.9	11	16.4	36	53.7	3	4.5	67

Source: Field study

In table: 4.98 and Fig: 4.55 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 77, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.99 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	17	25.4	9	13.4	16	23.9	25	37.3	67
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	35	52.2	18	26.9	14	20.9	-	-	67
No- if (your answer is No) Why?	9	33.3	The amount charged is greater than my ability						
	1	3.7	People are a mixture of diverse environments and complexities of recognizing new people						
	17	63.0	Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other						

Source: Field study

In table: 4.99 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.77, to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 77, repayment of installments is poor in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents.

Table: 4.100 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other	Total
What is your current occupation?	10	6	9	11	7	24	67
%	14.9	9.0	13.4	16.4	10.4	35.8	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	18	7	8	6	7	21	67
%	26.9	10.4	11.9	9.0	10.4	31.3	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.100 and Fig: 4.57 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing in block no. 77, which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in other sectors rather than government sector.

4.9.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.101 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total							
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation		30	29	6	2		67							
%		44.8	43.3	9.0	3.0	-	100.0							
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.		47	13	6	1		67							
%		70.1	19.4	9.0	1.5	-	100							
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.		45	13	7	1	1	67							
%		67.2	19.4	10.4	1.5	1.5	100.0							
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.		46	8	1	8	4	67							
%		68.7	11.9	1.5	11.9	6.0	100.0							
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.		48	17	1	1		67							
%		71.6	25.4	1.5	1.5	-	100.0							
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.		55	11	1										
%		82.1	16.4	1.5	-									
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E					
	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df
Pearson Chi-Square	40.746 ^a	3	40.746 ^a	3	44.229 ^a	4	33.523 ^a	4	25.838 ^a	30	13.943 ^a	2	13.943 ^a	3
Likelihood Ratio	32.186	3	32.186	3	36.848	4	31.603	4	24.997	30	12.378	2	12.378	2
N of Valid Cases	67		67		67		67		67		67		67	

Source: Field study

In table: 4.102 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing, building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 77. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.103 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the Inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total			
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.		26	22	13	4	2	67			
%		38.8	32.8	19.4	6.0	3.0	100.0			
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications		21	20	12	9	5	67			
%		31.3	29.9	17.9	13.4	7.5	100.0			
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.		21	25	9	3	9	67			
%		31.3	37.3	13.4	4.5	13.4	100.0			
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity		36	28	1.00		2	67			
%		53.7	41.8	1.5	-	3.0	100.0			
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.		49	17	1.00			67			
%		73.1	25.4	1.5	-	-	100.0			
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E	
	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df
Pearson Chi-Square	33.944 ^a	40	38.151 ^a	40	38.434 ^a	40	33.464 ^a	40	33.464 ^a	40
Likelihood Ratio	36.309	40	41.347	40	39.326	40	29.840	40	29.840	40
N of Valid Cases	67		67		67		67		67	
			Asymp. p. Sig. (2-sided)		Asymp. p. Sig. (2-sided)		Asymp. p. Sig. (2-sided)		Asymp. p. Sig. (2-sided)	
			.739		.554		.541		.758	
										Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
										.758
										.880

Source: Field study

In table: 4.103 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, charitable and cultural associations, weddings,

funerals and other events as social interactions had poor performance among the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 77. According to the above result, the hypotheses (3) haven't been achieved.

Table: 4.104 (4) The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens		47	19	1.00			67					
%		70.1	28.4	1.5	-	-	100.0					
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.		49	16	2.00			67					
%		73.1	23.9	3.0	-	-	100.0					
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.		41	13	9	1	3	67					
%		61.2	19.4	13.4	1.5	4.5	100.0					
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs		56	11				67					
%		83.6	16.4	-	-	-	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.944 _a	40	.739	38.151 ^a	40	.554	38.434 ^a	40	.541	20.479 ^a	30	.903
Likelihood Ratio	36.309	40	.637	41.347	40	.412	39.326	40	.500	18.973	30	.941
N of Valid Cases	67			67			67			67		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.104 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save rental costs in public housing in block no. 77. According to the above result, the hypotheses (4) have been achieved.

Table: 4.105 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total	
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.		41	23	1	1	1	67	
%		61.2	34.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	100.0	
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.		23	28	3.00	3	10	67	
%		34.3	41.8	4.5	4.5	14.9	100.0	
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.		30	26	9		2	67	
%		44.8	38.8	13.4	-	3.0	100.0	
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.		36	23	3	2	3	67	
%		53.7	34.3	4.5	3.0	4.5	100.0	
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D	
	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df
Pearson Chi-Square	14.671 ^a	20	51.362 ^a	40	21.513 ^a	30	33.307 ^a	40
Likelihood Ratio	15.578	20	35.668	40	24.834	30	31.306	40
N of Valid Cases	67		67		67		67	
			Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	
			.795		.108		.871	

Source: Field study

In table: 4.105 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are

organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 77. According to the above result, the hypothesis (5) has been achieved.

Table: 4.106 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total		
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people		52	12				64		
%		81.3	18.8	-	-	-	100.0		
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people		52	12	3			67		
%		77.6	17.9	4.5	-	-	100.0		
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes		36	14	3	6	8	67		
%		53.7	20.9	4.5	9.0	11.9	100.0		
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.815 ^a	20	.885	12.105 ^a	20	.912	43.143 ^a	40	.338
Likelihood Ratio	15.278	20	.760	14.277	20	.816	44.329	40	.294
N of Valid Cases	67			67			67		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.106 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with

moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 77. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypothesis (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.10. Block No. (80)

4.10.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.107 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%
age from 25-34	16	19.5				
age from 35-49	28	34.1				
age from 50-59	27	32.9				
age 60 and more	11	13.4				
Male			35	42.7		
Female			47	57.3		
Basic School					40	48.8
Secondary School					30	36.6
University					8	9.8
Higher Diploma					3	3.7
Master of Science					-	-
Ph.D.					1	1.2
Total					82	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.107 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.80 in public housing of Karary locality which indicated a

young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and educated local community.

Table: 4.108 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing is, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
-	1	1.2	in Rural Omdurman	8	9.8	an owner of the property	27	33.3
1	7	8.5	Omdurman City	15	18.3	a tenant of the property	38	46.9
2	10	12.2	Khartoum City	3	3.7	inherited the property	16	19.8
3	13	15.9	In Khartoum North City	3	3.7	State property		-
4	11	13.4	in rural Khartoum North	6	7.3			
5	14	17.1	state other than Khartoum	47	57.3	Total	81	100.0
6	7	8.5	Total	82	100.0			
7	7	8.5						
8	4	4.9						
9	6	7.3						
10	2	2.4						
Total	82	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.108 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 80, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.109 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	3	79.0	0	0.0	3
Water	3	3.7	79	96.3	82
Public transport	39	47.6	43	52.4	82
Public health Centers	76	92.7	6	7.3	82
Number of Schools versus students	76	92.7	6	7.3	82
Security & Police services	74	90.2	8	9.8	82
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?		Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	7	74	1	-	82
%	8.5	90.2	1.2	0.0	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.109 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 80, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.80, compared to their former places of

residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.110 Questions about reasons and the way of obtaining the public housing.

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	4	1	-	1	3	73	82
%	4.9	1.2	-	1.2	3.7	89.0	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing				Total
	6	9	39	28	82		
%	7.3	11.0	47.6	34.1	100.0		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities				Total
	26	16	39	1	82		
%	31.7	19.5	47.6	1.2	100.0		
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Owner	Tenant		Total			
	58	13	11	24			
%	241.7	54.2	45.8	100.0			

Source: Field study

The table: 4.110 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.80, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest

percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic pressure and the need for investment and almost respondents are sharing property between owners and tenants.

Table: 4.111 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak				Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	57	69.5	20	24.4	1	1.2	2	2.4	2	2.4	82
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	10	12.2	12	14.6	40	48.8	18	22.0	2	2.4	82
Services rendered by sewage system.	27	32.9	17	20.7	17	20.7	19	23.2	2	2.4	82
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	43	52.4	15	18.3	15	18.3	7	8.5	2	2.4	82
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	9	11.0	18	22.0	22	26.8	30	36.6	3	3.7	82

Source: Field study

In table: 4.111 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 80, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.112 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	55	67.1	1	1.2	5	6.1	21	25.6	82
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	71	86.6	3	3.7	4	4.9	4.0	4.9	82
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			1	25.0	The amount charged is greater than my ability				
			3	75.0	Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other				

Source: Field study

In table: 4.112 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.80 to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 80 repayment of installments is over 50% in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents.

Table: 4.113 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other		Total
What is your current occupation?	4	3	21	41	6	6	1	82
%	4.9	3.7	25.6	50.0	7.3	7.3	1.2	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	3	20	14	5	4	5	31	82
%	3.7	24.4	17.1	6.1	4.9	6.1	37.8	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.113 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in

public housing in block no. 80 which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in artisan and business men rather than other sectors.

4.10.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.114 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total											
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation.		10	62	1	6	2	81											
%		12.3	76.5	1.2	7.4	2.5	100.0											
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.		9	58	4	8	2	81											
%		11.1	71.6	4.9	9.9	2.5	100.0											
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.		20	34	5	11	11	81											
%		24.7	42.0	6.2	13.6	13.6	100.0											
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.		44	6	8	13	10	81											
%		54.3	7.4	9.9	16.0	12.3	100.0											
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.		48	15	4	5	9	81											
%		59.3	18.5	4.9	6.2	11.1	100.0											
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.		57	15	2	3	4	81											
%		70.4	18.5	2.5	3.7	4.9	100.0											
Chi-Square Tests	A	B		C		D		E		F								
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)						
Pearson Chi-Square	41.281 ^a	36	.251	51.775 ^a	36	.043	57.091 ^a	45	.107	49.822 ^a	45	.287	51.846 ^a	45	.224	69.804 ^a	45	.01
Likelihood Ratio	26.549	36	.875	40.936	36	.263	47.379	45	.376	40.704	45	.654	43.253	45	.546	43.575	45	.532
N of Valid Cases	81			81			81			81			81			81		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.114 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. 80, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.115 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.		18	57	1	1	4	81								
%		22.2	70.4	1.2	1.2	4.9	100.0								
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.		16	54	2	3.00	6	81								
%		19.8	66.7	2.5	3.7	7.4	100.0								
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate		44	21	3	4	9	81								
%		54.3	25.9	3.7	4.9	11.1	100.0								
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.		32	22	4	14	9	81								
%		39.5	27.2	4.9	17.3	11.1	100.0								
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing		27	23	8	14	9	81								
%		33.3	28.4	9.9	17.3	11.1	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E						
	Value	df	Asymp. p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. p. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	45.285 ^a	45	.460	37.853 ^a	45	.766	41.587 ^a	45	.617	41.241 ^a	45	.632	34.526 ^a	45	.871
Likelihood Ratio	42.615	45	.573	41.612	45	.616	43.885	45	.519	43.465	45	.537	38.351	45	.748
N of Valid Cases	81			81			81			81			81		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.115 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing, building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as

well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 80. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.116 (3) There is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.		3	62	1	5	10	81								
%		3.7	76.5	1.2	6.2	12.3	100.0								
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications		5	52	3	7	14	81								
%		6.2	64.2	3.7	8.6	17.3	100.0								
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.		14	34	4	7	22	81								
%		17.3	42.0	4.9	8.6	27.2	100.0								
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity		37	19	3.00	4	18	81								
%		45.7	23.5	3.7	4.9	22.2	100.0								
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.		49	16	4	3	9	81								
%		60.5	19.8	4.9	3.7	11.1	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			D		E				
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	45.285 ^a	45	.460	37.853 ^a	45	.766	41.587 ^a	45	.617	41.241 ^a	45	.632	34.526 ^a	45	.871
Likelihood Ratio	42.615	45	.573	41.612	45	.616	43.885	45	.519	43.465	45	.537	38.351	45	.748
N of Valid Cases	81			81			81			81			81		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.115 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, charitable and cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions had poor performance among the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 80. According to the above result, the hypotheses (3) have been achieved.

Table: 4.117 (4) The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens	24	52	2	1	2	81						
%	29.6	64.2	2.5	1.2	2.5	100.0						
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.	29	40	3	5	4	81						
%	35.8	49.4	3.7	6.2	4.9	100.0						
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.	32	29	4	3	13	81						
%	39.5	35.8	4.9	3.7	16.0	100.0						
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs	31	33	3	3	11	81						
%	38.3	40.7	3.7	3.7	13.6	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	54.413 ^a	45	.159	42.216 ^a	45	.591	37.912 ^a	45	.764	45.511 ^a	45	.451
Likelihood Ratio	29.233	45	.967	38.562	45	.740	35.061	45	.857	43.804	45	.523
N of Valid Cases	81			81			81			81		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.116 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save rental costs in public housing in block no. 80. According to the above result, the hypotheses (4) have been achieved.

Table: 4.118 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.	15	59		1	6.00	81						
%	18.5	72.8	-	1.2	7.4	100.0						
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.	25	42	4	6	4	81						
%	30.9	51.9	4.9	7.4	4.9	100.0						
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.	23	26	5	13	14	81						
%	28.4	32.1	6.2	16.0	17.3	100.0						
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.	31	26	4	9	11	81						
%	38.3	32.1	4.9	11.1	13.6	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			D			Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	
Pearson Chi-Square	33.745 ^a	36	.576	43.727 ^a	45	.526	37.177 ^a	45	.790	38.963 ^a	45	.724
Likelihood Ratio	24.178	36	.934	39.651	45	.697	36.121	45	.825	36.724	45	.805
N of Valid Cases	81			81			81			81		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.117 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 80. According to the above result, the hypothesis (5) has been achieved.

Table: 4.119 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis				Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people				10	61	1		9	81
%				12.3	75.3	1.2	-	11.1	100.0
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people				16	51	4	3	7	81
%				19.8	63.0	4.9	3.7	8.6	100.0
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes				13	58	3	4	3	81
%				16.0	71.6	3.7	4.9	3.7	100.0
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	37.996 ^a	36	.379	50.739 ^a	45	.258	41.053 ^a	45	.640
Likelihood Ratio	31.980	36	.660	40.476	45	.664	35.238	45	.851
N of Valid Cases	81			81			81		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.118 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income

by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 80. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypothesis (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.11. Block No. (95)

4.11.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.120 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%
age from 25-34	15	18.8				
age from 35-49	14	17.5				
age from 50-59	41	51.3				
age 60 and more	10	12.5				
Male			33	41.3		
Female			47	58.8		
Basic School					20	25.0
Secondary School					23	28.8
University					28	35.0
Higher Diploma					7	8.8
Master of Science					2	2.5
Ph.D.						-
Total					80	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.120 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.95 in public housing of Karary locality and illustrated which indicated a young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and weakness of education in local community.

Table: 4.121 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing is, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
	0	-	in Rural Omdurman	13	1,300.0	an owner of the property	10	12.5
1	8	10.0	Omdurman City	32	3,200.0	a tenant of the property	55	68.8
2	8	10.0	Khartoum City	3	300.0	inherited the property	14	17.5
3	11	13.8	In Khartoum North City	6	600.0		1	1.3
4	12	15.0	in rural Khartoum North	3	300.0			
5	10	12.5	state other than Khartoum	22	2,200.0	Total	80	3.6
6	8	10.0		1	100.0			
7	6	7.5	Total	80	8,000.0			
8	7	8.8						
9	7	8.8						
10	3	3.8						
Total	80	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.121 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated in Fig. 4.66, as well as the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 95, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.122 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	14	17.5	66	82.5	80
Water	14	17.5	66	82.5	80
Public transport	69	86.3	11	13.8	80
Public health Centers	76	95.0	4	5.0	80
Number of Schools versus students	75	93.8	5	6.3	80
Security & Police services	79	98.8	1	1.3	80
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?		Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	8	71	0	1	80
%	10.0	88.8	0.0	1.3	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.122 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 95, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.95, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.123 Questions about reasons and the way of obtaining the public housing.

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	3	2	-	3	5	67	80
%	3.8	2.5	-	3.8	6.3	83.8	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing				Total
	1	7	48	24	80		
%	1.3	8.8	60.0	30.0	100.0		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities				Total
	9	16	54	1	80		
%	11.3	20.0	67.5	1.3	100.0		
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Owner	Tenant					Total
	56	23	1	80			
%	70.0	28.8	1.3	100.0			

Source: Field study

The table: 4.123 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.95, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic

pressure and the need for investment and almost respondents are sharing property between owners and tenants.

Table: 4.124 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak				Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	31	38.8	47	58.8	-	-	1	1.3	1	1.3	80.00
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	1	1.3	1	1.3	29	36.3	48	60.0	1	1.3	80.00
Services rendered by sewage system.	-	-	28	35.0	5	6.3	46	57.5	1	1.3	80.00
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	14	17.5	37	46.3	20	25.0	8	10.0	1	1.3	80.00
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	-	-	3	3.8	26	32.5	5	6.3	1	1.3	35.00

Source: Field study

In table: 4.124 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 95, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.125 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	53.0	66.3	-	-	5	6.3	22	27.5	80
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	63	78.8	7	8.8	9	11.3	1	1.3	80
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			7	100.0	Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other				

Source: Field study

In table: 4.125 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.95 to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 95 repayment of installments is over 60% in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents.

Table: 4.126 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other		Total
What is your current occupation?	35	3	13	12	7	9	1.0 0	80
%	43.8	3.8	16.3	15.0	8.8	11.3	1.3	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	4	25	18	8	7	9	9.0	80
%	5.0	31.3	22.5	10.0	8.8	11.3	11.3	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.126 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing in block no. 95 which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in their current government sectors rather than other sectors.

4.11.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.127 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social,cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total											
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation		2	61	10	7		80											
%		2.5	76.3	12.5	8.8	-	100.0											
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.		6	56	11	6	1	80											
%		7.5	70.0	13.8	7.5	1.3	100.0											
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.		14	45	13	6	2	80											
%		17.5	56.3	16.3	7.5	2.5	100.0											
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.		34	23	11	3	9	80											
%		42.5	28.8	13.8	3.8	11.3	100.0											
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.		57	13			10	80											
%		71.3	16.3	-	-	12.5	100.0											
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.		28	48	1		3	80											
%		35.0	60.0	1.3	-	3.8	100.0											
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			D			E		F		Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
	Value	df	Asymp. p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	19.254 ^a	27	.861	30.042 ^a	36	.747	24.994 ^a	36	.916	24.461 ^a	36	.928	15.008 ^a	18	.661	19.319 ^a	27	.858
Likelihood Ratio	20.754	27	.798	28.181	36	.821	27.239	36	.853	27.143	36	.856	17.943	18	.459	16.940	27	.933
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.127 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. 95, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.128 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.	6	66	4	3	1	80
%	7.5	82.5	5.0	3.8	1.3	100.0
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.	9	61	3	4	3	80
%	11.3	76.3	3.8	5.0	3.8	100.0
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate	17	54	3	2	4	80
%	21.3	67.5	3.8	2.5	5.0	100.0
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.	35	9	11		25	80
%	43.8	11.3	13.8	-	31.3	100.0
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing	5	34	11		30	80
%	6.3	42.5	13.8	-	37.5	100.0

Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D			E		
	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.153 ^a	36	.605	33.699 ^a	36	.579	33.528 ^a	36	.587	23.394 ^a	27	.664	29.753 ^a	27	.325
Likelihood Ratio	29.629	36	.764	35.596	36	.488	31.594	36	.678	27.086	27	.459	29.598	27	.333
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.128 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing,

building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 95. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.1289 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the Inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.		1	49	12	17	1	80								
%		1.3	61.3	15.0	21.3	1.3	100.0								
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications		4	44	12		20	80								
%		5.0	55.0	15.0	-	25.0	100.0								
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.		5	29	1	12	33	80								
%		6.3	36.3	1.3	15.0	41.3	100.0								
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity		37	14			29	80								
%		46.3	17.5	-	-	36.3	100.0								
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.		35	42			3	80								
%		43.8	52.5	-	-	3.8	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			D		E				
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	34.52 _a	36	.542	23.945 ^a	27	.633	33.480 ^a	36	.589	15.842 ^a	18	.604	25.333 _a	18	.116
Likelihood Ratio	26.755	36	.869	27.004	27	.464	34.477	36	.541	19.031	18	.390	27.362	18	.072
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.129 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, charitable and cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions had good performance among the

inhabitants in public housing in block no. 95. According to the above result, the hypotheses (3) have been achieved.

Table: 4.130 (4) the HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens.		7	72			1	80					
%		8.8	90.0	-	-	1.3	100.0					
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.		14	63			3.00	80					
%		17.5	78.8	-	-	3.8	100.0					
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.		26	30	6		18	80					
%		32.5	37.5	7.5	-	22.5	100.0					
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs		27	45		1	7	80					
%		33.8	56.3	-	1.3	8.8	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.794 ^a	18	.858	22.420 ^a	18	.214	26.911 ^a	27	.469	25.413 ^a	27	.551
Likelihood Ratio	10.621	18	.910	23.181	18	.184	29.905	27	.318	23.713	27	.646
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.130 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save

rental costs in public housing in block no. 95. According to the above result, the hypotheses (4) have been achieved.

Table: 4.131 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.	19	57		4		80						
%	23.8	71.3	-	5.0	-	100.0						
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.	12	50		3	15	80						
%	15.0	62.5	-	3.8	18.8	100.0						
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.	6	28		16	30	80						
%	7.5	35.0	-	20.0	37.5	100.0						
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.	27	15	1	15	22	80						
%	33.8	18.8	1.3	18.8	27.5	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.401 ^a	18	.703	33.795 ^a	27	.172	14.953 ^a	27	.970	34.644 ^a	36	.533
Likelihood Ratio	15.331	18	.639	35.491	27	.127	16.941	27	.933	38.062	36	.376
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.131 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in

increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 95. According to the above result, the hypotheses (5) have been achieved.

Table: 4.132 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total		
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people		5	72	2		1	80		
%		6.3	90.0	2.5	-	1.3	100.0		
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people		29	49	1		1	80		
%		36.3	61.3	1.3	-	1.3	100.0		
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes		23	54	2		1	80		
%		28.8	67.5	2.5	-	1.3	100.0		
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	26.423 ^a	27	.495	23.432 ^a	27	.662	23.032 ^a	27	.683
Likelihood Ratio	21.256	27	.774	17.035	27	.930	17.312	27	.923
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.132 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income

by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 95. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypotheses (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.12. Block No. (96)

4.12.1.Frequency Tables

Table: 4.133 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%				
age from 25-34	7	17.5								
age from 35-49	13	32.5								
age from 50-59	11	27.5								
age 60 and more	9	22.5								
Male			24	60.0						
Female			16	40.0						
Basic School					20	50.0				
Secondary School					17	42.5				
University					2	5.0				
Higher Diploma					1	2.5				
Master of Science						-				
Ph.D.						-				
Total					40	100.0	53	100.0	40	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.133 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.96, in public housing of Karary locality and illustrated in which indicated a young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and weakness of education in local community.

Table: 4.134 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
		-	in Rural Omdurman	1	2.5	an owner of the property	5	12.5
1	1	2.5	Omdurman City	22	55.0	a tenant of the property	29	72.5
2	6	15.0	Khartoum City	6	15.0	inherited the property	6	15.0
3	3	7.5	In Khartoum North City	4	10.0	Total	40	100.0
4	5	12.5	in rural Khartoum North	3	7.5			
5	4	10.0	state other than Khartoum	4	10.0			
6	5	12.5	Total	40	100.0			
7	8	20.0						
8	3	7.5						
9	3	7.5						
10	1	2.5						
11	1	2.5						
Total	40	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.134 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before

coming to the public housing in block no. 96, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.135 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	6	15.0	34	85.0	40
Water	10	25.0	30	75.0	40
Public transport	40	100.0	-	0.0	40
Public health Centers	40	100.0	-	0.0	40
Number of Schools versus students	40	100.0	-	0.0	40
Security & Police services	40	100.0	-	0.0	40
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?	Other	Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	3	28	8	1	40
%	7.5	70.0	20.0	2.5	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.135 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 96, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.96, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.136 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	8	5	0	3	0	24	40
%	20.0	12.5	-	7.5	-	60.0	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing		Total		
	6	11	5	18	40		
%	15.0	27.5	12.5	45.0	100.0		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities		Total		
	17	5	18	-	40		
%	42.5	12.5	45.0	-	100.0		
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Owner	Tenant	Total				
	22	18	40				
%	55.0	45.0	100.0				

Source: Field study³

The table: 4.136 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.96, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic pressure and the need for investment and almost respondents are sharing property between owners and tenants.

Table: 4.137 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak		Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	34	85.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	15.0	40
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	100.0	40
Services rendered by sewage system.	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.0	38	95.0	40
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	0	0.0	6	15.0	34	85.0	0	0.0	40
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	100.0	40

Source: Field study

In table: 4.137 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 96, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and

supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.138 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	23	57.5	1	2.5	12	30.0	4	10.0	40
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	26	65.0	3	7.5	11	19.1	-	-	40
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			1	16.7	The amount charged is greater than my ability				
			1	16.7	People are a mixture of diverse environments and complexities of recognizing new people				
			4	66.7	Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other				

Sou

rce: Field study

In table: 4.138 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.96, to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 96 repayment of installments is over 50% in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents.

Table: 4.139 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other	Total
What is your current occupation?	4	5	7	6	4	14	40
%	10.0	12.5	17.5	15.0	10.0	35.0	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	3	5	9	6	4	13	40
%	7.5	12.5	22.5	15.0	10.0	32.5	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.139 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing in block no. 96, which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in other sectors.

4.12.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.140 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total											
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation			3	28	9		40											
%		-	7.5	70.0	22.5	-	100.0											
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.			7	28	5		40											
%		-	17.5	70.0	12.5	-	100.0											
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.		1	6	28	5		40											
%		2.5	15.0	70.0	12.5	-	100.0											
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.			7	23	10		40											
%		-	17.5	57.5	25.0	-	100.0											
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.			7	32	1		40											
%		-	17.5	80.0	2.5	-	100.0											
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.		22	11		6	1	40											
%		55.0	27.5	-	15.0	2.5	100.0											
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E		F							
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)						
Pearson Chi-Square	20.878a	20	.404	25.607a	20	.179	27.319a	30	.606	24.090a	20	.238	18.911a	20	.528	26.939a	30	.626
Likelihood Ratio	21.997	20	.341	23.894	20	.247	23.952	30	.774	25.445	20	.185	17.691	20	.608	22.980	30	.816
N of Valid Cases	40			40			40			40			40			40		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.140 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. 96, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment

towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.141 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.		24	11	5		-	40								
%		60.0	27.5	12.5	-	-	100.0								
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.		25	15				40								
%		62.5	37.5	-	-	-	100.0								
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate		25	14	1			40								
%		62.5	35.0	2.5	-	-	100.0								
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains; there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.		2	7	30		1	40								
%		5.0	17.5	75.0	-	2.5	100.0								
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing		1	14	25			40								
%		2.5	35.0	62.5	-	-	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	24.853 ^a	20	.207	12.196 ^a	10	.272	14.017 ^a	20	.830	23.638 ^a	30	.788	15.866 ^a	20	.725
Likelihood Ratio	26.076	20	.163	14.145	10	.166	14.865	20	.784	22.887	30	.820	18.179	20	.576
N of Valid Cases	40			40			40			40			40		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.141 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing, building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as

well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 96. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.142 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total									
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.	4	1		30	5.00	40									
%	10.0	2.5	-	75.0	12.5	100.0									
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications	3	1		31	5	40									
%	7.5	2.5	-	77.5	12.5	100.0									
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.	1	4		12	23	40									
%	2.5	10.0	-	30.0	57.5	100.0									
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity	6	33			1	40									
%	15.0	82.5	-	-	2.5	100.0									
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.	33	17				50									
%	66.0	34.0	-	-	-	100.0									
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E		Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)				
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value		df			
Pearson Chi-Square	62.272 ^a	30	.000	33.339 ^a	30	.308	38.593 ^a	30	.135	11.061 ^a	20	.945	9.514 ^a	10	.484
Likelihood Ratio	29.398	30	.497	25.061	30	.722	28.150	30	.562	12.480	20	.899	12.454	10	.256
N of Valid Cases	40			40			40			40			40		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.142 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, charitable and cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions had poor performance among the

inhabitants in public housing in block no. 96. According to the above result, the hypothesis (3) hasn't been achieved.

Table: 4.143 (4) the HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens	21	18	1.00			40					
%	52.5	45.0	2.5	-	-	100.0					
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.	21	14	5.00			40					
%	52.5	35.0	12.5	-	-	100.0					
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.	27	8	5			40					
%	67.5	20.0	12.5	-	-	100.0					
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs	27	13				40					
%	67.5	32.5	-	-	-	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A			B		C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	46.640 ^a	20	.001	18.052 ^a	20	.584	16.301 ^a	.698	7.521 ^a	10	.675
Likelihood Ratio	16.768	20	.668	17.338	20	.631	17.358	.630	8.410	10	.589
N of Valid Cases	40			40			40		40		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.143 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting

water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save rental costs in public housing in block no. 96. According to the above result, the hypothesis (4) has been achieved.

Table: 4.144 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total		
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.		33	6	1			40		
%		82.5	15.0	2.5	-	-	100.0		
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.		14	25	1.00			40		
%		35.0	62.5	2.5	-	-	100.0		
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.			5	26		9	40		
%		-	12.5	65.0	-	22.5	100.0		
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.			1	14		25	40		
%		-	2.5	35.0	-	62.5	100.0		
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		Asymp . Sig. (2-sided)
	Value	Df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	
Pearson Chi-Square	22.258 ^a	20	25.476 ^a	20	25.644 ^a	20	25.623 ^a	20	.179
Likelihood Ratio	14.943	20	20.951	20	26.421	20	30.651	20	.060
N of Valid Cases	40		40		40		40		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.144 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are

organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 96. According to the above result, the hypothesis (5) has been achieved.

Table: 4.145 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people	33	7				40
%	82.5	17.5	-	-	-	100.0
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people	25	15				40
%	62.5	37.5	-	-	-	100.0
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes	32	8				40
%	80.0	20.0	-	-	-	100.0

Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.139 ^a	10	.615	8.427 ^a	10	.587	8.750 ^a	10	.556
Likelihood Ratio	8.867	10	.545	10.692	10	.382	10.075	10	.434
N of Valid Cases	40			40			40		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.145 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that

the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 96. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypothesis (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.13. Block No. (97)

4.13.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.146 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%
age from 25-34	44	55.0				
age from 35-49	15	18.8				
age from 50-59	14	17.5				
age 60 and more	7	8.8				
Male			50	62.5		
Female			30	37.5		
Basic School					34	42.5
Secondary School					34	42.5
University					12	15.0
Higher Diploma						-
Master of Science						-
Ph.D.						-
Total					80	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.146 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.97 in public housing of Karary locality which indicated a young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and weakness of education in local community.

Table: 4.147 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
	0	-	in Rural Omdurman	5	6.3	an owner of the property	11	13.8
1	6	7.5	Omdurman City	20	25.0	a tenant of the property	64	80.0
2	10	12.5	Khartoum City	18	22.5	inherited the property	5	6.3
3	12	15.0	In Khartoum North City	11	13.8			
4	11	13.8	in rural Khartoum North	0	-			
5	8	10.0	state other than Khartoum	26	32.5	Total	80	100.0
6	7	8.8	Total	80	100.0			
7	8	10.0						
8	9	11.3						
9	7	8.8						
10	2	2.5						
Total	80	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.147 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before

coming to the public housing in block no. 97, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.148 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	11	13.8	69	86.3	80
Water	9	11.3	71	88.8	80
Public transport	78	97.5	2	2.5	80
Public health Centers	80	100.0	-	0.0	80
Number of Schools versus students	76	95.0	4	5.0	80
Security & Police services	79	98.8	1	1.3	80
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?		Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	2	65	12	1	80
%	2.5	81.3	15.0	1.3	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.148 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 97, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public

services which is reflected in block no.97, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.149 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	10	2	-	2	-	66	80
%	12.5	2.5	-	2.5	-	82.5	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing				Total
	6	10	46	18			80
%	7.5	12.5	57.5	22.5			100.0
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities				Total
	18	37	21	4			80
%	22.5	46.3	26.3	5.0			100.0
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Owner	Tenant					Total
	61	19					80
%	76.3	23.8					100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.149 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.97, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic

pressure and the need for investment and almost respondents are sharing property between owners and tenants.

Table: 4.150 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak		Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	31	38.8	42	52.5	2	2.5	5	6.3	80
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	-	0.0	4	5.0	2	2.5	74	92.5	80
Services rendered by sewage system.	-	0.0	1	1.25	4	5.0	75	93.75	80
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	1	1.3	31	38.8	39	48.8	9	11.3	80
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	-	0.0	2	2.5	4	5	74	92.5	80

Source: Field study

table: 4.150 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 97, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.151 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	54	67.5	1	1.3	18	22.5	7	8.8	80
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	60	75.0	2	2.5	18	22.5	-	-	80
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			1	33.3	The amount charged is greater than my ability				
			2	66.7	Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other				

Source: Field study

In table: 4.151 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.97, to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 97 repayment of installments is over 60% in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents.

Table: 4.152 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other	Total
What is your current occupation?	5	21	25	13	4	12	80
%	6.3	26.3	31.3	16.3	5.0	15.0	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	11	29	14	10	4	12	80
%	13.8	36.3	17.5	12.5	5.0	15.0	100.0

Source: Field study

In table: 4.153 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. 97, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.154 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.		21	53	4		2	80								
%		26.3	66.3	5.0	-	2.5	100.0								
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.		17	51		8	4	80								
%		21.3	63.8	-	10.0	5.0	100.0								
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate		33	15	3	8	21	80								
%		41.3	18.8	3.8	10.0	26.3	100.0								
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains; there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.		9	14		32	25	80								
%		11.3	17.5	-	40.0	31.3	100.0								
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing		5	10	1	20	44	80								
%		6.3	12.5	1.3	25.0	55.0	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A	B		C		D		E							
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	28.216 ^a	27	.400	28.216 ^a	27	.400	37.733 ^a	36	.390	19.304 ^a	27	.859	34.445 ^a	36	.543
Likelihood Ratio	29.114	27	.355	29.114	27	.355	38.065	36	.376	21.784	27	.748	30.997	36	.705
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.154 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing, building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as

well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 97. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.155 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total									
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.	11	38		24	7	80									
%	13.8	47.5	-	30.0	8.8	100.0									
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications	8	38		24	10	80									
%	10.0	47.5	-	30.0	12.5	100.0									
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.	18	24		3	35	80									
%	22.5	30.0	-	3.8	43.8	100.0									
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity	18	49		3	10	80									
%	22.5	61.3	-	3.8	12.5	100.0									
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.	18	49		3.00	10	80									
%	22.5	61.3	-	3.8	12.5	100.0									
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D			E		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25.327 ^a	27	.556	24.150 ^a	27	.622	25.173 ^a	36	.912	40.500 ^a	27	.046	36.277 ^a	27	.109
Likelihood Ratio	29.205	27	.351	28.291	27	.396	22.704	36	.959	37.828	27	.081	34.624	27	.149
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.155 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other

events as social interactions had good performance among the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 97. According to the above result, the hypotheses (3) have been achieved.

Table: 4.156 (4) the HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis				Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total			
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens				17	63				80			
%				21.3	78.8	-	-	-	100.0			
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.				17	60			3.00	80			
%				21.3	75.0	-	-	3.8	100.0			
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.				27	25	1	3	24	80			
%				33.8	31.3	1.3	3.8	30.0	100.0			
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs				25	34		2	19	80			
%				31.3	42.5	-	2.5	23.8	100.0			
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.977 ^a	9	.439	17.502 ^a	18	.489	54.415 ^a	36	.025	36.314 ^a	27	.109
Likelihood Ratio	11.023	9	.274	16.471	18	.560	33.784	36	.574	30.445	27	.295
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.156 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save rental costs in public housing in block no. 97. According to the above result, the hypotheses (4) have been achieved.

Table: 4.157 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.		31	47		2		80					
%		38.8	58.8	-	2.5	-	100.0					
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.		6	61	2	7	4	80					
%		7.5	76.3	2.5	8.8	5.0	100.0					
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.		5	2		29	44.00	80					
%		6.3	2.5	-	36.3	55.0	100.0					
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.		3	21	2	26	28.00	80					
%		3.8	26.3	2.5	32.5	35.0	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D					
	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
Pearson Chi-Square	15.391 ^a	18	.635	38.423 ^a	45	.745	21.788 ^a	27	.748	32.646 ^a	36	.629
Likelihood Ratio	14.922	18	.667	38.118	45	.756	21.525	27	.761	35.582	36	.488
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.157 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 97. According to the above result, the hypothesis (5) has been achieved.

Table: 4.158 (6) the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total		
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people		58	22				80		
%		72.5	27.5	-	-	-	100.0		
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people		20	60				80		
%		25.0	75.0	-	-	-	100.0		
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes		62	18				80		
%		77.5	22.5	-	-	-	100.0		
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.078 ^a	9	.344	6.697 ^a	9	.669	13.495 ^a	9	.141
Likelihood Ratio	12.098	9	.208	8.390	9	.495	14.812	9	.096
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.158 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 97. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypothesis (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.14. Block No. (100)

4.14.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.159 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%
age from 25-34	14	29.2				
age from 35-49	12	25.0				
age from 50-59	14	29.2				
age 60 and more	8	16.7				
Male			35	72.9		
Female			13	27.1		
Basic School					26	54.2
Secondary School					16	33.3
University					6	12.5
Total	48	100.0	48	100.0	48	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.159 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.100, in public housing of Karary locality which indicated a young society as well as community interaction through the small percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and educated local community.

Table: 4.160 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
	0	-	in Rural Omdurman	3	6.3	an owner of the property	10	20.8
1	1	2.1	Omdurman City	24	50.0	a tenant of the property	29	60.4
2	9	18.8	Khartoum City	4	8.3	inherited the property	9	18.8
3	9	18.8	In Khartoum North City	3	6.3			
4	4	8.3	in rural Khartoum North	0	-			
5	3	6.3	state other than Khartoum	14	29.2			
6	5	10.4	Total	48	1,600.0	Total	48	100.0
7	7	14.6						
8	5	10.4						
9	2	4.2						
10	3	6.3						
Total	48	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.160 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 100, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.161 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	6	12.5	42	87.5	48
Water	7	14.6	41	85.4	48
Public transport	45	93.8	3	6.3	48
Public health Centers	47	97.9	1	2.1	48
Number of Schools versus students	44	91.7	4	8.3	48
Security & Police services	48	100.0	-	0.0	48
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?		Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	-	43	1	4	48
%	0.0	89.6	2.1	8.3	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.161 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 100, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.100, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.162 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	7	0	1	3	5	32	48
%	14.6	-	2.1	6.3	10.4	66.7	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing				Total
	5	15	14	14	48		
%	10.4	31.3	29.2	29.2	100.0		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities				Total
	8	11	24	5	48		
%	16.7	22.9	50.0	10.4	100.0		
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Owner	Tenant	Total				
	31	17	48				
%	64.6	35.4	100.0				

Source: Field study

The table: 4.162 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.100, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic pressure and the need for investment the property owners had considerable percentage.

Table: 4.163 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak				Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	24	50.0	20	41.7	3	6.3	-	-	1	2.1	48
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	2	4.2	1	2.1	1	2.1	43	89.6	1	2.1	48
Services rendered by sewage system.	2	4.2	0	-	3	6.3	42	87.5	1	2.1	48
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	3	6.3	3	6.3	34	70.8	7	14.6	1	2.1	48
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	3	6.3	1	2.1	0	-	43	89.6	1	2.1	48

Source: Field study

In table: 4.163 and Fig: 4.90 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 100, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.164 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	23	47.9	2	4.2	16	33.3	7	14.6	48
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	27	56.3	3	6.3	18	37.5	0	-	48
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			2	40.0	The amount charged is greater than my ability				
			1	20.0	People are a mixture of diverse environments and complexities of recognizing new people				
			2	40.0	Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other				

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.164 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing in block no. 100, which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in their current government sectors rather than other sectors.

Table: 4.165 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other		Total
What is your current occupation?	4	1	12	7	8	16	-	48
%	8.3	2.1	25.0	14.6	16.7	33.3	-	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	4	4	10	7	7	16	-	48
%	8.3	8.3	20.8	14.6	14.6	33.3	-	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.165 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in

public housing in block no. 100, which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in their current jobs in other sectors rather than government sectors.

4.14.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.166 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation		6	10	17	15		48						
%		12.5	20.8	35.4	31.3	-	100.0						
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.		7	7	21	13		48						
%		14.6	14.6	43.8	27.1	-	100.0						
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.		4	4	19	18	3	48						
%		8.3	8.3	39.6	37.5	6.3	100.0						
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.		3	6	19	18	2	48						
%		6.3	12.5	39.6	37.5	4.2	100.0						
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.		15	31	1	1		48						
%		31.3	64.6	2.1	2.1	-	100.0						
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.		26	19	2	1		48						
%		54.2	39.6	4.2	2.1	-	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E		F		Asymp. Sig. (2-side d)
	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	
Pearson Chi-Square	31.389 ^a	27	29.869 ^a	27	34.853 ^a	36	43.149 ^a	36	23.467 ^a	27	32.105 ^a	27	.228
Likelihood Ratio	37.941	27	33.792	27	35.890	36	39.342	36	19.830	27	25.662	27	.537
N of Valid Cases	48		48		48		48		48		48		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.166 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. 100, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.167 (2) there is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total									
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.	26	19	2	1	-	48									
%	54.2	39.6	4.2	2.1	-	100.0									
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks.They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.	20	25	3			48									
%	41.7	52.1	6.3	-	-	100.0									
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate	33	10	3	1	1	48									
%	68.8	20.8	6.3	2.1	2.1	100.0									
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.	7	7	4	25	5	48									
%	14.6	14.6	8.3	52.1	10.4	100.0									
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing	7	6	2	23	10	48									
%	14.6	12.5	4.2	47.9	20.8	100.0									
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	32.990 ^a	27	.197	17.862 ^a	18	.465	26.916 ^a	36	.864	37.736 ^a	36	.390	34.331 ^a	36	.548
Likelihood Ratio	21.981	27	.738	18.837	18	.402	24.631	36	.924	36.944	36	.425	36.536	36	.444
N of Valid Cases	48			48			48			48			48		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.167 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing, building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 100. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.168 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.		12	11	2	14	9.00	48								
%		25.0	22.9	4.2	29.2	18.8	100.0								
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications		5	15	3	15	10	48								
%		10.4	31.3	6.3	31.3	20.8	100.0								
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.		4	7	3	23	11	48								
%		8.3	14.6	6.3	47.9	22.9	100.0								
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity		23	21	1.00		3	48								
%		47.9	43.8	2.1	-	6.3	100.0								
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.		24	22	1		1	48								
%		50.0	45.8	2.1	-	2.1	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	29.602 ^a	36	.765	38.701 ^a	36	.349	43.999 ^a	36	.169	27.954 ^a	27	.413	27.488 ^a	27	.438
Likelihood Ratio	31.542	36	.681	34.108	36	.559	46.332	36	.116	21.685	27	.753	16.464	27	.944
N of Valid Cases	48			48			48			48			48		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.168 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, charitable and cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions had poor performance among the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 100. According to the above result, the hypothesis (3) hasn't been achieved.

Table: 4.169 (4) The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens		34	14				48					
%		70.8	29.2	-	-	-	100.0					
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.		19	29				48					
%		39.6	60.4	-	-	-	100.0					
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.		31	14	1	1	1	48					
%		64.6	29.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	100.0					
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs		19	28			1	48					
%		39.6	58.3	-	-	2.1	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.917 ^a	9	.841	4.128 ^a	9	.903	29.211 ^a	36	.781	7.932 ^a	18	.980
Likelihood Ratio	5.194	9	.817	5.235	9	.813	21.668	36	.972	7.343	18	.987
N of Valid Cases	48			48			48			48		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.169 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save

rental costs in public housing in block no. 100. According to the above result, the hypothesis (4) has been achieved.

Table: 4.170 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.	31	13	4			48						
%	64.6	27.1	8.3	-	-	100.0						
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.	14	30	1.00	1	2	48						
%	29.2	62.5	2.1	2.1	4.2	100.0						
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.	6	6	2	25	9.00	48						
%	12.5	12.5	4.2	52.1	18.8	100.0						
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.	3	8	2	22	13	48						
%	6.3	16.7	4.2	45.8	27.1	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.399 ^a	18	.634	29.582 ^a	36	.766	43.678 ^a	36	.178	39.035 ^a	36	.335
Likelihood Ratio	17.805	18	.469	20.460	36	.983	38.155	36	.372	34.595	36	.535
N of Valid Cases	48			48			48			48		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.170 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 100. According to the above result, the hypothesis (5) has been achieved.

Table: 4.171 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total		
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people		30	17			1	48		
%		62.5	35.4	-	-	2.1	100.0		
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people		13	34			1	48		
%		27.1	70.8	-	-	2.1	100.0		
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes		34	12	1		1	48		
%		70.8	25.0	2.1	-	2.1	100.0		
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.324 ^a	18	.178	31.008 ^a	18	.029	43.678 ^a	36	.178
Likelihood Ratio	16.811	18	.536	24.052	18	.153	38.155	36	.372
N of Valid Cases	48			48			48		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.171 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that

the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 100. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypothesis (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.15. Block No. (101)

4.15.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.172 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%				
age from 25-34	21	26.3								
age from 35-49	22	27.5								
age from 50-59	21	26.3								
age 60 and more	16	20.0								
Male			49	61.3						
Female			31	38.8						
Basic School					37	46.3				
Secondary School					21	26.3				
University					19	23.8				
Higher Diploma					3	3.8				
Master of Science						-				
Ph.D.						-				
Total					80	100.0	80	100.0	80	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.172 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.101 in public housing of Karary locality which indicated a young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and weakness of education in local community.

Table: 4.173 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing is is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
1	18	22.5	in Rural Omdurman	4	5.0	an owner of the property	30	37.5
2	9	11.3	Omdurman City	26	32.5	a tenant of the property	34	42.5
3	10	12.5	Khartoum City	6	7.5	inherited the property	16	20.0
4	6	7.5	In Khartoum North City	5	6.3			
5	7	8.8	in rural Khartoum North	4	5.0			
6	7	8.8	state other than Khartoum	35	43.8	Total	80	100.0
7	7	8.8	Total	80	100.0			
8	6	7.5						
9	6	7.5						
10	4	5.0						
11	0	-						
Total	80	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.173 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 101, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.174 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	3	3.8	77	96.3	80
Water	2	2.5	78	97.5	80
Public transport	58	72.5	22	27.5	80
Public health Centers	71	88.8	9	11.3	80
Number of Schools versus students	70	87.5	10	12.5	80
Security & Police services	71	88.8	9	11.3	80
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?		Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	0	68	9	3	80
%	0.0	85.0	11.3	3.8	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.174 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 101, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.101, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.175 Questions about reasons and the way of obtaining the public housing.

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	26	7	0	1	5	41	80
%	32.5	8.8	-	1.3	6.3	51.3	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing				Total
	24	8	11	37			80
%	30.0	10.0	13.8	46.3			100.0
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities				Total
	29	20	28	3			80
%	36.3	25.0	35.0	3.8			100.0
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Owner	Tenant	Total				
	41	39	80				
%	51.3	48.8	100.0				

Source: Field study

The table: 4.175 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.101, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic pressure and the need for investment and almost respondents are sharing property between owners and tenants.

Table: 4.176 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak				Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	58	72.5	22	27.5	-	0	-	0	-	0	80
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	-	0	2	2.5	9	11.3	69	86.3	-	0	80
Services rendered by sewage system.	-	0	11	13.8	0	0	10	12.5	69	86.3	90
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	-	0	6	7.5	64	80	10	12.5	-	0	80
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	-	0	1	1.3	79	98.8	-	0	-	0	80

Source: Field study

In table: 4.176 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 101, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.177 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	40	50.0	6	7.5	18	22.5	16	20.0	80
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	53	66.3	9	11.3	18	22.5		-	80
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			5	33.3	The amount charged is greater than my ability				
			2	13.3	People are a mixture of diverse environments and complexities of recognizing new people				
			6	40.0	Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other				
			1	6.7	Other reasons				
			1	6.7	Individuals are closed because of their different cultures				

Source: Field study

In table: 4.177 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.101, to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 101, repayment of installments is over 50% in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents.

Table: 4.178 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other	Total
What is your current occupation?	8	4	27	14	10	17	80
%	10.0	5.0	33.8	17.5	12.5	21.3	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	8	5	27	14	10	16	80
%	10.0	6.3	33.8	17.5	12.5	20.0	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.178 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing in block no. 101 which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in their current government sectors rather than other sectors.

4.15.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.179 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total												
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation	6	20	35	18	1	80												
%	7.5	25.0	43.8	22.5	1.3	100.0												
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.	9	16	28	27		80												
%	11.3	20.0	35.0	33.8	-	100.0												
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.	5	10	31	31	3	80												
%	6.3	12.5	38.8	38.8	3.8	100.0												
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.	12	8	23	36	1	80												
%	15.0	10.0	28.8	45.0	1.3	100.0												
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.	23	47	3	1	6	80												
%	28.8	58.8	3.8	1.3	7.5	100.0												
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.	45	31	2	2.00		80												
%	56.3	38.8	2.5	2.5	-	100.0												
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			D		E		F					
	Val ue	df	Asym p. Sig. (2- sided)	Val ue	df	Asym p. Sig. (2- sided)	Valu e	df	Asy mp. Sig. (2- side d)	Val ue	df	Asy mp. Sig. (2- side d)	Val ue	df	Asy mp. Sig. (2- side d)			
Pearson Chi- Square	38. 45 7 ^a	3 6	.359	24. 16 5 ^a	2 7	.621	37.9 88 ^a	4 5	.761	27.2 65 ^a	36	.852	32. 51 3 ^a	3 6	.635	19. 185 ^a	2 7	.86 3
Likelihood Ratio	35. 97 6	3 6	.470	31. 52 4	2 7	.250	33.8 96	4 5	.887	28.3 87	36	.813	30. 12 8	3 6	.743	17. 116	2 7	.92 8
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80		80		80				

Source: Field study

In table: 4.179 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. 101, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.180 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.		26	50	1	2	1	80					
%		32.5	62.5	1.3	2.5	1.3	100.0					
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.		27	48	1	2	2	80					
%		33.8	60.0	1.3	2.5	2.5	100.0					
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate		41	23	1	4	11	80					
%		51.3	28.8	1.3	5.0	13.8	100.0					
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.		12	13	3	14	38	80					
%		15.0	16.3	3.8	17.5	47.5	100.0					
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing		16	10	1	5	48	80					
%		20.0	12.5	1.3	6.3	60.0	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E		Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	
	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df
Pearson Chi-Square	27.785 ^a	36	49.869 ^a	36	22.927 ^a	36	40.066 ^a	36	38.590 ^a	36	.835	.353
Likelihood Ratio	20.376	36	39.107	36	26.139	36	43.798	36	38.200	36	.983	.370
N of Valid Cases	80		80		80		80		80			

Source: Field study

In table: 4.180 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing,

building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 101. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.181 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis			Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Absta in	Total			
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.			6	19	7	11	37.00	80			
%			7.5	23.8	8.8	13.8	46.3	100.0			
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications			4	18	8	12	38	80			
%			5.0	22.5	10.0	15.0	47.5	100.0			
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.			1	2	5	14	58	80			
%			1.3	2.5	6.3	17.5	72.5	100.0			
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity			18	39	1	14	8	80			
%			22.5	48.8	1.3	17.5	10.0	100.0			
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.			24	42	4.00	4.00	6	80			
%			30.0	52.5	5.0	5.0	7.5	100.0			
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E		Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)
	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	
Pearson Chi-Square	31.463 ^a	36	32.507 ^a	36	62.915 ^a	36	34.353 ^a	36	40.457	36	.587
Likelihood Ratio	36.246	36	35.332	36	34.327	36	40.457	36	33.523	36	.587
N of Valid Cases	80		80		80		80		80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.181 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, charitable and cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions had poor performance among the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 101. According to the above result, the hypotheses (3) haven't been achieved.

Table: 4.182 (4) the HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis			Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total				
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens			45	34		1.00		80				
%			56.3	42.5	-	1.3	-	100.0				
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.			50	3				53				
%			94.3	5.7	-	-	-	100.0				
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.			27	33	5	10	5	80				
%			33.8	41.3	6.3	12.5	6.3	100.0				
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs			48	27	4		1	80				
%			60.0	33.8	5.0	-	1.3	100.0				
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.205 ^a	18	.648	3.891 ^a	9	.918	45.949 ^a	36	.124	39.248 ^a	27	.060
Likelihood Ratio	16.968	18	.525	3.910	9	.917	46.352	36	.116	27.246	27	.451
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.182 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save rental costs in public housing in block no. 101. According to the above result, the hypothesis (4) has been achieved.

Table: 4.183 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.	9	59	2	7	3	80						
%	11.3	73.8	2.5	8.8	3.8	100.0						
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.	14	54	2	3	7	80						
%	17.5	67.5	2.5	3.8	8.8	100.0						
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.	3	7	10		60	80						
%	3.8	8.8	12.5	-	75.0	100.0						
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.	1	7	6	8	58	80						
%	1.3	8.8	7.5	10.0	72.5	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	36.827 ^a	36	.430	44.157 ^a	36	.165	28.393 ^a	27	.391	53.790 ^a	36	.029
Likelihood Ratio	35.136	36	.510	36.683	36	.437	31.252	27	.261	45.690	36	.129
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.183 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in

increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 101. According to the above result, the hypothesis (5) has been achieved.

Table: 4.184 (6) the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total			
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people	50	29			1	80			
%	62.5	36.3	-	-	1.3	100.0			
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people	43	35			2	80			
%	53.8	43.8	-	-	2.5	100.0			
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes	42	37			1	80			
%	52.5	46.3	-	-	1.3	100.0			
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C				
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.367 ^a	18	.432	17.224 ^a	18	.508	19.079 ^a	18	.387
Likelihood Ratio	15.064	18	.658	18.026	18	.454	16.212	18	.578
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.184 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 101. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypothesis (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.16. Block No. (102)

4.16.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.185 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%
age from 25-34	17	22.1				
age from 35-49	35	45.5				
age from 50-59	18	23.4				
age 60 and more	7	9.1				
Male			40	51.9		
Female			37	48.1		
Basic School					28	36.4
Secondary School					42	54.5
University					5	6.5
Higher Diploma					2	2.6
Master of Science						-
Ph.D.						-
Total	77	100.0	77	100.0	77	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.185 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.102 in public housing of Karary locality which indicated a young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and educated in local community.

Table: 4.186 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing is, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
1	2	2.6	in Rural Omdurman	20	26.0	an owner of the property	25	32.5
2	6	7.8	Omdurman City	15	19.5	a tenant of the property	42	54.5
3	11	14.3	Khartoum City	8	10.4	Inherited the property	7	9.1
4	9	11.7	In Khartoum North City	13	16.9		3	3.9
5	15	19.5	in rural Khartoum North	3	3.9			
6	7	9.1	state other than Khartoum	18	23.4	Total	77	100.0
7	11	14.3	Total	77	100.0			
8	9	11.7						
9	6	7.8						
10	1	1.3						
Total	77	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.186 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 102, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.187 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	24	31.2	53	68.8	77
Water	24	31.2	53	68.8	77
Public transport	56	72.7	21	27.3	77
Public health Centers	77	100.0	0	0.0	77
Number of Schools versus students	74	96.1	3	3.9	77
Security & Police services	77	100.0	0	0.0	77
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?		Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	5	69	3	0	77
%	6.5	89.6	3.9	0.0	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.187 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 102, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.103, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.188 Questions about reasons and the way of obtaining the public housing.

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	12	7	0	6	8	44	77
%	15.6	9.1	-	7.8	10.4	57.1	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing		Total		
	13	23	8	33	77		
%	16.9	29.9	10.4	42.9	100.0		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities		Total		
	22	26	29	0	77		
%	28.6	33.8	37.7	-	100.0		
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Owner	Tenant		Total			
	41	35	1	77			
%	53.2	45.5	1.3	100.0			

Source: Field study

The table: 4.188 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.102, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic pressure and the need for investment and almost respondents are sharing property between owners and tenants.

Table: 4.189 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak				Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	32	41.6	38	49.4	7	9.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	77
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	-	0.0	-	0.0	6	7.8	71	92.2	-	0.0	77
Services rendered by sewage system.	-	0.0	1	1.3	5	6.5	70	90.9	1	1.3	77
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	-	0.0	36	46.8	37	48.1	4	5.2	-	0.0	77
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	-	0.0	3	3.9	1	1.3	73	94.8	-	0.0	77

Source: Field study

In table: 4.189 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewerage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 102, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.190 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	33	42.9	3	3.9	16	20.8	25	833.3	77
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	56	72.7	4	5.2	13	16.9	4	5.2	77
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			3	42.9	The amount charged is greater than my ability				
			1	14.3	Lack of sports clubs and cultural centers in the Fund's plans				
			3	42.9	Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other				

Source: Field study

In table: 4.190 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.102 to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 102 repayment of installments is over 40% in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents.

Table: 4.191 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other	Total
What is your current occupation?	21	10	16	14	10	6	77
%	27.3	13.0	20.8	18.2	13.0	7.8	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	16	13	15	9	5	19	77
%	20.8	16.9	19.5	11.7	6.5	24.7	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.191 and Fig: 4.106 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing in block no. 102 which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in their current government sectors rather than other sectors.

4.16.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.192 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation		3	41	27	6		77								
%		3.9	53.2	35.1	7.8	-	100.0								
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.		4	44	26	3		77								
%		5.2	57.1	33.8	3.9	-	100.0								
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.		6	34	22	7	8	77								
%		7.8	44.2	28.6	9.1	10.4	100.0								
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.		3	29	24	5	16	77								
%		3.9	37.7	31.2	6.5	20.8	100.0								
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.		7	55	2		13	77								
%		9.1	71.4	2.6	-	16.9	100.0								
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.		35	30	2	2.00	8	77								
%		45.5	39.0	2.6	2.6	10.4	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E		F				
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	16.135 ^a	27	.950	18.462 ^a	27	.889	34.655 ^a	36	0.2	30.567 ^a	27	.289	26.436 ^a	36	0.9
Likelihood Ratio	19.072	27	.867	19.079	27	.867	37.423	36	0.2	27.24	27	.451	27.4	36	0.8
N of Valid Cases	77			77			77.000			77			77		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.192 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no.

102, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.193 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.		12	54	2	9	-	77								
%		15.6	70.1	2.6	11.7	-	100.0								
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.		19	57			1	77								
%		24.7	74.0	-	-	1.3	100.0								
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate		23	37			17	77								
%		29.9	48.1	-	-	22.1	100.0								
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.		3	30		22	22.00	77								
%		3.9	39.0	-	28.6	28.6	100.0								
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing		3	17		14	43	77								
%		3.9	22.1	-	18.2	55.8	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D			E		
	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asym p. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25.369 ^a	27	.554	16.107 ^a	18	0.6	19.011 ^a	18	0.4	24.939 ^a	27	0.6	24.827 ^a	27	0.58
Likelihood Ratio	28.328	27	.394	15.36	18	0.6	19.8	18	0.3	26.19	27	0.5	29.72	27	0.33
N of Valid Cases	77			77			77			77			77		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.193 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing, building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as

well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 102. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved

Table: 4.194 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.		3	20	44	1	9	77								
%		3.9	26.0	57.1	1.3	11.7	100.0								
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications		2	21	44		10	77								
%		2.6	27.3	57.1	-	13.0	100.0								
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.		25	1	10		41	77								
%		32.5	1.3	13.0	-	53.2	100.0								
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity		6	52	1		18	77								
%		7.8	67.5	1.3	-	23.4	100.0								
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.		36	37			4	77								
%		46.8	48.1	-	-	5.2	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D			E		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
	34.893 ^a	36	.521	20.068 ^a	27	0.8	21.952 ^a	27	0.7	16.085 ^a	27	1	36.361 ^a	18	0.01
	28.381	36	.813	19.23	27	0.9	16.2	27	0.9	16.81	27	1	26.25	18	0.09
N of Valid Cases	77		77		77		77		77		77		77		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.194 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions had good performance among the inhabitants in public

housing in block no. 102. According to the above result, the hypotheses (3) haven't been achieved.

Table: 4.195 (4) the HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens	17	60				77						
%	22.1	77.9	-	-	-	100.0						
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.	19	58				77						
%	24.7	75.3	-	-	-	100.0						
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.	26	17	1	19	14	77						
%	33.8	22.1	1.3	24.7	18.2	100.0						
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs	26	37	1		13	77						
%	33.8	48.1	1.3	-	16.9	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.136 ^a	9	.520	8.891 ^a	9	.447	38.902 ^a	36	0.3	32.509 ^a	27	0
Likelihood Ratio	9.1655	9	.422	10.32	9	.325	41.4	36	0.2	32.596	27	0
N of Valid Cases	77			77			77			77.000		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.195 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save

rental costs in public housing in block no. 102. According to the above result, the hypotheses (4) have been achieved.

Table: 4.196 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.		25	50		2		77					
%		32.5	64.9	-	2.6	-	100.0					
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.		13	62		1	1	77					
%		16.9	80.5	-	1.3	1.3	100.0					
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.		6	23		27	21.00	77					
%		7.8	29.9	-	35.1	27.3	100.0					
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.		6	24		16	34	80					
%		7.5	30.0	-	20.0	42.5	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.452 ^a	18	.823	20.800 ^a	27	.796	30.831 ^a	27	.278	20.925 ^a	27	0.8
Likelihood Ratio	12.479	18	.822	17.42	27	.920	26	27	.520	23.43	27	0.7
N of Valid Cases	77			77			77			77		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.196 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are

organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 102. According to the above result, the hypothesis (5) has been achieved.

Table: 4.197 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total		
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people		46	30		1		77		
%		59.7	39.0	-	1.3	-	100.0		
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people		18	59				77		
%		23.4	76.6	-	-	-	100.0		
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes		47	30				77		
%		61.0	39.0	-	-	-	100.0		
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.338 ^a	18	.434	9.322 ^a	9	.408	6.381 ^a	9	.701
Likelihood Ratio	12.6	18	.815	9.422	9	.399	7.420	9	.593
N of Valid Cases	77			77			77		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.197 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income

by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 102. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypothesis (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.17. Block No. (103)

4.17.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.198 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%
age from 25-34	10	13.2				
age from 35-49	33	43.4				
age from 50-59	17	22.4				
age 60 and more	16	21.1				
Male			47	61.8		
Female			29	38.2		
Basic School					38	50.0
Secondary School					38	50.0
University					-	-
Higher Diploma					-	-
Master of Science					-	-
Ph.D.					-	-
Total					76	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.198 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no.103 in public housing of Karary locality which indicated a young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and weakness of education in local community.

Table: 4.199 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing is, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
1	7	9.2	in Rural Omdurman	10	13.2	an owner of the property	14	18.4
2	10	13.2	Omdurman City	14	18.4	a tenant of the property	55	72.4
3	8	10.5	Khartoum City	16	21.1	inherited the property	7	9.2
4	9	11.8	In Khartoum North City	16	21.1			
5	9	11.8	in rural Khartoum North	0	-			
6	9	11.8	state other than Khartoum	20	26.3	Total	76	100.0
7	8	10.5	Total	76	100.0			
8	8	10.5						
9	6	7.9						
10	2	2.6						
11	-	-						
Total	76	100.0						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.199 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. 103, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.200 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	-	0.0	76	100.0	76
Water	-	0.0	76	100.0	76
Public transport	76	100.0	-	0.0	76
Public health Centers	75	98.7	1	1.3	76
Number of Schools versus students	75	98.7	1	1.3	76
Security & Police services	76	100.0	-	0.0	76
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?		Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	1	73	2		76
%	1.3	96.1	2.6	0.0	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.200 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 103, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public services which is reflected in block no.103, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.201 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	6	2	0	2	13	53	76
%	7.9	2.6	-	2.6	17.1	69.7	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing				Total
	2	30	21	23	76		
%	2.6	39.5	27.6	30.3	100.0		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities				Total
	30	24	22	0	76		
%	39.5	31.6	28.9	-	100.0		
	Owner	Tenant	Total				
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	53	23	76				
%	69.7	30.3	100.0				

Source: Field study

The table: 4.201 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no.103, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic pressure and the need for investment and property owners had considerable percentage.

Table: 4.202 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak				Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	72	94.7	4	5.3	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	76
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	100.0	-	0.0	76
Services rendered by sewage system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	100.0	-	0.0	76
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	-	-	18.0	23.7	58	76.3	0	0.0	-	0.0	76
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	100.0	-	0.0	76

Source: Field study

In table: 4.202 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. 103, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.203 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	No	%	To some extend	%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	62	81.6	1	1.3	13	17.1	76
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	59	77.6	6	7.9	11	14.5	76
No- if (your answer is No) Why?			1	14.3	The amount charged is greater than my ability		
			1	14.3	Religious confessional disputes have contributed to the lack of social communication		
			5	71.4	Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.203 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no.103 to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. 103 repayment of installments is over 60% in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents.

Table: 4.204 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other	Total
What is your current occupation?	7	0	29	20	8	12	76
%	9.2	-	38.2	26.3	10.5	15.8	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	7	13	18	18	8	12	76
%	9.2	17.1	23.7	23.7	10.5	15.8	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.204 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing in block no. 103 which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in their current government sectors rather than other sectors.

4.17.2.Hypotheses

Table: 4.205 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation		2	19	49	6		76						
%		2.6	25.0	64.5	7.9	-	100.0						
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.		5	16	38	17		76						
%		6.6	21.1	50.0	22.4	-	100.0						
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.		11	5	41	14	5	76						
%		14.5	6.6	53.9	18.4	6.6	100.0						
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.		8	3	38	18	9	76						
%		10.5	3.9	50.0	23.7	11.8	100.0						
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.		10	53	1		12	76						
%		13.2	69.7	1.3	-	15.8	100.0						
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.		48	19			9	76						
%		63.2	25.0	-	-	11.8	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E		F		Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	Df	Value	df	Value	df	
Pearson Chi-Square	23.117 ^a	27	33.857 ^a	27	31.788 ^a	36	32.019 ^a	36	23.607 ^a	27	24.015 ^a	18	0.15
Likelihood Ratio	21.748	27	35.8	27	35.5	36	33.4	36	24.1	27	26.5	18	0.09
N of Valid Cases	76		76		76		76		76		76		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.205 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. 103, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.206 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.		55	20	1	-	-	76								
%		72.4	26.3	1.3	-	-	100.0								
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.		46	28	1	-	1	76								
%		60.5	36.8	1.3	-	1.3	100.0								
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate		49	12	1	-	14	76								
%		64.5	15.8	1.3	-	18.4	100.0								
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.		5	4	50	-	17	76								
%		6.6	5.3	65.8	-	22.4	100.0								
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing		2	3	24	-	47	76								
%		2.6	3.9	31.6	-	61.8	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	12.837 ^a	18	0.80114	28.639 ^a	27	0.4	30.041 ^a	27	0.3	30.041 ^a	27	0.3	16.305 ^a	27	0.9
Likelihood Ratio	8.688	18	0.96654	21	27	0.8	23.7	27	0.6	23.7	27	0.6	16.8	27	0.9
N of Valid Cases	76			76			76			76			76		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.206 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing, building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. 103.

According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.207 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.		3	19	1	33	20	76								
%		3.9	25.0	1.3	43.4	26.3	100.0								
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications		4	16	1	26	29	76								
%		5.3	21.1	1.3	34.2	38.2	100.0								
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.		4	1	2	30	39	76								
%		5.3	1.3	2.6	39.5	51.3	100.0								
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity		12	47	1	1	15	76								
%		15.8	61.8	1.3	1.3	19.7	100.0								
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the population in the public housing.		38	33	1	1	3	76								
%		50.0	43.4	1.3	1.3	3.9	100.0								
Chi-Square Test s	A		B		C		D		E						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	29.210 ^a	36	0.78138	32.873 ^a	36	0.6	36.664 ^a	36	0.4	29.010 ^a	36	0.8	27.070 ^a	27	0.5
Likelihood Ratio	27.398	36	0.84796	27.2	36	0.9	34.3	36	0.5	25.5	36	0.9	25.6	27	0.5
N of Valid Cases	76			76			76			76			76		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.207 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, charitable and cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions had poor performance among the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 103. According to the above result, the hypothesis (3) hasn't been achieved.

Table: 4.208 (4) The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total					
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens		36	40				76					
%		47.4	52.6	-	-	-	100.0					
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.		33	43				76					
%		43.4	56.6	-	-	-	100.0					
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.		39	26			11	76					
%		51.3	34.2	-	-	14.5	100.0					
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs		45	21	1		9	76					
%		59.2	27.6	1.3	-	11.8	100.0					
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.763 ^a	9	0.45944	9.629 ^a	9	0.4	21.307 ^a	18	0.3	19.372 ^a	27	0.9
Likelihood Ratio	9.2379	9	0.41561	12.2	9	0.2	27.9	18	0.1	18.4	27	0.9
N of Valid Cases	76			76			76			76		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.208 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting

water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save rental costs in public housing in block no. 103. According to the above result, the hypothesis (4) has been achieved.

Table: 4.209 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.	50	22		2	2	76						
%	65.8	28.9	-	2.6	2.6	100.0						
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.	43	32		1		76						
%	56.6	42.1	-	1.3	-	100.0						
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.	1	1		43	31	76						
%	1.3	1.3	-	56.6	40.8	100.0						
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.	6	1		24	45	76						
%	7.9	1.3	-	31.6	59.2	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.839 ^a	27	0.8374	20.486 ^a	18	0.3	22.476 ^a	27	0.7	24.377 ^a	27	0.6
Likelihood Ratio	18.151	27	0.8988	17.5	18	0.5	16.6	27	0.9	22.6	27	0.7
N of Valid Cases	76			76			76			76		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.209 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are

organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. 103. According to the above result, the hypothesis (5) has been achieved.

Table: 4.210 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis			Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total	
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people			64	12				76	
%			84.2	15.8	-	-	-	100.0	
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people			33	43				76	
%			43.4	56.6	-	-	-	100.0	
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes			56	20				76	
%			73.7	26.3	-	-	-	100.0	
Chi-Square Tests	A		B			C			Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	df		
Pearson Chi-Square	19.698a	9	5.805a	9	13.766a	9	9	0.1	
Likelihood Ratio	21.169	9	5.96	9	15.8	9	9	0.1	
N of Valid Cases	76		76		76				

Source: Field study

In table: 4.210 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. 103. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypothesis (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.18. Block No. (Alfatih City)

4.18.1. Frequency Tables

Table: 4.211 Ages, Gender & Education

Description	Age	%	Gender	%	Education	%
age from 25-34	23	28.8				
age from 35-49	36	45.0				
age from 50-59	10	12.5				
age 60 and more	11	13.8				
Male			57	71.3		
Female			23	28.8		
Basic School					14	17.5
Secondary School					26	32.5
University					31	38.8
Higher Diploma					6	7.5
Master of Science					1	1.3
Ph.D.					2	2.5
Total					80	100.0

Source: Field study

The table: 4.211 above showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in block no. **Alfatih** -City in public housing of Karary locality which indicated a young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and educated local community.

Table: 4.212 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

How long have you been living in public housing?			Where your previous residence before coming to public housing, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Years	Frequency	%	Previous Residence	Frequency	%	property that you live in as	Frequency	%
1	1	33.3	in Rural Omdurman	12	15.0	an owner of the property	33	41.3
2	3	100.0	Omdurman City	17	21.3	a tenant of the property	21	26.3
3	3	100.0	Khartoum City	8	10.0	inherited the property	25	31.3
4	11	366.7	In Khartoum North City	14	17.5		1	1.3
5	13	433.3	in rural Khartoum North	8	10.0			
6	9	300.0	state other than Khartoum	21	26.3	Total	80	100.0
7	6	200.0	Total	80	100.0			
8	7	233.3						
9	10	333.3						
10	3	100.0						
11	3	100.0						
12	3	100.0						
13	4	133.3						
14	4	133.3						
Total	80	2,666.7						

Source: Field study

The table: 4.212 above demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing and illustrated the locations of their previous residence before coming to the public housing in block no. **Alfatih** -City, and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in.

Table: 4.213 Comparison of public services in previous residence, public housing and social & economic changes

Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing:	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	78	97.5	2	2.5	80
Water	79	98.8	1	1.3	80
Public transport	79	98.8	1	1.3	80
Public health Centers	80	100.0	0	0.0	80
Number of Schools versus students	79	98.8	1	1.3	80
Security & Police services	78	97.5	2	2.5	80
Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?	Other	Yes	No	To some Extend	Total
	25	52	1	2	80
%	31.3	65.0	1.3	2.5	100.0

Source: Field study

Table: 4.213 illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. **Alfatih** -City, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, and the evaluation of respondents for public service which is reflected in block no. **Alfatih** -City, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation.

Table: 4.214 Questions about previous residence & public Housing

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?	Less rent from the city center	Expansion of the family	Environmentally less air pollution	Calm peripheral areas	Inability to pay the rent in the center		Total
	18	4	0	3	1	54	80
%	22.5	5.0	-	3.8	1.3	67.5	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?	Purchased public house from someone entitled	Entitlement of public housing	Entitlement of economic housing		Total		
	35	4	1	40	80		
%	43.8	5.0	1.3	50.0	100.0		
What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Economic pressure and the need for investment	Distributions of Heirs' issues	Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities		Total		
	25	24	27	4	80		
%	31.3	30.0	33.8	5.0	100.0		
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Owner	Tenant	Total				
	39	41	80				
%	48.8	51.3	100.0				

Source: Field study

The table: 4.214 illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing in block no. **Alfatih** -City, the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic pressure and the need for investment and almost respondents are sharing property between owners and tenants.

Table: 4.215 Evaluation of public utilities and public services in public housing

If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following:	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak		Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
	Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	1	1.3	4	5.0	1	1.3	74	
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	1	1.3	-	-	2	2.5	77	96.3	80
Services rendered by sewage system.	1	1.3	3	3.8	4	5	72	90.0	80
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	1	1.3	73	91.3	3	3.7	3	3.8	80
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	1	1.3	1	1.3	2	2.5	76	95.0	80

Source: Field study

In table: 4.215 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing in block no. **Alfatih** -City, which indicated in considerable evaluation for services rendered in green areas and Parks and highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services.

Table: 4.216 Questions about monthly commitment & social relations of inhabitants in public housing

Description	Yes	%	To some extend	%		%	Total
If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	34	42.5	0	-	46	57.5	80
Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?	75	93.8	2	2.5	3.00	3.75	80

Source: Field study

In table: 4.216 dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants in block no. **Alfatih** -City to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, and the comparison of social relations of the inhabitants in public housing with their places in previous residences, which was indicated obligation of residents of block no. **Alfatih** -City repayment of installments is less 50% in due time, and they had a good social relations in public housing as well as in their previous residents.

Table: 4.217 Questions about inhabitants' current and previous occupations in public housing

Description	Employee in the public sector	Employee in the private sector	Artisan	Business man	Army forces	Other		Total
What is your current occupation?	17	42	13	2	2	3	1	80
%	21.3	52.5	16.3	2.5	2.5	3.8	1.3	100.0
What is the previous occupation?	10	39	25	-	-	3	3	80
%	12.5	48.8	31.3	-	-	3.8	3.8	100.0

Source: Field study

In this table: 4.217 showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing in block no. **Alfatih** -City which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in their current government sectors rather than other sectors.

4.18.2. Hypotheses

Table: 4.218 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation	2	34	41		3	80
%	2.5	42.5	51.3	-	3.8	100.0
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.	2	64	3	8	3	80
%	2.5	80.0	3.8	10.0	3.8	100.0
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.	1	76	2	1		80
%	1.3	95.0	2.5	1.3	-	100.0
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.	3	75	2			80
%	3.8	93.8	2.5	-	-	100.0
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.	2	76	2			80
%	2.5	95.0	2.5	-	-	100.0
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.	2	5	1	62.00	10	80
%	2.5	6.3	1.3	77.5	12.5	100.0

Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E		F	
	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df	Value	df
Pearson Chi-Square	72.815 ^a	39	65.220 ^a	52	111.579 ^a	39	34.941 ^a	26	10.561 ^a	26	114.505 ^a	52
Likelihood Ratio	39.473	39	34.892	52	22.9	39	17.2	26	10.392	26	43.67	52
N of Valid Cases	80		80		80		80		80		80	

Source: Field study

In table: 4.218 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing in block no. **Alfatih** -City, social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants benefited from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. According to the above result, the hypotheses (1) have been achieved.

Table: 4.219 (2) There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis				Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total						
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.				1	30	2	46	1.00	80						
%				1.3	37.5	2.5	57.5	1.3	100.0						
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.				3	56	4	17.00		80						
%				3.8	70.0	5.0	21.3	-	100.0						
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate				1	76	1	1	1	80						
%				1.3	95.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	100.0						
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.				3	72	2	2		79						
%				3.8	91.1	2.5	2.5	-	100.0						
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing				1	10	61		8	80						
%				1.3	12.5	76.3	-	10.0	100.0						
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D			E		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	120.120 ^a	52	0	51.881 ^a	39	0.1	80.450 ^a	52	0.01	80.450 ^a	52	0.01	118.212 ^a	39	0
Likelihood Ratio	30.728	52	0.99	32.889	39	0.7	34.5	52	0.97	34.5	52	0.97	44.881	39	0.2
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.219 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, health centers were not established in public housing,

building of police station wasn't made, cleanliness of environment wasn't provided as well as the schools were insufficient to accommodate boys and girls in block no. **Alfatih** -City. According to the above result, the hypotheses (2) have been achieved.

Table: 4.220 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total								
(A)	Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.	1	6	66		7.00	80								
	%	1.3	7.5	82.5	-	8.8	100.0								
(B)	Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications	1	2	70		7	80								
	%	1.3	2.5	87.5	-	8.8	100.0								
(C)	Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.	1	66	2		11	80								
	%	1.3	82.5	2.5	-	13.8	100.0								
(D)	Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity	1	77	2.00			80								
	%	1.3	96.3	2.5	-	-	100.0								
(E)	Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.	1	78	1.00			80								
	%	1.3	97.5	1.3	-	-	100.0								
Chi-Square Tests	A		B		C		D		E						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	35.768 ^a	39	0.62	34.842 ^a	39	0.7	56.250 ^a	39	0	48.260 ^a	26	0.01	10.572 ^a	26	1
Likelihood Ratio	31.13	39	0.81	27.4	39	0.9	26.4	39	0.9	15.9	26	0.94	7.543	26	1
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.220 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, According to respondents, sports, charitable and cultural associations, weddings, funerals and other events as social interactions had poor performance among the inhabitants in public housing in block no. **Alfatih** -City. According to the above result, the hypothesis (3) hasn't been achieved.

Table: 4.221 (4) The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis				Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total			
(A) Building public housing helped stability of the citizens				1	58	3		18	80			
%				1.3	72.5	3.8	-	22.5	100.0			
(B) By connecting water and electricity supply lines.					6	2	68	4	80			
%				-	7.5	2.5	85.0	5.0	100.0			
(C) Providing internal transport lines to local markets.				3	17	1	58	1	80			
%				3.8	21.3	1.3	72.5	1.3	100.0			
(D) By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs				1	77	1	1		80			
%				1.3	96.3	1.3	1.3	-	100.0			
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	31.270 ^a	39	0.81	43.337 ^a	39	0.3	49.090 ^a	52	0.6	19.532 ^a	39	1
Likelihood Ratio	26.06	39	0.94	31.4	39	0.8	33.8	52	1	12.3	39	1
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.221 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through building public housing helped stability of the citizens, connecting water and electricity supply lines, providing permanent housing and the citizens save rental costs in public housing in block no. **Alfatih** -City. According to the above result, the hypothesis (4) has been achieved.

Table: 4.222 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.	1	78	1			80
%	1.3	97.5	1.3	-	-	100.0
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.	1	77	1		1	80
%	1.3	96.3	1.3	-	1.3	100.0
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.	1	76	1	2		80
%	1.3	95.0	1.3	2.5	-	100.0
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.	2	6	1	56	15	80
%	2.5	7.5	1.3	70.0	18.8	100.0

Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C			D		
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.572 ^a	26	1	17.614 ^a	39	1	90.129 ^a	39	0	113.146 ^a	52	0
Likelihood Ratio	7.543	26	1	11.7	39	1	19.4	39	1	43.5	52	0.79
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.222 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, marriage,

society merges and becomes a single social unit, sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links, Charitable and public societies which shall assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens in public housing in block no. **Alfatih** -City. According to the above result, the hypothesis (5) has been achieved.

Table: 4.223 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total		
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people		1	77	2			80		
%		1.3	96.3	2.5	-	-	100.0		
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people		2	77	1	-		80		
%		2.5	96.3	1.3	-	-	100.0		
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes		2	76	2			80		
%		2.5	95.0	2.5	-	-	100.0		
Chi-Square Tests	A			B			C		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	30.476 ^a	26	0.25	68.092 ^a	26	0	63.947 ^a	26	0
Likelihood Ratio	14.72	26	0.96	18.5	26	0.9	21.9	26	0.7
N of Valid Cases	80			80			80		

Source: Field study

In table: 4.223 the Chi-square Test for hypotheses showed statistical significance, and showed through construction of public housing and its convenient repayment installments for low-income people, construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes and construction of public housing for middle-income people that the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income

by this, effected social structure of the inhabitants in public housing in block no. **Alfatih** -City. According to the above result, it is strongly agreed with the hypothesis (6), and this means it has been achieved.

4.13. Result Summary

4.13.1. Frequency Tables Summary

Table: 224 Ages, Gender, Education & Residential Period

Age	Qty	%	Education	Qty	%
25-34	334	29.3	Basic School	395	34.6
35-49	382	33.5	Secondary School	403	35.3
50-59	264	23.1	University	255	22.3
60 & more	161	14.1	Higher Diploma	53	4.6
Total	1141	100.0	M.Sc.	22	1.9
Gender	Qty	%	Ph.D.	13	1.1
Male	655	57.4	Total	1141	100.0
Female	486	42.6	How long have you been living in public housing?		
Total	1141	100.0	Number of years stayed	Qty	%
Source: Field Study			(1-10)	1070	93.8
			(11-18)	71	6.2
			Total	1141	100.0

The table: 4.224 above, showed the range of age, gender and educational level of the population in all public housing at Karary locality which indicated a young society as well as community interaction through the considerable percentage of female participation in the questionnaires, and considerable education levels in local community, beside demonstrated the number of years the inhabitants have been living in public housing. The study showed 33.5 % of respondents their age is between 35 to 49 years which indicates the stage of high production rate, and the age of 60 years and more, their percentage is 14.1% which indicates lower production rate. Gender wise the study showed 57.4% as males from total respondents and 42.6% of them are females. In the level of education is shown 34.6% of respondents are basic school, 35.3% of them are secondary school graduated and 1.1% of them are Ph.D. holders which indicate an interactive society with education. During a recent decade (latest 10 years) showed 93.8% of respondents are settled in public housing which indicates high

demand of public housing, and before a recent decade showed 5.6% of them are settled in public housing which means the demand of public housing was slow and also it reflects the awareness of inhabitants towards the importance of settlement in latest ten years.

Table: 225 Questions about inhabitants' previous residences, public housing & socio-economic pattern.

Where your previous residence before coming to public housing, is it located?			Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?		
Location	Qty	%	Status of Property you live in	Qty	%
in Rural Omdurman	167	15.0	Owner	285	26.9
in Omdurman City	308	27.6	Tenant	619	58.5
in Khartoum City	151	13.5	Inherited	150	14.2
in Khartoum North City	104	9.3	state property	4	0.4
in Rural Khartoum North	45	4.0	Total	1058	100.0
in State other than Khartoum	340	30.5	Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?		
Total	1115	100.0	Options	Qty	%
Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?	Qty	%	Yes	285	26.9
Owner	714	63.5	No	154	27.8
Tenant	411	36.5	To some extend	86	15.5
Total	1125	100.0	Other	29	5.2
Source: Field Study			Total	554	100.0

Table: 4.225 above, demonstrated their previous residence before coming to the public housing at Karary Locality and the way of getting ownership of the property they are living in, illustrated the percentage of changes in social and economic patterns of the inhabitants in public housing, in comparing with their previous residences showing considerable changes, illustrated the ownership and rented houses in public housing, showed the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of public housing is the highest percentage, and almost the respondents are sharing property between owners and tenants. The previous residence before coming to public housing was shown 27.6% of respondents are from Omdurman City, 30.5% of them are from other Sudan States and 4% of them from rural Khartoum North, which means the inhabitants are mixture of diverse environments of Sudan. The study resulted 58.5% of the respondents had lived in rented property before coming to public housing which

indicated that they have saved cost of renting by obtaining a public housing, and only 14.2% of them had lived in inherited property. In socio-economic pattern changes the respondents showed 75.8% of them admitted that the changes were made to them, and 13.9% of them didn't admit it, which indicated the awareness of respondents with changes made to them.

Table: 4.226 which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing?

Services rendered	Previous Residence	%	Public Housing	%	Total
Electricity	239	22.5	823	77.5	1062
Water	230	21.7	832	78.3	1062
Public transport	787	74.1	275	25.9	1062
Public Health Centers	902	84.9	160	15.1	1062
No of School versus students	863	81.3	199	18.7	1062
Security & Police	903	85.0	159	15.0	1062

Source: Field Study

In table: 4.226 above showed the evaluation of respondents for public services which are reflected in public housing at Karary Locality, compared to their former places of residence, basic services such as: electricity, water, public transport and public health centers, which indicated considerable variation. In comparing the public service between the respondents' previous residence with the public housing, was shown 77.5% of respondents agreed that the electricity service in public housing is better than their previous residence and 22.5% of them agreed that the electricity service in their previous residence is better than public housing, also for water service 78.3% of them agreed that the water service in public housing is better than in their previous residence and 21.7% of them agreed that the water service in their previous residence is better than public housing, it indicates that these services were directly rendered by Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State as a package deal. For public transport in public housing 74.1% of them preferred the transport service in their previous residence than public housing, while 25.9% of them preferred public housing transport, 84.9% of the respondents preferred rendered services of health centers in

their previous residences than public housing and 15.1% of them preferred rendered services of health centers in public housing, 81.3% of them agreed that the number of schools versus students are acceptable in their previous residences than in public housing, 18.7% of them agreed that the number of schools versus students are acceptable in public housing than in their previous residences , also 85.1% of them preferred rendered services of security & police services in their previous residences than in public housing. The services other than Electricity & water were shared responsibility between the HCF and the locality of Karray and this is affecting the social and economic life of public housing inhabitants.

Table: 4.227 questions about reason of choosing public housing

If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?		
Reason	Qty	%
Less rent from the city center	176	48.2
Expansion of the family	64	17.5
Environmentally less air pollution	16	4.4
Calm peripheral areas	39	10.7
Inability to pay the rent in the center	70	19.2
Total	365	100.0
How did you get the current location of housing?		
	Qty	%
purchased public house from someone entitled	174	24.1
Entitlement of public housing	226	31.3
Entitlement of economic housing	322	44.6
Total	722	100.0

Source: Field Study

In table: 4.227 above, illustrated the rented and owned houses in public housing at Karary Locality , the reasons of renting a house in public housing, the reasons of leaving the old residence to be in public housing and the way of obtaining a house in a public housing, the above result showed that the entitlement of economic housing is the highest percentage, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is “less rent from the city center”, and respondents are sharing property between

owners and tenants with slight difference in percentage. With regard to the reason for renting in public housing, 48.2% of the respondents had chosen “Less rent from the city center”, 19.2% of them had chosen “Inability to pay the rent in the center” and 17.5% of them had chosen “Expansion of the family”, which indicate the major valid reasons reflected in the economic situation in the society.

Table: 4.228 if you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the HCF in Khartoum state as following?

Quality of services rendered	Excellent		Good		Acceptable		Weak		Total
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%	
Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply	587	52.1	356	31.6	46	4.1	137	12.2	1126
Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment	92	8.2	89	7.9	171	15.2	767	68.1	1119
Services rendered by sewage system.	75	6.7	132	11.7	185	16.4	729	64.7	1121
Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship	220	19.5	381	33.8	381	33.8	122	10.8	1104
Services rendered in green areas and Parks	80	7.1	75	6.7	115	10.2	855	75.9	1125

Source: Field Study

In table: 4.228 above showed the respondents evaluation of public utilities services, such as electricity and water services in connectivity and supply, cleaner environment, sewage system, mosques, public parks and green areas which were rendered by Housing & Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in public housing at Karary locality which indicated considerable evaluation as a highest percentage for electricity & water in terms of connectivity and supply rather than other public services. In evaluation of rendered services by HCF of Khartoum State, in electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply, as it was shown 52.1% of respondents evaluated it as excellent service, and 12.2 % of them evaluated it as week service. For cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment, 68.1% of them evaluated it as week service and 7.9% of them evaluated it as good service, 64.7% of the respondents evaluated service rendered by sewage system as week service and 6.7% of them evaluated it as excellent service, for the services rendered in mosques and other

worship places 33.8% of them evaluated it as acceptable and 10.8% of them evaluated it as week. 75.9% of them evaluated the services rendered in green areas and parks as week services, and 6.7% of them evaluated it as good services. This is indicating in total that the services rendered by HCF in electricity and water are evaluated as excellent service other services are evaluated as week services.

Table: 4.229 questions about reasons for being in public housing & the commitment for monthly installment settlement

What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?	Qty	%
Economic pressure and the need for investment	349	34.1
Distributions of Heirs' issues	329	32.2
Request quietness and escape from the noise of cities	343	33.6
releasing Government housing	1	0.1
Total	1022	100.0

if you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?	Qty	%	No – (if your answer is No) why?		
			Answer	Qty	%
Yes	645	74.2	The amount charged is greater than my ability	34	70.8
No	49	5.6	Other reasons	14	29.2
To some extend	175	20.1	Total	48	100.0
Total	869	100.0			0

Source: Field Study

In table: 4.229 above, the highest percentage reason for leaving their old residences is economic pressure and the need for investment. With regard to the reason for leaving old residence to current public housing location as shown 34.1% of the respondents had chosen “the economic pressure and the need for investment”, 33.6% of them had chosen “request quietness and escape from the noise of cities” and 32.2% of them had chosen “distributions of heirs’ issues”, which indicate the major valid reasons reflected in the economic situation in the society, noise pollution in cities and the complexities of heirs' cases. Dealt with the fulfillment of the monthly commitment by the public housing inhabitants to Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State which was indicated obligation of residents repayment of installments is considerably in due time. in answering the degree of commitment for monthly settlement for

economic or public housing installment, 74.2% of the respondents are answered by “yes”, 20.1% of them answered “to some -extend” and 5.6 % of them answered by “no” reasoning that the amount charged is greater than their ability.

Table: 4.230 questions about previous & current occupations.

What is your current occupation?	Qty	%
Employee in the public sector	190	16.9
Employee in the private sector	148	13.1
Artisan	270	24.0
Business man	231	20.5
Army forces	93	8.3
Other	195	17.3
Total	1127	100.0

What is the previous occupation?	Qty	%
Employee in the public sector	157	15.0
Employee in the private sector	185	17.7
Artisan	245	23.4
Business man	157	15.0
Army forces	94	9.0
Other	210	20.0
Total	1048	100.0

Source: Field Study

In table: 4.230 above, showed the changes in their jobs, relative to changes in their housing location. Also, it showed slight change in some of their job positions; in public housing at Karary Locality which indicated that most of inhabitants were employed in their current jobs such as; artisan, businessmen and others’ jobs rather than other sectors. showed 24% of respondents their current occupation are artisans, 20.5% of them are businessmen, 17.3% of them are other occupations, 16.9% of them are employees in the public sector, 13.1% of them are employees in the private sector, 8.3% of them are army forces and which is indicating moderate to lower income categories, in comparison with the respondents their previous occupations had minor changes in private sector and businessmen categories. This is meaning that the inhabitants kept same jobs when moved to public housing with minor changes in job positions.

4.13.2. Hypotheses Summary & Discussion

Table: 4.231 (1) Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A)- The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation	214	528	223	149	21	1135
%	18.9	46.5	19.6	13.1	1.9	100.0
(B)- The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.	188	509	286	119	33	1135
%	16.6	44.8	25.2	10.5	2.9	100.0
(C) They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases.	258	389	239	177	72	1135
%	22.7	34.3	21.1	15.6	6.3	100.0
(D) It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.	299	330	198	202	106	1135
%	26.3	29.1	17.4	17.8	9.3	100.0
(E) Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.	430	534	52	36	83	1135
%	37.9	47.0	4.6	3.2	7.3	100.0
(F) Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.	572	395	42	82	44	1135
%	50.4	34.8	3.7	7.2	3.9	100.0

Source: Field Study

In table: 4.231, the hypotheses (1) dealt with the effects of social relations after moving to public housing at Karray Locality, and the social & cultural interactions, the influence of Karary locality environment towards the inhabitants in public housing, the inhabitants beneficiary from the local market, and public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity. By using the Chi-square test has shown statistical significance and the hypotheses were realized for hypothesis(A) is 46.5% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 19.6% of them their answers were strongly disagreed, for hypothesis(B) is 44.8% of the

respondents their answers were agreed and 25.2% of them their answers were strongly disagreed, for hypothesis(C) is 34.3% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 21.1 % of them their answers were strongly disagreed, for hypothesis(D) is 29.1% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 17.4% of them their answers were strongly disagreed for, hypothesis (E) is 47.0% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 4.6 % of them their answers were strongly disagreed, for hypothesis(F) is 50.4% of the respondents their answers were strongly agreed and 7.2 % of them their answers were disagreed. This is indicating that the Housing and construction Fund of Khartoum state has affected on the inhabitants' social and cultural relations, has environmental influence towards them in public housing and in public services as well, according to the above result, it has been achieved.

Table: 4.232 (2) there is a growing gap between the policy and the Practice of HCF.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A) Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.	444	571	27	79	14	1135
%	39.1	50.3	2.4	7.0	1.2	100.0
(B) The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.	422	613	31	44	25	1135
%	37.2	54.0	2.7	3.9	2.2	100.0
(C) Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate	500	488	35	35	77	1135
%	44.1	43.0	3.1	3.1	6.8	100.0
(D) Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.	313	286	64	233	239	1135
%	27.6	25.2	5.6	20.5	21.1	100.0
(E) The services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing	240	227	56	272	340	1135
%	21.1	20.0	4.9	24.0	30.0	100.0

Source:Field Study

In table: 4.232, in Hypotheses (2), there is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF, by using the Chi-square test has shown statistical significance, for hypothesis (A) is 50.3% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 7% of them their answers were disagreed, for hypothesis (B) is 54.0% of the respondents

their answers were agreed and 3.9% of them their answers were disagreed, for hypothesis (C) is 44.1% of the respondents their answers were strongly agreed and 3.1% of them their answers were strongly disagreed, for hypothesis (D) is 27.6% of the respondents their answers were strongly agreed, 25.2% of them their answers were agreed, 5.6% of them their answers were strongly disagreed and 20.5% of them their answers were disagreed. Hypothesis (E) is 21.1% of the respondents their answers were strongly agreed, 20% of them their answers were agreed, 4.9% of them their answers were strongly disagreed and 24% of them their answers were disagreed. According to the above result, it has been achieved. It indicates the gap is there, between the commitments and what was put on place from public services or utilities, and this is in accordance with (Alexander, 2012, p.1-60) lessons and observations from the saga of the gradual acceptance of rental vouchers in American housing policy demonstrates that changing course can be difficult, even when the executive branch wants to do so. Therefore, the researcher believes that the Housing and Construction Fund in the state of Khartoum should create mechanisms for consultation and monitoring the implementation of projects for public housing, utilities and accompanying public services to fill the gap in implementation such as health centers, police stations, basic & secondary schools, ...etc.

Table: 4.233 (3) there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's .

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A) Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.	198	431	63	295	148	1135
%	17.4	38.0	5.6	26.0	13.0	100.0
(B) Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications	180	443	63	288	161	1135
%	15.9	39.0	5.6	25.4	14.2	100.0
(C) Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.	158	336	68	178	395	1135
%	13.9	29.6	6.0	15.7	34.8	100.0
(D) Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity	346	532	63	45	149	1135
%	30.5	46.9	5.6	4.0	13.1	100.0
(E) Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the populations in the public housing.	532	513	33	19	38	1135
%	46.9	45.2	2.9	1.7	3.3	100.0

Source: Field Study

In table: 4.233, in Hypotheses (3), there is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's, by using the Chi-square test has shown statistical significance and the hypotheses were realized, for hypothesis (A) is 38% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 26% of them their answers were disagreed, for hypothesis (B) is 39% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 25.4% of them their answers were disagreed, for hypothesis (C) is 34.7% of the respondents their answers were abstained and 29.7% of them their answers were agreed, for hypothesis (D) is 47% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 4% of them their answers were disagreed, for hypothesis (E) is 46.9% of the respondents their answers were strongly agreed, 45.2% of them their answers were agreed and 1.7 % of them their answers were disagreed. According to the above result, it has been achieved. It is stated clearly from answers of the respondents, a common culture commenced through the interaction between local communities which led to social, cultural and economic solidarity, through certain social activities like; the weddings, funerals and prayers in mosques, although they were come from various states and areas of Sudan.

Table: 4.234 (4) the HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A)Building public housing helped stability of the citizens	473	623	10	9	20	1135
%	41.7	54.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	100.0
(B)By connecting water and electricity supply lines.	180	443	63	288	161	1135
%	15.9	39.0	5.6	25.4	14.2	100.0
(C)Providing internal transport lines to local markets.	488	362	56	109	120	1135
%	43.0	31.9	4.9	9.6	10.6	100.0
(D)By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs	518	489	23	22	83	1135
%	45.6	43.1	2.0	1.9	7.3	100.0

Source: Field Study

In table: 4.234, in Hypothesis (4), is “the HCF is providing inhabitants’ stability by creating public housing” by using the Chi-square test has shown statistical significance and the hypotheses were realized as per table no. (4.969), for hypothesis

(A) is 54.9% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 0.8% of them their answers were disagreed, for hypothesis (B) is 39% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 25.4% of them their answers were disagreed, for hypothesis (C) is 43% of the respondents their answers were strongly agreed and 4.9% of them their answers were strongly disagreed, for hypothesis (D) is 45.7% of the respondents their answers were strongly agreed and 1.9% of them their answers were disagreed, by obtaining a permanent lodging with essential utilities such as water and electricity, this lodging is an asset which is a major factor for human stability, and this was proved from respondents answers, and this had been mentioned by (Ismail, 1988, p.5), Since Allah (God) created the human being on earth, he started searching for convenient logging to himself against the natural challenges and various risks which are around him every way. In same time he was continued the search for other human basic needs, he had developed high living standards terms, through old times up to current dates in the contains which are included in the house. Also mentioned by (JA Stoloff, 2004, p. 1-6) that the view of many planners, architects and social workers was that good housing was humane and necessary to the well-being of all people and would greatly improve life chances for slum dwellers. According to the above result, it has been achieved.

Table: 4.235 (5) the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A) Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.	483	524	102	16	10	1135
%	42.6	46.2	9.0	1.4	0.9	100.0
(B) By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.	304	709	18	48	56	1135
%	26.8	62.5	1.6	4.2	4.9	100.0
(C) By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.	192	332	44	220	347	1135
%	16.9	29.3	3.9	19.4	30.6	100.0
(D) By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.	309	311	62	246	207	1135
%	27.2	27.4	5.5	21.7	18.2	100.0

Source: Field Study

In table: 4.235, in Hypothesis (5), the inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit, by using the Chi-square test has shown statistical significance and the hypotheses were realized, for hypothesis (A) is 46.2% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 1.4% of them their answers were disagreed, for hypothesis (B) is 62.5% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 4.2% of them their answers were disagreed, for hypothesis (C) is 30.6% of the respondents their answers were abstained and 29.3% of them their answers were agreed, for hypothesis (D) is 27.2% of the respondents their answers were strongly agreed and 5.5% of them their answers were disagreed. Within the social interaction of local communities in public housing, started a shape of united local community which is a result of the respondents' answers, according to the above result, it has been achieved. This is what Ibn Khaldun mentioned in his book, "Introduction of Ibn Khaldun ", and he said: the Experts say, "Man is a civilian, by his nature.", he must have a meeting that is "the city" in their terminology, and his statement: that Allah (God) Almighty created man, formed him, on an image that does not correct his life and survival only by food and guided him to petition his instinct, and the formation in which the ability to collect. However, the ability of one person is limited to the need for that food, insufficient for him from its life material and need support from others (Abdul Rahman bin Khaldun, 2010, p.65).

Table: 4.236 (6) The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain	Total
(A) Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people	617	463	19	20	16	1135
%	54.4	40.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	100.0
(B) Construction of public housing for middle-income people	499	586	24	10	16	1135
%	44.0	51.6	2.1	0.9	1.4	100.0
(C) Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes	584	476	18	31	26	1135
%	51.5	41.9	1.6	2.7	2.3	100.0

Source: Field Study

In table: 4.236, in Hypothesis (6), the HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants, by using the Chi-square test has shown statistical significance and the hypotheses were realized, for hypothesis (A) is 54.4% of the respondents their answers were strongly agreed and 1.7% of them their answers were strongly disagreed, for hypothesis (B) is 51.6% of the respondents their answers were agreed and 0.9% of them their answers were disagreed, for hypothesis (C) is 51.5% of the respondents their answers were strongly agreed and 1.6% of them their answers were strongly disagreed. The housing and construction method determine the behavior of the population and thus affects the social structure, this has been demonstrated by respondents' responses. As mentioned by (Sharaf-Elden, 2004, p.157-164) the building blocks are not limited to different shapes and patterns, but also to carry out the functions of human intelligence according to the Sunnah of Allah in his creation. According to the above result, it has been achieved. So the main social systems in public housing inhabitants affected in term of family or kinship system, economic system, cultural system, environment system, human behavior & attitudes etc. by availing decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income inhabitants.

4.13.3. Interview & Face to Face Communications Questions' Summary

The respondents feed back:

1. As you are interested in the field of public work in the people's committees, to what extent the social interaction among citizens of public housing and its impacts of the harmony of the local community? There are some organized functional sectors and young families mostly in some public housing blocks led to interaction and the various social and charitable societies contributed to the social mobility, cohesion and acquaintance among members of the local communities, through the one reference Health Center, in public housing in Karary locality in block no. (71), and it is constructed and operated by Karary Locality staff which is covering 17 blocks. But there are some residents in public housing who are non-owners, carrying bad attitudes specially in the commercial field, such as in neighborhood

or block (76-north) they had a lack of awareness of the way of dealing with customers of the neighborhood inhabitants, because those who are managing these shops were being in jobs such as car washer and other similar jobs before having the chance to work in a shop, so when someone comes to these shops to buy something from them and gives the shopkeeper a piece of cash notes and left him some money arguing with the owner of the shop not to provide the rest of change, so the buyer is forced to take away goods instead of his remaining money back with him.

2. As an economic specialist, how you describe the economic situation of the citizens in public housing? As a business owner, what is the business status in public housing? Most of inhabitants in public housing in Karary locality are employed in the public & private sectors, craftsmen, security and army forces and these are mostly organized sectors. Most of them are young people, enthusiastic and racing time to form their future, and their social cooperative work can be seen in the establishment of block no. (76) Basic School for boys which was founded in 2012 and its cost was 1.400.000 Sudanese pounds, as a public effort and participation of the state was only 14,000 pounds in addition to the construction of the bathrooms in 2016.
3. As you are interested in cultural activities, explain the cultural interaction in public housing? The cultural work and social cohesion in public housing is the same as in other cities of Sudan such as Khartoum, Omdurman ... etc. The mosque in the public housing is the main platform for cultural and social communication in social and cultural events and in the practices of various heritage works as the public housing has a heavy presence of tribes, professionals and workers in various functions and business and the inhabitants came from the states and cities of Khartoum, Khartoum Bahri and Omdurman. There are cultural and human development courses and are conducted at the vocational training institute in al-Harra (76) in coordination with the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Human Development.
4. As a health professional, what is the general health situation in public housing? As an environmental specialist, what is the environmental health status in public

housing? The most common diseases in public housing in Karary locality are: Malaria, respiratory infection and sensitivity, skin and side sensitivity, new incandescent wounds due to many block bricks, children's teething, complications caused by other diseases, typhoid and anemia. Most diseases infections caused by water pollution and intestinal diseases, which evades the contamination of food. Most of the emergencies are severe leg injuries as a result of the fall of the bricks on the sites, where they are treated. As for the health awareness of the patients do not exceed 20% of the full health awareness, because the patient spent part of medical treatment when they felt recovery, left the rest of the treatment, and they need to see the doctor for free after treatment, so through the second interview of the doctor discovered .There is no nutritional culture at all in the patients, despite the necessary guidance from the health center and the advice from doctor the patient to take a sufficient rest during the treatment of the drug, but strongly rejected, saying: that if he (patient) does not work there will be no income for his family.

5. As a security specialist, what is the security status in general in public housing? In the popular housing in Karri locality, harmony among the citizens is generally acceptable by 70 to 80% Unfortunately, the existing residents are not the owners of the houses, whether they are rented or non-rented people. There are some wrong practices: such as alcohol, prostitution and thefts, and the waste accumulates for a long time, which leads citizens to get rid of them by fire, which causes some diseases for some people.
6. As a specialist in education, what are the schools standard and the school environment in public housing? Government schools in public housing in terms of number are not suitable for the number of students and the private schools number are more than Government schools, but it is expensive for the population of public housing, for the school environment, government schools are almost suitable in terms of space, but private schools are not appropriate in terms of space. There is only one secondary school for girls for all neighborhoods of public housing which did not accommodate a large number of secondary schools' students.

4.13.4. Conclusion

Key informant interviews, a literature review, previous studies, questionnaires and observation were the main data collection methods used in this research. This chapter critically analyzed the data gathered from the key informant interviews with the literature, case study findings and observations in the public housing. The key informant interviews demonstrated clearly that public housing key persons and experts have different viewpoints about the current housing issues in Karary Locality and how best to solve them, particularly in public housing in Elthawra city. The commitment of the availability of public services like; health centers, removal of garbage, cleaner environment and green areas and parks services in public housing for low-income citizens were controversial issue between the HCF and concerned bodies in Karary locality. However, none of them underestimated the magnitude of the public housing issues of the mentioned services, but none of them took responsibility towards these services. To ensure the success of the public housing projects, it is important to find out how to develop public housing and evaluate major issues associated with public housing for low-income people who will be affected socially and economically. The ending chapter of this thesis makes recommendations about public housing for low-income people in Khartoum State and outlines the contribution of this research to theory, literature, and the public housing profession. It also discusses how this contribution fills the knowledge gap that this research has identified.

CHAPTER –V RESULT, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

This thesis reviewed a number of previous studies and literature that considered international experiences with moderate to low-income people housing and then addressed specific study focus on the social & economic impact of HCF towards inhabitants of public housing for low-income people in Karary locality, Khartoum State. It contains a final summary of the study and is divided into two sections. The first section evaluated the achievement of the study objectives and the contribution of this thesis to academic knowledge in terms of contribution to the theory, the field study on Karary Locality, Khartoum State. Secondly, some proposes and recommendations for addressing the Housing and Construction Fund, Khartoum State to extend its services to uncovered areas of public services in public housing, and to manage challenges related to the gap between the practice and the policies in public housing projects.

5.2. Achievement of the study objectives

This thesis studied the social and economic effects of Housing and Construction Fund towards the Sudan inhabitants in public housing in the Khartoum State. It focused on social and economic effects on public housing population in Karary Locality, Khartoum State. The main objectives of this research were to critically shed light on the social, economic and cultural relations, with other various communities in public housing, and environments and availability of public services such as health, education and public transportation. It has achieved the effects on the inhabitants' social and cultural relations, has environmental influence towards them in public housing and also in public services. It can be observed on the gap between the commitments and what was put on place from public services, a common culture commenced through the interaction between local communities which led to social, cultural and economic solidarity, through certain social activities like; the weddings, funerals and prayers in mosques, although they were come from various states and areas of Sudan. By obtaining a permanent lodging with essential utilities such as

water and electricity, this lodging is an asset which is a major factor for human stability. Within the social interaction of local communities in public housing, started a shape of united local community. The housing and construction method determine the behavior of the population and thus affects the social structure.

5.3. Contribution of the study

This study examined the social and economic effects of HCF towards the inhabitants in Karary Locality, Khartoum state, Sudan, investigating whether public housing is a viable alternative to accommodate those who were come originally from various states and areas of Sudan, they have settled in Khartoum state, they have various living standards, different environments, climates, education levels, etc..... So that will affect the social and economic status of the inhabitants either positive or negative impacts. A study of the literature has shown that public housing for low-income people is an important topic all over the world. However, what really interested the researcher was evaluating whether HCF would be a tool that unified the local communities in the public housing projects' inhabitants. Additionally, the key informant interviews showed that on the Housing and Construction Fund in the state of Khartoum, locality of Karary, and decision makers in the state of Khartoum should determine clearly the policy for the public services and utilities in public housing to any of these entities above. However, there is a lack of literature in the area of social & economic effects of Housing and Construction Fund on public housing inhabitants and their needs to be subject to more academic research to discover what the main factors are in the success or failure in public housing, especially low-income people. This study has provided several significant contributions to the theory, study and practice in the fields of the social & economic effects of Housing and Construction Fund on the population of public housing in Karary Locality, Khartoum State. This study began by discussing the social and economic effects of Housing & Construction Fund on population in public housing. Access to safe and secure housing is a human right, yet worldwide millions of people live without habitable housing. This thesis observed the gap of the public services rendered for low-income people's housing in Karary Locality of Khartoum State, compared to the previous residences for them and within international literature reviewed. The Sudan Inhabitants of public housing were being

affected in the social and economic status in their new housing environment. Accordingly, the theoretical contribution of this study has two components. One discussed the theoretical and practical definitions of the key themes in the study and explored the most suitable definitions for the research interest and the options for providing the social & economic impacts actioner by Housing & Construction Fund, Khartoum State, for low-income people in Karary locality. The second component of the study attempted to find out logical ways to evaluate the appropriateness of the social & economic effects on low-income people who are in public housing in Karary locality. Therefore, the study implements the existing social theories to underpin the analysis, in combination with the literature, observation and key informant interviews and develops a model to demonstrate for the social & economic impacts made by the Housing & Construction Fund to the Sudan inhabitants in Khartoum State, Sudan. However, the primary objective of this thesis is to critically evaluate the social and economic effects or resident's satisfaction in public housing: the main purpose of this study is evaluating the appropriateness of the social & economic effects of Housing and Construction Fund on population in public housing as an approach to reduce the number of people living in under-served settlements in urban areas, particularly Khartoum state. In this regard, to find an exact theory or model that will evaluate the appropriateness of public housing for low-income people, as social and economic impacts are three theories were being applied for this study, which are: One is the structural functional theory of the most common and widely used of social theories in the field of family. The impacts of the structural functional of the social & economic towards the public housing inhabitants can be studied for who were come from various areas to Khartoum state and settled in Karary Locality, with internal and external structural and functional factors, the internal factors for the inhabitants lie in the internal conditions and data of those who moved from their various environments in which they lived with their families and learned how to adapt it, to new settlement and new environment, it is new life. The external condition which is the new housing environment they are living on it, they also need to adapt their new community in the social, economic, cultural and political patterns which are affecting the society. Second is Social Exchange Theory, which is through the process of social exchange in

public housing such as acquaintance, marriage between different families, the interpretation of marital relations and their impact on the society, and to what extent of success in the continuity in the future and economic exchange in public utilities. The researcher uses the theory of social exchange to see the effects on social and economic relations among the residents of the public housing and the Housing and Construction Fund of Khartoum State, in terms of providing housing, the environment for suitable housing, schools for their children and a health center for the public housing population. Third is Role Theory, in the role of the Housing and Construction Fund in the construction of various public housing, where its role is determined by the regulations and policies issued by the Ministry of Housing in Khartoum State, the roles of the residents of public housing are determined by the obligation to pay premiums as it is fully illustrated in Chapter II, of this study.

Finally, the ultimate goal of this study is to share academic and practical knowledge about the social and economic impacts Housing & Construction Fund as a tool of social change and its investigation of the study proposition of whether public housing to low-income people is an appropriate solution for the fusion of society into a social unit in Khartoum State, and can be sample for the rest of the Sudan, and the subject is relatively new in Sudan, as discussed, the lack of literature was the main constraint to this study. However, this study will contribute to the field, filling some of the gaps availability of literature in Sudan.

5.4. Results based on quantitative method

- a. The social and economic impacts of Public Housing towards the Sudan .inhabitants, demonstrated in terms of social relation and economic status which indicated 75% of respondents admitted that changes made to them, for the availability of public services such as health centers the respondents showed a considerable variation of 84.9% that their former places of residence better than public housing, for the suitability of number of school to number of students they demonstrated 81.3% that their previous residence better than public housing, 74.1% of them preferred transport services of their previous residence than public housing, 85% of them preferred rendered services of security &

police in their previous residence than public housing. For the utilities like; electricity rendered service 77.5% of them agreed that service in public housing better than their previous residence and for the water services 78.3% of them agreed that service in public housing better than their previous residence. As was shown above the public services were poor and the electricity and water rendered service in public housing better than their previous residence due to the service provider of Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State and the other services shared between the HCF and Locality of Karary.

- b. The impact of Public Housing on creating common culture among the inhabitants in public housing as dominant culture due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's. It is stated clearly from answers of the respondents, a common culture commenced through the interaction between local communities such as; societies within the blocks showed 38% as agreed & 17.4% strongly agreed, societies cultural communication indicated 39% agreed & 15.9 strongly agreed, football teams interaction within the blocks 29.6% agreed & 15.8% strongly agreed and through mosques there are religious connections 46.9% strongly agreed & 45.2% agreed which demonstrate as a common culture commenced through the cultural interaction between local communities which led to cultural communication, through certain activities like; the weddings, funerals and prayers in mosques, although they were come from various states and areas of Sudan.
- c. The fusions of the inhabitants in public housing's local communities in one social unit, as the respondents answered 42.6% of them strongly agreed & 46.2% agreed through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens, 26.8% of them strongly agreed & 62.5% agreed of them by marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit, 16.9% of them strongly agree & 29.3% of them by sport interaction of youth are organized into sport links and 27.2% of them strongly agreed & 27.4% of them agreed by charitable and public societies that increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens, within the social interaction of local communities in public housing, started a shape of united local community.

- d. Highlighting the efforts exerted from HCF to avail appropriate housing for the needs of a broad segment of very low to moderate income households, which demonstrated that construction of public housing with convenient installments for low income people 54.4% of the respondents strongly agreed & 40.8% of them agreed, construction of public housing with convenient installments for middle income people 44% of them strongly agreed & 51.6% of them agreed and construction of public housing with convenient installments for moderate income people 51.5% of them strongly agreed & 41.9% of them agreed. So the main social systems in public housing inhabitants affected in term of family or kinship system, economic system, cultural system, environment system, human behavior & attitudes etc. by availing decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income inhabitants.
- e. There is growing gap between the policy and the practices of HCF, that monitored in health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing 39.1% of the respondents strongly agreed & 50.3% of them agreed, The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and there are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing 37.2% of them strongly agreed & 54% of them agreed, **Basic Schools** for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate 44.1% of them strongly agreed & 43% of them agreed, cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain 27.6% of them strongly agreed & 25.2% of them agreed, the services of public yards and Green Areas were not provided in public housing 21.1% of them strongly agreed & 20% of them agreed. should create mechanisms for consultation and monitoring the implementation of projects for public housing, utilities and accompanying public services to fill the gap in implementation such as health centers, police stations, basic & secondary schools, ...etc.

f. The effects of HCF on inhabitants in social & economic stability in public housing demonstrated in building public housing that helped stability of the citizens 41.7% of the respondents strongly agreed & 54.9% of them agreed, by connecting water and electricity supply lines 15.9% of them strongly agreed & 39% of them agreed, providing internal transport lines to local markets 43% of them strongly agreed & 31.9% of them agreed, by providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs 45.6% of them strongly agreed & 43.1% of them agreed, by obtaining a permanent lodging with essential utilities such as water and electricity, this lodging is an asset which is a major factor for human stability and this affected the social & economic stability of public housing inhabitants.

5.5. Results based on qualitative Method.

The researcher findings from the interviews, face to face communication made with key persons in various specialties in the public housing in Karary locality, the local communities consist of a number of groups and individuals from various sectors and localities, regions, cities and states of the Sudan. The public housing has contributed to the stability of the population by providing permanent housing and this is in economic terms, saving the house rental cost. The HCF allocated pieces of land for mosques, health centers and social & Cultural Clubs, but none of it was built. As per the commitment between the HCF and Karary Locality only one school per block has to be built and it was mostly done. The public housing inhabitants are for moderate to lower income persons, so there are no much economic variances between them, because the way and the terms of obtaining the public house is the same to all of them which made it easy for the social interaction between all inhabitants.

5.6. Recommendations

Based on the results of this study, the recommendations were made as following:

- a. It is anticipated that the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State to construct a shopping centers in every public housing's neighborhood or block, to contribute to employment creation and save transportation cost for public housing population.

- b. The Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State is expected to be a tool for uniting the Sudanese society with the help of the low, middle and moderate-income people in their communities in a suitable housing environment for all parties and services according to the plan drawn up by the HCF for itself.
- c. Public Housing has become more like camps where there are no places for entertainment, recreation and for more social interaction of the population and others. It is recommended that the Fund commits to building such places.
- d. Based on study results, HCF is recommended to construct health centers.
- e. Based on study results, HCF is recommended to construct more police stations in public housing's neighborhoods or blocks.
- f. Based on study results, HCF is recommended to construct more basic schools for boys & girls, and Secondary schools for girls & boys.
- g. Based on study results, HCF is recommended to construct rainwater drains.
- h. Based on study results, HCF is recommended to construct public yards and Green Areas.
- i. Based on study results, HCF is recommended to construct sport and social clubs.

5.7. Suggestions

- a. There are some pieces of land entitlements plan for housing, which was distributed by the Land Department earlier and their beneficiaries were unable to construct it because of the financial capacity, and therefore the researcher suggests that the Housing and Construction Fund in the state of Khartoum to adopt it, so that the beneficiaries will have their houses to be constructed, and to find a suitable formula between them (beneficiaries and Housing and Construction Fund in the state of Khartoum), to deal with it.
- b. The researcher proposes that the housing and reconstruction fund in the state of Khartoum to adopt the public housing project in a more comprehensive manner by constructing social service centers - health centers, schools and basic and secondary for boys and girls in all areas of public housing and sports clubs and within the economic package.

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ppendices

Appendix (A) Questionnaires



Sudan University of Science & Technology
College of Graduate Studies
The Institute for Family and Society Development



Questionnaires Title:

The Social & Economic Effects of Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State towards the Sudan Inhabitants.

For Ph.D.

“Case Study: The Public Housing in Karary Locality “

Note: (This information will only be used for purpose of scientific research)

***please tick (√) the suitable answer for you.**

a. Questions: -

1) Age :

a. 25 - 34

b. 35- 49

c. 50- 59

d. 60 and more

2) Gender:

a. Male

b. Female

3) Education:

a. Basic School

b. Secondary School

c. University

d. Post Graduate -Higher Diploma

e. Post Graduate-M.Sc.

f. Post Graduate – Ph.D.

4) How long have you been living in public housing?

No. of years

5) Where is your previous residence before coming to public housing, is it located?

a. in Omdurman City

b. in rural Omdurman

c. in Khartoum City

d. in Khartoum North City

e. in rural Khartoum North

f. in the state other than Khartoum (mention it)

6) Are you a tenant or an owner or inherited of the property that you live in?

a. an owner of the property

b. a tenant of the property

c. Inherited the property

7) Are there any changes on your life regarding your socio-economic pattern in public housing?

- a. Yes
- b. No.
- c. To some extent
- d. Other (please mention it)

8) Which is better in public services comparing to the previous residence with public housing.....?

Services Rendered	Previous residence	Public housing
a- Electricity		
b- Water		
c- Public health centers		
d- No. of Schools compared to No. of Students		
e- Security and police		

9) Are you in the public housing owner or tenant?

- a. Owner
- b. Tenant

10) If you are a tenant what is the reason that made you rent in the public housing, note that it is a terminal area?

- a. Less rent from the city center
- b. Expansion of Family
- c. Environmentally less air pollution
- d. Calm peripheral areas
- e. Inability to pay the rent in the center

11) How did you get the current location of housing?

- a. Purchased public house from someone entitled
- b. Entitlement of public housing
- c. Entitlement of economic housing

12) What is the reason to leave your old residence to your current location in the public housing?

- a. Economic pressure and the need for investment
- b. The distribution of the heirs' issues
- c. Request of quietness and escape from the noise of cities

13) If you are the owner of a public or an economic house, what do you think about the services rendered by the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum state as following:

Services Rendered	level of services			
	Excellent	Good	Acceptable	Weak
a- Electricity and water in terms of connectivity and supply				
b- Cleaner environment, banks rainwater and its way of treatment.				
c- Services rendered by sewage system.				
d- Services rendered in mosques and other places of worship				
e- Services rendered in green areas and Parks				

14) If you have a public or economic entitlement, do you used to settle your monthly commitment to the Housing and Construction Fund in Khartoum State on a regularly basis?

- a. Yes

b. To some extend

c. No – (if your answer is No) why?

1.The amount charged is greater than my ability

2.Other reasons (mention it)

15) Did you have social relations in the public housing same as social relations in your previous residence?

a. Yes

b. To some extend

c. No – (If your answer is No) why?

1.People are a mixture of diverse environments and complexities of recognizing new people

2.Individuals are closed because of their different cultures

3.The concern of the entities entrusted with the activation of social communication for economic reasons

4.Lack of sports clubs and cultural centers in the Fund's plans

5.Religious confessional disputes within mosques have contributed to the lack of social communication among the people of public housing in the block.

6.Citizens' pursuit of a living has left them no room for social communication each other

16) What is your current occupation?

1- Employee in the public sector

2- Employee in the private sector

3- Artisan

4- Business man

5- Army forces

6- Other

17) What is the previous occupation?

a. Employee in the public sector

b. Employee in the private sector

c. Artisan

d. Business man (small business)

e. Army forces

f. Other

b. Hypotheses: -

1. Impacts of HCF towards the Sudan Inhabitants in the social, cultural relations, some environmental variances and availability of public services.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain
A - The relations of the social population, especially the extended families after settling in the public housing in the remote areas, were affected in terms of continuous communication in the neighborhoods from which they departed due to the distance and difficulty of the transportation means.					
B - The relations of the cultural population, especially the family, which came from the old residential neighborhoods and settled in remote areas where cultural clubs and forums were not available which will be cultural interaction, that reduced the social and cultural interaction.					
C -They were influenced by the environmental aspect as they came from environmental conditions different from the region of Karary, where the valleys and streams fall in the autumn, causing some environmental diseases					

D. It is a mountainous region, with mountains of hot summer weather causing some environmental diseases.					
E-Choosing the location of the housing nearby the markets: such as the Sabreen market, led to the interaction of residents of public housing to benefit from the aspects of marketing services.					
F. Public housing provided stability and essential services such as water and electricity.					

2. There is a growing gap between the policy and the practice of HCF.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain
A- Health center construction services have not been implemented in all areas of public housing but have been constructed a few and are three centers for all neighborhoods of public housing.					
B- The services of building police stations have not been implemented in all the public housing blocks. They have been built a few, and they are five centers for all the neighborhoods of public housing.					
C- Basic schools for boys and girls have not been implemented in all areas of public housing. Secondary schools, whether boys or girls, are inadequate.					
D- Cleanliness of the environment and rainwater drains, there are no scientific methods to treat them which causes harm to the population during the rain.					
E- The services of public yards and squares were not provided in public housing					

3- There is a common culture in public housing due to interaction between the inhabitants each other's.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain
A- Societies within the blocks have led to social interaction.					
B- Societies within the blocks have led to cultural communications.					
C-Grace to football teams in the blocks, there is a sports interaction.					
D- Through weddings and funerals there is social solidarity					
F-Through mosques, there was a religious connection between the population in the public housing.					

4- The HCF is providing inhabitants' stability by creating public housing.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain
A - Building public housing helped stability of the citizens					
B- By connecting water and electricity supply lines.					
C- Providing internal transport lines to local markets.					
E-By providing permanent housing, the citizen saves rental costs					

5- The inhabitants in public housing's local communities are merged in one social unit.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain
A - Through the performance of prayers unite the opinions of citizens.					
B- By marriage, society merges and becomes a single social unit.					
C- By sports interaction of youth are organized into sports links.					
D- By Charitable and Public societies which will assist in increasing the cultural knowledge of the citizens.					

6- The HCF availed decent & safe housing for the needs of very low to moderate income and effected social structure of the inhabitants.

Hypothesis	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Abstain
A - Construction of public housing and with convenient installments for low-income people					
B- Construction of public housing for middle-income people					
C- Construction of economic housing for those with moderate incomes					



استمارة الاستبيان بعنوان:-

الآثار الاجتماعية والاقتصادية لصندوق الإسكان والتعمير بولاية الخرطوم علي سكان السودان
"دراسة حالة : الاسكان الشعبي بمحلية كرري "
لرسالة دكتوراه

تمهيد وتنبيه:-

هذه معلومات لاتستخدم إلا لاجراض البحث العلمي فقط

** من فضلك ضع علامة (√) فيما يناسبك من إجابة.

أ- الاسئلة:-

1- العمر :

أ- 25-34

ب- 35-49

ج- 50-59

خ- 60 فأكثر

2- النوع:

أ- ذكر

ب- أنثى

3- المستوي التعليمي :

أ- دون الثانوي

ب- ثانوي

ج- جامعي

ح- دبلوم عالي

خ- ماجستير

د- دكتوراه

4- منذ متى انت تسكن في السكن الشعبي؟ عدد السنين

5- اين موقع سكنك السابق قبل مجيئك الإسكان ، يقع :

أ- في ريفي امدرمان

ب- في مدينة امدرمان

ت- في مدينة الخرطوم

ج- في مدينة بحري

ح- في ريفي بحري

خ- في ولاية اخرى غير الخرطوم، أذكرها

6- هل كنت مستأجراً أم مالك للعقار الذي كنت تسكن فيه؟

أ- مالك للعقار

ب- مستأجر للعقار

ج- وارث للعقار

7- هل من تغييرات في نمط حياتك الاجتماعية والاقتصادية بعد سكنك في الإسكان الشعبي؟

أ- نعم

ب- لا

ج- الى حد ما

ح- أخرى (أذكرها)

8- ايهما أفضل في الخدمات العامة فيما بين سكنك السابق ام السكن الشعبي، من حيث ... ؟

الخدمات	السكن السابق	السكن الشعبي
ب- الكهرباء		
ت- امداد المياه		
ج-وفرة الموصلات العامة		
د- وفرة المراكز الصحية		
و- تناسب عدد المدارس لاعداد التلاميذ		
هـ- الخدمات الامنية والشرطية		

9- في السكن الشعبي انت مالك أم مستأجر ؟

أ- مالك

ب- مستأجر

10- اذا كنت مستأجر ما هو السبب الذي جعلك تستأجر في الإسكان علماً بأنه منطقة طرفية؟

أ- الإيجار أقل من وسط المدينة

ب- التمدد الاسري

ج- نظافة البيئية - (قلة التلوث الهوائي)

ذ- هدوء المناطق الطرفية

و- العجز من دفع الايجار في الوسط

11- كيف حصلت علي الموقع الحالي بالإسكان؟

أ- مشتري من صاحب استحقاق

ب- استحقاق شعبي

ج - أستحقاق اقتصادي

12- ما هو السبب في ترك موقعك القديم الى موقعك الحالي في الإسكان الشعبي؟

أ- الضغط الاقتصادي والحاجة الى الإستثمار

ب- قضايا توزيع الورثة

ج- طلب الهدوء وهرباً من ضوضاء المدن

13- اذا كنت صاحب استحقاق شعبي أو اقتصادي ، كيف تصف ما يقدمه صندوق الإسكان

والتعمير ولاية الخرطوم من حيث :-

مستوى الخدمات				الخدمات
ممتاز	جيد	مقبول	ضعيف	
				أ-الكهرباء والمياه من حيث التوصيل والامداد
				ب-نظافة البيئية ومصارف مياه الامطار وطريقة معالجتها
				ج-توفر خدمات الصرف الصحي
				د- توفر الخدمات في المساجد ودور العبادة الاخرى
				ذ- توفر خدمات الميادين والساحات الخضراء والحدائق

14- اذا كنت صاحب استحقاق شعبي أو اقتصادي، هل تسدد ما عليك من التزامات شهرية لصندوق الإسكان

والتعمير - ولاية الخرطوم، بصورة منتظمة ؟

أ- نعم

ب- الى حد ما

إذا كانت إجابتك (بلا) فلماذا ؟

ج- لا

i. المبلغ المفروض اكبر من طاقتي

ii. اسباب اخرى أذكرها

15- هل كونت علاقات اجتماعية في السكن الشعبي كما العلاقات الإجتماعية في مكان سكنك السابق؟

أ- نعم

ب- الى حد ما

ج- لا

إذا كانت إجابتك (بلا) فما السبب؟

- i. الناس خليط من بيئات متنوعة وتعييدات التعرف على اشخاص جُدد
- ii. انغلاق الافراد بسبب ثقافتهم المتباينة
- iii. انشغال الجهات المنوط بها تفعيل التواصل الإجتماعي لاسباب إقتصادية
- iv. عدم وجود الاندية الرياضية والمراكز الثقافية في خطط الصندوق
- v. النزاعات المذهبية الدينية داخل المساجد ساهمت في عدم التواصل الاجتماعي لانباء السكن الشعبي بالحارة.
- vi. سعي المواطنين وراء لقمة العيش لم يترك لهم مساحة للتواصل الإجتماعي بالحارة

16- ما هي مهنتك الحالية ؟

i. موظف في قطاع عام

ii. موظف في قطاع خاص

iii. اعمال حرة حرفية

iv. اعمال حرة تجارية

v. قوات نظامية

vi. أخرى

17- ما هي المهنة السابقة ؟

i. موظف في قطاع عام

ii. موظف في قطاع خاص

iii. اعمال حرة حرفية

iv. اعمال حرة تجارية

v. قوات نظامية

vi. أخرى

ب.- فرضيات :-

1- أثر صندوق الإسكان والتعمير على سكان السودان في العلاقات الاجتماعية والثقافية، وفي الفروق البيئية وتوافر الخدمات العامة.

الفرضية	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة	لا اوافق	أمتنع
i. تأثرت علاقات السكان الاجتماعية خاصة الاسر الممتدة بعد توطينها في السكن الشعبي في مناطق طرفية، من حيث التواصل المستمر في الاحياء التي رحلوا منها وذلك لبعده المسافة وصعوبة وسائل المواصلات.					
ii. تأثرت علاقات السكان الثقافية خاصة الاسرة التي جاءت من احياء سكنية عريقة وسكنت في مناطق طرفية حيث لم تتوفر الاندية والمنتديات الثقافية حتى يكون هناك تفاعل ثقافي، وذلك قلل من التفاعل الاجتماعي والثقافي.					
iii. أثرت فيهم الناحية البيئية حيث انهم أتوا من ظروف بيئية مختلفة عن منطقة كرري التي تجري فيها الاودية والخيران في الخريف، مما يتسبب في بعض الامراض البيئية.					
iv. وهي منطقة جبلية ، بها جبال كرري ذات الطقس الحار في الصيف مما يتسبب في بعض الامراض البيئية.					

					v. اختيار موقع الإسكان بالقرب من الاسواق : مثل سوق صابرين، أدى الي تفاعل سكان السكن الشعبي والاستفادة من ناحية الخدمات التسويقية.
					vi. وفر السكن الشعبي الاستقرار والخدمات الضرورية مثل توصيل المياه والكهرباء.

2- هنالك فجوة متزايدة بين سياسة صندوق الإسكان والتعمير، وتطبيقها.

أمتنع	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة	وافق	وافق بشدة	الفرضية
					i. خدمات بناء المراكز الصحية لم تُطبق في كل حارات السكن الشعبي ، بل التي تم تشييدها قليل جداً وهي ثلاثة مراكز لكل حارات السكن الشعبي.
					ii. خدمات بناء مراكز ونقاط الشرطة لم تُطبق في كل حارات السكن الشعبي ، بل التي تم تشييدها قليل جداً وهي خمسة مراكز لكل حارات السكن الشعبي.
					iii. خدمات بناء مدارس الاساس للبنين والبنات لم تُطبق في كل حارات السكن الشعبي ، اما المدارس الثانوية سواء كانت بنين أو بنات فهي غير كافية.
					iv. نظافة البيئة ومصارف مياه الامطار ليس هناك اي طرق علمية لمعالجتها ، مما يتسبب في الضرر للسكان اثناء هطول الامطار.
					v. لم تُوفر خدمات الميادين والساحات العامة بالسكن الشعبي.

3- هناك ثقافة سائدة في الإسكان الشعبي بسبب التفاعل بين السكان بعضهم البعض.

أمتنع	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة	وافق	وافق بشدة	الفرضية
					i. ادت الجمعيات داخل الحارات للتفاعل اجتماعي.
					ii. ادت الجمعيات داخل الحارات للتواصل ثقافي.
					iii. بفضل فرق كرة القدم بالحارات يوجد تفاعل رياضي.
					iv. من خلال الافراح والمآتم يوجد تضامن اجتماعي .
					v. من خلال المساجد تم التواصل الديني بين السكان في السكن الشعبي.

4- يوفر صندوق الإسكان والتعمير استقرار السكان عن طريق إنشاء مساكن عامة

أمتنع	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة	وافق	وافق بشدة	الفرضية
					i. بناء السكن الشعبي ساعد في استقرار المواطنين
					ii. بتوصيل خطوط امداد المياه والكهرباء
					iii. توفير خطوط الموصلات الداخلية الي الاسواق المحلية
					iv. بتوفير المسكن الدائم يوفر المواطن تكاليف الايجار

5- يندمج سكان المساكن الشعبية في وحدة اجتماعية واحدة.

أمتنع	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة	وافق	وافق بشدة	الفرضية
					i. من خلال اداء الصلوات تتحد اراء المواطنين
					ii. بالزواج يمتزج المجتمع ويكون وحدة اجتماعية واحدة
					iii. بالتفاعل الرياضي ينتظم الشباب في روابط الرياضة
					iv. بالجمعيات الخيرية والشعبية التي ساعدة في زيادة الوعي الثقافي لدى المواطنين.

6- صندوق الإسكان والتعمير وفر السكن اللائق والمأمون لتلبية احتياجات ذوي الدخل المنخفض جدا والمعتدل واثر في البناء الاجتماعي للسكان

أمتنع	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة	وافق	وافق بشدة	الفرضية
					i. تشييد المساكن الشعبية وباقساط مريحة لذوي الدخل المنخفض
					ii. تشييد المساكن الشعبية لذوي الدخل المتوسط
					iii. تشييد المساكن الاقتصادية لذوي الدخل المعتدل

Appendix (B) Interview questions

Sudan University of Science & Technology
College of Graduate Studies
The Institute for Family and Society Development

Interview Questions for Ph.D.: -

1. As you are interested in the field of public work in the people's committees, to what extent the social interaction among citizens of public housing and its impacts of the harmony of the local community?
2. As an economic specialist, how you describe the economic situation of the citizens in public housing?
3. As you are interested in cultural activities, explain the cultural interaction in public housing?
4. As a health professional, what is the general health situation in public housing?
5. As a security specialist, what is the security status in general in public housing?
6. As an environmental specialist, what is the environmental health status in public housing?
7. As a business owner, what is the business status in public housing?
8. As you are in the field of Zakat, to what extent Zakat services offered to those in need of it, in public housing?
9. As a specialist in education, what are the schools standard and the school environment in public housing?

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا

كلية الدراسات العليا

معهد تنمية الأسرة والمجتمع

أسئلة المقابلات:-

1. بصفتك مهتم بمجال العمل الشعبي في اللجان الشعبية ما مدى التفاعل الاجتماعي فيما بين المواطنين واثار ذلك في انسجام المجتمع المحلي بالسكن الشعبي؟
2. بصفتك مختص في المجال الاقتصادي كيف تصف . الوضع الاقتصادي لمواطني السكن الشعبي ؟
3. بصفتك مهتم بالانشطة الثقافية وضح التفاعل الثقافي بالسكن الشعبي ؟
4. بصفتك مختص في مجال الصحة ما . الحالة الصحية العامة للسكن الشعبي ؟
5. بصفتك مهتم بالمجال الامني ما حالة الامن بشكل عام بالسكن الشعبي ؟
6. بصفتك مختص في مجال البيئي ما حالة الصحة البيئية بالسكن الشعبي ؟
7. بصفتك مشغول بالعمل التجاري ما حالة العمل التجاري بالسكن الشعبي ؟
8. بصفتك في مجال الزكاة ما مدى الخدمات الزكوية التي تقدم للمحتاجين بالسكن الشعبي ؟
9. بصفتك متخصص في مجال التعليم ما هو مستوى المدارس والبيئة المدرسية بالسكن الشعبي ؟

Appendix (C) Questionnaires Arbitrators

The list of the questionnaires' arbitrators

- 1- Dr. **Fatima Nabag**, associated professor, Institute for Family & Society Development Sudan University of Science & Technology.
- 2- Prof. **Omer Yousif**, professor, Faculty of Economic & Social Studies, Al-Neelain University.
- 3- Dr. **Mohamed Eljack**, associated professor, Faculty of Development & Social Studies, University of Khartoum.
- 4- Prof. **Alrayeh El-Naim Elhaj**, professor, Department of Rural Development, Faculty of Agriculture, Omdurman Islamic University.
- 5- Dr. **Elrafie Mohamed Ahmed**, Registrar, Faculty of Economics & Social Studies, Omdurman Islamic University.
- 6- Dr. **Mahgoub Ahmed Mohamed**, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Omdurman Islamic University.

List of Publications

During the course of this project, three seminars papers and two refereed journal papers have been published based on the work undertaken in this thesis. They are listed here for reference.

1. Mohamed Ali Adam Ishaiger, 17th July 2016, proposed PhD thesis project: The Social & Economic Effects of Housing and Construction Fund Khartoum State towards the Sudan Inhabitants. “Case Study: The Public Housing in Karary Locality “1st seminar, Institute for Family & Society Development.
2. Mohamed Ali Adam Ishaiger, 24th April 2019, the Economic Effects of Housing and Construction Fund Khartoum State towards the Sudan Inhabitants. “Case Study: The Public Housing in Karary Locality “2nd seminar, Institute for Family & Society Development.
3. Mohamed Ali Adam Ishaiger, 28th April 2019 the Social & Economic Effects of Housing and Construction Fund Khartoum State towards the Sudan Inhabitants. “Case Study: The Public Housing in Karary Locality “3rd seminar, Institute for Family & Society Development.
4. Mohamed Ali Adam Ishaiger, The Social Effects of Housing and Construction Fund towards Inhabitants of Public Housing in Karary Locality, International Journal of Innovative Science & Technology, Volume 4, Issue 2, February 2019, Issue No: -2456- 2165, (www.ijisrt.com).
5. Mohamed Ali Adam Ishaiger, The Economic role of Housing and Construction Fund towards the Inhabitants of Public Housing in Karary Locality, Paper Acceptance notification {ID : 1105430},28th April 2019, (oalib.com).