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| **The studies which concern poverty have increasingly drawn the attention of many economic development agencies in the few last decades in an attempt to concentrate on the appropriate policies of reducing poverty. Poverty is a phenomenon that has many complicated facets and dimensions, viz. economic, social, political, environmental, and historical. For, half of the world population (2.8 billions) lives with less than two dollars a day. Furthermore, fifth of the world population  (1.2 Billion) lives with less than one dollar a day. Thus, the proportion of the poor forms about 24% of the world distributed as follows: 43.5% in south Asia, 32.4% in the African desert, and 23.2% in east Asia.**  **Reducing poverty proportions in the frame of the economic policies is almost subjected to major channels represented by the economic development and the low level of difference of the income distribution as main indicators of the macroeconomic policies. Nevertheless, the distortions that affect the macroeconomic policies of all developing countries and transitional economics have produced unpleasant results in the economic growth under the high difference of growth fruit distribution on one hand and the weakness of the social security nets on the other. That, in turn, led to the elevation of the unpleasant results and poverty.**  **The macroeconomic policies almost aim at achieving the economic development, economic prosperity, and reducing poverty. Executing the appropriate policies to reduce poverty requires many coherent strategies to achieve this goal. The pivotal choice of these strategies may be implemented through high economic growth and a better fair distribution of the growth fruit which are considered integral to each other in achieving low proportions of poverty. So, the present research aims at analyzing and explaining the mechanisms of the resulted influence caused by the macroeconomic policies in the direction of achieving the desired proportions of poverty reduction.**  **Accordingly, to reach the aim of the study and test its hypothesis, two approaches have been adopted. The first is descriptive which also represents the theoretical part in chapter one and two. They tackle the concepts and strategies of poverty reduction. They also tackle the mechanisms of the macroeconomic policies influence on poverty represented by the financial monetary policy, international trade, and distributional policies of apportunities. This has provided the theoretical ground to the second approach, viz. the practical part. The practical part depends on using methods and ways of econometrics represented by selecting a group of countries of different income levels (low, low fair, high fair), and also using cross-section data in the light of the variables deduced from the theoretical part of the study.**  **The study has concluded that the inactive and inefficient macroeconomic policies in the low and fair economics, the distributions which affect the market, and the uneffective competitive ability in the world market have all generated inefficient economics in those countries to activate the variables of the macroeconomic policy to achieve good results of the economic growth. Moreover, the inefficient policies of the macroeconomics to achieve the desired level of difference in the income have resulted in putting more burdens and hurdles to reduce the poverty proportions.**  **On this basis, the compatibility of the macroeconomic policies should be achieved in away that secures the reduction of the market turbulence and what may result in more burdens to reduce poverty proportions.** | | | | Abstract |