

Abstract

Following the suffering of the public economic projects from recession and weak performance for long time, the need for inventing and implementing new methods has emerged to manage and to develop these projects to play their effective role in the integrated socio-economic development.

There were several attempts to implement new methods, notably, change of policy of management of the public projects from the public management approach which makes the institution or the project financially, technically and managerially linked with the basic hierarchy of the state to the approach of the business management which bestows the project or the institution sufficient independence and flexibility to work on commercial basis.

This study aims to evaluate the restructure experiment of the public projects, which started spreading in Sudan since the early nineties of the previous century to work on commercial basis. The experiment includes a number of public institutions and projects, namely, the Sudanese Sugar Company which the research has used as a case study and its findings can be generalized for a number of other public institutions.

The study consists of an introduction, three chapters and a conclusion. The first chapter is divided into three sections, while the second and third chapters are divided into two sections.

The first chapter discusses the concept of management of the public projects through the simple explanation of concept, techniques and practical stages of the management. The chapter also tackles ,in the second section, various definitions and classifications of the project as well as definitions of some scholars and those interested in the public projects and distinction between the public project and public utility.

The third section investigates the chance from the public management approaches to the business management of the public projects by defining objectives and sources of financing the public organ besides concept, nature of the approaches,

characteristics of the business management and legal models and specimens of the business institutions.

The second chapter tackling development of the presentation of the historical development of the production infrastructure in Sudan. The section is also divided into three periods: the condominium, the post-independence up to the end of the eighties when the public institutions dominated the economic enterprises and finally the nineties of the previous century up to now. This period witnessed a tremendous change in approaches of the public projects, which depended on the commercial basis for operation. The second section sheds light on the Sudanese Sugar Company by demonstrated the historical background of its development as well as the supporting and its productive units and the administrative hierarchies.

Finally, the third chapter discusses the statistical analysis and test of the study hypotheses. The first section includes the field study, sample and population of the study and procedures of the field study. The second section investigates presentation and analysis of the data and test of the hypotheses.

The study ends with a number of findings resulting from the practical and theoretical study and a number of special and general recommendations. The most important recommendation is to implement the restructure experiment, which has succeeded in improving the general performance of the Sudanese Sugar Company on other public project.