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Development Constraints in the Developing Countries

(Sudan): a Case Study

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Dedication

.... *To my Mother*

.... *To my Father*

.... *To my Sisters & Brothers.*

.... *To my Colleagues*

with best regard

Yassir Abdellwahed

Acknowledgement

I gratefully Acknowledge **Dr: Mohammed al Jack**, my supervisor for his continuous support throughout the study.

My sincere thanks to my **colleagues** and all **those** who offered me assistance.

Abstract

The developing countries suffering great from the developments gap, between them and the developed countries, the continuous variation in the rates of development leads our thought to a certain fact that there are some development constraints has multi-dimensions.

The study concerns with explaining the nature of these constraints, in the developing countries. Moreover it concentrates on Sudan as case study. Chapter one contains the introductions and comprehensive background about the topic, then chapter two includes the literature review and the empirical studies in addition to the definitions of development concept and the common characteristic of the developing countries, while in the third chapter we shed the light on the development constraints in Sudan, to determine it's nature and it's possible remedies. In Chapter Four the study concerned with the Globalization phenomenon it's nature, it's dimensions and it's effects on the development situation in developing countries, specially on the Sudan.

The study suppose there are economical social and political development constraints facing the developing countries moreover it suggests that the economic constraints has the deep effect on the soicocultural development ... also the study suppose that the development constraints are differs between the developing countries, due to their socioeconomic constructions.

The study concluded that the international changes factors such as the globalization phenomenon, has deep effects on economical, social and political conditions in developing countries as hall.

Contents

	Page No
1 Chapter	
Introduction	1
1-1 Research's Problem	2
1-2 The importance of the study	2
1-3 The Objectives of the study	3
1-4 Research Hypotheses	3
1-5 The Research Methodology	4
1-6 The Research's Organization	4
2 Chapter : Literature Review and Conceptual Issues	
2-1 Obstacles to Economic Development	5
2-2 Vicious Circle of Poverty	5
2-3 Low Rate of Capital Formation	7
2-4 Socio-Cultural Constraints	9
2-5 Agricultural Constraint	12
2-6 Human Resources Constraint	13
2-7 Foreign Exchange Constraint	13
2-8 Traditional Economic Measures	15
2-9 The new economic view of development	16
2-10 The three objectives of development	18
2-11 Diverse structures, and common characteristics of developing nations	19
2-12 Low level of living Standards:	20
2-13 Low Per-capita National Income	21
2-14 National Income	23
2-15 Extent of Poverty	24

3 Chapter: The developments Constraints in Sudan	
3-1 Trade, growth and poverty in the least developed countries	27
3-2 National Policies	29
3-3 International Policies	30
3-4 The Economic Development's Constraints	34
3-5 The industry has a short term determination	35
3-6 The Structural Changes in the Sudanese Economy	35
3-7 The social development's Constraints	37
3-8 The causes of deterioration and constraints	39
3-9 Stage of Economic Progress in Sudan	41
3-10 IMF and Sudan	45
3-11 IMF Stabilization Polices	46
4 Chapter	
4-1 Globalization Phenomenon and It's Effects on Sudan	
4-2 Economic Liberalization	59
4-3 Re-Structure of Population	61
4-4 Developing Countries and Globalization	63
4-5 Dynamics of Globalization	64
4-5 The Positive and Negative: indicators of Globalization	64
4-6 The Economical effects of Globalization on Sudan	68
4-7 The social and cultural effects of the phenomenon on Sudan	70
4-8 political effects of Globalization on the Sudan	71
4-10 Security Globalization	73
4-11 Increasing of Political domination	73
5 Chapter: Results and Recommendations	74
References	77

Chapter One

The Introduction

1- Introduction:

Development constraints vary among the Developing countries due to variations of their economic structures, but generally we can divide the Development constraints to social, Economic and political ones. When we concentrate on the development conditions of the developing countries, we recognize that differentiation can be attributed to unequal resources among these countries, for example Asia has a large amount of the human resources, while it has poor natural resources, and when we look to Africa the vice versa, because it has the natural resources, while it is poor in human resources, and so on is the situation in the remaining developing countries.

Usually development has been associated with economic growth and diffusion of innovations. It has been called modernization, which generally means westernization, Development also has been understood as spatial reorganization and as progressive distribution of the good things in life, development contains all these aspects, but also the transformation process is always connected to a reformulation of values and beliefs¹.

In essence, development is a conflict- rider transition of society from one social system and one model of production to another and as such it represents a period of time with out given values.

The problems of the economic development of the poor countries of today's world, is one of the most widely discussed topics. Experts in various fields such as economics, politics, sociology, and engineering have held

¹ Dr. Maryam Al samloty, Development between theory and Position of Developing countries. P11.

different views about the nature of under development and poverty, it's causes and it's remedies are neither easy nor quick².

The study of development on the African continent poses more hazards than the usual problems encountered in development studies, particularly those involving regions outside Western Europe are inherently comparative. The regions have its unique development problems which deserve separate attention. In order to connect underdeveloped countries to developed ones, we need hard efforts to treat all the development constraints which hinder development. Development can be defined equal quantitatively and qualitatively, which means shifts in social, economic and political status.

1-1 Research's Problem:

The widening gap of development rates between the underdeveloped and developed countries indicate that there are many economic, political, and social constraints which hinder and delay development in the developing countries, and we will try through this research to shed some light on this constraints, analyze it's causes and it's dimensions. Because through knowledge wing these constrains and their causes, we can investigate on it's treatments, also we can be able to plan in a proper way for our future steps in the various fields of development.

1-2 The importance of the study:

The importance of the study, comes from the fact that it is one of the Development studies which try to investigate the development constraints in the developing countries, moreover the study try to discover the causes of the gap between developed and less developed countries (LDCs), also the

² Dr. Yosuf Halabowe, Towards better aspect for Development. P.27.

study attempted to find a positive treatment for the development's problems.

The study provides a comprehensive understanding about the concept of the development and its dimensions, therefore it contributes in enlarging the community's understanding for the concept.

Moreover the study attempts to suggest means for increasing the rates of development in the developing countries, to create international developments balance.

1-3 The Objectives of the study:

The research shows the real development condition in the developing countries, and it tries to analyze the causes of the development's constraints in these countries, and find the advisable alternative solutions for these problems.

The study also aims to give a comprehensive understanding for the concept of development with its dimensions.

1-4 Research Hypotheses:

(-) There are many development constraints facing the socioeconomic structures in developing countries.

Development Constraints in developing countries can be summarized the following points:

- The development constraints can be classified into economic, social and political constraints.
- The Economic constraints are deep ones, and it has a harmful effect on socioeconomic development in the less developed countries.

- The development constraints differ quantitatively between LDCS, according to the different socio-economic and cultural constructions.

1-5 The Research Methodology:

The study used analytical, descriptive and conductive methods in the presentation of information which has been collected from secondary data sources and represented in references, previous studies, untied nation reports and some websites in order to get results and generalized.

1-6 The Research's Organization:

Chapter one:

It is the literature review's chapter, the study in this chapter, introduces research problem, research methodology, and the main hypotheses of the study.

Chapter two: The concept of development and common characteristics of developing countries.

Chapter three: in this chapter we concentrate on the case study to find out what are the real development constraints in Sudan, and think about it's treatments.

Chapter Four: the globalization phenomena and it's effects on Sudan (political, economical and cultural).

Chapter five:

The out come results, and it's comparison with the hypotheses of the study, and the general recommendations, suggestions to solve the development's problem in the developing countries.

Chapter Two

The Literature Review and Conceptual Issues

This chapter deals with the literature review and it introduces the important conceptual issues related to the study such as the following:

2-1 Obstacles to Economic Development:

The basic characteristics of underdeveloped countries, might as well be regarded as the obstacles to economic development. Even though the general characteristics of underdevelopment are not common to all the underdeveloped countries, yet a board answer to the question, why a poor country is poor is implicit in these

What do we mean by development?

The concept of development is complex and multidimensional. Development suggest “progress” and improvements, for example moving from agricultural to industrial economy often means a change to positive direction, also the transformations which take place in rural areas, in order to reach some characteristics of the developed countries are called development³.

2-2 Vicious Circle of Poverty:

There are circular relationships known as the vicious circles of poverty, that tends to perpetuate the low level of development in LDCs.

Nurkse explains the idea in these words: (It implies a circular constellation of forces tending to act and react up one another in such a way as to keep a poor country in a state of poverty. For example a poor man may not have enough to eat, being underfed, his health may be weak; being

³ Ali Abdel Gadir Ali – The Sudan Economy in Disarray. P 135-177.

physically weak, his working capacity is low, which means that he is poor, which in turn means that he will not have enough to eat; and so on. A situation of this sort relating to a country as a whole, can be summed up in the trite proposition: “A country is poor because it is poor”

The basic vicious circle stems from the fact that in LDCs total productivity is low due to deficiency of capital, market imperfections, economic backwardness and underdevelopment. However the vicious circles operate both on the demand side and the supply side. The demand side of the vicious circle is that the low level of real income leads to a low level of demand which, in turn, leads to a low rate of investment and hence back to deficiency of capital, low productivity and low income. This is shown in Fig. 3.1. Low productivity is reflected in low real income. The low level of real income means low saving. The low level of saving leads to a low investment and to deficiency of capital. The deficiency of capital, in turn, leads to a low level of productivity and back to low income. Thus the vicious circle is complete from the supply side. It is depicted in Gig 3.2 the low level of real income, reflecting.

The Economics of Development and Planning

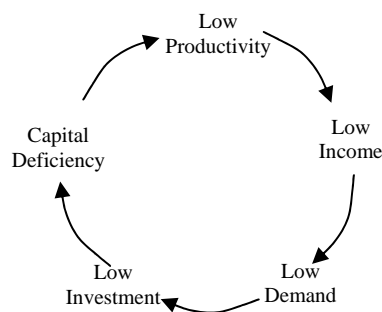


Fig. 3.1

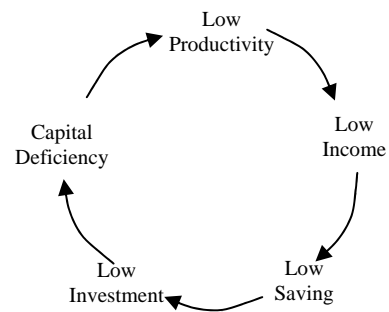
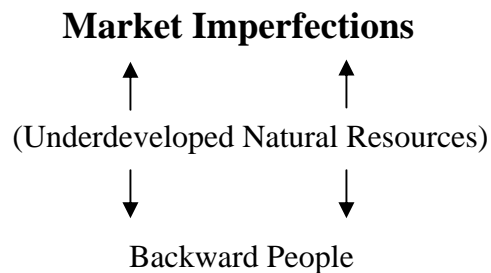


Fig. 3.2

Low investment and capital deficiency is a common feature of both.⁴

⁴ Ibid, P135-177.

A third vicious circle envelops underdeveloped human and natural resources. Development of natural resources is dependent upon the productive capacity of the people in the country. If the people are backward and illiterate, lack of technical skill, knowledge and entrepreneurial activity, the natural resources will tend to remain unutilized, economically backward in a country due to underdeveloped natural resources. Underdeveloped natural resources are, therefore, both a consequence and cause of the backward people. This is explained in Fig. 3.3.



Fig

“Poverty and underdevelopment of the economy are thus synonymous. A country is poor because it is underdeveloped. A country is underdeveloped because it is poor and remains underdeveloped as it has not the necessary resources for promoting development. Poverty is a curse, but a greater curse is that it is self-perpetuating”⁵.

2-3 Low Rate of Capital Formation:

The most pertinent obstacle to economic development is the shortage of capital. This stems from the vicious circles of poverty analysed above. Poverty is both a cause and a consequence of a country where the masses are poverty-ridden. They are mostly illiterate and unskilled, use outmoded

⁵ Ali Abdel Gadir Ali – Ibid. P (135-177).

capital equipment and methods of production. They practice subsistence farming, lack mobility and connectivity is extremely low. Low productivity leads to low real income, low saving, low investment and to a low rate of capital formation. The consumption level is already so low that it is difficult to restrict it further to increase the capital stock. That is why millions of farmers in such countries use outmoded and obsolete capital equipment. Such small sums as they may be able to save are often hoarded in the form of currency or used in purchasing gold and jewelers, etc. the inclination to hoard wonder, there is little capital formation in underdeveloped countries.

It is the high income group that does most of the saving in underdeveloped countries. But these savings do not flow into productive channels. On the other hand, they are dissipated” into real estate, gold, jewelers, commodity hoards and hoards off foreign or domestic currency, money lending and speculation . thus ‘value – retaining’ objects and durable consumer goods dominate their expenditure pattern. In addition, conspicuous consumption plays an important part in their consumption patterns. Consequently, they prefer an imported article for its prestige value to an equally good domestic article.⁶

But what are the main reasons for the lack of incentives to save and invest in underdeveloped countries? These include “imperfect maintenance of law and order, political instability, unsettled monetary conditions, lack of continuity in economic life, the extended family system with its drain on resources, and stifling of personal initiative and certain systems of land tenure.” The other reasons which inhibit investment are, firstly, sheer habit. It is always easier to attempt the familiar than the unfamiliar. The capacity of the domestic market to absorb new supplies of commodities is limited due to

⁶ Ibid. P (135-177).

the low purchasing power of the masses. Thirdly, the difficulties of securing funds for investment purposes are also insurmountable. Many manufacturing activities require large capital- outlays which are difficult to obtain due to the lack of a well- developed capital and stock markets, and credit and banking systems. Fourthly, the lack of skilled labour and factor mobility enhance the cost of production and thereby hamper potential investors. Fifthly, absence or inadequacy of basic services like transportation, power and water –supply, etc., further reduce the inducement to invest. Lastly, the entrepreneurial ability in itself is a scarce factor in most of the underdeveloped countries. Whatever little entrepreneurship is available, that is scared away by high risks involved in investment. The traders and merchants are mostly engaged in the export industry which consists of primary products. Thus, there is no addition to the real stock of capital in these countries.

In between the low income and high income groups, there is a small middle income group. It is mostly engaged in well- established and less risky ventures, such as providing marketing and other services. This group, though not lacking in entrepreneurial ability, is reluctant to invest in manufacturing industries for the reasons which are not far to seek. There is the difficulty of obtaining institutional and corporate finance, advance technology, trained labour and management. Above all, the difficulties enumerated in the preceding paragraph go together to inhibit the growth of capital in such countries.⁷

2-4 Socio-Cultural Constraints:

No doubt shortage of capital is a serious obstacle but it is not the only obstacle to economic development. As Nurkse has said: “Economic development has much to do with human endowments, social attitudes,

⁷ Ibid. P (135-177).

political conditions and historical accidents. Capital is a necessary but not a sufficient condition of progress.” Broadly speaking, underdeveloped countries possess social intuitions and display such attitudes which not conducive to economic development. According to the UN Report on Process and Problems of Industrialization in Underdeveloped Countries there are ‘elements of social resistance to economic change’ in underdeveloped countries which include institutional factors characterized by ‘rigid stratification of occupations’ reinforced by traditional beliefs and values; attitude involving ‘inferior valuation attached to business roles and their incompatibility with the patterns of living and concepts of social dignity upheld by the high status groups’ and factionalism’ which has been defined as ‘the tendency of the society to be divided by caste and class cleavages, ethnic or religious distinctions, differences in cultural tradition and social patterns kinship loyalties ad regional identification.’ Such factors tend to inhibit social and geographical mobility and constitute a drag on progress. The people of such countries are averse to accept new values created by the impact of innovations.

The family is the primary economic and social unit. Family attitudes are responsible for population pressures and attachment to land. They also limit the range of individual freedom in making economic decisions which in turn influence the motives to save and invest. Money is hoarded or invested in gold, jewelers or in real estate or is spent to meet social obligations on ceremonial occasions to maintain status. Ostentatious expenditure, better known as conspicuous consumption, on the part of the wealthier class also limits the capacity to save and invest.⁸

⁸ Ibid. P (135-177).

In such a society relations are personal or patriarchal rather than universal. People are influenced by kinship or status as determined by cast, clan or creed. "It appears to be difficult to disentangle a person's ability and capacity as a worker from his cast, religious beliefs, social or geographical origin or other attributes that have little to do with his potential contribution to production. Consequently, efficiency suffers because special abilities go unused." Moreover, administrators, managers, politicians and policy makers belong to the privileged and dominant classes of society, since such persons do not have the best talents, they stand in the way of good government, clean administration, and in the efficient working of large-scale enterprises. They lead to nepotism, bribery, favoritism and inefficient administration. Bad administration whether in private or public enterprise makes economic development all the more difficult.

Social attitude towards education is further inimical to economic progress. Purely academic education which trains people for government and other clerical jobs is preferred to technical and professional education in such countries. There is prejudice against manual work which is despised and ill-rewarded. Consequently, there develops a natural distaste for practical work and training that leads to technological backwardness.

Oriental religions give less inducements to the virtues of thrift and hard work. People in such societies regard work as a necessary evil rather than a virtue. They place high values on leisure, contentment and participation in festivals and religious ceremonies. Thus, money that can be usefully invested is dissipated in uneconomic ways. People do not believe that progress is possible through human efforts and man is not helpless before the blind forces of fate. Religious dogmas inhibit progress, for they prevent social, economic and political institutions to change in a way that is conducive to economic development. As Dr S. Radhakrishnan observed, "the

qualities associated with the Eastern culture make for life and stability; those characteristics of the West for progress and adventure⁹.

2-5 Agricultural Constraint

Another obstacle relates to the agricultural sector. The majority of LDCs are predominantly agricultural, Production constitutes a large share of their GDP and agricultural commodities form a considerable part of the value of their total exports. “Agricultural practices are controlled by custom and traditions. A villager is fearful of science. For many villagers insecticides are taboo.. a new and improved seed is suspect. To try it is a gamble. Fertilizers, for example, are indeed a risk .. to adopt these untried methods might be to risk failure. And failure could mean starvation” it is, in fact, not the behaviour of farmers that acts as a constraint on agricultural growth. Instead, the constraints are to be found in the environment in which farmers operate: the technology available to them, the incentives for production and investment, the availability and price of inputs, the provision of irrigation, and the climate . the LDCs situated in tropical and sub-tropical zones are at a disadvantage in terms of climate. Due to heat and torrential rains, their soils are poor as they contain little organic matter. As a result of the environmental factors, agricultural output fails to increase to meet the rising demand of the developing economy. Further, when the growth rate of population is also high, per capita agricultural and food output may actually decline instead of increasing, as was the case with the low income –countries during 1970-80 when their per capita agricultural output declined by 0.4 per cent and per capita food output by 0.3 per cent per year. That is why the percentage share of food in the merchandise imports of many LDCs has been

⁹ Ali Abdel Gadir Ali – Ibid. P (135-177).

more than 25 per cent which entails a heavy burden on their foreign exchange resources. Thus the poor performance of the agricultural sector is a major constraint on the sluggish economic growth of LDCs.¹⁰

2-6 Human Resources Constraint:

Undeveloped human resources are an important obstacle to economic development in LDCs. Such countries lack people possessing critical skills and knowledge required for all- round development of the economy. The existence of surplus labour is to a considerable extent due to the shortage of critical skills. Undeveloped human resource are manifested in low labour productivity, factor immobility, limited specialization in occupation, and in customary values and traditional social institutions that minimize the incentives for economic development. Further, “the economic quality of the population remains low when there is little knowledge of available natural resources, possible alternative production techniques, necessary skills, existing market conditions and opportunities, and institutions that might be created to favour economizing effort and economic rationality”. Since LDCs have a dearth of critical skills and knowledge, physical capital , whether indigenous or imported, cannot be productively utilized. As a result, machines break down and wear out fast, materials and components are wasted, the quality of production falls, and costs rise.

2-7 Foreign Exchange Constraint:

Economists like Myint, Prebisch, Singer, Lewis and Myrdal maintain that certain ‘disequalising forces’ have been operating in the world economy as a result of which the gains from trade have gone mainly to the developed countries leading to foreign exchange constraint.

¹⁰ Ibid. P (135-177).

After the underdeveloped countries opened to world markets, there has been a phenomenal rise in their exports. But this has not contributed much to the development of the rest of the economy of these countries, and the exports sector has developed at expense of the other sectors of the economy. On the other hand, too much dependence on exports has exposed these economies to international fluctuations in the demand for and prices of their products. They have become unstable due to cyclical instability and difficulties balance of payments. During a depression, the terms of trade become adverse and foreign exchange earnings fall steeply. As a result, they suffer from unfavourable balance of payments. But they are unable to take advantage of all in the prices of their products by increasing their exports due to the inelastic nature of supply of their export goods which are mainly agricultural and mineral products. Similarly, they are unable to benefit from a boom in world market. An improvement in their terms of trade is not accompanied by an increase in output and employment due to market imperfections, inadequate overhead capital and structural maladjustments. On the contrary, increased export earnings lead to inflationary pressure, misallocation of investment expenditure and to balance of payments difficulties.

As a result, there has been a secular deterioration in income terms of trade (or the capacity to import) of LDCs so that they are faced with the foreign exchange constraint. This has led to the need for larger inflow of aid and foreign investment. Consequently, debt servicing of amortization and interest of debt have risen, income payments of dividends and profits on private direct foreign investment have grown, and the net inflow of foreign capital has declined. All these have led to further shortage of foreign

exchange reserves which acts as a severe limitation on the development programmes of LDCs¹¹.

2-8 Traditional Economic Measures:

In strictly economic terms development has traditionally meant the capacity of a national economy, whose initial economic condition has been more or less static for a long time, to generate and sustain an annual increase in its gross national product (GNP), at rates of perhaps 5% to 7% or more. (A measure similar to GWP known as the gross domestic product, or GDP, is also used). A common alternative economic index of development has been the use of rates of growth of income percapita or per capita GNP to take into account the ability of a nation to expand its output at a rate faster than the growth rate of its population. Levels and rates of growth of “real” percapita GDP (growth of GDP percapita minus the rate of inflation are normally used to measure the overall economic well being of a population) how much of real goods and services is available to the average citizen for consumption and investment.¹²

Economic development in the past has also been typically seen in terms of the planned alteration of the structure of production and employment, so that agriculture’s share of both declines and that of the manufacturing and service industries increases. Development strategies have therefore usually focused on rapid industrialization, often at the expense of agriculture and rural development have often been supplemented by casual reference to non economic social indicators gains in literacy, schooling, health conditions, services, and provision of housing. On the whole, therefore, prior to 1970s at least, development was nearly always seen as an

¹¹ Ali Abdel Gadir Ali – Ibid.

¹² Michael. P. Todoro- Newyourk Population Council, P (15-22).

economic phenomenon in which rapid in overall and percapita GNP growth would either “trickle down” to the masses in the form of Jobs and other economic opportunities or create the necessary conditions for the wider distribution of economic and social benefits of growth. Problems of poverty, discrimination, unemployment, and income distribution were of secondary importance to “getting the growth job done”.¹³

2-9 The new economic view of development:

The experience of the 1950s and 1960s, when many developing nations realized their economic growth targets but the standards of living of the masses of people remained for the most part unchanged, which showed that something was very wrong with this narrow definition of development. An increasing number of economists and policy makers clamored for the “dethronement of GNP” and the elevation of directs on widespread absolute poverty, increasingly inequitable income distribution, and raising un employment. In short during 1970s economic development came to be redefined in terms of the reduction or elimination of poverty, inequality, and unemployment with in the context of a growing economy. Dudley seers posed the basic question about the meaning of development when he asserted:

The questions to ask about a country’s development are therefore: poverty? unemployment? If all three of these have declined then beyond doubt this has been a period of development for the country concerned. If one or two of these central problems have been growing worse, especially if all three have. It would be strange to call the result “development” even if percapita income doubled. This assertion was neither idle speculation nor the description of a hypothetical situation. A number of developing countries

¹³ Michael P.Todaro- Economic Development – New York population council. P(15-22).

experienced relatively high rates of growth of percapita income during the 1960s and 1970s but showed little or no improvement or even an actual decline in employment, equality and real incomes of the bottom 4% of their populations. By the earlier growth definition, these countries were developing, by the newer poverty, inequality, and employment criteria, they were not. The situations in the 1980s had worsened further as GNP growth rates turned negative for many LDCs, and government facing mounting foreign- dept problems, were forced to cut back on their already limited social and economic programs¹⁴.

The world bank, which during the 1980s set economic growth as the goal of development, joined the chorus of observers taking a boarder perspective when in it's 1991 World Development Report, it asserted:

The challenge of development is to improve the quality of life. Especially in the world's poor countries, a better quality of life generally calls for higher incomes but it involves much more. It encompasses as ends in themselves better educations, higher standards of health and nutrition, less poverty, a cleaner environment, more equality of opportunity, greater individual freedom and richer cultural life.

Development must therefore be conceived of as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality, and eradication of poverty. Development in it's essence, must represent the whole gamut of change by which an entire social system, turned to diverse basic needs and desires of individuals and social groups within that system, moves away from a condition of life widely

¹⁴ Michael P.Todaro- Ibid . P(15-22)

perceived as unsatisfactory towards a situation or condition of life regarded as materially and spiritually better.

There is three core values of development as the sustained elevation of an entire society and social system towards a better or “more human” life, the core values sustenance, self esteem, and freedom, represent common goals sought by all individual and societies, they relate to fundamental human needs, that find their expression in almost all societies and cultures at all times.

2-10 The Three Objectives of Development:

We conclude that development is both physical reality and state of mind in which society has, through some combination of social, economic, and institutional processes, secured the means of obtaining a better life. Whatever the specific components of this better life, development in all societies must have at least the following three objectives.

- (1) Increasing the viability and widen distribution of basic needs sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health, and protection.
- (2) Raising the levels of living, in addition to higher income, the provision of more jobs, better education, and greater attention to cultural and human values, all of which will serve not only to enhance material wellbeing but also to generate greater individual and national self – esteem.
- (3) Expanding the range of economic and social choice available to individuals, and nations, by freeing them from servitude, and dependency not only in relation to other people, and nation-states but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery.¹⁵

¹⁵ Ibid. P (5-22).

2-11 Diverse structures, and common characteristics of developing nations:

It is hazardous to try to generalize much about the 160 member countries, that constitute the developing world. While almost all are poor in money terms, they are diverse in culture; economic conditions, social, and political structures, thus for example low-income countries include India with about one billion people, fewer than most cities in the united states. Large size entails complex problems of national cohesion and administration, while offering the benefits of potential for self sufficiency and economic diversity. In contrast, for many small countries the situation is reversed, with problems including limited markets, shortages of skills, scarce physical resources, weak bargaining power, and little prospect of significant economic self reliance, but strong incentives to exports manufactured goods.

Developing nations share a common set of problems both domestic and international that in fact define their state of underdevelopment, and for convenience, we can classify these common characteristics into six broad categories:

- (1) low levels of living, characterized by low income, inequality, poor health, and inadequate education.
- (2) Low levels of productivity.
- (3) High rates of population growth and dependency burdens.
- (4) Substantial dependence on agricultural production and primary – product exports.
- (5) Prevalence of imperfect markets, and limited information.
- (6) Dominance, dependence, and vulnerability in international relations.¹⁶

¹⁶ Michael. P. Todorok- Newyoruk Population Council. P(15-22).

2-12 Low level of living Standards:

In developing nations, the general standard of living tends to be very low for a vast majority of people. This is true not only in relation to their counter parts in rich nations, but often also in relation to small elite groups within their own societies. These low level of livings are manifested in matter of quantity and quality in the form of low income (poverty), inadequate housing, poor health, limited education, high infant mortality, low life and work expectancies, and in many cases a general sense of malaise and hopelessness.

Thus the phenomenon of underdevelopment must be viewed in both a national and international context. Problems of poverty, low productivity, population growth, unemployment, primary product export dependence, and international vulnerability have both domestic and global origins and potential solutions.

Economic and social forces, both internal and external, are therefore responsible for the poverty, inequality, and low productivity that characterize most developing nations. The successful pursuit of economic and social development will require not only the formulation of appropriate strategies within the developing world but also a modification of the present international economic order to make it more responsive to the development needs of poor nations.

Although the picture of life in much of the developing world painted throughout our review may seem it should be noted that many countries have succeeded in raising incomes, lowering infant mortality, improving educational access, narrowing gender disparities, and increasing life expectancy. By pursuing appropriate economic and social policies both at

home and abroad with effective assistance from developed nations. Poor countries indeed have the means to realize their development aspirations.¹⁷

Let us look at some recent static's comparing certain aspects of life in the underdeveloped countries, and in the more economically advanced nations. Although these statistics are national aggregates often corporate substantial errors of measurement, and in some cases are not strictly comparable due to exchange rate variations, they do provide at least a small indication of relative standards of living in different nations.

2-13 Low Per-capita National Income:

The Gross National product (GNP) per-capita is often used as a summary index of the relative economic well- being of people in different nations. The (GNP) itself is the most commonly used measure of overall level of economic activity. It is calculated as the total domestic and foreign value add claimed by a country's residents without making deduction for depreciation of the domestic capital stock.

In 2000 the total national income of all nations of the world was valued at more than 31 US trillion, of which almost \$ 25 trillion originated in the economically developed regions and less than \$7 trillion was generated in the less developed nations. When one takes account of the distribution of the world population, this means that over 80% of the world's income is produced in the economically advanced developed nations by 15% of the world people. Thus remaining 85% of the world's populations is living on only one – fifth of the total world's income.

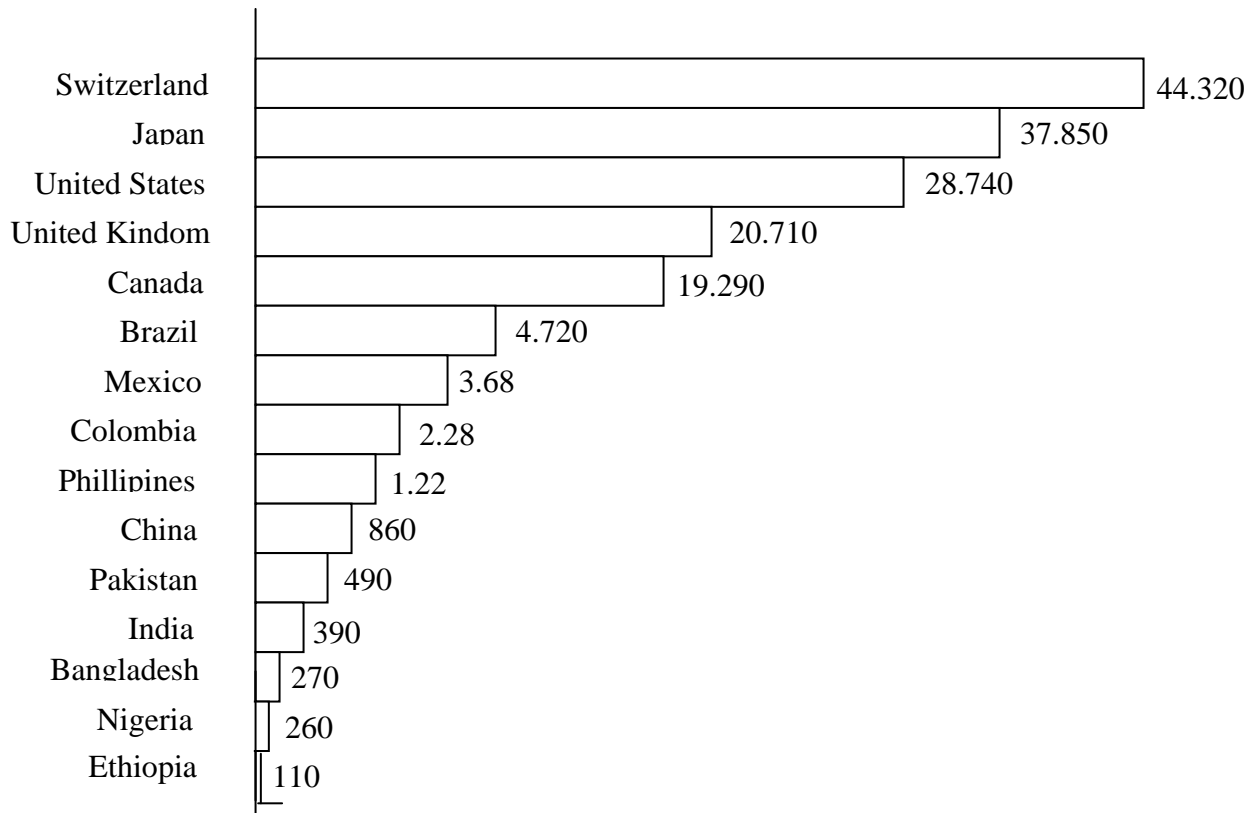
Per-capita (GNP) comparisons between developed and less developed countries like those shown in the following figure, are exaggerated by the

¹⁷ Ibid. P (15-22).

use of official foreign – exchange rates to convert the LDCs national currency figures into us dollars.

Per-capita Gross National product in selected Countries, 1997 (in US. Dollars, at official exchange rates)

Table No (12-2)



Sources, world Bank, world development reports. 1998. knowledge for development (New York). Oxford university. Press 1998, tab. 1- printed with permission.

In addition to having much lower level of percapita income, many developing countries and regions have experienced slower GNP growth, than the developed nations. Among all developing countries growth slowed considerably during 1980s, and real percapita GDP actually declined by

0.2% in 1990 and 1991 before raising again in the next five years. Growth of 1990s was much slower due to effects of financial crisis¹⁸.

Skewed Distribution of Dr. Yosif Halabouwe , towards better Aspect for development, p(17-29).

2-14 National Income:

The enormous gap in percapita incomes between rich and poor nations is not the only manifestation of the widening economic disparity between the world's rich and poor. To appreciate the breadth and depth of poverty in developing countries, it is also necessary to look at the growing gap between rich and poor within individual LDCs.

First all nations of the world show some degree of income inequality, there are large disparities between income of the rich and of the poor in both developed and underdeveloped countries. Nevertheless, the gap between rich and poor is generally greater in the less developed nations, than in the developed nations. And in the following table we show the disparities of growth rates of real (G.N.P) in some of developing, countries.

¹⁸ Yosif Halabouwe , towards better Aspect for development, p(17-29).

Table No12-2

Country		1980-1990	1990-2000
Africa	Kenya	0.3	-0.3
	Nigeria	-3.0	-0.4
	Tanzania	-0.7	0.3
	Uganda	0.8	4.1
	Congo. Dem (Zaire)	1.5	-8.3
Asia	Bangladesh	1.0	3.2
	India	3.2	4.2
	Indonesia	4.1	2.5
	Philippines	-1.5	1.0
	South Korea	8.9	4.7
	Sri Lanka	2.4	4.0
	Latin America	0.6	1.5
	Brazil	1-1	1-1
	Colombia	-2.1	1-5
	Guatemala	-0.9	1.5
	Mexico	-2.0	3.0
	Peru	-20	-0.5

Sources: World Bank Atlas. 1991 (Washington. D.C World Bank)¹⁹

2-15 Extent of Poverty:

The magnitude and extent of poverty in any country depends on two factors: the average level of national income, and the degree of inequality in its distribution. Clearly for any given level of national percapita income, the more unequal distribution, the greater distribution the lower the average income of poverty, but how is poverty in any meaningful quantitative sense?

During the 1970s, as interest in problems of poverty increased, development economists, took the first steps in measuring its magnitude within and across the countries by attempting to establish a common poverty line. They went even further and advised to use the concept of absolute

¹⁹ Ibid. P. (17-29).

poverty. It is meant to represent, a specific minimum level of income needed to satisfy the basic physical needs of food, clothing, and shelter in order to ensure continued survival. A problem however arises when one recognizes that these minimum subsistence levels will vary from country to country, and region to region, reflecting different physiological as well as social, and economic requirements. Economists have therefore exaggerated the problems. One common methodology has been to establish an international poverty line.

In fact the proportion in developing countries that live in absolute poverty declined significantly from 28.3% in 1987 to an estimated 24% in 1998. Note also the regional performance varied widely. While the percentage of population in absolute poverty decreased in East Asia from 26.5% to 15.3%, the share was virtually unchanged in sub-Saharan Africa, the region with the fastest population growth.

Nevertheless despite the obvious diversity of developing countries, its share of common and well defined goals. These include a reduction in poverty, inequality, and unemployment, the provision of minimum levels of education, health, housing, and food to every citizen, the broadening of economic and social opportunities, and cohesive nations-state.²⁰

Related to these economic, social, and political goals are common problems shared in varying degrees by most of developing countries: widespread and chronic absolute poverty, high levels of unemployment, and underdevelopment, wide and growing disparities in distribution of income, low and levels of agricultural productivity, sizable and growing imbalance between urban and rural level of living, and economic opportunities, serious and worsening environmental decay, antiquated and inappropriate education

²⁰ Ibid. P (17-29).

and health system, severe balance of payment and in technologies, institutions, and value systems²¹.

What is the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative?

The heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative, launched in 1998 by the international monetary fund (IMF) and the world Bank and endorsed by 180 government, has two main objectives, the first is to relieve certain low –income countries of other un sustainable dept to donors, the second is to promote reform and sound policies for growth, human develop and poverty reduction.

The enhanced HIPC framework, approved in 1999, introduces border eligibility criteria and increase debt relief. To be eligible, countries must be eligible for high connectional assistance such as from the world Bank's international development association and the IMF's poverty reduction and growth facility.

In addition countries must face unsustainable debt even after the full application of traditional dept relief mechanisms. They must also have a proven track record in implementing strategies focused on reducing poverty and building the foundation for sustainable economic growth. Debt relief occurs in two steps:

- 1- At the decision point the country gets debt service relief after having demonstrated adherence an IMF programme and progress in developing national poverty strategy.
- 2- At the completion point the country gets depts stock relief up on approval by the World Bank and IMF of it's poverty reduction strategy paper. The country is entitled to at least

²¹ Dr. Yosif Halabouwe , towards better Aspect for development, p(17-29).

90% debt relief from bilateral and multilateral creditors to make debt level sustainable of the 42 countries participating initiative 34 are in sub-Saharan Africa, none had percapita income above \$1.5 (in purchasing power parity terms) in 2001, and all rank low in the human development index. Between 1990 and 2001 HIPCs grew by an average of just, 5% year.

HIPCs have been over indebted for at least 20 years: by poor country standard already high in the 1980s.

At the sometime, HIPCs have received considerable official development assistance. Net transfers of such aid averaged about 10% of their GNP in 1990s, compared with about 2% for all poor countries. To date 16 HIPCs have reached the decision point, and 8 have reached the completion point (Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda).

Table No (12-3)

Rich country responsibilities

	Aid			Debt relief		Trade				
	Net official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursed			Bilateral pledges to the HIPC trust fund (US\$ millions)			Goods imports			
	Total (US\$ million) 2001	As% of GNP 2001	Tied aid (% of total aid disbursements) ^a 2001	As% of November 2002	Cancellation of bilateral debt (US\$ millions) 1990-2002	Average tariff and non-tariff barriers b (tariff-equivalents,%) 2000	From developing countries		From least developed countries	
							Total (US\$ millions) 2001	Share of total imports (%) 2001	Total (US\$ millions) 2001	Share of total imports (%) 2001
Australia	873	0.25	41	14	72	13.4	2.274	37.5	11	0.2
Austria	533	0.29	..	44	202	21.8	616	9.4	16	0.3
Belgium	867	0.37	10	45	544	22.1	2.275	12.7	254	1.4
Canada	1.533	0.22	68	114	1.207	12.7	3.558	16.1	35	0.2
Denmark	1.634	0.03	7	60	359	21.6	447	10.0	12	0.3
Finland	389	0.32	13	38	156	21.3	338	10.2	16	0.5
France	4.198	0.32	33	181	13.043	21.4	5.112	17.4	236	0.8
Germany	4.990	0.27	15	226	4.996	21.4	7.488	15.2	218	0.4
Greece	202	0.17	83	11	..	22.5	670	23.8	18	0.6
Ireland	289	0.33	..	24	..	22.9	700	13.6	17	0.3
Italy	1.627	0.15	92	153	1.156	20.1	4.323	18.3	98	0.4
Japan	9.847	0.23	19	200	3.908	34.8	20.582	58.9	110	0.3
Luxembourg	141	0.82	..	318	28	2.6	1	0.1

Netherlands	3.172	0.82	9	199	1.575	19.9	3.860	23.5	73	0.4
New Zealand	112	0.25	..	29	..	12.0	383	28.8	2	0.1
Norway	1.346	0.83	1	300	237	61.1	405	12.3	12	0.4
Portugal	268	0.25	42	27	460	20.5	556	13.9	29	0.7
Spain	1.737	0.30	31	44	980	21.3	3.373	21.8	136	0.9
Sweden	1.666	0.81	14	189	121	20.5	580	9.8	10	0.2
Switzerland	908	0.34	4	127	311	37.1	694	8.3	9	0.1
United Kingdom	4.579	0.32	6	77	1.886	20.9	6.535	18.9	132	0.4
United States	11.429	0.11	..	40	8.062	907	54.798	46.4	982	0.8

Note: this table presents data for members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee.

The commitment to development index:

The commitment to development index (CDI) is a pioneering attempt to monitor how well rich countries live up to their commitments to global partnership. Created by the Center for Global Development and *Foreign Policy* magazine, the index goes beyond looking at the traditional measures of aid –dollar amounts. Instead, it examines a broader set of dimensions and policies, looking at both the quality and quantity of aid, trade barriers, the environment, investment, migration and peacekeeping.

Constructing an index that takes into account the full range of policies affecting poor countries is as difficult as it is important. While the CDI is a significant first step towards holding rich countries accountable to their commitments, a number of questions remain:

Valuation of "good" policy. The CDI is designed to measure a specific set of policies, that, it is assumed, enhance development outcomes. These assumptions inevitably entail value judgments. For example, higher scores are given for aid to countries with good governance than to those where the need may be greater. Another example is foreign direct investment (FDI), a component of the index, where lack of data has led the CDI to assume that it is good in all circumstances.

Weighting. Perhaps the biggest problem in any composite index is what importance to assign each indicator. The CDI uses a variety of methods in each policy area. But the overall index give equal weight to each of the six components. While this is the simplest approach, it downplays aid and trade—arguably far more important than, say, peacekeeping contributions.

Measurement weaknesses. While all the six components of rich country policies presented here are important for global development, some are difficult to measure. Migration policies that contribute to development are difficult to measure because there is no clear consensus on what constitutes

good migrant policy, and data are sparse. The environment is also a complex one that suffers from lack of adequate data.

Complexity, the CDI was designed to target policies very specifically, resulting in a multitude of indicators and a wide range of statistical methods. The cost of this complexity is that to all but dedicated researcher with knowledge of the field, the index will be a black box: lies behind them require specialized knowledge. So for the voter, the non-governmental organization, the journalist or the policy-maker all key audiences the take-home message of what needs to change may not be clear.

Bias against large economies. Because key aspects of the index (aid, peacekeeping and FDI contributions) are measured as a proportion of gross national income, large economies- which often give the most in absolute terms- end up with lower scores. Indeed, the top five countries all have populations of less than 20 million.

Some of the results of the index are surprising, sometimes due to the problem discussed above. The Netherlands leads the rankings, leaving in second place Denmark – by far the most generous donor of official development assistance as a share of gross national income of the countries in the index. This result is mainly driven by the Netherlands' extremely high scores in FDI, where Denmark scores very low. This highlights the problems of using FDI as a scorecard for policy: FDI is an outcome, arguably more affected by the structure of the private sector than by government policy. Portugal, another surprise at third place, is also helped by a perfect score in FDI. It is followed by New Zealand and Switzerland in fourth and fifth place – countries that, like Portugal, are not big donors of official development assistance. Switzerland's high ranking illustrates well the problems of giving equal weight to all the components of the index: it scores low in the important

categories of trade and aid, but high in investment and migration – areas that are difficult to measure, and whose impact is more controversial

Finland, Canada, Australia, the United States and Japan have the lowest scores. The two largest donors of foreign aid in dollar amounts – the United States and Japan – rank at the very bottom. Both countries' scores suffer because their aid and FDI, while huge in absolute terms, are small relative to the size of their economies. Japan receives particularly low scores in peacekeeping. This again illustrates the problem of weighing in important sectors such as trade and the environment, Japan performs relatively better. The US score is also helped by strong performance in trade- helped by its more open agricultural market, which is not as heavily subsidized as those in Europe.

The most important result of the index however, lies not in the relative rankings, but in the fact that even the top country is barely halfway to a perfect score. All countries have a long way to go to achieve policies that help poor countries develop.

Intended to be published annually, the first edition of the CDI should sharpen the debate on rich country development policies and stimulate discussions on measuring those policies and improving data.

Chapter Three

The developments Constraints in Sudan

Sudan according to the united nations reports, is one of 52 countries, which represent the less developing countries (LDCs). Moreover Sudan is one of the poorest countries according to national income's indicators, average of individual's income, rates of consuming energy, availability of basic services, and levels of installation, and that is inspite of being one of the richest African countries in animal resources, metal, steel, gold and oil petroleum. Moreover Sudan has less populations intensity which is about 7 persons in the squire kilometer, and it's population is about 25 million according to 1983 population census. Beside it's agricultural resources, which as fertile land, adequate climate, which enable theoretical increasing the production to five doubles, and create high standard of living. But really Sudan nowadays is considered economically as an underdeveloped sample, because there is weakness and inefficiency in all predatory constructions, and forms of sectoral operation, because it depends on fluctuated cash crops. Also there is some economical constraints, which delay development in Sudan such as poor capital resources, absence of industrial basement, shortages in technical skilled labours, small local markets, and weakness of fundamental infrastructure at the level of the country²².

The constructed changes which took place in the Sudanese economy from 1956 were slowly and fluctuated, and it didn't score high rates of growth, moreover it didn't succeed in the process of solving the Sudan's economic problems, and secure the smooth transformation process for this economy from classical agricultural economy to industrial modern economy.

²² World Trade organization – report 13 July 1999, P (2-6).

The objectives of the transformation process took place through increasing the rates of production, increasing the capacity of both the industrial and services sectors, at expense of agricultural sector, the thing which led to a notable increments in the rate of individual income.

Generally development is an accumulated process, thus the Sudan's economic forms is an outcome of many accumulated processes from the colonial era, therefore this economic form is designed to be a part from the world's market economy. For example the exports form is described by unbalance, the thing, which has a negative effects on development plans, and level of economic growth. The situation of unbalance come out due to the concentration on cotton cultivation, because the colonial power directed most of Sudanese resources to serve all aspects related to cotton cultivation and exporting.

There is some achievements related to this issue such as constructing of a great damp on blue Nile 1925, establishing the railway lines, to transporting cottons to port Sudan, creating a banking system to finance this crop, Established research centers, to improve cotton's samples. The ordinary outcome of this policy (concentration on) changes slowly in the Sudanese economic forms, losses of sectoral balance, and the Sudanese economy became a dependent economy, related to economy of Britain (the colonial Country).

3-1 Trade, growth and poverty in the least developed countries:

The challenge of poverty reduction in LDCs is immense and will require special efforts by the LDCs and their development partners to address the depth and persistence of underdevelopment and poverty in these countries.

- In the current global context, the probability that LDCs will reduce extreme poverty by half by 2015 is low. On the contrary, if current trends persist, there is a great danger that LDCs will become the major focus of extreme poverty by 2015 – in a number of LDCs the current situations is particularly grave going to structural deficiencies as well as interaction between national and international factors, including civil conflict, Hiv/Aids, Lack of domestic financial resources and trained personnel, underinvestment, declining terms of trade, continuing indebtedness and inability to overcome supply constraints. All these factors prevent the LDCs from benefiting adequately from the opportunities arising from the globalization world economy²³.

While trade is important for economic growth, there is danger of excessive emphasis on trade for poverty reduction commodity – dependent economy faces major problems of falling and volatile world prices. Experience also shows that exports led growth, insinuation where the majority still earns their living in subsistence – oriented agriculture and where local transport, communication, infrastructure and domestic markets are underdeveloped.

- There have been international commitment to new way of supporting development. However, there is a need for paradigm shift in practice sent just in rhetorical the international level, this has various dimensions:
 - a) The scaling up of development assistance, and removal of external debt burden.
 - b) Improvement in the quality of development's assistance.
 - c) Greater policy coherence between aid, trade, debt, relief and investment.

²³ Ibid – report 13 July 1999, P (2-6).

- d) Increased policy Autonomy for national government.
- e) Greater attention by international institutions to what LDCs themselves identify as their real problems. At the national level, there is a need for new development strategies. Such strategies go beyond poverty reduction strategy papers. The critical challenge is to accelerate economic growth and promote inclusive development rather than simply misesteem trade within poverty reduction strategies. There must be more coherence between national strategies and global process.

3-2 National Policies:

- Trade liberalization has not been a panacea for poverty reduction, indeed cases, exist where it has been associated with deindustrialization and increased unemployment.
- Poverty relationship is found in countries that opened moderately in the 1990s. For trade liberalization to assist poverty reduction, it has to be gradual and linked to the development of supply capacities, and it should not be equated with *laissez – fair* approach rather it should entail areas assessment of the state’s role in domestic policy.
- Poverty reduction will require development strategies that promote accelerated economic growth that is socially inclusive, environmentally sustainable and sustained. To achieve inclusive development, national development strategies should not simply promote the modernization core of economy, they should also include:-
 - a) technological change in subsistence activities.

- b) Universal social services.²⁴
- c) Meaningful employment through development of non-tradable goods and services, as well as a new approach to rural development based on all possible uses of biomass (e.g. food, medicines, raw materials). Women should not be left out of employment opportunities²⁵.

National development strategies need to be tailored to specific countries. Attention needs to be given to diversity of initial conditions, resources endowments and export structures among LDCs.

International Policies:

- Few LDCs have benefited from the preferential market access schemes of developed and other developing countries. Such trade preferences still have a role to play and should be strengthened through such measures as improvement in rules of origin to reflect existing production structures and the creation of triangular relationships between trade preferences, official development assistance (ODA) and foreign direct investment. Improvement in supply capacities is the heart of the problem of making trade work more effectively for poverty reduction.
- There is a need to increase aid to develop supply capacities, in commodity dependent economics, and international assistance is needed to help diversification and increases local capacities for value – added processing. International development partners should meet the targets for (ODA) of 0.15%-0.2% of a gross national income to the LDCs. Policy, conditions income not restrict policy choices, in the current situation, access to aid is some time predicted on the pursuit of

²⁴ Ibid – report 13 July 1999, P (2-6).

²⁵ Ibid, P (2-6).

macroeconomic policies that constraints private sector development and domestic capital accumulation.

- Despite various initiatives to eliminate the dept burden of LDCs, external depts. remain a major problem for most of them further dept reduction is essential for poverty reduction, the sustainable financing of the development of supply side capacities is still a problem in highly independent poor countries (HIPC), whose access to loans is limited. This problem urgently needs to be addressed.
- LDCs need to be at the heart of the new trade geography. They should become actively involved in the new round of negotiations of the global system of trade preferences among developing countries (GSTP)²⁶.

From the beginning of 1960s the majority of developing countries began to secure their political independence, and began in implementation of long-term development plans to achieve the economics' welfare for their people, these plans were concerned to achieve economics' spring, and obtain large amount of capital from the external world, and that is to gain a high rate of economics' growth, the thing which makes it possible to finance this rate without external support.

The Economic development is a comprehensive concept, it means social and cultural changes which increase the material welfare.

There was a classical concept in the developing countries, which points to it's emergent needs to construct strong industrial basement, consists of transformed and food industries to make strong relation between the agricultural and industrial sectors and reduce the balance of payment's gap, really these countries suffer great from two gap:

²⁶ Ibid – report 13 July 1999, P (2-6).

- 1- The gap between national saving, and national investment.
- 2- The gap between what's gaining from foreign currency and the related obligations.

The first gap came due to low level of generating incomes, and the second gap was due to the increment of imports quantities, which include strategic food staff, capital goods, and the productions inputs, while the export as it's nature face fixed stagnation.

Moreover the previous constraints are related to the weak infrastructure in fields of industry and services, which hinders the development's programmes and reduce investment's revenues, therefore the private sector tends to minimize it's real investments, in addition to the internal migration from rural to urban areas, and tribal, regional problems, which led of loose for large amounts of resources, then the state became the pioneer in the field of development. It established a number of industrial and agricultural projects, while in some countries the political circumstance lead to follow nationalization policy, which represent one of the characteristics of this stage²⁷.

In the end of 1970s the developing countries faced external and internal dept's problems, the rates of exchange for the national currency declined, and the development's project has stopped due to the reduction of resources, and the increase of inflation rates. Beside the drought and desecration circumstance in some of the developing countries which led to the raising of the general consumption expenditures.²⁸

Thus the developing countries need to built new economy's constructor, get out of increased economics' problems, such as the weak economics' infrastructure, market's mobilization and investments problems.

²⁷ ABO AL nour (1995).

²⁸ Elsamani, MSC development planning 2005, the impact of globalization on Sudan, P34.

The production bones in the developing countries, doesn't help in the process of fulfilling economic development, and that is because of its sustained design. Thus it needs to fulfill the current requirements, and to create strong conjunctions with the its sectors.

The position of work suffers from dividedness and absence of information's, which led to the obvious differentiations of wages between linked jobs and experiences.

The general sector's institution, described by low production efficiency, due to obligatory prices and Puriogaratic Control of governments institutions, which has a negative effect on economic position.

There is a number of development constraints that faces the Sudanese government such as:

- The week economic growth ratios.
- The misdistribution for societies incomes.
- Puriogaratic tools of social and economic planning.
- The arrangement of development's priorities.
- Week and little developments resources.
- The week performance in major economic activities, which is reflected directly on the external sector, and reduced its export's revenues, inspite of increasing imports.

Thus the concentration being on solving current living problems, without looking at the future. (ABO AlNour 1995).²⁹

The private sector seeking to attain quick profitable revenues, and it fears of dangerous social investments, therefore the private sector depends on the public in the process of providing raw material and support of production,

²⁹ Ibid, P(35).

and attracting qualified persons, which reduced cost of production and increased the marginal profits.

- The theoretical, practical concept for free Economic policy. From 1960s the classical rigid organization began to receive the authority, and follows liberal policies to privatize which was nationalized.

3-4 The Economic Development's Constraints:

The economic development's plans and its programme has many negative effects, which has involved in the following points:

- 1) The political prospective dominate the process of projects financing, and its objectives, which bears in selection of some of these projects, and its unsuitable location.
- 2) The objectives of these plans have hold a great economic wishes excess the abilities of Sudanese economy (Bread Basket strategy).
- 3) The major of these plans, concentrate on the environment of economic programme and it neglects the classical sectors, and the environment's balance.
- 4) Implementation of some great, Projects has took place which needs great finance resources by hard currency.
- 5) The security positions, and political instability, leads to delay the implementation of many development's projects (Jongly project, Developments projects in Kordfan and Darfour).³⁰

The social welfare is the main objective of the economic planning, and it doesn't exist without industrialization.

³⁰ Source: (the second national Economic Conference 1998).

The problem of social economic development in Sudan, can be checked through the various dimensions:

1. Importing of western technological approach.
2. Adopting classical technological approach and stopping of western approach.
3. The combination between the two approach.

3-5 The industry has a short term determination:

Industry creates new sorts of relationships, more complex than before. The first country to deal with industry was England in Birmingham and Manchester, then Holand became the second country in this field, fallowed by Germany and France.

3-6 The Structural Changes in the Sudanese Economy:

The structural changes of the Sudanese Economy from 1956 described by fluctuation and it's slow movement can be explained through internal and external factors. The internal factors include natural determination such as the climate, population, and the determination of social structures, which consist of cultural, ethnic map, policies and regulation problems, civil war between south and north. While the external determinations include external commercial relationship, inflation of external depts., and international political relationship.

According to the United Nations, Sudan is one of the countries which is classified as one of the less developed countries and it is one of the poorest countries in this is group and this according to the national income coordinators, average of individual income and rates of securing energy. Also according to availability of fundamental services, degree and level of industrialization, inspite of it's position as one of the richest African

countries by animal resources, metal, manganese, gold and oil petroleum, moreover it has a low population's intensive, which doesn't exceed 7 person in square population census hectometer, and the number of it's population is about 25 million according to 1983 statistical survey.

And the Sudanese agricultural resources, enables to increase the production to five doubles from the theoretical side, then improve the standard of living if it utilized in a proper way. But nowadays according to many of the economic literatures, Sudan is considered as a sample for underdeveloped economy, because there is weakness and inefficiency in forms of productions, forms of sectoral operation, and that is due to it's reliance on exporting agricultural crops, which gives fluctuated quantities, and prices, according to requirements of international market. There are some constraints such as unavailability of capital, appetence of industrial basement, shortage of technical skilled labour, narrow local markets, and weakness of fundamental infrastructures at the country level.

As mentioned before development is an accumulation process, thus the Sudanese economics construction represents the outcome of many accumulated previous processes during colonial periods, these were constructions designed to be obligatory related to the world's economy. For example exports constructions suffer from many problems, due to it's dependence on one cash crop (cotton), great of the Sudanese resources have been directed to unproductive fields.³¹

³¹ Development and commercial conference , U.N (UNCTAD) 1995-p 43.

3-7 The social development's Constraints:

It goes without saying that development targets the humanbeings, and in the same times the humanbeing is considered as an important mean to fulfill the development's objectives, thus he can be a positive factor in some projects, and a negative one in others, many of the development's consideration is constraints related to humanbeings, thus the changes in plans may face a great rejection by the members of the targeted society, the thing which hinders these plans.

The acceptance of new ideas and changes in societies, depends on sorts of social relationships between the members, which consist the social systems. And it will be mentioned that the social system doesn't disappear after the coexistence of the new ones, thus the conflict between old and new systems, leads to a certain end in which the new system come to be accepted or rejected. Thus from the social development constraints in the developing countries, passive systems were described by complexity, thus the political systems differ from country to country, and this depends on to what extent the members of the society accept the new projects, and the role of the government in directing and implementing these projects. There is a relationship between the local classical authority, and to what extant the local society is separated, also there is a notable relation between the social control's means, and the process of development, because the process of development is not only a process of conjunction the local society in the national society economically, but also it includes political and social connection³².

Thus increment in government's authority leads to weakness of the classical authority on which the members of the society depend, to solve the internal conflicts, therefore the conflict between the authority and the local

³² Elsamani, MSC Development Planning 2005, the impact of globalization on Sudan.

achieves, has a negatives effects, because the society tries to achieve it's great objectives such as development. Therefore the efforts must be accumulated and directed to fulfill the positive development's plans. Moreover, there is a certain idea in some societies, which explains that any changes in societies leads to the instability of the society's positions, then it leads to weakness of it's units. Some of nomads reject to work in agriculture, because they think that agriculture must not be one of nomad's activities.

Also one of the development's constraints that there is some persons who must be prevented from stepping up word to authority and wealth positions, and that is because they may belong to some small religious sectors, or to a certain ethnic group.

Thus the social sides must be considered with some degree of economic and political sides, the effectiveness of development increases, when it doesn't contradict with the common values and believes in the societies, and when the members of the society believes that these activities are not something obligatory, but these activities are an ordinary out come from their situation.

Sudan is the biggest African country its distance is about one million square mile, it include a wide flat, fertile lands, moreover the forests cover a large distance of it's land, and the big part of it's land lays in savanna areas in savanna areas in which the intensive rains is found. Through it's distance the river Nile run from south to north, with it's various branches. Moreover there are many natural resources inside it's lands. The natural circumstance in Sudan are suitable for cultivating various types of crops, and find a large distance for grazing, the animal wealth in Sudan now is about (120million head), so Sudan considers as the second biggest African country in this field.

In addition to all these abilities, there is a qualified human resource in Sudan, in the various fields of sciences. But unfortunately Sudan doesn't

benefit in a proper way from these huge natural and human resources, and it remains in the list of the poorest countries in the world.

The Sudanese Economy among the previous distributed in continuums manner, and sectored a low rates of growth even negative rates of growth, inspite of the high rates of population growth, the thin which led to continuous deteioration in the actual incomes of individuals. The rates of inflation increased, and led to continuous distribution in the local and national savings, there was a sharp decrease in food, and famines spread. Health and educational services were there was continuous decline, and diseases speared. Till now the rates of illiteracy in Sudan is high in a notable way.

This deterioration has a negative impact upon the social constructions, such as the internal migration from rural areas to the towns, and the brain drain from the qualified, skills persons in various fields³³.

3-8 The causes of deteioration and constraints:

There are exogenous and endogenous factors, which led to the failure of the Sudanese efforts in utilizing the human and natural abilities, in performance of the social and economical situation. The Exogenous factors consist of the civil war in the south, and the waves of drought and desertification which appear in Sudan in some areas, in addition to the natural disasters, which lead to a harmful effect on the infrastructure, and create a sort of internal migration from rural to urban areas, which has a negative effects upon services and increase of poverty rates. A lot of groups of manpower which work in agricultural production, transferred themselves to work in the informal sector in towns, which reduces the workers in rural

³³ Dr. Abd waha Osman. The Methodology Economic Reform – during (1970-2000).

areas and reduce the rates of economical growth. Moreover the political instability create a sort of dismissed investment's climate (national and international investment). There was no suitable climate for regime sustainability, and empowerment of executive system to sit for Economic polices, which enhance the sustainable economic growth, to create an active economic mobilization in the national Economy.

The Sudan from 1956 passed through three military systems, and three democratic systems.

- The internal constraints factors, come as a result of un-political sustainability, the government doesn't systemize comprehensive programmes, which led to unplanned macro economy. The internal unplanned led to the increase of inflation rates, and continuous deteioration in national currency's value, then to more increment of Sudanese Economy deteioration.
- The unbalance of the external account due to the economic deteioration, led to a notable extension of deficit gap in the balance of payment, then the government face a difficulties in meeting the external observations, which led to accumulation of external debts, then the external fund declined, which has a direct negative effects on the performance of the infrastructures, agriculture, and electrical sectors.

One of the important causes which led to weakness of Sudanese Economy, is the limitation of it's fields, and to prove this words the agriculture till 1990s represents more than 45% from GDP (Gross domestic product). And the rates of (GDP)'s factors seems to be fluctuated, un-

sustainable in all the previous years due to the fluctuation of the rain fall, and it's distribution among the production's areas³⁴.

This instability in agricultural production reflected on the size of exports, and the rate of economic growth. All these factors effect the performance of macro economy, and create additional pressure on the external account.

The unbalance between the total supply, and the total demand, led to raise of inflation's pursuers so the government had to face this position by more obligations on the economic mobilization, such as set up of higher prices for general goods and services, which effected the balance of payments negatively, and led to more deteioration in the macro economic, and in the process of employment of the existing resources, among the various sectors, and the extension of the marginal activity on the expanse of production's activities.³⁵

3-9 Stages of Economic Progress in Sudan:

To spot more light on the Economics' progress, during the period from 1970 to 1996, Dr. Abdell Wahab Osman, divided it to four period as following: (197-1977), (1987-1984), (1985-1991) and (1992-1996).

And it's notable that any of these period represent a new stage in the process of Sudanese Economic progress, which have been set due to a new political factor or polices and economic procedures has seat to treats the accumulated crises.

Any of the previous periods met an Exogenous shocks which affected negatively on the performance of the national economy. The common factor among this period that there was no comprehensive economic programme, besides there was no sustainability and stability for the economic policies,

³⁴ Abd waha Osman. Ibid,

³⁵ Ibid.

this thing led to deterioration of economic balance, but there was an exceptional case year (94-95) in which there was a comprehensive programme, which led to excellent economic performance, the outcome of this programme appeared in the decreasing of inflation's rate from about 108% to 57% in the end of the financial year.

The implementation of this programme doesn't continuous for another years, because of adjusting on financial and monetary polices. The financial performance decreased from 1995, as a result of monetary expansion.

First Stage (1970-1977):

In this period there was many political changes internal and external, which effected the economic progress negatively, and it created political and economic problems till these days. The May's System from it's first days by it's socialist strategies, which was concerned with socialist transformation in regime and Economic system. According to this system's strategies there were a process of nationalizations for some private investments, without compensation, and setting up for some economics' obligations, thus May's system controlled the prices levels, quantity of production, exports, and distribution, and it built a strong observation system.

Due to May's economic policies Sudan lost many of businessmen exports, who migrated to other countries, to practice their economic activities, some of them control the Sudanese's exports in the world's markets³⁶.

The nationalization policy led to deteriorated performance for those institution, thus the national revenues had declined sharply, and this was due to the declining management's efficiency and increasing management's costs. Moreover some of these institutions, had a high negative account, at

³⁶ the previous sources.

the expense of general revenue, the thing which was consider as one of the important causes of financial deteioration.

May's system as mentioned above controlled trade activities, profits, and tried to control inflation's rate through setting up unreal rate of exchange, which led to the appearance of various rates of exchange, and deteioration in the economy through the period of 1970s –1980s, and part of 1990s. From external effects through this period the outcomes of the second Swiss Channel Swar (1973), in which there was a unique prices raising for petroleum materials, petrochemical products, which lead to razing the price for all exported goods in general.

Briefly the important economic progress in this period (1970-1977) can be concluded in the following points:

- This period is the being of unbalanced economic construction, due to nationalization of industrial and agricultural institutions, which led to deteioration of economic activities in both general and private sectors the controlled policies, in managing the economy, determination of prices in stages of production, import export, and distribution. Moreover the creation of some obligations in the exports, and imports processes, reduced the economic mobilization.
- The State in this period entered in some obligations realties to finance some unstudied projects, beside the monetary and goods depts., which has employed in fields of consumption and commercial expenditure, the previous obligation were over the State's energy³⁷.

³⁷ The previous sources.

- In this period there was not arrangement for investment's priorities, which led to establishing a failure projects.
- Nationalization policies led to an expansion in the general sector, which generally had a weak finance, and management performance.
- It is important to mention that this period (1970-1977) witnessed successful projects such as kennana, asallaia, sugar companies and important infrastructure and achievements.

Second stage (1978-1989):

This was an impressive period in the Sudanese economy because the deterioration has diffused among all Sudanese economy's sectors, the deficit in the external account reached a high level (about 804 million dollars), and the internal account's deficiency raised to reach about (5%) from the Gross Domestic Produces (GDP), therefore there was a notable economic deterioration, and the rate of inflation increase to reach 18% in 1978. the national currency values' decreased sharply.

Moreover, in this period there was natural disasters such as the desertification, which destroyed the infrastructures, through this period the external fund was weak and misdirected by the government. Thus the general investments failed to generate financial resources to support government's resources. Then the government failed to face it's depts, therefore the international monetary fund (IMF) decided to prevent the Sudanese's government it's resources (1984) ³⁸.

The deterioration of external depts., affected the economic performance, and led to low level of health and educational services.

³⁸ Abd waha Osman. Previous sources.

The continuous economic deterioration led to fast poverty, weak food supply and security's situation, and scarcity in basic needs, till 1989 in which it reached the lowest level of production in various protected filed, as a result to weak local and external financial resources, which mobilizes investments and development. The local saving's ratio, declined from 13% (1976) to (1%) from the (GDP) in 1980.

There are an-important constraints that can be considered as the fundamental ones which led to the continuous deterioration in this period and include:

1. Political instability.
2. Natural factors.
3. The deteriorations of productive sectors.
4. Weak financial and monetary polices, and low level of Budgets's performance, which led to the raising of inflation's ratio.
5. Absence of comprehensive, reformed programmes.

3-10 IMf and Sudan:

It is true that the lending capacity of IMF gives it a leverage that can be used to dictate adjustment programs. However, there are other sources of finance as well. To Sudan the early days of deficits had been periods in which neighboring Arab Countries accumulated substantial surpluses. The same factors which helped in accentuating the Bop deficit in Sudan, mainly oil price Hikes, should gave rise to the surpluses of neighboring oil export countries. These surpluses created opportunities for bilateral loan agreements between the governments of these countries and Sudan. Moreover during this period and because of these surpluses several regional funds, and commercial banks were established.

Thus, during the early years of Bop's difficulties the country was temporarily relieved by the inflow of capital from the region. By the end of the 1970s the inflow of capital from neighboring countries had slowed down, while Bop deficits increased sharply.

On May 4/1979 an extended fund facility for Sudan was approved. The country began an era of strict adjustment programs.³⁹

3-11 IMF Stabilization Policies:

To sum up success has not been achieved without regard to the detraction of the Bop's position despite the close pursuance of the IMF stabilization policy. Once more the economy of LDC fails to respond to IMF recipes.

Stressed measures, eg. Devaluation, trade liberalization, breaking of government monopolies, and dissolution of government enterprises were not effective in terms of the major factor constraining the economy ie. Productive capacity.

It is our belief that the problems of economic recovery in the Sudan are long-term and require proper planning and effective implementation.

Since the public sector will continue to be the leading sector, give the stage of development of both the economy and the private sector, it would be erroneous to abandon it. In stead, the efficiency of the public corporations should be improved and bottlenecks eliminated.

³⁹ Ali Abdel Gadir. Ali, The Sudan Economy in disarray, p (98-203).

Footnotes:

(-) ironically, cheyl payer (1974) once predicated in general that “where critics blame economic difficulties on IMF programme, the fund may blame difficulties on the failure to fallow the programme faithfully.

(-) prior to this agreement Sudan used and still deals more with the world Bank than with the IMF.

IMF’s direct intervention in Sudan came late, in 1966 the first stabilization program was agreed to with a stand by facility of \$ 50 million to be disbursed over three year. Adjustment policies then consisted of credit ceiling and interest rates increases (Ali Abdalla (1990)).

It seems that the colonial administration was very conscious of inflation. According to Abdelwahaab (1976, P. 216), foreign trade policy was used to reinforce fiscal stabilization policy. Whenever income increased as a result of increases in export earnings the administration would encourage more imports in order to divert inflationary pressures.

(-) The agricultural rehabilitation program which was started in 1980 has been supported by IDA.

(-) One study (Mohamed, 1982) shows that after the 1979 devaluation which was less than the devaluation of October 1982, costs of some industries went up to 58% (more than the rate of devaluation).

The IMF supply side approach views improvement in competitiveness as an increase in foreign exchange earned or saved per unit of domestic resources used in production. This of course, is different from the conventional meaning of improved competitiveness. Which is measured by devaluation – induced fall in the foreign exchange price of the devaluing country’s exports relative to it’s competitors.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ The previous sources.

The country is assumed to be price taker in the world market. It is the response of the ratio of export prices in domestic currency, to domestic input prices, that is claimed to be crucial for the success of the IMF supply side policy. Improvement in this ratio is expected to stimulate the supply of exports. In addition to increasing export volume, devaluation is said to cut back the demand for imports switching effects.

1979/1980:

Groundnuts and sesame are clearly competitive, with irrigated groundnuts benefiting from the initial devaluation of the effective exchange rate which was maintained at US\$ 2 per £s. the corpo- specific exchange rates, however, should have indicated a revolution.

Cotton continued as non-competitive despite the devaluation of the official rate by a margin of 20%. The maximum devaluation margin required for cotton to have become competitive was, using 1978/79 as a basis, 50%.

1980/1981:

Groundnuts and sesame are clearly competitive with irrigated groundnuts benefiting from the second devaluation of the effective rate for other exports, the margin of devaluation however, was wrong once more: instead of a 37.5% margin only a 25% margin was needed.

Maintaining the official rate at US\$ 2 per £s. was once more the wrong decision. A maximum devaluation margin, this time dictated by long-staple cotton, of 39% was needed for cotton to become competitive.

1981/1982:

Clearly the devaluation of both the official and the effective rates was not needed for the purpose of competitiveness. All crops in 1981/19982 would have been competitive at the 1980/81 ruling exchange rates. Not only this, but in accordance with equation (5), the decision taken should have

been for a minimum revaluation margin of 15.5% of the official rate and of 20% of the effective rate.⁴¹

1981/83:

Once more the devaluation of the two ruling rates was completely irrelevant as far as competitiveness is concerned. All crops, with the exception of irrigated groundnuts, were in fact competitive at the 1978/79 ruling rates. Moreover, in accordance with equation (5'), using 1981/82 as a base, minimum revaluation margins of 112% and 67% were needed for the official and effective rates respectively⁴².

To summarize the above results we have:

Proposition (i): on the basis of the results i)-v) of this section, the IMF devaluation policy in the Sudan over the period 1978/79-1982/83, judged by the IMF's own devaluation methodology, was wrong all the way. The IMF mistakes were exhaustive in the sense of a) taking the right decision but imposing the wrong margins and. B) taking the wrong decision and imposing the wrong margins.

An important corollary of the above is:

Proposition (ii): the IMF devaluation policy in the Sudan, judged by the IMF's own devaluation methodology. Should have resulted in a revaluation of the Sudanese pound exchange rate effective 1981-82.

Moving next to the macro level and using the information contained in table (1)-(4) together with equation (6), we report in table (6) the weighted average exchange rate of the Sudanese pound in comparison with the weighted average ruling exchange rate.

⁴¹ The previous source.

⁴² Ali Abdel Gadir. Ali, the Sudan economy in disarray, P(98-203).

Table (3): the Exchange rate of the Sudanese pond (US\$ per £S.)

Year	Weighted average exchange rate	Ruling rates		
		Official	Effective	Weighted average (1) rate (r)
1977/78	2.66	2.87	2.50	2.75
1978/79	1.94	2.50	2.00	2.39
1979/80	1.56	2.00	2.00	2.00
1980/81	2.16	2.00	1.25	1.60
1981/82	2.05	1.17	1.06	1.10
1982/83	2.92	0.77	0.62	0.68

Notes: (1) weights used for r^* .

Source: own calculations based on table (1) –(5).

On a macro level and being concerned with exports the above table shows that the economy of Sudan was clearly non-competitive in 1977/78. as such therefore and using an appropriately aggregated version of the IMF devaluation decision rule as defined in equation (5'), a devaluation was needed. Working with the weighted average ruling exchange rate the devaluation margins of 1978/79 is worked out as 13%, whereas the required devaluation margin is worked out as 30%. Similarly, the devaluation margin of 1979/80 which is worked out as 16% should be compared to the required devaluation margin of 35%. The devaluations over the period (1980/81 - 1982/83) were irrelevant, there should have been a revaluation effective 1980/81⁴³.

⁴³ The previous source.

To summarize we have:

Proposition (iii): On the basis of aggregating over Sudan's major export crops, the IMF devaluation policy in the Sudan over the period 1978/79-1982/83, judged by the IMF's own devaluation methodology was wrong all the way as indicated in proposition (i) above. Moreover, at an aggregated level the Sudanese pound should have been revalued effective 1980/81⁴⁴.

5. Concluding Remarks

In this note we have argued that the devaluation decisions undertaken during the period 1978/79- 1982/83 were wrong. This conclusion is based on an exercise which judged the IMF by the methodology it used to argue the case for adjusting the exchange rate of the Sudanese pound.

We are obviously aware of the limitations of the exercise. The essence it is a partial approach since it assumes the existence of a relationship between the crop specific exchange rate and the yield of a given crop. This can largely be defended by referring to Nahsashibi's calculations in which cost items are recorded on a per feddan basis and hence the when one is interested in productivity changes the assumed existence of the relationship is technically acceptable.

Third Stage (1989-1996):

Most of this period seemed as imposed economic deterioration, inspite of the achievements which took place in years (1991-1992) and (1992-1993), there was an unbalanced increasing in economics' construction, due to unstable balance of financial and monetary policies, and increasing gap in

⁴⁴ Ali Abdel Gadir. Ali, the Sudan Economy in disarray, P(98-203).

current external account. The deficit of balance of payments come as a result of stopping of depts. and foreign aids, decreased export's performance. In spite of the large contribution of external factors in the economic crises, such as civil war, natural situations, the main factor can be attributed to absence of comprehensive structural and macro Economic reform. All the economic reform programme, which took place were partial and not sufficient, Such as the concentration programme which has established through budget of (1994-1995), but it was discontinued by the government, which repeat the economic crises, and deterioration of national economy sharply.

Thus the Macro economic reform programme is the best way, to treat the Sudanese economic Crises⁴⁵.

⁴⁵ Abdelwahab Osman. Economic reforms Methodology (1970-2000).

Chapter Four

Globalization Phenomenon and It's Effects on Sudan

The process of globalization as contemporary multidimensional phenomenon is changing the style of world's life economically, politically, socially, geographically and culturally. Its impacts on daily life are increasingly recognized by most of the people of the world, some of them in favor of the process and they argued that globalization is indispensable for peaceful and prosperous world, while other people argued that globalization is brought about to destroy national entities, increase poverty and to monopolize world's resources by few global firms. During the recent decade globalization process has been fastened due to rapid advancement of technology and information systems that interconnected the whole world and destroyed the factors of time and distance, it has transformed the whole world into small interconnected place known as "global village" though application of telecommunications and technological innovations, which resulted in remarkable socio-physical change in the infrastructure of human society.⁴⁶

Of course, the impacts of globalization are universal and comprehensive that encompass wide range of dimensions which previously stated, but the economic dimension is considered as the driving force for the whole process and it is vital for future analysis. It is recognized by most of the world's people that we are living in the era of globalizing economy in which trade activities occupy priority and assumed an increasingly larger contribution to global production, capital flows are increasing across borders to finance the productive projects, human resources are structurally changing

⁴⁶ El Samani – Impact globalization on Sudan – M.Sc development planning- 2005-p104-120.

to satisfy requirements of qualified global cadres beside the increasing flow of ideas and technology across national borders.

Further global economic integration in the future. Many efforts had been made to reform trade policies and related laws in order to join WTO which is considered as leading organization for globalization process. Furthermore, the introduction of internet facility, as product of rapid advancement of telecommunication sectors, had fastened connection with global centers and facilitated flow of information around the globe. Also, Sudan economy had experienced many other developments towards globalization including establishment of Sudanese standards and measures organization, intellectual property organization, agreements to activate across borders trade and so forth⁴⁷.

On the other side, some negative impacts of glamorization process on Sudan economy were being noted, for example, the economic reform and structural difficulties particularly, the privatization policies were implemented at high social cost, i.e. increase of poverty and structural unemployment among Sudanese people at least in the short –run. Also, the increasing flow of foreign direct investment under full-exemption environment will lead to distortion of national private sector and will weakened the role of national government to control economic activities. The unequal trade relations between Sudan due to high competition in the global markets. Structural unemployment due to privatization of public institutions beside lack of qualification and training will hinder human resources development to satisfy the criteria of global employment. Furthermore, reduction of tax revenues though regional agreements, for example Comesa, will negatively affect he performance of public revenues. In addition to the economic impacts, globalization process has social and

⁴⁷ The previous source.

political impacts on Sudanese society but for purpose of this study, focus will be given to economic impacts.

Based on above facts, globalization process became debatable issue among extreme group concentrated on negative impacts of globalization, particularly the cultural and social impacts and they argued that globalizations is brought about to destroy the national culture and entities. The second extreme group focused on positive impacts of globalization and they argued that complete access to global society is important for Sudanese society to grow up and to cope with the advanced nations. The third moderate group, argued that globalization has some positive and negative impacts, according to them Sudanese society will be advantaged from positives impacts generated from integration in the global society, at same time, negative impacts will be incurred by them if integration took place. Although, different views on globalization had been tacked by Sudanese scholars and researchers to find out ideal way to deal with the phenomenon of the era, but globalization remained vague terminology and compulsory process that encompass the whole aspects of life around the globe, and it is advisable for Sudanese society to maximize advantages from programs and facilities provided by it and to minimize disadvantages generated s a result of connection⁴⁸.

To remove part of illusion surrounding the performance of economic relation between Sudan economy and the process of globalization during the period 1992-2001 this chapter will focus on impacts of globalization on Sudan economy and empirically will examine to what extent Sudan economy is being globalization. Through analysis of statistics, tables, figures and concepts provided in the previous chapters, also this chapter will focus on

⁴⁸ El Samani – Impact globalization on Sudan Ibid.

the hypothesis that more positive and less negative economic impacts will be generated by Sudan economy as results of connection with global economy. Consequently, let is focus on positive and negative economic impacts of globalization on different sectors of Sudan economy during the period and under study.

The economic globalization involves wide range of interconnections between Sudan economy and global economic system that re-shaped national economy to satisfy the requirements of integration in the global economic system.

Although some scholars argued that (SAPs) are necessary for sustainable economic development in developing countries, but other scholars believe that common SAPs conditions, particularly in the short-run, show how economic policies are formulated to serve the interests of wealthy people at the expense of the poor bulk of people. The following selected comparison will clarify the basic impacts on rich elites including corporations, investors and wealthy people against impacts on poor people including farmers, employees, small businessmen s show below:

SAPs Condition (IMF/IBRD)	Impact on Rich Elite	Impact on Poor
1- Reduction of social expenditures on health, education, etc.	More repayments of debts to global financial institutions.	Increased school fees force parents to pull children- usually girls- from school. Literacy rates go down. Poorly- educated generation not equipped for skilled jobs. Higher fees for medical service mean less treatment, more suffering, needless

		<p>deaths.</p> <p>Women already overburdened, must provide healthcare and care taking for family members.</p>
<p>2- Reduction of budget expense on payroll and programs.</p>	<p>Fewer government employees means less capacity to monitor businesses' adherence to labor, environment and financial regulations.</p> <p>Frees up cash for debt service.</p>	<p>Massive layoffs in countries where government is often the largest employer.</p> <p>Make people desperate to work at any wage.</p>
<p>3- increasing of interest rates to combat inflation, to increase interest charged for credit and awarded to savings.</p>	<p>Investors find country a profitable place to park cash, though they may pull it out at any moment.</p>	<p>Small farmers and businesses can't get capital to stay afloat.</p> <p>Small farmers sell land, work as tenants or move to worse lands.</p> <p>Businesses shut down leaving workers unemployed.</p>
<p>4- elimination of regulations on foreign ownership of resources and businesses.</p>	<p>Multinational and global firms can purchase or start enterprises easily.</p> <p>Countries compete for foreign investment by offering tax breaks, low wages, free trade zones.</p> <p>Once in the country corporations can turn to WTO for enforcement of 'rights'.</p>	<p>Control of entire sectors of economy can shift to foreign hands.</p> <p>Government offer implicit pledges not to enforce labor and environment laws.</p>
<p>5- Elimination of tariffs: to stop collecting taxes on</p>	<p>Allows foreign goods easy access to domestic markets.</p>	<p>Makes it harder for domestic producers to</p>

<p>imports, taxes applied to goods that compete with domestically produced goods.</p>	<p>Makes luxury items cheaper for those in the country. Allows country to comply with WTO agreements.</p>	<p>compete against better equipped and richer foreign suppliers. Leads to closure of businesses and layoffs.</p>
<p>6- cut of subsidies for basic goods including bread, petroleum, etc.</p>	<p>Frees up more money for debt payments.</p>	<p>Rising cost of items needed to survive. Most frequent flashpoint for civil unrest.</p>
<p>7- Re-orientation of economy from subsistence to exports, through encouraging farmers to produce cash crops for foreign markets rather than for domestic markets. Encouragement marks. Encouragement of manufacturing for simple assembly for export rather than for own country. Encouragement of extraction of valuable mineral resources.</p>	<p>Produce hard currency to pay off more debts. More commodities produced by all countries will reduce prices in the export markets. Local competition eliminated for multinational corporations. Increased availability of low-cost labor in the market.</p>	<p>Local producers loose money as a result of more commodities placed in the export markets. Fertile lands devoted to cash crops and poor lands used for food crops leading to soil erosion. Food security threatened. Women often relegated to gathering all food for family while men work for cash. Makes country more dependent on imported food and manufactured goods. Forests and mineral resources exploited leading to environmental destruction and displacement.</p>

Source: [http://www. Globalexchange.org/wbimf/facts.html](http://www.Globalexchange.org/wbimf/facts.html).

4-2 Economic Liberalization:

Ideological collapse of centrally planned model of economic development, paved the way for expansion of western capitalist model of humankind development based on western experience. Capitalist model which considered as optimal solution for contemporary problems of economic welfare, has been spread around the globe rapidly due to advancement of technology and information during recent decade. It is primarily based on liberalization of economic activities that cover wide range of trade and service activities which based on market mechanism and free competition to satisfy requirements of economic globalization. As such economic liberalization became the current issue for economic policy – makers all over the world, particularly in the developing countries that suffer from stagnant structural economic problems. It was implemented in many countries including Brazil, India, Malaysia, Morocco, Hungary, Tanzania, U. A. E, Jordan, Sudan and so forth, to reform and restructure their economic policies in order to maintain sustainable economic development. Consequently, economic liberalization became the trend of the ear and considered as an indispensable global trend for every developing country, rather than being a favor for specific nation. As a part of the global trend prevailing in the world Sudan economy had experienced some liberal economic policies and programs to improve standard of living and economic welfare.

As a result of implementing structural adjustment program wide range of negative impacts were imposed on bulk of Sudanese people.⁴⁹

Impoverishment of majority of Sudanese people during the early years of the programs was most serious negative impact. According to economic surveys undertaken to determine the cost of living in the Sudan during 1993,

⁴⁹ The previous source.

it was founded that poverty rate had gone up substantially, for example, 93% of rural families are living below poverty line with average annual spending per family amounted to 85.5 thousands of Sudanese pounds, while in urban centers the total familiars living below poverty line bout 84% during 1993 with average annual spending per family amounted to 117.2 thousands of Sudanese pounds². Based on the same survey the rural families about 22% and urban families bout 78% of total families in the Sudan, consequently the national poverty line was extended to include 91% of Sudanese families with annual average spending per family about 90.2 thousands' pounds. Accordingly the poverty rate was increased at higher rate than population growth rate due to reduction of social spending and increasing of private payments against services and other basic needs. As such position of poor people in the Sudan was worsened substantially during the implementation of SAPs, due to increase in the poverty gap from 45% during 1986 to 59% during 1993 (Ali Abdel Gader: 1994).

Also, the poverty problem was complicated in rural areas and poverty gap indicator was increased from 52% during 1986 to 63% during 1993, meanwhile in urban centers the poverty gap was increased from 24% in 1986 to 48% in 1993, it was noted that negative performance of poverty during period under concern, basically associated with the declining real income for poor people which increased at lower annual rate not exceeding 6.5% during 1993⁵⁰.

In fact the rapid implementation of SAPs in the Sudan had deepened the poverty gap in rural and urban sectors particularly during the early nineties. Although, the rate of poverty was increased immensely during the intended period, but the total solution to eradicate poverty was available

⁵⁰ El Samani – Impact globalization on Sudan – Ibid.

thorough devoting 7% of total endowed resources in rural sector to subsidize rural people, on the other hand, about 4% of endowed resources in urban sector should be devoted to poor people.

Consequently, implementation of economic liberalization policies, which considered as an integral part of structural adjustment programs, in the Sudan during early nineties were increased and depended poverty among bulk of Sudanese people to unprecedented levels, although package of programs were adopted to combat poverty and to protect poor people.

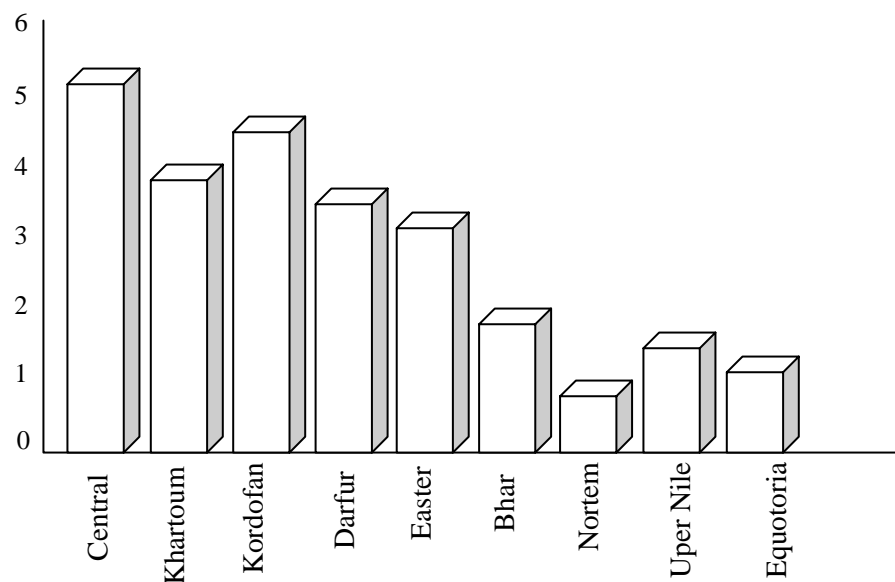
4-3 Re-Structure of Population:

Broadly speaking, globalization has many manifestations on Sudanese population, which refer to all residents inside the country regardless of their legal status or citizenship exceptionally refugees, its manifestations covered average annual population growth rate, population age composition, dependency ratios, crude death rate and crude birth rate. Also, its manifestations shaped the different aspects of Sudanese life including production, consumption, marketing, human resources, geography and ideologies. As far population is concerned, many impacts can be generated as globalization developed, namely re-organization of labor force, migration and education. Population had witnessed considerable growth rate during the period under study due to some socio-economic factors prevailed in the Sudan, it was registered 2.63% during 1993 census. Also, geographical distribution of population according to states throughout the country had been immensely interchanged due to urbanization and expatriation factors, for example the total population of urban centers was increased at expense of sedentary and nomads areas due to economic, environmental and security factors, for example the population of Khartoum city was increased from 1.1 million during 1973 census to 3.5 million during 1993 census. Usually,

errors and undercounting mistakes are common in all statistics provided by census authorities due to many factors including lack of sufficient infrastructure for example transport facilities, communications and related resources to provide an accurate data on population. Furthermore the reliability of demographic data presented by statistics departments are mainly affected by the public trust in the government, commitment of government to accurate the census, protection against misuse of data provided beside inadequate freedom of census departments form political influence.⁵¹ Although provided statistic are not accurate but it will indicate distribution of population around the country according to states and will prove the fact that demographic map of the Sudan has been changed obviously as shown in figure no (4-1) which based on geographical distribution of population according to state during 1993 census⁵²

Figure No (4-1)

**The geographical Distribution of Population in the Sudan
During 1993 Census (In Millions)**



⁵¹ The world Bank, World Development Indicators, Washington DC 2003 pp40-41

⁵² Ministry of Finance, economic review 1998, op. cit p26.

Above figure depicts that central state of higher density of population followed by Kordifan state, while Khartoum was occupied the third rank. Other states including Darfur, Bahrgazal, Eastern, Northern, Upper Nile, and Equatorial were occupied for population was amounted to 8.9% for Khartoum and 4.15% for Darfur states which considered as higher rate of growth, if compared with rate 1983. of course, many factors including push and pull factors played an integrated role to encourage people to migrate to urban centers, basically the economic factor which shaped by the global events such as privatization. After privatization of business in 1992, new economic activities were found to provide more employment opportunities in labor market. Also, centralization and liberalization of education and other basic services in Khartoum and central states were considered another pull factor which encouraged people to move towards Khartoum state. Latest extrapolations of population in north Sudan verified that Khartoum state was ranked in the first position and followed by Jazira and Darfur States.

4-4 Developing Countries and Globalization:

Globalization is the gradual illusion of the weakening of state powers, represents how an individual life can be transformed by global forces, one can expand ones connections around the world. With globalization individual lives become affected not just by their local communities, economic, political and cultural processes or forces that operate world indicators of globalization.⁵³

There is globalization from above, and from below. Globalization form brings about hegemonic elites and economic and cultural hegemony, multinational corporations creating bourgeoisie elites who bring cars and

⁵³ Dr. Nabell Marthoqu, about globalization and new economic sytem, P38.

different way of life into developing countries falls under globalization from above. The emergence of women's rights in developing countries, and organization like grassroots Africa watch and Amnesty international are all example for globalization from below.

4-5 Dynamics of Globalization:

Capitalism contain global tendencies. This means capitalism is expansionary force of the world Economy. As capitalist are drawn to cheap supplies of labours and sources of raw materials, this explain why capitalism is global? The classical capitalism was coercive, exploitative hegemonies destructive, working in conjunction with colonialism. In contemporary capitalism there is a more consensus and acceptance of globalization.

4-6 The Positive and Negative: indicators of Globalization:

Reliance of developing countries on foreign aide, which comes with it's conditions⁵⁴. (Political and economical conditions).

- Economics of poor countries acting like appendages, while decisions are made by multinational corporations.
- Political conflicts becomes global in manner.

eg (Mugabe regime in Zimbabwe which has been criticized by western nations, killing of doans Savimbi, an anti – communist guerilla leader, in Angola.

The development of the modern state has been a result of the elimination and absorption by the nation- state of hierarchically super and inferior bodies of law during the high middle ages as a result of the national low- making monopoly. The notion of the unity between the law and the law

⁵⁴ Resource: <http://www-globalization /library/ 101497/13>.

of the state is the historical consequence of the concentration process of forms producing mechanisms and coercive.

That characterized the birth of the modern nation- state furthermore, the role of the state has changed between the end of the world war two and the present. The concept of the nation state is losing prominence due to the rise of governmental and non-governmental super national agencies.

We are facing a new era, the modern legal systems of nation-state are in crisis. In the fifty years following world war two, there have been profound transformations in all fields of knowledge, technology, the social relationships have become more complex due to the extraordinary growth of communication media (airplanes, satellites, television, fax, mail, and internet ... etc. Global economy and exploitation of natural resources stemming from population explosion, so the scope of law will have to include both the social and the environmental system, and it will change under the influence of the systems. The structure will become substantially different, and it's scope will be more board than in previous decades to unforeseeable extent.

There is a view that Globalizations is not an unexpectedly appeared phenomenon, and it is regularity of development and should be referred to correspondingly, first of all it arises form the human nature. In this respect globalization should be observed as an indispensable, for human self expression.

In the following lines, we shall define the phenomena through discussing especially the problems, which the countries faces in transitional period⁵⁵.

(+) On the way towards globalization, the countries must fulfilled the right transition through support the private ownership. In the political democratic value should have been dominating and in the social sector human rights had

⁵⁵ The previous source.

to be realized. And the aim in all these three domains we must be able to use the positive experience world development.

It should be noted, that the privatization process was very painful for all countries, and there is no universal and acceptable model. For all the privatization is the quantitative stage with a priority of the efficient realization of the right of ownership, the private property increase the economic productivity, and therefore the countries face difficulties, because the states couldn't establish system that provide protection to the poor people.

Therefore there is alteration of the states role on the way towards globalization the state must gradually minimizes its participation in the process of the economic management and take the regulating function and controlling functions.

Moreover the countries with transition economy, in the environment of globalization, should strive to work out and accomplish regional development programs restricting the number of the programs directed to the domestic economic development. The experience of human development in the recent decades shows that the intergraded in regional development programs, develop much quicker, than the country programs under different circumstance (political as well) consider their development as a way of the their will to the neighboring countries form the angle of strength.⁵⁶

Thus in the condition of general integration tendencies no country can conduct an individual policy, the imperative of our days is the economic cooperation and the integration of the international community. The cooperation and the integration should become the main tool through which a country avoids or overcomes crises (irrespective of the fact, either they are

⁵⁶ The previous source.

natural, economic, or social). Economic and commercial connections are the best means to confidence.

Nearly no country in transitional period has intention or possibilities to have a dominate international position in the forthcoming future, and therefore, these countries are small countries, which means always small markets, and obstacles on the involvement of immediate foreign investments, consequently its is important for these countries, to elaborate special development conception on the world scale.

Explicitly in the first stages of development the developing countries cannot be allowed for protectionism, now days, customs, profits comprise the dominating part of the state in transition. As a result all the countries suffer from losses, and there is some approaches could have been worked out:

(-) In the first stage, obliterating all the protection steps and reducing the losses of the development, through interaction with the international community, then the second stage will be the general integration processes.

In third stage the growing economy and the increasing volumes of foreign trade restore the primary level of protecting profits, and the changes in the f profit structure would favor of immediate taxes (income tax, profit tax).

(*) An the way of creating a global society, under the pressure of problems, we have ignored the sphere of human development. It is time to take educational, health and democratic reforms not form the social standpoint, but as a means of economic strategy, as an investment in the most important phenomenon for mankind⁵⁷.

The last lesson of globalization for the countries in transition is the priority of joint programes to management of infrastructure sectors of

⁵⁷ Resource: [htt://www-globalevision /library/ 101497/13](http://www-globalevision /library/ 101497/13).

economy. The range of infrastructure, services, foreign investor receives, should be comparable with international criteria. To day, almost every one agree, that there is a greater awareness not only of the globalization phenomena, but also with the multifarious problems facing humanity in this society.

For the countries in transition, it is only a matter of time to take the challenges grapple with the same set of problems on their ways towards globalization.

* Effects of Globalization phenomena in Sudan as mentioned before, the globalization phenomena is a multidimensional process, effects all fields of life, but we shall concentrates on the most important and comprehensive diminutions, concentrating on both negative and positive sides.

4-7 The Economical effects of Globalization on Sudan:

Actually economy is an essential factor in this world wide trend. When a local industry has strong financial support, it starts promoting it's industrial image in order to conquer foreign markets. Take Sony, which we read in textbooks, for example it transforms it self from a local corporation to internationalized industry, Sony builds it self as an industrial kingdom.

The economic globalization has many effects, which has obvious result on the other fields such as political, cultural, and social fields. In the following lines we review these effects⁵⁸:

- (1) The Economic globalization appears in the size of foreign trade and it's law, the things which support the economic production environment.

⁵⁸ The National consultant center, the Globalization and economic and cultural diminutions.

- (2) (-) Economic globalization effects, the determined factors for Monetary and financial policies, for example the process of new europium's currency (youro).
- (3) (-) Moreover the economic globalization leads to increasing of production efficiency, which means more competition.
- (4) (-) The Economic globalization appears in Sudanese markets through the notable movement in field of trade liberalization between Sudan and other countries, and by observing universal criteria in all products, beside the changes in consumption patterns to reach the internationals levels, and achieve the new fashions.
- (5) (-) The Entry movement of foreign investment companies in Sudan beside the improvements in communication and the notable concentration of these countries on field of exports concentration of these countries on field of exports all these factors leads to connected relationship between the host economy, and the worlds economics.

From the previous effects we can explain that there is an important facts that the universal economic power and the untied states subjected through imposing the economic globalization to reform and control the economic activities, through the role of multinational cooperation (MNC), which band ring the developing economics with the advanced economics.

The studies which has done about (MNC's activities shows that these giantic companies transfers from 70% to 75% to their original countries, from the economic surpluses which generates in developing countries, therefore these companies destroys the national economics of developing countries.

For example textile industry in Sudan destroyed due to the weak demand in the local markets moreover the local products are poor when compared with the international products, therefore due to the unequal completion

between the national companies and (M.N.C), which filled the Sudanese markets by the various textiles products people prefer the international products.

Moreover the multinational corpper (M.N. C), enjoy with some farcicalities in developing countries generally, such as taxes expiations.

4-8 The social and cultural effects of the phenomenon on Sudan:

Social and Cultural elements is two of the main fundamental effects of this phenomenon, because the culture is the only way to explain the historical specialties. The thing, which mean, there is no one culture. But many as there are many societies. Moreover the globalization is a comprehensive system includes the thoughts ideologies, and policy. Therefore the globalization means adopting the modern model, which founded today world.

There was on ideological conflicts in the previous decides, because the ideas was represent the means through which the human understanding was shaping, but nowadays the means to control the reorganization is the, hared attracted picture, because the picture nowadays play the role, which was played by the world in the previous decades. Therefore the hared and seen system, because the main strong sources to produce the values, and shaping for the test, the thing which has a dangerous effects on the level of cultural development, which suggested by globalization to the world, beside that the globalization system makes a notable changes in the meaning of culture, which was, known as population knowledge's about their surrounded environments and their representing to these environments.⁵⁹

The developing countries, suffering from the binary cultural system, under the amperlla of the globalization phenomena, in other words this

⁵⁹ The national consultant centre, the globalization economic and cultural diminutions report.

cultural globalization, aim to entering the developing countries in civilized independent style.

Sudanese social and cultural situation changed to some extent due to the effects of globalization phenomena, for example the telecommunication, spread has a positive effect on the business and jobs, but also it did not empty from the negative effects specially on the social interaction.

4-9 Political effects of Globalization on the Sudan:

After the soviet union collapse and the second Gulf war, there were a new political world's changes, which concerns with various, different situations, the punish languages appear in the united nation as a substitute for dialog language, and the material international power, becomes, the quick means uses to implement the international's intention, without completing the other means, therefore there were many soljeotiy intervention in Al-somall, Eraq, and also in the Sudan, moreover the political globalization effects on Sudan and other develop in countries, while there is an a notable disintegration in African countries, Beside the appearance of the economical regional integration phenomena, which dealt all the political pundries, and facilitate accelerate follow of money and investment movement.

(1) There is a notable changes in the concept of national authority, under the political changes this concept, being determined by political criteria not by national laws. There is a concentration on the way, by which the states treating it's people special the fewer. And the state win it's authority, through representing it's population wishes.⁶⁰

(2) Increasing in center and peripherals phenomena:

After the promotion of the capitalization system, there was a notable gap the advanced industrial center and peripherals, because there was un fair

⁶⁰ The previous source.

relation, leads to perpetuates underdeveloped in the peripherals, and the great wealth in the industrial center in north. The biggest indicator which prove this relations is the great economic differentiation between the industrial center in the north and developing peripherals in the south. And if we concentrate on the world's individual average income it was about \$ 80 in Rwanda, to \$ 37930 in Switzerland in 1994.

The human development index, which designed by united nation to measure the development and sort of life, gives a clear picture to the widening gap between north and south, as appears in the following table⁶¹:

Table (16-6)

Country	Human development index
Japan	.993
Kanada	,983
Australia	,983
United Nation	,973
United Kingdom	,979
Germany	,967
Mexico	,959
El Emirate	,838
Toyland	,713
China	,614
Indonesia	,499
Uganda	,204
Ethiopia	,166
Seralioan	,048

Source: Brain Hocking and Michael Smith, world politics Ha, 1995.p.154.

⁶¹ The previous source. P. B.

The thing which will be mentioned, that the human development index uses three variables, the first is the work's opportunity, the second is the illiteracy rate and the third is the average of individual income, and that is to produce indicator it's between zero and one.

The thing, which be clear from learning this indicator's value, is the concentration of the capital movement in the north, and it is one direction movement (to the welfare economic countries). And according to the human development report in 2000, the developing countries loss estimation is about 500 billion dollar yearly due to the unequal exchange in the international trade, beside depts. Problem which considered as one of the main source of the continuous exploitation for the developing world.

4-10 Security Globalization

The united states becomes the first country dominates the world, and it has controlled the security council decisions, therefore there was a notable transformation because the new world system concern with the regional and local issues, which has political, and securital reflects, and the civil wars, ethnic conflicts, famine, crisis, and increasing of population, didn't become an internal issue, moreover the resolution of African conflicts didn't become an issue concern only the united African organization, which has a few materials power, but it is a world's issue concern the united states of America, therefore the American congress determines money, to support the African conflicts instrument, then the thing which is important to mention that the security globalization is one of the important consequences at the international level.

4-11 Increasing of Political domination:

The domination did not only in political sector, but includes, the economic, social and culture sectors, and the domination in the last three sectors comes as a natural result of political domination. The threatening language appear in the political messages beside the appearance of the black which concerns with Human rights, and frightening for terror and drugs trade, one of things which cause increasing in the political domination is the poverty in the developing countries, because some of these countries does no able to take the opportunity in the united nation's decisions, due to it's inability to pay the membership fees, therefore it doesn't be able to effects the international agenda.⁶²

⁶² El Sadig Jlal Alazm, What is the Golablization , Arabic future, March 1998.

Chapter Five

Results and Recommendations

There are many development constraints facing the developing countries as we suppose previously moreover these countries faces a great challenges, fore example the Sudanese economy, during the previous third decades pass through serious transformation, due to the political un stability, and security situation, beside the natural circumstances which lead to a serious crises, effects the social situations in addition to it's destroyed effects on the agricultural production and animal resources.

In the same time beside this political and natural situations and their negative effects, there was a mismanaging for the national economy, lead to a notable detritions in the economic constriction, which automatically lead to a general decrease in the economic performance in production and services sectors. Therefore the regent challenge, which faces the economist and the decision makers, was the ability to face the economic crises, and the process of transformation of national economy to achieve the stable growth and expanded stability.⁶³

These transformations have achieved, through economic polices, construction reforms, and social treatment, implemented through economic and construction reform comprehensive project (1996 to 2000).

This project really included successful subprogramme and polices succeed in elevation of constructed detractions in the Sudanese economy, and leads to the stability, balance and the internal coordination between it's elements and indicators, the thing which lead to high stable growth, under the emperla of economics' stability.

⁶³ The economic reforms methodology . Dr A Bedl wahab Osman Challenge and futural . vision . P. 404.

Thus the important challenges which faces the Sudanese economy in this state is the ability to sustaining the achieved economic growth, through the economic constriction and reform project, which represented in stable rate of exchange, decreasing of inflation rates, stable high rates of growth, beside the disappearance of the difficulties in the current account, because the back word from this stability leads to stagnate economic situation, and to achieve this stable situation on backward will becomes very expansive, and needs difficult procedure, and the best examples for countries faced political crises due to the economic detritions what happen in Indonesia, Melissa, Soviet Union and South East Asia countries, in 1980s.⁶⁴

A voiding for such crises, which come out due to financial resources gaps, moreover securing of economic stability and stable growth come through promoting of un petroleum revenues, and increasing of it's role in the general budget resources.

Ministry of finance to avoid these risks began in implementation of tax reform programme (1997-2002) which include the direct, indirect taxes, and un taxes revenues.

In the current stage Sudan faces a great challenges, which include the following:

1- Sudan's Strategy during the coming twenty five years:

This strategy aim to create a comprehensive programmes cover various fields of life during it's period, and that is to meet the requirements of globalization era. Beside increasing the Sudan's powers through these programmes, which include:

- political sector
- economical sector, which must cover the following projects:

⁶⁴ The previous source.

- (1) Baking reform and precise external accounts.
- (2) Programme to promote the scientific research capacity building, transformation for new technology and building of communication bridges.
- (3) Programme for elevation of poverty in Sudan.
- (4) Optimize utilizing plan for petroleum resources, and for the expected follows, from the external financial institutions, which has a good relationship with the Sudan.
- (5) Build a plan to benefit from the international treatments for the depts. Of poor countries.
- (6) This plan which try to treat the depts. Problem must build up on economic strong bases.

The economic development constraints are the deep one, and it has a harmful effects on the social cultural situation in developing countries, because it has a direct reflection up on the population life since it effects their behavior and their environment, moreover it lead to a little social interaction.

Therefore the development constraint differs, between the developing, countries according to their economic development situation, and constructions.

- 1- Decentralized of decision making process.
- 2- United aid-confessional aid.
- 3- Coordination of donors projects and programmes.
- 4- Accountability to the public based on programme results.
- 5- Institutional reform to combat corruption and promote democratic governance.

- 6- Popular participation in development activities, because more widespread in development's activities generally produces better development outcomes particularly for poor people.
- 7- Rich countries by operating access to technologies can make a vital contribution to reaching the goals.
- 8- Increase the official development assistance.
- 9- Develop concrete measures of for implementing of the Rome declaration on Harmonization.
- 10- Remove tariffs and Quotas on agricultural products, textile and clothing export by developing countries.
- 11- Agree and finance for the HIPCS, a compensatory financing facility against external shock – including commodity. Price collapses.
- 12- Investment in global technology for reducing poverty and High yielding drought and best resistant varieties of food crops such as sorghum.

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Previous Experience:

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Other Skills:

Hard Worker, ability to evaluate projects, high sense of prediction,
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Training Courses:

- Practical training course with CARE- Vision for peace project, between August 1st 2004 to September 2004 Covered during this period the areas of:
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