



جمهورية السودان

المعهد العالي

لعلوم الزكاة

جيوب الفقر في ولاية الخرطوم ودور الزكاة في تخفيفها

إعداد

مجموعة من الباحثين

بحث بعنوان:

جيوب الفقر بولاية الخرطوم ودور الزكاة في تخفيضها

مقدم بطلب من المعهد العالي لعلوم الزكاة – ديوان الزكاة

إعداد
مجموعة من الباحثين

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Executive Summary

Despite the enormous efforts that were exerted by each individual state and the international society, poverty still represents one of the most serious problems that confronts human societies. Poverty has many causes; some of which are external , others are structural that individual persons can do nothing to prevent its occurrence , while a third group of causes is concerned with people's behaviors , individual choices and their culture that shapes their thoughts and actions. Therefore, scientists do not agree on an answer to the fundamental question of " what causes poverty ?

Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon: economical, political, cultural, social, psychological and security dimensions. For countries poverty denote that a country may not be able to achieve its permissible ambitions. while for the individuals it may denote that they can not obtain their basic needs.

A relative advancement occurred in the performance of the Sudanese economy during the last two decades but that advancement did not influence the observed levels of poverty in Sudan.

Zakat chambers used to cooperate with many institutions in achieving the goal of alleviating the severity of poverty in Sudan. Despite the great efforts that were exerted and the huge amount of money that was spent by Zakat Chamber beside other poverty combat efforts , there are still some areas – where in urban or rural sites – remain poor, those areas which the researchers called (jioube al faqr = poverty zones). To make the research problem more clear, the following questions were posed:

Are there poor people who deserve Zakat, but did not receive it? And if the answer is "yes", then why? How succeeding are the poverty combat programs that were implemented by Zakat chambers? What are the problems

and/or obstacles that encountered those programs? What were the standards on which those programs were designed and implemented? What is the contribution of the Zakat chamber amongst the efforts of poverty combat? What are the exact needs of the poor? To what extent do the efforts that were exerted by the Zakat chambers meet the actual needs of the poor? What are the expectation of the poor from Zakat chambers? To what extent do the poor are satisfied or content with what the Zakat chambers had done?

The researchers tried to accomplish the following objectives:

- 1\ To study the poor areas (poverty zones) within Khartoum state.
- 2\ Providing detailed data on the socio-economic conditions of the poor , and hence enhancing the sources of data on poverty.
- 3\ To study the poor style of life and there coping mechanisms they use to face poverty.
- 4\ to explain the kinds of problem the poor confront.
- 5\ To enable Zakat chambers make it's contribution to decrease poverty rates more effective.
- 6\ To provide information on the way the poor perceive there problem and the solutions for these problems
- 7\ To provide a base of comparison between the different types of poverty and poor people within Khartoum state.

In short, the end goal of this research is to improve the targeting of poor people in different poverty areas within Khartoum state.

The significance of this research is present/can be seen in two aspects: the first is that this research provides specific data on poverty and the poor. such data could not be provided by the large scale sample censuses. The second is that this research can help redirecting Zakat chamber

experience in the field of poverty eradication and then enhancing the ability to reach poor people.

This research was designed to test a number of hypothesis, herewith are the most important ones:

- 1\ The income ,consumption or expenditure of the bulk of the poor families in Khartoum state lay below the national poverty line.
- 2\ The areas under study are lacking to sufficient and/or efficient basic needs supplies.
- 3\ Fatalism is wide spread among the target population.
- 4\ The services that were provided to the families in the study area could neither meet their basic needs, nor did they enable them to overcome their poverty.
- 5\ A feeling of dissatisfaction about the conduct of Zakat chambers is common amongst the target population.

The researchers used the social survey method as it is useful and suitable, while three tools were designed and used to collect data. These tools were: the questionnaire, observation and the interview. A conventional formula was used to calculate the sample size which was found to be (1629) households. The unit of analysis was (household).A multi-stage sample was employed to select the sample units. The target population is composed of the poor families who deserve receiving Zakat , and who are living in Khartoum state during the time frame of the study.

On the basis of the previous discussion of the data collected, the researchers could reach the following findings:

- 1\ The majority of the respondents are found to be within the reproductive span, and the sex ratio tends to favor the females.

- 2\ The percentage of families with income/expenditure below the poverty line was found to be (99.8%) , at the same (85.3%) of the respondents consider themselves poor.
- 3\ (90%) of the respondents reported that their family income was not sufficient to meet their basic needs.
- 4\ There existed two different types of poor within Khartoum state: the " urban poor " , and the " rural poor" , the two show differing manifestations of poverty.
- 5\ The poverty in the study area correlates with a low level of education , but with no witnessed relationship with family size.
- 6\ The services that are provided in the study area are poor in quantity and quality.
- 7\ Fatalistic views are widely spread among the poor population. And even if they realize that poverty can be overcome , but they still do not know how.
- 8\ The majority of supply and services provided to the poor came from Zakat chambers.
- 9\ There existed a kind of dissatisfaction among the respondents with the level of services provided and the accompanying conduct of the personnel.
- 10\ the biggest portion of the respondents preferred " direct cash support , came next those who preferred individually managed projects
- 11\ the majority of the services that were provided to the area of study in most instances were only casual or occasional.

Building on the findings , the researcher recommended the following

- 1\ The formation of other institutions in order to develop and promote the professions. that are related to the traditional sector

- 2\ building growth centers that are provided with the essential services aiming at attracting the rural villagers to reside and later to change their mode of economic production.
- 3\ The enhancement of share that Zakat chambers provide to support the basic needs services.
- 4\ Giving priority to support water services in Easter Nile area(the rural areas) and to education services in Kararay and Ombadda localities.
- 5\ The adoption of a twofold policy in poverty combat; to enlarge the beneficiary segment and to increase the lot to be given to each family.
- 6\ To re-evaluate the mechanisms , the ways and processes that that are used by Zakat committees and people' committees.
- 7\ To support the idea of making use of the unemployed university graduates and pensioners in the field of basic education.

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الفصل الأول : مدخل الدراسة

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UNDP Poverty report 2002, overcoming human poverty, New York, p. 20. ^(١)

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Eleanor Leacock Schiler

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Poverty of choices

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Peter Lioyd, Slumps of hope a shanty town of the third world, Billy & Sons, 1979, p. ()

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Anthony B. Atkinson , Poverty and social security , London :Harvester Wheatsheaf ()
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UNICEF , the progress of nations , "The role of the dice" , Carol Belamy , New ()

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UNICEF , the state of the world population , op<cit , P. 49. ^()

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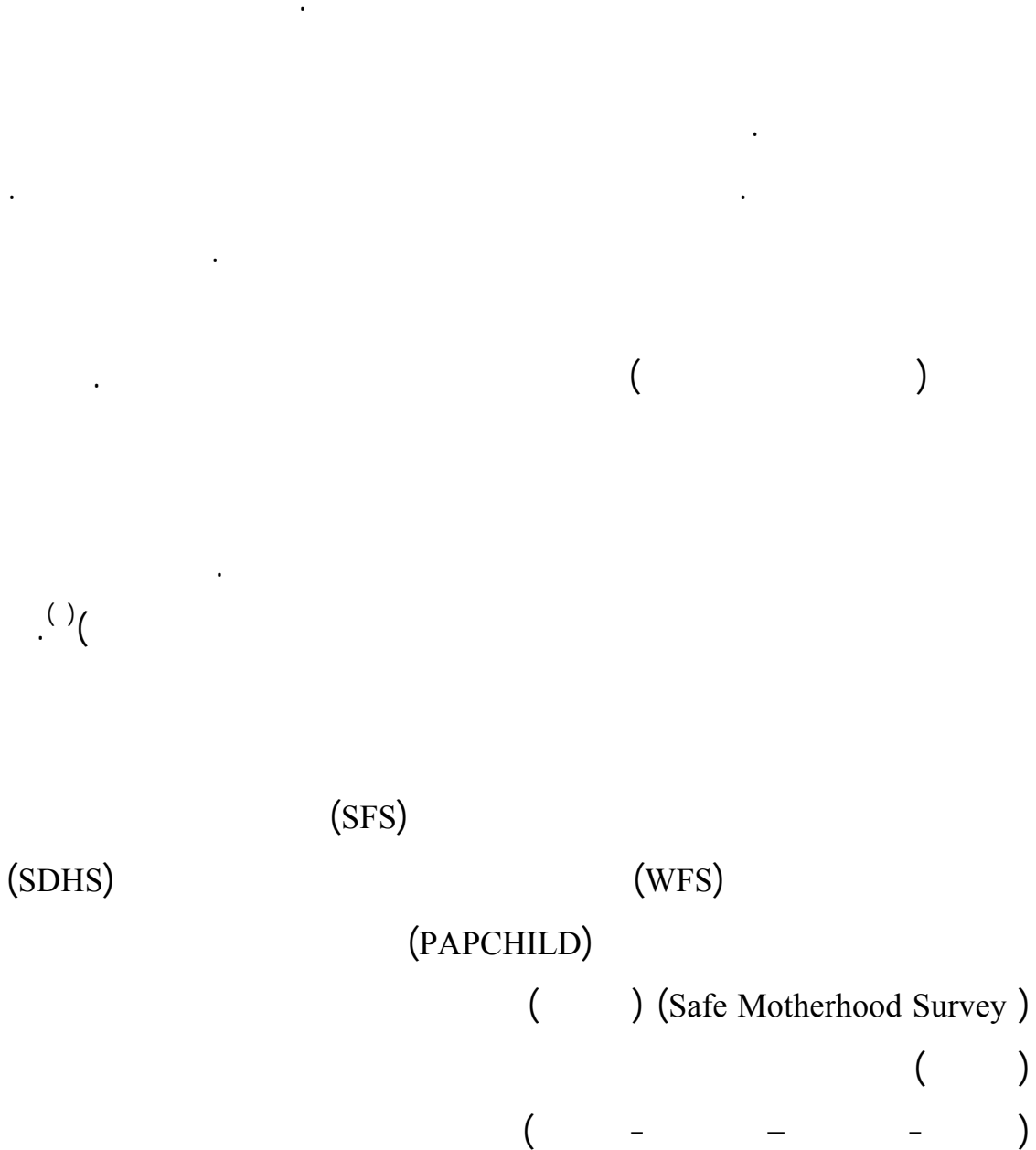
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الجهود المبذولة لمكافحة الفقر في السودان



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Ibid,P.87 ()

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UNDP , Human Development Report,1990 ^()
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Todaro ,Michael P ,Op. Cit, No page ^(١)

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(The Traditional Sector Economic Growth Typology)

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أولا : السياسات الاقتصادية الكلية في السودان: (^١)

Ihsan Sharaf Eldin , Production and Productivity ,Council of Minister Forum 2008 (^١)

Loc. Cit (^١)

A minimalist line drawing of a landscape. A horizontal line represents the horizon. Below the horizon, there is a small, rounded hill on the left side. Several small dots are scattered across the landscape, representing trees or rocks. The drawing is simple and abstract.

البرنامج الثلاثي الاسعافي (٢٠١١م - ٢٠١٣م)^(١)

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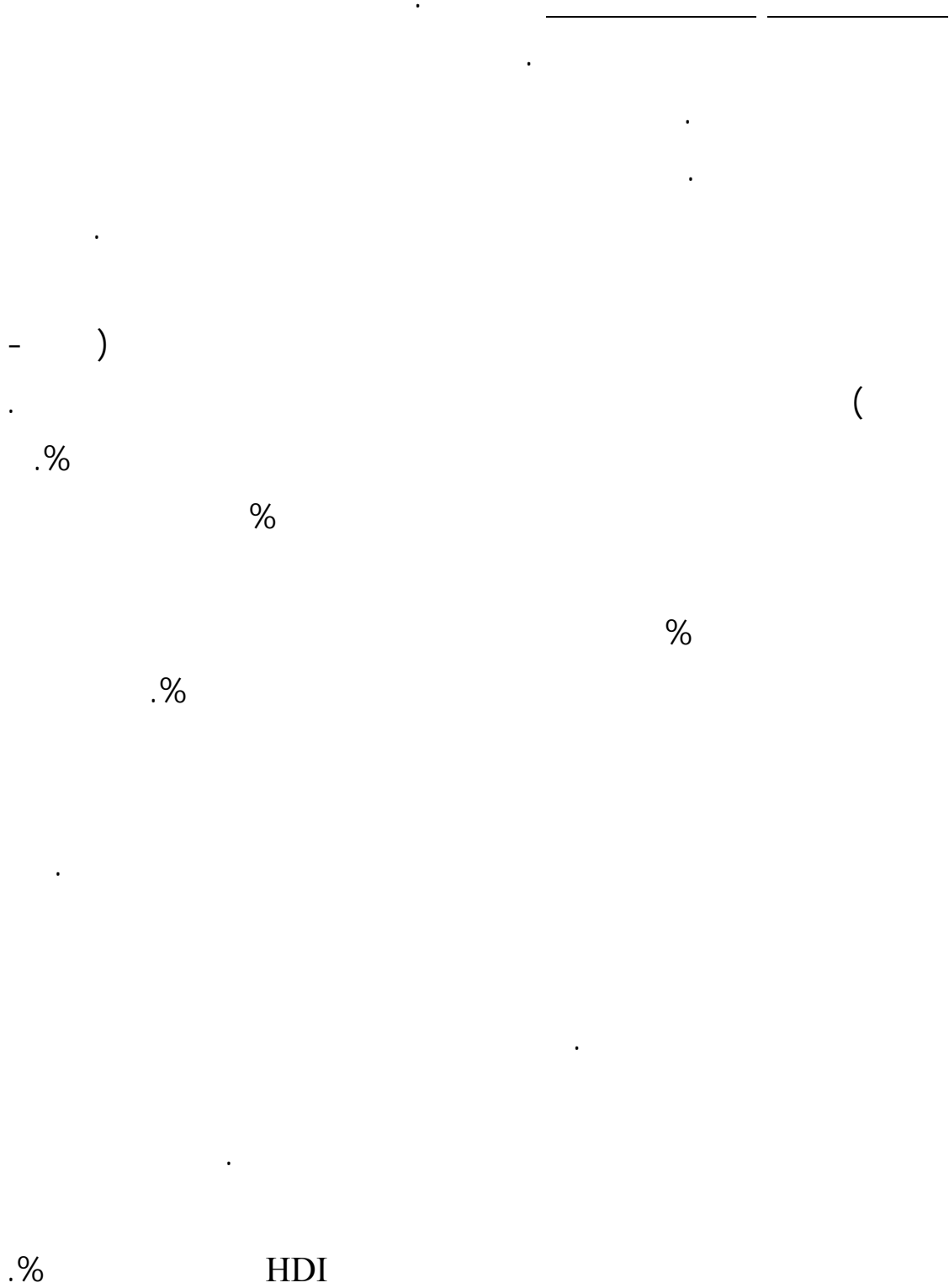
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الفصل الرابع
الزكاة و دورها في مكافحة الفقر

الفصل الرابع الزكاة و دورها في معالجة مشكلة الفقر

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جنس الكفاية المعتبرة في الزكاة :

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أولاً : مريد الزواج العاجز عن تكاليفه ومؤننته :

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ثانيا: طلبه العلم غير القادرين على الجمع بين طلب العلم والتكسب:

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مصارف الزكاة :

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١/ الفقراء والمساكين :

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٢/ العاملون عليها :

٣/ المؤلفة قلوبهم:

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٤/ من الرقاب :

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٥/ الغارمين :

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٦/ في سبيل الله :

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٧/ ابن السبيل

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توزيع الزكاة على المستحقين :

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تقديم مشروعات بأموال الزكاة:

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الصرف على المشروعات:

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نماذج من المشروعات والخدمات التي نفذها ديوان الزكاة بالولايات لمحاربة
الفقر
ولاية البحر الأحمر:

ولاية جنوب دارفور :

ولاية غرب دارفور:

ولاية القضارف:

ولاية سنار:

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ولاية شمال كردفان:

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مشروع الراعي والرعية:

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كفالة الأيتام:

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١/ التامين الصحي:

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٢/ كفالة الطالب الجامعي :

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٣/ الحقيبة الغذائية للأسر الفقيرة :

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٤/ نفرة الخلاوي :

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الفصل الخامس
عرض ومناقشة بيانات الدراسة
الميدانية

الفصل الخامس
عرض و مناقشة بيانات الدراسة الميدانية
المبحث الأول : الإجراءات المنهجية
أولاً: منهج البحث:
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ثانياً: أدوات جمع البيانات:

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ثالثاً: عينة البحث:

$$n = \frac{4Z^2 P (1 - P)}{W^2}$$

(P) (.)

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رابعاً: مجتمع البحث:

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المجال الجغرافي للدراسة:

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خامساً: أساليب التحليل والتفسير:

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المبحث الثاني
عرض بيانات الدراسة الميدانية

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بيانات الدراسة الميدانية
 أولاً: السمات العامة لمجتمع البحث
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17.6	286	
24.4	398	
28.5	464	
29.5	481	
100.0	1629	

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29.7	484	
70.3	1145	
100.0	1629	

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10.4	169	15-24
28.5	465	25-34
27.1	442	35-44
15.3	250	45-54
10.1	164	55-64
4.9	80	65-74
3.6	59	75-84
100.0	1629	

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50.8	828	
48.9	797	
100.0	1629	

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7.6	123	
13.0	211	
14.0	228	
10.0	163	
19.4	316	
9.1	148	
14.7	239	
12.3	201	
100.0	1629	

()

. (% %)

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46.8	763	
9.1	148	
10.1	165	6-10
7.1	116	11-15
9.5	155	16-20
17.3	282	
100.0	1629	

()

.(%)

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Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
6.6	6.6	6.6	107	
62.8	56.2	56.2	916	
71.1	8.3	8.3	135	
99.3	28.2	28.2	460	
100.0	.7	.7	11	
	100.0	100.0	1629	Total

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73.1	1191	
1.3	21	
9.8	159	
.7	11	
.5	8	
7.4	120	
6.1	100	
1.1	18	
100.0	1629	

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66.5	1083	
27.3	445	0-300
5.5	89	301-600
.5	8	601-900
.1	2	901-1200
.1	1	
100.0	1629	

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Total										
		26-30	21-25	16-20	11-15	6-10	0-5			
1084	6	32	32	153	201	432	120	108		
66.5%	.4%	2.0%	2.0%	9.4%	12.3%	26.5%	7.4%	6.6%		
542	9	15	45	105	113	201	40	14		الذين
33.3%	.6%	.9%	2.8%	6.4%	6.9%	12.3%	2.5%	.9%		يقل
3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		دخلهم
.2%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%		عن
1629	16	48	77	258	314	633	160	123		١١٤
100.0%	1.0%	2.9%	4.7%	15.8%	19.3%	38.9%	9.8%	7.6%		الذين
										يزيد
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Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		
.1	.1	.1	1	0	Valid
11.2	11.2	11.2	182		
100.0	88.8	88.8	1446		
	100.0	100.0	1629	Total	

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Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	%	Frequency		
.1	.1	.1	1	0	Valid
94.0	94.0	94.0	1531		
94.1	.1	.1	1	1.06	
94.7	.6	.6	10		
94.8	.1	.1	2		
99.6	4.7	4.7	77	/	
99.8	.2	.2	4		
100.0	.2	.2	3	/	
	100.0	100.0	1629	Total	

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7.6	123	
9.8	160	0-5
38.9	633	6-10
19.3	314	11-15
15.8	258	16-20
4.7	77	21-25
2.9	48	26-30
1.0	16	
100.0	1629	

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1.0	16	
98.3	1602	
.3	5	
.2	3	
.1	1	
.1	1	
.1	1	
100.0	1629	

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.9	15	
9.0	147	
89.9	1465	
100.0	1629	

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3.1	51	
73.9	1204	
.1	1	2.06
7.7	125	
2.8	45	
1.7	27	
1.8	30	
8.2	134	
.7	12	
100.0	1629	

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36.3	592	
49.4	805	
4.2	69	
2.8	45	
1.7	27	
2.4	39	
3.0	49	
.2	3	
100.0	1629	

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14.2	231	/
12.5	204	
8.9	145	
1.2	20	
.1	1	
.1	2	
.1	2	
.2	3	
15.6	254	
26.0	424	
21.1	343	
100.0	1629	Total

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Total						
123	93	30	Count		()	
7.6%	5.7%	1.8%	% of Total			
160	109	51	Count	0-5		
9.8%	6.7%	3.1%	% of Total			
633	534	99	Count	6-10		
38.9%	32.8%	6.1%	% of Total			
314	264	50	Count	11-15		
19.3%	16.2%	3.1%	% of Total			
258	224	34	Count	16-20		
15.8%	13.8%	2.1%	% of Total			
77	68	9	Count	21-25		
4.7%	4.2%	.6%	% of Total			
48	42	6	Count	26-30		
2.9%	2.6%	.4%	% of Total			
16	13	3	Count			
1.0%	.8%	.2%	% of Total			
1629	1347	282	Count	Total		
100.0%	82.7%	17.3%	% of Total			

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Total					
15	10	5	Count		
.9%	.6%	.3%	% of Total		
147	108	39	Count		
9.0%	6.6%	2.4%	% of Total		
1467	1229	238	Count		
90.1%	75.4%	14.6%	% of Total		
1629	1347	282	Count	Total	
100.0%	82.7%	17.3%	% of Total		

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خصائص المسكن :
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66.7	1087	
8.8	144	
17.7	289	
1.0	16	
3.0	49	
1.4	22	
1.4	22))
100.0	1629	

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89.7	1462	
2.8	45	
2.5	40	
.2	4	
.4	7	
4.4	71	
100.0	1629	

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()

4.2	68	
48.4	789	
32.3	526	
15.1	246	
100.0	1629	

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35.8	583	
58.8	958	
.4	6	
5.0	81	
100.0	1629	

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خدمات المياه :

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13.5	220	
3.7	61	
65.7	1070	
2.3	37	
6.6	108	
8.1	132	
100.0	1629	

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Total										
123	12	15	2	73	9	12	Count))	
7.6%	.7%	.9%	.1%	4.5%	.6%	.7%	% of Total			
160	15	18	6	97	9	15	Count	0-5		
9.8%	.9%	1.1%	.4%	6.0%	.6%	.9%	% of Total			
633	43	24	14	470	25	57	Count	6-10		
38.9%	2.6%	1.5%	.9%	28.9%	1.5%	3.5%	% of Total			
314	29	25	6	214	4	36	Count	11-15		
19.3%	1.8%	1.5%	.4%	13.1%	.2%	2.2%	% of Total			
258	20	20	4	133	13	68	Count	16-20		
15.8%	1.2%	1.2%	.2%	8.2%	.8%	4.2%	% of Total			
77	6	2	2	44	0	23	Count	21-25		
4.7%	.4%	.1%	.1%	2.7%	.0%	1.4%	% of Total			
48	3	3	3	31	1	7	Count	26-30		
2.9%	.2%	.2%	.2%	1.9%	.1%	.4%	% of Total			
16	4	1	0	9	0	2	Count			
1.0%	.2%	.1%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.1%	% of Total			
1629	132	108	37	1071	61	220	Count	Total		
100.0%	8.1%	6.6%	2.3%	65.7%	3.7%	13.5%	% of Total			

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خدمات الصحة :

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55.5	904	
20.9	340	
8.8	144	
6.8	110	
1.4	23	
1.3	21	/
2.4	39	
.4	7	
1.2	20	
.3	5	
.6	9	
.4	7	
100.0	1629	

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26.6	434	
73.2	1193	
100.0	1629	

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خدمات التعليم :

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68.7	1119	
8.3	136	
14.1	229	
3.5	57	
4.7	76	
.7	12	
100.0	1629	

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33.9	553	
45.9	748	1-3
14.1	229	4-6
2.9	47	7-9
3.2	52	10
100.0	1629	

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18.8	306	
33.0	538	
48.1	784	
100.0	1629	

()		
66.2	1079	
3.3	53	
24.4	398	
5.4	88	
.7	11	
100.0	1629	

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خدمات المواصلات :
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60.0	977	
40.0	652	
100.0	1629	

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Total			
123 7.6%	74 4.5%	49 3.0%	Count % of Total
160 9.8%	73 4.5%	87 5.3%	Count % of Total
633 38.9%	236 14.5%	397 24.4%	Count % of Total
314 19.3%	109 6.7%	205 12.6%	Count % of Total
258 15.8%	95 5.8%	163 10.0%	Count % of Total
77 4.7%	32 2.0%	45 2.8%	Count % of Total
48 2.9%	23 1.4%	25 1.5%	Count % of Total
16 1.0%	10 .6%	6 .4%	Count % of Total
1629 100.0%	652 40.0%	977 60.0%	Count % of Total

Total

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3.3	53	
14.9	243	
.9	15	
16.6	271	
6.6	107	
24.2	394	
31.9	520	
1.6	26	
100.0	1629	

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3.8	62	
84.8	1381	
3.1	50	
7.3	119	
1.0	16	
100.0	1629	

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11.2	183	
74.0	1205	
12.5	204	
2.3	37	
100.0	1629	

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32.8	535	1-3
36.5	595	4-6
16.0	260	7-9
4.1	66	10
100.0	1629	

()

33.7	549	
44.1	719	1-3
18.0	294	4-6
1.0	16	4
2.6	43	7-9
.5	8	10
100.0	1629	

() :)

()

89.0	1449	
9.8	159	1-3
.5	8	4-6
.4	6	7-9
.4	7	10
100.0	1629	

()

81.2	1322	
16.3	266	1-3
2.0	32	4-6
.4	7	7-9
.1	2	10
100.0	1629	

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Total	()								
	30	26-30	21-25	16-20	11-15	6-10	0-5		
173	2	6	6	18	30	66	22	23	
10.6%	.1%	.4%	.4%	1.1%	1.8%	4.1%	1.4%	1.4%	
535	5	8	15	72	90	234	67	44	1-3
32.8%	.3%	.5%	.9%	4.4%	5.5%	14.4%	4.1%	2.7%	
595	5	17	31	100	126	214	61	41	4-6
36.5%	.3%	1.0%	1.9%	6.1%	7.7%	13.1%	3.7%	2.5%	
260	2	11	17	57	55	98	8	12	7-9
16.0%	.1%	.7%	1.0%	3.5%	3.4%	6.0%	.5%	.7%	
66	2	6	8	11	13	21	2	3	10
4.1%	.1%	.4%	.5%	.7%	.8%	1.3%	.1%	.2%	
1629	16	48	77	258	314	633	160	123	Total
100.0%	1.0%	2.9%	4.7%	15.8%	19.3%	38.9%	9.8%	7.6%	

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Total))								
		26-30	21-25	16-20	11-15	6-10	0-5		
306	2	8	10	33	53	108	44	48	
18.8%	.1%	.5%	.6%	2.0%	3.3%	6.6%	2.7%	2.9%	
538	8	14	38	96	115	194	44	29	
33.0%	.5%	.9%	2.3%	5.9%	7.1%	11.9%	2.7%	1.8%	
784	6	26	29	129	146	331	72	45	
48.1%	.4%	1.6%	1.8%	7.9%	9.0%	20.3%	4.4%	2.8%	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	
1629	16	48	77	258	314	633	160	123	Total
100.0%	1.0%	2.9%	4.7%	15.8%	19.3%	38.9%	9.8%	7.6%	

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Total	()								
		26-30	21-25	16-20	11-15	6-10	0-5		
1079	9	36	38	162	198	438	107	91	
66.2%	.6%	2.2%	2.3%	9.9%	12.2%	26.9%	6.6%	5.6%	
53	1	1	2	7	10	13	11	8	
3.3%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.4%	.6%	.8%	.7%	.5%	
398	2	8	32	54	90	165	31	16	
24.4%	.1%	.5%	2.0%	3.3%	5.5%	10.1%	1.9%	1.0%	
88	4	3	5	32	14	15	8	7	
5.4%	.2%	.2%	.3%	2.0%	.9%	.9%	.5%	.4%	
11	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	1	
.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.1%	.1%	.2%	.1%	
1629	16	48	77	258	314	633	160	123	Total
100.0%	1.0%	2.9%	4.7%	15.8%	19.3%	38.9%	9.8%	7.6%	

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Total				
	()	()		
306	0	106	200	
18.8%	.0%	6.5%	12.3%	
539	2	191	346	
33.1%	.1%	11.7%	21.2%	
784	1	245	538	
48.1%	.1%	15.0%	33.0%	
1629	3	542	1084	Total
100.0%	.2%	33.3%	66.5%	

% .

() :

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Total				
	()	()		
1079	1	352	726	
66.2%	.1%	21.6%	44.6%	
53	0	16	37	
3.3%	.0%	1.0%	2.3%	
398	1	124	273	
24.4%	.1%	7.6%	16.8%	
88	1	45	42	
5.4%	.1%	2.8%	2.6%	
11	0	5	6	
.7%	.0%	.3%	.4%	
1629	3	542	1084	Total
100.0%	.2%	33.3%	66.5%	

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Total				
173	39	11	123	
10.6%	2.4%	.7%	7.6%	
535	319	120	96	1-3
32.8%	19.6%	7.4%	5.9%	
595	298	236	61	4-6
36.5%	18.3%	14.5%	3.7%	
260	103	135	22	7-9
16.0%	6.3%	8.3%	1.4%	
66	25	37	4	10
4.1%	1.5%	2.3%	.2%	
1629	784	539	306	Total
100.0%	48.1%	33.1%	18.8%	

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85.3	1390	
11.5	188	
3.1	51	
100.0	1629	

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18.2	296	
57.2	932	
1.6	26	
3.4	56	
19.5	318	
100.0	1629	

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87.0	1417	
2.0	32	
10.9	177	
100.0	1629	

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8.4	137	
11.0	180	
23.0	374	
11.4	186	
10.9	178	
.4	7	
.4	7	
1.9	31	
6.0	98	
26.4	430	
.1	1	
100.0	1629	

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17.3	282	
82.5	1344	
100.0	1629	

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83.7	1363	
15.2	248	
.6	10	
.5	8	
100.0	1629	

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84.4	1375	
6.7	109	
6.2	101	
2.7	44	
100.0	1629	

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86.2	1404	
.2	3	/
.4	7	
.2	3	/
1.3	21	
.1	2	
2.3	37	
.1	1	
8.8	144	
.1	2	
.3	5	
100.0	1629	

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84.9	1383	
.2	3	
4.0	65	
10.3	167	
.6	10	
.1	1	
100.0	1629	

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20.6	335	
28.0	456	
5.6	92	
40.5	659	
1.1	18	
3.9	63	
.4	6	
100.0	1629	

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88.6	1443	
.5	8	
.8	13	/
.2	4	
.1	1	
9.4	153	
.4	6	
.1	1	
100.0	1629	

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Total				
282	19	26	237	
17.3%	1.2%	1.6%	14.5%	
1347	32	162	1153	
82.7%	2.0%	9.9%	70.8%	
1629	51	188	1390	Total
100.0%	3.1%	11.5%	85.3%	

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91.3	1487	
8.7	142	
100.0	1629	

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23.1	376	
31.3	510	
8.7	141	
13.4	218	
23.6	384	
100.0	1629	

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58.8	958	
3.4	55	
35.8	583	
.8	13	
1.2	20	
100.0	1629	

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56.1	914	
35.7	581	
8.2	133	
100.0	1629	

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4.4	72	
66.8	1088	
28.7	468	
100.0	1629	

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83.5	1361	
7.7	125	
8.8	143	
100.0	1629	

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67.3	1097	
19.7	321	
4.1	66	
5.9	96	
2.3	37	
.7	12	
100.0	1629	

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2.5	40	
26.8	437	
70.3	1146	
100.0	1629	

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1.6	26	
19.6	319	
26.6	434	
52.2	850	
100.0	1629	

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Total						
282	30	115	137	Count		
17.3%	1.8%	7.1%	8.4%	% of Total		
1347	113	10	1224	Count		
82.7%	6.9%	.6%	75.1%	% of Total		
1629	143	125	1361	Count	Total	
100.0%	8.8%	7.7%	83.5%	% of Total		

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Total						
1533	1286	247	Count			
94.1%	78.9%	15.2%	% of Total			
26	8	18	Count			
1.6%	.5%	1.1%	% of Total			
3	3	0	Count			
.2%	.2%	.0%	% of Total			
24	16	8	Count			
1.5%	1.0%	.5%	% of Total			
43	34	9	Count			
2.6%	2.1%	.6%	% of Total			
1629	1347	282	Count	Total		
100.0%	82.7%	17.3%	% of Total			

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الفصل السادس

نتائج وتوصيات البحث

الفصل السادس
نتائج وتوصيات البحث
أولاً: تفسير ومناقشة نتائج البحث

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ثالثاً المراجع باللغة العربية:

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رابعاً: رسائل جامعية

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خامساً: أوراق و تقارير و صحف:

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سادساً: إنترنت

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الملاحق

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Descriptive Statistics					
Std. Deviation	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	N	
.650	1.41	8	0	1629	()
				1629	Valid N (listwise)

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Descriptive Statistics					
Std. Deviation	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	N	
1.431	3.57	8	1	1629) (
				1629	Valid N (listwise)

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Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	112.276 _a	14	.000
Likelihood Ratio	84.184	14	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	51.385	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1629		
a. 8 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .03.			

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Descriptive Statistics

Std. Deviation	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	N	
1.431	3.57	8	1	1629) (
				1629	Valid N (listwise)

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Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	35.250 ^a	7	.000
Likelihood Ratio	31.700	7	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.036	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1629		

a. 1 cells (6.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.77.

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Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.631 ^a	2	.002
Likelihood Ratio	11.245	2	.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.533	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1629		

a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.60.

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Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	130.739 ^a	35	.000
Likelihood Ratio	123.085	35	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.934	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	1629		

a. 14 cells (29.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .36.

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Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	34.333 ^a	7	.000
Likelihood Ratio	33.730	7	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.784	1	.052
N of Valid Cases	1629		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.40.

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Descriptive Statistics

Std. Deviation	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	N	
.993	2.70	5	1	1629	
				1629	Valid N (listwise)

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Descriptive Statistics

Std. Deviation	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	N	
.934	1.96	6	1	1629	15
				1629	Valid N (listwise)

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Descriptive Statistics

Std. Deviation	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	N	
.448	1.14	5	1	1629	
				1629	Valid N (listwise)

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Descriptive Statistics

Std. Deviation	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	N	
.502	1.22	5	1	1629	
				1629	Valid N (listwise)

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Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	84.939 ^a	28	.000
Likelihood Ratio	84.074	28	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	51.024	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1629		

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Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	79.082 ^a	21	.000
Likelihood Ratio	65.462	21	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.935	1	.003
N of Valid Cases	1629		

a. 9 cells (28.1%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .01.

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Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	98.033 ^a	28	.000
Likelihood Ratio	87.513	28	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.276	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1629		

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Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	441.701 ^a	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	366.482	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	47.793	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1629		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.40.

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Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.829 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	13.213	2	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.905	1	.048
N of Valid Cases	1629		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.83.

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Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	538.384 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	395.816	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	126.912	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1629		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.64.