

## CHAPTER SIX

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

#### 6.1 Conclusions:

The literature review revealed the great challenges and obstacles facing Sudan economy to turn on knowledge based economy. This research addressed the large scope of the challenges, categorized them and provided more information and explanation of how these challenges can impede the progress of knowledge economy readiness.

A total 55 knowledge economy indicators (knowledge economy inputs and outputs) influencing the turning process of economies into knowledge-based economies were tested in accordance to Sudan case study. These indicators: highlight the significance of ICT, governance, economic incentives, innovations, training support and education.

Sudan is performing relatively very poor in the economic incentives and institutional pillar, the information infrastructure pillar and in the education pillar (especially tertiary education) and in particularly the innovation pillar.

The key message coming out of this research is that; Sudan is not using its economic resources and opportunities in a way that develop a more diversified knowledge-based economy.

The findings reached in this research constitute a novel contribution to the practical and theoretical knowledge in the field of knowledge economy. The outcome of the research makes a constructive contribution to both academic research and policy makers in Sudan.

The specific combination of indicators and benchmarking processes formed in this study is unique and it is completely appropriate for the Sudanese context. For policy makers and practitioners in Sudan, the confirmation of the findings,

illustrated in Chapter 5, provides guidelines and assistance in how to improve the decision making process in the field of knowledge economy. Other countries in the region can also benefit from the final results and use the lessons learned to avoid any pitfalls or challenges facing the turning into a knowledge economy.

Although this research has achieved its aim and answered the main research questions but there are some limitations which can be summarized as:

- The collection and analysis of the quantitative data concerning this research is time consuming, and highly demanding personal efforts.
- Generalization is limited to countries of lower middle income economies only. Although results cannot be generalized beyond its boundaries. However, countries with similar contexts can benefit from the current findings, which could be more useful if a comparative study was conducted across other countries in Africa and the Asia.
- There is a great lack of data concerning status of knowledge economy in Sudan.

## **6.2 Recommendations:**

- a. This research covers only major service companies, the results of this study can be extended in future research to include other major business sectors in Sudan such as manufacturing, trade and transportation, as this could further evaluate the current status of knowledge economy readiness in Sudan from other important government's stakeholders. Future researches can include other small and medium business sector to complement the results of this study. This can provides a comprehensive assessment of knowledge economy readiness in Sudan since these sectors are playing a large role in Sudan economy.
- b. Reforming and improving the quality of the existing all levels of education system (from kindergartens to postgraduates' studies) in Sudan. The high quality education system is a strong prerequisite for turning Sudan into a knowledge-based economy. The emphasis should be given flexible labor

market Education. Well-educated labourforce are the effective bearers of knowledge, they create, share, disseminate and use knowledge. The policy plans should concentrates on national development and the acquisition of sufficient competencies of Sudanese ranks the higher end of the skills and occupation ladder. Over the coming years Sudan should plan to increase its spending to improve its education system.

- c. In order to develop an ambitious knowledge economy vision to mobilize enthusiasm and common energies across the nation. Sudan government should establish long-run economic policies including actionable policies and projects to be implemented. Sudan government should work on promoting economic incentives and governance frameworks that support a knowledge-based economy and by investments in key pillars for the knowledge-based economy: education and learning, innovation, and information technologies.
- d. Sustained investments in education, innovation, information and communication technologies, and a conducive economic and institutional environment will lead to increases in the use and creation of knowledge in economic production, and consequently result in sustained economic growth.