

DEDICATION

TO MY FAMILY

WITH LOVE

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Abstract

The main objective of the study is to analyze and describe the extent of rural poverty and poverty situation among rural population in Rashad Province, South Kordofan State and identifying the major causes of poverty, beside the ability of the poor groups to cope with it. The study also aimed to study problems and constraints that facing house hold heads to improve their standards of living.

Primary and secondary data were used, primary data collected through personal questionnaire of household heads, interviewing of local leaders and officers. Simple random sampling had been followed to select the sample size of 175 respondents (house hold heads) from the four localities. Statistical analysis techniques such as percentage, mean, simple correlation coefficient, step multiple regression, poverty measures, head count index, poverty gap, the poverty severity, and Gini Coefficient, T. Test paired sample statistics were used to assess the complexity of problems and constraints facing house hold heads.

The results of the study indicated that, the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents are that, the majority of them falls at the productive age group, less than 60 years old representing 70.9 percent. The average family size was 7.9 members per household. About 60 percent of the respondents were illiterate and 79 percent of them, the farming was the main occupation. The annual total income of 45 percent of the respondents range between DS 50000 and DS 100,000.

The results indicated that, about 95 percent of the houses were built from straw or straw with wall mode, with poor sanitation and amenities. More than half of the respondents owned livestock, and 75 percent cultivated less than 5 feddan. Few of them owned productive assets less than quarter. Also, the results indicated that, more than 91 percent of the respondents, income was below the poverty line. The poverty gap ranged between 46 and 51 percent. Although the poverty is severe about 69.7 percentages of the

respondents were considered the poorest. The Gini Coefficient (0.31) expressed the variation in the distribution of income between the poorest.

Different coping mechanisms practiced by household heads or the community to cope with poverty. Remittance in kind or monetary assistance from family members received by 17.1 percent of the respondents. Zakat chamber provided assistance for 30 percent of the respondents. Non-governmental organizations provided services and assistance like hand pumps, education, improved latrine, immunization for 80 percent of the total house hold heads.

Other coping practices were done by the family members, example reducing food and clothing expenditures for 92 percent of the respondents. Most of the respondents 54 percent used wild food to substitute grain during food shortages. Others were selling assets to earn money at different times of the year. Female headed household and spouse of the respondents produced many types of handcrafts or practicing many activities to increase family income. Communal participation in many activities as effective social solidarity, nafir in weeding, Harvesting food crops, building houses and digging seasonal wells, sharing money invents and death and other activities.

Major problems and constraints facing household heads are sickness problems. The lack of drinking water, lack of credit, low prices of livestock, and lack of education.

The study provided some recommendation, but the most important, one is that, provision of sustainable integrated development in the study area and introducing women in the process of development. Maintenance and construction of infrastructural services in the sectors of health, education, water and communication etc. Further studies are recommended for studying poverty and women, war, environmental degradation, causes of relative poverty beside, suggestion for taking poverty situation.

الخلاصة

الهدف الرئيسي- للدراسة هو تحليل و دراسة الفقر الريفي عند مواطني محافظة الرشاد بولاية جنوب كردفان، والتعرف على الأسباب التي أدت إلى إفقارهم ، ومعرفة مقدرة الفقراء من خلال تبنى- بعض الإستراتيجيات اليومية للتقليل من آثار الفقر. و كما تهدف إلى تحديد بعض المشكلات والمعوقات التي تعوق سكان الريف للإرتقاء بمستويات معيشتهم .

اعتمدت الدراسة على المعلومات الأولية والثانوية. و تم جمع المعلومات الأولية عن طريق الإسنيين الشخصي للمبوثين واستجواب القادة المحليين و بعض الموظفين بالمنطقة. تم أخذ عينه عشوائية بسيطة حجمها 175 مبوث من محليات المحافظة الأربع. تم استخدام النسب المئوية، والمتوسطات، و تحليل وقياس الفقر بالمنطقة مدى الفقر، حد الفقر، الفقر النسبي، معامل جيني- لتوزيع الدخل، معامل الأرتباط البسيط، الانحدار المتعدد المرحلي ، واختيار (T) لقياس الفروقات بين المشكلات التي يعانى منها المبوثين .

أوضحت نتائج الدراسة خصائص المبوثين الاقتصادية والاجتماعية فى ان معظم المبوثين 70% من الفئة العمرية اقل من 60 عاماً ، و يبلغ متوسط حجم الأسرة 7.9 فرداً ويلاحظ ان 60% من المبوثين أميين- اى لايعرفون القراءة و الكتابه و 79% منهم يعملون بالزراعة كمهنة أساسية بجانب المهن الاخرى . و إن الدخل السنوي لـ 49% من الأسر يتراوح ما بين 50000-100000 دينار .

كما أوضحت الدراسة بان 95% من منازل المبوثين بنيت بالقش أو بالقش والطين مع فقد تام للمرافق الصحية. أكثر من نصف المبوثين 7 و 51% يمتلكون حيوانات للتربيه فى المنازل، 75% من المبوثين يزرعون اقل من خمسة أفدنة فى عدد لعدد من المزارع المتفرقة مع الاعتماد على زراعة الجبراكة كأساس للأمن الغذائى. أما الأصول الأخرى كالكاروهات، العجلات ، الأكشاك وغيرها فقط 21% من المبوثين يملكون هذه الأصول .

أوضحت الدراسة بان نسبة الفقر عند المبوثين بمحافظة الرشاد تزيد عن نسبة 91% عند استخدام خطوط الفقر الثلاث المستهدفة في البحث. و ان مؤشر- حد الفقر يشير إلى ان النسبة المطلوبة

لتعزيز دخل الأسرة لتخطي خط الفقر يتراوح بين-46-51% من دخل الأسرة . وباستخدام مقياس حد الكفاية نجد ان 69% من المبحوثين هم الأشد فقراً .

وعند تطبيق معامل جيني لتوزيع الدخل نجد ان معامل جيني- يصل إلى 0.31 ونجد ان المعامل منخفض لتقارب دخول الأسر الفقيرة من بعضها أي ليس هناك فروق في الدخل بين- المبحوثين .

أظهرت النتائج ان هناك مجموعة من الاستراتيجيات المطبقة بواسطة الأسر- للتغلب على الفقر من جانب المبحوثين أنفسهم أو المجتمع . فنجد إن المساعدات النقدية والعينية من الأقارب تساهم ايجاباً في دخل 17% من الأسر المبحوثين . ديوان الزكاة يقدم دعماً نقدياً أو عينياً الى 30% من الأسر . المساعدات والخدمات المقدمة من المنظمات غير- الحكومية تساهم في تقديم الخدمات كالتعليم، مضخات المياه، التحصين والمراحيض المحسنة لـ80% من المبحوثين. هناك بعض الاستراتيجيات المطبقة بواسطة الأسر- نفسها منها تقليل الإنفاق على الطعام بتقليل الوجبات اليومية لـ92% من المبحوثين . معظم المبحوثين 54% يعتمدون على المنتجات الغائبة لتغطية النقص في الحبوب و بعضهم يعتمدون على بيع الأصول والأثاث للحصول على المال. ربات الأسر- وزوجات المبحوثين يتجهون إلى المنتجات اليدوية لزيادة دخل الأسر- . اما مشاركة المبحوثين في أنشطة المجتمع تتمثل في نغير الزراعة والحصار , بناء المنازل بالإضافة للمساهمات النقدية في حالة حدوث بعض الكوارث كالحريق وغيرها .

أهم المشكلات والمعوقات التي تواجه المبحوثين وتعوق تطورهم هي المشكلات الصحية والعلاجيه ، نقص مياه الشرب ، انعدام التمويل ، انخفاض الأسعار للمحاصيل والحيوانات وانخفاض مستوى التعليم للمبحوثين أنفسهم .

خلصت الدراسة إلى بعض التوصيات والمقترحات منها ضرورة الإتجاه الى التنمية الريفية المتكاملة ، بالإضافة الى ضرورة اشراك المرأة في تخطيط وتنفيذ برامج التنمية . صيانة

وإنشاء العديد من الوحدات الصحية والمدارس ووحدات مياه الشرب . بالإضافة للتوسع فى الدراسات الخاصة بالمجتمع مع التركيز على مواضيع الفقر والمرأة ، أسباب انتشار الفقر النسبي ، مع اقتراح الخطط والبرامج لتقليل آثار الفقر .

Local Terms Definitions

Khor	Small seasonal river or water coarse
El Fiod	A place near Bahr El arab where livestock concentrated in Summer period
Feddan	0.42 Hectare
Habil	0.20 feddan
Jubraka	Back yard garden
Hafir	Excavation for rainwater storage
Nafir	Reciprocal labour arrangement
Sheil	Informal credit system
Angarieb	Local bed made of wood
Kurrsan	Wild food used to substitute for grains
Umpiguo	Wild food grass used as a substitute for grains
Abadieb	Wild food Material leafs was the edible part.
Baffra	Corms, wild food dilute dura
Soyba	Grain Storage built or mud of straw.
El Khalwa	Informal form of education concerned with teaching people the principles of writing and reading.
El Faki	A person who teach Quran or a medicine man.
El Kogor	Magic Traditional medicine man.
El Basir	Traditional medicine man.
Malwa	Standared of Grains or crops = 7.5 Lbs.
Salaam	Formal or informal credit system.
Herbalist	A person who grows or sells herbs.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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