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A Translation of Pages (243-294) of the Book Entitled (The Third Way for Sustainable Development in the Sudan)

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Dedication

I would like to dedicate this book to my parents.

To all my brothers and sisters.

Chapter Five

The future of Sudanese Economy: Opportunities and Challenges and seeking to alternative way for development

Firstly: Introduction:-

In third chapter of this book we reviewed development models and knowledge options that applied throughout the world , we presented them with explanation , detail to make a questionnaire of advantages , disadvantage for each system , we concluded that to choose model (the third way) that based on the theories of well – know economist (Anthony Giddens) who worked as an adviser to British prime minister Tony Blair as well as the successful American approach on the development which was planned by a well-known American (Stieglitz) .These two well-known economist have come out with which known as third way for development .We conclude this model with some intellectual and practical of Sudanization effort or less adaptation so as to make it a suitable model for Sudanese situation to parry the case which is almost leading to completely collapse.

We reviewed several planning models and we presented the negative , positive of this model which had been tested in Sudan but the experiment was failed .We had to choose an alternative that would suitable the economic and social deterioration in the Sudan. Our choice was that strategic planning rely on science and technology in the shade of economic knowledge was the most appropriate option to solve the Sudanese situation.

As we have made some suggestions and recommendations that we believed it is necessary to work with it to ensure and achieve success to this new method for development base on our choice planning .We have determined how it work , to ensure its success in the umbra of its working mechanism in the correct ,accurate precise with the firmness and will required .In chapter four we reviewed several successful experiences to get out from poverty tunnel, underdevelopment, unemployment to development prospects , prosperity and luxury of people.

In the previous chapters contexts we have seen how the Sudanese economy was developed and how it was developed since independence , what the results which

were obtained , in addition to what resulted in the separation of south Sudan from deep effects on Sudanese economy that was make it on a critical path and very dangerous precaution , the country became on the wage of economic collapse , there is no one indicator gives hope in the coming period .However, there is difficulty to come out from this critical situation , move to new situation , better future that will not happen unless through exploited the several potential opportunities in the Sudanese economy and overcome to those challenges .This is core of what we called the title of this part where we are looking for a better alternative to achieve the development that we wanted for the Sudan.

Secondly: Analysis of Reality of Economic Crisis and Planning in The Sudan:-

El Rashid center for studies presented scientific a lecturers titled the fact of Sudanese economic future, in which Dr Sayed Ail Zaki the former finance minister talked shared with staff of university lecture, and experts including Dr .Mohammed Abu El Nour and Dr Ahmed Majoub Mohammed Ibrahim and other participators we do not have scope to list their names and reached to of Sudanese economy and was the most important of what they drew and recommended which we will quote some of its text as it is because we agree with them in many of their recommendations of what they wanted and added to what we see the latest developments as follows :-

1-The developments that occurred in the global arena has redefined that real value politics as the capability of acquiring the efficient economical will, which is also qualified of the limited resources to achieve citizens prosperity to set new criteria for success and failure of states and the pivotal role played by the economy as basic motive for political work is no more negotiable ,thus the economical affair has become relies on science , and isolates itself from the unexpected spontaneous due to the negative results of the economic policies. There are many reasons that offer the economic issues what it funds up care and attention of the activities that are stirred in the Sudanese arena which extend from the disqualification and inefficiency of the government group that controls this file which reflects the results of the humble economic performance of the state that never suits the huge potential resources which the Sudanese economy enjoys , which indicates the clear inefficiency that obstacles the exploitation of these capabilities , and stopped with the great challenge which the country facing after the secession of the south.

2-The economic Crisis aspect in the Sudan represent on recession that hit the markets until the purchase and selling almost to stop, the liquidity became scarcity, with continuous declining for national currency value ,its within one year nearly lose half of its value ,decline of production rate that was expected for agricultural the renaissance program . On the last year (2008) the foreign trade results showed that the fall of the performance for agricultural exports continued in spite of huge amounts of money that spent on the agricultural the renaissance program.

This in addition the spread unemployment and continued increase of the prices for various domestic, imported products and failure in pillar supports of production depleted sectors.

3- International Monetary Fund (IMF) has drawn a bleak image for the economical states of the country against the background of the influence of the global crisis .Their program which they prepared after two visits to Sudan fearful probabilities of the outcome the economic status if not urgently treated, but they suggested some procedures which were met by disapproval by many economist, that fund experts though their suggested the increase of taxes revenues and floating exchange rate. In spite of the declaration of government officials that time their refused their prescription of the fund but physically they are carrying out to execute it which is for example clear in the size of deterioration which struck the value of the Sudanese pound through previous years that stirred significant questions concerning the safety of the Sudanese economy management whether through policies or the executive conduct sector management .Many experts and interested ones see that the growth rates witnessed by the country in the last ten years wasn't a proof of the rationality of the government economic policy as much as a result of the great income that is not preceded in Sudan economy which is saved oil , whether to the activity support of foreign trade and supporting it with a large hard currency specially with the high oil prices internationally or , support of budget revenues , which clearly participated in negligence of the physical structural problems of which the Sudanese economy suffers , this writer adds that all those income are revenues neither fixed nor continues (oil had the largest source of income that went with the south when it was separated. And reliance in the economic policies especially development on income sources which misses permanency characteristic its decision misses the economic rationality except if these revenues are exploited in qualify the protects whose characteristic is continuance such as agriculture and relatively heavy industries .

4- The experts and specialists had drawn the attention since the beginning of production and export of oil to the negative consequences of surrender to its seduction and reliance on it ,with negligence of the real production sectors in a country rich with great natural resources with its two parts, some of them said that Sudan economy for a long time wasn't managed by priorities and economic considerations but was dominated by the short treatments at the expense of the

long effects scientific economic dealings for examples large sums of money were allocated for the agricultural solidarity which failed , according to the conceptually the economy and agriculture experts to achieve any of its target to be replace later by agricultural renaissance which carried a real change leads to a physical growth that has not been proved up to now ,the thing which needs to think, study and evaluate with a view to correction it's path .It is also necessary to refer to the carelessness which El Gezira project was encountered, the biggest irrigated project in Africa and declined it's production to terrible way.

5-Some economists see that the impact of the deep distortions that suffered by the Sudanese economy and the state is embedded in the details of the economic activities which made the real private sector a distorted image existing as an image without an active role in spite of the fact that the government has officially announced the adoption of the economical liberation since the early nineteenth , but what occurs on the physical shows referred to another direction whether the abundance of the government or semi government companies which controls the joins of the economic action which made the private sector handcuffed in an unfair competition they see that efficiency negatively affected the efficiency of the ministry of finance, national economy and made it just a spectator thus becoming just a manager of a safe due to its loss of control of supervision of public money and management of the economical process .They recommend the significance of conduct of deeply noted changes in the economic sector policies and management . In condition that management of the state's economic sector should rely on efficient and capable team ,and before that the sharp vision to establish creative policies and daring ones for to more and ignite the embedded huge Sudanese economy energies and run a beautifications surgery for the abundant distortions which made heavy burdens and empowering of its mandate from public finance, managed national economy with professionalization and knowledge .

6- Some experts and observers believe that there is negligence in strategic which didn't match resources and lack of properly policies and procedures which contents unrealistic goals .They see that there is necessitate to assess procedure and policies , out puts and impacts for previous planning before preparation and achieve new strategies plans . They added that declared of the sugar plan need double of Sudan dues from water Nile, which disputed between the Nile basin countries.

7-The economists have defined the barriers of the development planning on Sudan as follows:-

- Lack of interest in providing the necessary accurate statistical data for the planning process.
- Lack of regional planning that reflects rural problems and its priorities in development to fight poverty and unemployment, eliminate economic and social disparities.
- Political and security instability.
- Resources were not exploit in perfect way.
- Weak polarization and mobilization of real resources.
- Absence of the philosophical vision and scientific methodology of the planning process.
- Absence of real administrative decentralization and popularity participation.
- Financial and administrative corruption, which had become rampant in recent times and became disincentive factor for the development process.

8- The multiple problems that facing Sudanese economy can be summarized as follows:-

- Exit of large sectors of interest circle from growth rate that occurred in the Sudan.
- Mismanagement of national resources in general and wasted it more often.
- Economic mismanagement and economic policies that lack of clear vision and goal setting.
- Manipulation of statistical figures and amplification for political purposes the thing which leads to errors in planning as a result of reliance on data and inaccurate statistics.
- Clear defect in the arrangement of priorities for the government.
- High growth rate with poor distribution, fragility and distorting economic structure.

- High cost of economic stabilization from social side.
- Need to accurate auditing for the decentralization.
- Continuation of high rate poverty rate under the umbra of the random management, implementation plans and programs that are exclusion for weakness slice of the community.
- Social contrast may have an undermining macro-economic stability in the absence of the guidelines.
- The high cost of Darfur crisis manage from many sides the first of it not to treat the problem as one unit and rely on partial solutions that do not success and continue wasting resources.
- Reliability of peace gains on external support and development policies.
- Needs of infrastructure for rehabilitation and large development that give care to balance in implementation according to the needs and priorities.

9- The writer sees that it is necessary to make sectorial studies include (pasture) that conflict on the Abye has been turned into conflict for depleted wealth, instead of sustainable resources. The conflict over the use of natural resources between the north and the south tribes could turn into a conflict between the northern tribes that roaming east and west on the Savanna belt.

10- Experts see that there is continuous decline in the contribution to the technical opinion in policies, decisions and actions. They point out that the general budget is not reflect all economic performance in the Sudan as the result of the information lack that related to the traditional sector. This thing which drive the economical administrative body (federal and state) sometimes provide unrealistic statistic .This phenomenon has contributed to the collapse of the soviet union, when Soviet state deliberately to make falsify for the information and statistics , make lost for the planners to know the problems, and covered the correct information for plans preparation and correct program.

11- There consensus that Sudan is passing through several crisis that may become increasingly complex unless they take the necessary arrangements. This crisis as the result of great size of the exchange against of a decline in income.

The majority of describe this exchange as its ostentation, sovereign, security without roof, such as this exchange is purely inflationary even it was from real resources because the exchange is not offset with productive work .with consider that no production, economic, homeland and people without security, that a real security build on agreement and peaceful coexistence between the elements of the society.

12- In spite of the premise government income rising the deficit which was estimated at 7% the rate of oil prices rises will be lower than the average used in the budget estimation(36 per barrel).

And then the fare worse cases in representing in accompany inflation with recession, that case which hit the world in the mid-seventies of the last century and there are indications in Sudanese economy refers to the ghost of that case which representing on : inflations ,recession , the rate of low growth and the low purchasing power.

13- Regarding to oil reserve stabilization account of known that all oil revenues as result of the high oil prices more than estimated in the budget (for example 63 a barrel a per \$114 for barrel in 2010) used to make the economic shocks absorbers fund but in fact the case in Sudan that has been used these resources which led to a decline in foreign exchange reserves rising currencies prices, lower the Sudanese pound and inflation rates. In this case the economists recommended that is necessary to refinance the shock absorption fund in relatively to the recent significant of increase in oil prices.

14- Spending on necessary services for the community construction as Health, education, drinking water ,public and rural roads that require accurate studies to apply priorities exchange .And not left the state without accountability , center should know that states focus on the salaries exchange , province focus on security exchange and extravagant .

15- Experts and observers unexpected to exempt Sudan foreign debts easily for procedural and political reasons, that exemption needs to be approved by the parliament of those countries however, this issue is not on the president's authority .What was left from the debts even after division that base on the size of

population in northern Sudan as much as about 30 billion and is growing between 3-5% annually.

Therefore, it is difficult to northern Sudan to make exempted insurance for these debts from international community procedural and political reasons.

How to Make Use of the Potential Opportunities:-

Introduction:-

When starting to make frameworks for sustainable development plans and ambitious, it must be preceded by numbers of important procedures that we discussed in chapters one, two especially with regard to aspects of “national identity “

Provision of a democratic environment through which national solidarity and overcome the wounds of the past .And with my agreement with many researchers, scholars and thinkers that the process of nation-building with a single national identity is needed for decades, but we have taken this as an excuse to get over it. Rather, we must begin to establish the foundations and define the pillars, preach them, begin to create a minimum of national consensus, acceptance of the other in violation of culture, race, and religion, the recognition of equal citizenship, rights and duties.

How to preach it:-

Firstly: - Anew climate must be created for the unity and integrity of the citizen, based on equal citizenship in rights , duties and in front of the judiciary ,and to build it on the basis that the state would be a state of institutions not subject to the rule of and individual , party or group. This state should have constants do not change even if changed of its president and the first of these constants:-

A-Implementation of democracy both in word and action via releasing general freedoms,

In a situation that allows the possibility of freedom of expression, organization , work , transporting , worship ,religious and intellectual beliefs can be possible .And that each individual or group should choose how they live , what they do , where they go within the limits allowed by law based on respect for human rights , which takes into account not to impose any of recommendation from any of kind individual or group to any party.

B-The country will be managed through institutions operating within specific frameworks prescribed by law , the mechanisms of its work shall be set by the

strategic planning authorities ,consistent with the general orientation of sustainable development plans in all fields. And that all work practices in the states are within a specific scope that ensures government, transparency, taking into account the necessary monitoring bodies that follow the implementation of plans, program, that all are held accountable and within the law without complacency beyond any limits set.

C-The powers of any office in the state that reduced or increased should be achieved through the basis of the criteria of competence and specialization, experience, no assigned to anyone for any kind of work on the basis of allegiance or political affiliation. This means opening the door and expanding opportunities for everyone to compete honestly within a national partnership that does not involve tribalism or rationalities, political affiliations, but rather loyalty from all to the homeland only.

D- The judiciary should be independent base on fair and strict law equal to all , also it must be protector for the constitution , protect the rights , duties of all citizens on an equal footing .

There is no chance for the tribalism or affiliation, but all as the teeth of comb no different between them according to their religion, color, race or beliefs.

E-The sustainable development plans should be done by a balanced form that give care to achieve justice in distribution development opportunities and investment ,wealth by the extent that make all regions that not got fair In programs and plans for sustainable development in the previous time. These plans should be done by concerned one on the basis of science, strategic thought, that taking into account the balance between development requirement, its priorities, and the potential of the country to employ them in optimal form that helps to achieve the goals. The limited development strategy for example by five or ten years is divided into annual plans include implementation programs based on timetable subject to review and audit ,within annual budgets to be followed by the concerned bodies which we shall mention its formulated as follows. The accountable and accountability should be achieve through general auditor office that we suggested to provide him by the latest scientific technology , trained cadres for following and monitoring , which is characterized by integrity , transparency as we have

entrusted in important facility. In order to lead the country by efficient and scientific manner, there should be responsible bodies for making programs , ideal plans in implementation and in this regards we suggested the following:-

-Forming of High Council for Strategic Planning:-

This council is formed from a group of experts and consultants who are specialist, knowledgeable person, know well enough experiment and integrity.

This council is chaired by prime minster or the presidency of the public and followed by workers.

This where all the ministries and institutions of the state are represented that are related by efficient relevant persons.

They exercise their duties freely depending on their specialization .This council make strategy for sustainable development and consist with range of time, it contains the program in accordance with the priorities of social justice, takes into account the trend towards the development of regions, states of Sudan which did not get share of development in previous years and this council is branched to many committees or branches council following examples:-

-High Council for Man Power and Wages: Formulate all operating policies standards and specifications relating to all types of jobs, workers in the state, the identifies job description and determination of wages in public and private sectors.

This council should achieve the formulation labor act and all relating issues to this side of which are considered by this council.

This council must be formed from experts and knowledgeable people by this type of work whom known as integrity.

And all of its out puts pour in the supreme council for strategic planning.

-High Council for Education and Training: This council is formed of specialists, scientists and experts in field of general, high education from experienced in training field.

This council played pivotal role where cooperated with high council for force labor and strategic planning council to achieve the following objectives:-

I-Re-formation of all plans and policies of general, higher education, work to unify the curriculum taught and updated to fit the needs of sustainable development.

To have oriented education with identical development plans so as to void imbalance that we see now of shortage in many cadres who look for job opportunities that fits with their specialization.

ii. Curriculum Must be re-formulated and distributed to build the spirit of citizenship and equal unity , respect race , culture , religious , social ,diversity and employment spirit of tolerance ,acceptance of others ,create the spirit of intimacy , homogeneity and implant the spirit of patriotism especially in youth.

To keep away from violence and resolve difference at whatever level in the spirit of peaceful dialogue and respect the sovereign of law.

To plant the virtues and honor and create the spirit of cooperation in order to build a great nation values.

iii. It must work to prepare plans for rehabilitation of many youth that seeking for job and retraining them according to the needs of development , which help to create the spirit of optimism and hope in the future among the youth.

It must work to spread the values of transparency and integrity ,urge them through the provision of training programs , awareness through the media , the press , the curricula of retraining and rehabilitation.

vi. This council should be worked on the study of the public education system especially with regard to private and national education in terms of consolidation of all curricula in public education in the country.

It has right to use the best experience and global attempts to the extent that removes, the disparity in the amount of information that pupil receive in different stages of ages, to bear and play these approaches which are derived from the values, traditions, heritage of Sudan without being separated from the global knowledge required in various fields and to take into account the use of the latest technology in it.

v. Review and reformulate university curriculum to contain specialization that the country needs in order to cover the requirement , trained man power which include sustainable development programs and the present curriculum is unfamiliar, far from reality, heritage of the country we need a curriculum that connect the students with their history society civil and culture diversity heritage. With need to take the best of the science that has been reached in the twenty-first century of knowledge including the economy knowledge and modern technologies.

iv. The approach of work and mechanism of this task council should be included among the rules, regulations that specify the way of work of high council for strategic planning, should work according to particular timetable that has been defined according to systematic framework which made by experts and concerned ones. To determine the vertical and horizontal relationship between these councils frameworks and related state bodies which this council should be ruled by ministries both high and public education , should be managed by high council for strategic planning which should be headed by the first chief executive officer in the state. Either prime minister or president of the state whose decision should be through voting. Except in cases where opinion is different and majority opinion prevails.

High Council for Social Justice:-

i. This council is follows to the high council for strategic planning and headed by the minister of social affairs to define of its work and approach to the implementation of it plans, program within the law governing the work of the supreme council for strategic planning and its plans pour in this council to make it through national strategy for sustainable development.

ii. This council is responsible from study and propose solution to all issues related to social justice through social safety nets that give care to homeless children, orphans, elderly and disable people.

Providing of protection to all weakness and targeted group of poor, needy people, examines their cases and provides all their needs like houses, living and training in the filed which they are able to work. In order to promote the spirit of solidarity and fight poverty, homelessness which reduce the crime rates and help in the mend of social fabric by supporting this essential sector of society.

iii. Working to achieve social justice through the adoption of programs to help divorced and widow, all women that who lost their dependents by creating training programs, job opportunities or provide them with microfinance projects to make them get a decent life without wasting their dignity, this contribute to the lifting of their responsibilities from the community and contribute to gross domestic products.

vi. This council formulates policies and programs for the stabilization of Sudanese and non-Sudanese refugee , emigrants so as to ensure that the situation of asylum , stop emigration and everyone finds stability in their countries , village and become producer who will contribute in increasing the gross domestic products by providing the required stability factors from housing ,employment to guidance of investment chance in coordinated with supreme council for strategic planning towards places of mass population to the extent that to provide them with stability and the imposition of decent life.

v. This council should work in coordination with the concerned parties in the supreme council for strategic planning to develop programs to fight poverty and present begging which has become social phenomenon stupendous. That through creating programs and imposing work or funding for segment of citizens and working to harness their abilities for produced work within plans and programs specifically designed to enable them of earning their living with dignity.

iv. Working through awareness programs and culture, audio, visual, readable, media to spread the spirit of solidarity and cooperation among members of society, work to spread the culture of respect the younger for elder, and great kindness from elder to younger. Making use of creative abilities of writers, poets, educators to spread the values of social justice, virtue and integrity through dialogues programs or plays, slogan and others to broadcast the virtue of culture and fight the vice, drugs and crime.

This is what related to the provision appropriate climate mechanisms for positive changes of public orientation and how to manage the affairs of public life in democratic state based on the spirit of unified nationality unity integrated and cooperative that believe in destiny and goals . As for the important axes which we see that it should be focused on the strategic planning within development path that

we have chosen in previous chapters, we see that to give priority to the following axes within the proposed economic philosophy with giving a care to the social justice as follows:-

At the beginning, it must be emphasized that the random manner in which Sudanese economy is managed and implemented through scarce development plans, should be completely eliminated. In the shade of work according to the market economy concept that based on the mechanisms of knowledge economy, the state role become primarily focusing on strategic planning for development and to provide necessary financial resources to implemented these plans, the private sector should implement these projects through its role as the leader of the development train. The private sector has the mechanisms and programs to implement development projects through guide of its reliance on the philosophy of profitability and therefore, if there is no achievement, there is no financial return. therefore can rely on the private sector in implementation of the projects with the required specification and on the specific time because of its direction is profitably and not service.

The state should pay attention to aspects that are not considered profitable and not need to manage by money, such as the necessary services that provided to citizen such as guarding, traffic organizing and providing similar services.

In this sense, we will concentrate on the following axes as priorities that ought to be implemental within the framework of a national strategical plan for the sustainable development and they are:-

Firstly: We must review the method of making economic and political policies that has been made since independence dawn with presumption numbers which are in most cases, entirely far from reality. Generally numbers and statistics were played with for political goals that indicate a short-sightedness of those who do that and their farness from keenness on the public interest.

Therefore, it became necessary to stop any planning work or formulation of certain policies on the presumptive numbers.

In this concern, the writer suggests to establish a mechanism inside the national statistics board which makes a comprehensive surveys in order to prepare new

records including all the statistics starting by surveying of inhabitants census and their distribution on regions . It is necessary to make a survey for posts and professions that exist, preparing a positional classification for everyone has ability to work in the Sudan , so as to know the volume the real labor forces, according to it can be able to know the employment surplus that doesn't find work chances to rehabilitate it and to know the kind of professions , posts and specializations that there is a short in it , so that they are embodied in education and training plans . This can be made with collaboration between the specialized councils that we suggested as it will come in this chapter .From here it is the right starting point for strategical planning that is based on real statistics and preparing the required studies to develop the necessary human powers to achieve the plans and programs of the sustainable development and from here, the plans of fighting poverty and employment start scientifically.

Secondly: The plans of sustainable development must be prepared and accompanied by the regional plans for the different regions of the Sudan, investment map must be included in this which shows investment opportunities in all over the Sudan and the kinds of projects that requires to be implemented within the sustainable development plan. The following must be observed in this performance:-

- Insuring the good exploitation of resources in the best way that achieve high rates of production through the use of the right techniques package.
- Putting taxation policies which graduates according to the levels of incomes and preventing tax evasion, putting the required mechanism to discover the evades and present them to justice to have their a trespass on the public money .
- Not to implement a project of whatever kind unless it is based on a scientific study that is done by someone of knowledge and education and not to implement any project specifically in the real estate field unless to be sure of the urgent need so as to keep the public money.
- To fight against corruption in all its shapes through making the strict and deterring laws and to be certain of practicing the transparency in all the acts so that the principle of no rights without responsibilities , no crime without punishment and no achievement without reward which must prevail.

Thirdly: Agricultural map must be put that shows the nature, climate and validity of all areas that are good for agriculture in the Sudan and types of crops suitable

to the nature of a land , climate and the suitable season for its agriculture within the plans of agricultural reform. Also the best techniques packages must be used according to the opinion of experts who they ought to study this and present the scientific opinion that insure the successfulness of these projects and ensure the achievement rates of production .With importance of enlightening by experts opinion in how to form fair production relations which come with benefit for all and motivate the farmers to continue in agriculture with the continuous development and promoting crops quality.

Fourthly: The best marketing policies must be used and create a mechanism that propagandizes to market the Sudanese agriculture crop which do not enter within the industrial development plans for agriculture products in field of agricultural manufacturing industries of production, to ask for the help of experts of knowledge, education and know-how in doing this and this mechanism is preferred to be attached to the ministry of trade.

Fifthly: Preventing any frauding and to be keen to plug up pretexts before the players with public money and who are keen to ill-gotten gain through works of mediation, commission or obtaining bribes unlawfully and to fight against corruption and corruptors , a national central corporation for tenders has been a establishing .This corporation belongs to the minister of finance .At the head of it , the appoints a responsible from the auditor - general 's chamber , work team from accounting chamber and others .That the nature of all workers in this corporation are appointed on the basis of professional quality and honesty. Also they take oath what they do not seek for any personal gains on the basis of their positions .This corporation takes into consideration all applications of the parties that take charge of implementing any projects in country defines the terms of applying to tenders and takes all the required procedures to decide in it with all transparency and honestly .As we said the private sectors will take charge of applying for competition to these tenders and implementing according to the terms and qualifications .The implemented work is directed by engineers , experts and advisories .

Sixthly:- All the government that carry out such as projects like bridges and roads management , the ministry of public works and the similar of government agencies should be completely abolished because they became areas of unproductive workers therefore, it abolishes the implementation aimed to reduce the number of flabby governmental organs. However ,it is permissible to make use of experienced workers and specialists to support cadres of the situation.

Seventhly: As part of the efforts to enable the private sector to play the role expected to achieve sustainable development projects, it must be make reference for all projects, especially in the infrastructure of this sector with work to develop private sector through paying more attention to create new generation of entrepreneurs and managers through adopting, encouraging small and medium enterprises as follows:-

-The agriculture sector continues to be the main source of sustained growth in the Sudanese economy. Particularly in light of the major changes in macroeconomic policies and sectorial policies which entered by government aimed at improving production incentives in this sector since 1992.

However , production systems and agricultural marketing continue to suffer from in efficiency for each of the major crop sub-sectors , animal production ,which is sometimes due to government intervention , addressed to solve an efficiency weakness through improved support services , enter technical , institutional changes ,further deregulation of some markets quality ,agriculture reform , the development of a strategic infrastructure ,thus Sudan's economic , social future lies in the reconstruction of the agricultural sector (rainy - irrigated) in both vegetative , livestock sectors by encouraging to enter of new investors from private sector , especially new investors in small and medium enterprises , taking into consideration the greatness of the agricultural field , the abundance of fertile agricultural land , the abundance of water ,the huge numbers of agricultural graduates and others job seekers , bearing in their minds this task achieves the following :-

A-Significant increase in local and total production from agriculture, optimal utilization of both human and natural resources.

B-Fighting against poverty through funding graduates projects who will be absorbed within their projects large numbers of agricultural workers, the rain sectors is in particular a repository for the poor in Sudan as it represents a major degree of poverty . El Gezira scheme is largest agricultural projects in Africa and Middle East but has faced extraordinary circumstances of negligence , deliberated destruction , should be followed by scientists , knowledgeable people opinion , in this regard we cited that some of what written by professor Dr.Mohammed Zain

El Abidin , who supposedly under normal to be conservative for this project , he explained what happened to the project , does not require us to comment and the text of what he wrote as follows:-

Previously, There were a group of powerful people who work hard to destroy El Gezira project and expel its people , rob their land to be sold for foreign investors in accordance with the privatization plans the recipes of the international monetary fund to become all the farmers , agricultural workers , farmer workers became unemployed without any work after privatization of the project ,sold it to major international foreign companies to become a project in which all its stages of its agricultural process depend on agricultural machine , mechanization in area which dense of population rely on manual agricultural work , consider the cost of labor production less expensive than the cost of the production by agricultural machine and its more quality .

The agricultural mechanization has been tested in El Rahad agricultural project in the cotton harvesting process, the cost of machine harvest was high than the harvest by the labor force, the harvest by the labor force is more quality than harvest by machine, the cotton was in the first class in quality to become most competitive cotton in the international markets.

To make agricultural harvest process by machine won't be useful unless there was a shortage in manual labors.

As we have said before, the presence of manual labor in all stages of production to export is considered a complete life movement that cannot be destroyed by any rational state that give a care and sponsors for its people.

All wars spots since the south war to wars of El Nuba Mountains , Blue Nile , Darfur , Eastern Sudan and all the regions that raise the claims of marginalization are included in this sector .Therefore , the reconstruction of this sector and entered of simple , medium technology and make it developed that will remove or mitigate the devastating effects for unbalanced development that to poverty , hunger ,multiple wars in all parts of Sudan , also lead to the improvement of human development , end or reduce social injustice , all this is safety valve for sustainable peace and stop wars completely.

-There is almost unanimous consensus that the secession of the south has led to make defect in many economic indicators which is most important is relative poverty, subsequent of marginalization claims in the remains of the parts of Sudan .With noting that the large increase in the current exchange compared with the investment exchange there is no saving, after separation the situation is unexpected to change for better.

What the knowledgeable expected concerning the fact matter happened and Sudan became on the wage of economic collapse as this writer mentioned in more than one place in this book.

-This deficit as a result of local crisis that represented in low rate of government revenues for total national products (8-9%) that mean the state both governmental, private have no sufficient advanced for saving, investment to achieve social and economic development .Also inflation represent on high tax for poor in rural and urban area, it must be mobilized and activated the export sector through multiplied of production.

-The government can succeed in reducing the economic crisis and its expected unity but that success depend on the following:-

- To expand the real productive sectors, address the related issues, and rely on hard work based on science, knowledge and modern technology to multiply production and raise the productivity of land and human.

- To trend towards reducing the cost of production through investment in production of improved seeds with high productivity and the use of modern technological package in raising production rates.

-Rationalizing government spending by directing for the much spending on building human cadres and getting rid of great numbers from the consultant and the constitutionalist who do not do any real work, but have been employed as a result of political reasons in the form of consents and directing resources to development projects.

- Stop the construction of government institution (towers fever) that are not necessary, but are used as an excuse for personal financial gain for those who corrupt them.

- Attention to the education sector with a focus on the vocational and technical aspect this is the real investment that drives the wheel of production and provides development projects with the necessary cadres.

- The integrated planning is based on accurate statistics so that planning is build on real of true principles. Sudan's economy has been becoming for a long time based on non-integrated planning.

- Restructuring the state and working to reduce the lopyy governmental structure whether on the federal or state level.

In this regard , it is necessary to establish a governmental body concerned with consumer protection and control of the prices of goods , services , follow up and monitoring the strategic stored of the state .To enable this body to carry out its work , it must be given legal powers and to provide adequate cadres of qualified price inspectors , give them judicial control authority in coordination with department of specifications and quality control , other bodies concerned the control of goods that entered the country from aboard and make Sudanese standards for specifications that can be depend on it , there are a lot of knowledgeable and well-informed people in this concern from Sudanese whom can be recourse with them. Also to be responsible to make policies for control in goods prices and services through make national strategic which concerned by that.

-This writer emphasizes the recommendation of economists about the necessity of directing economic policies towards developing resources, and making use of local capabilities and producing alternative goods and services for importation, while not relying on too much on foreign investments in terms for their sensitivity and own accountability .

Nevertheless, investment projects must continue to be promoted for investment projects and offered seductive incentives.

-This writer emphasizes and recommends the establishment of specific programs in consultation with the states, so that each state is required to compete a specific period of time to have the necessary inputs to create economic interdependent between the different regions of Sudan according to the comparative advantage for each state.

-This writer recommends appropriate stimulate producers in terms of linking yield productivity.

-This writer recommends that the political administration should be a catalyst for economists to pay more attention in the next stage.

-This writer recommended that to make review in investment policy that the state follows not by canceling of guaranteed privileges to the investors but by redistributing and spreading these privileges geographically , sectorally and linking them to achieving specific goals that are measured , evaluated in specific periods to stand of extent feasibility of these privileges in achieving of the development goals at each stage of from implementation of the national development strategy stages .In this regard , investment policies must also be directed to encourage the establishment projects with national nature that leads to linking and integrating the states and deepening and divided of the work between them and entered it .As well as to improve the capital structure in the direction of increasing the relative weight of the active part from the basic capital and working to deepen the sense of common belonging and helping to deepen the sense of national identity .

This should be done by national investment authority in coordination with high council for strategic planning , will follow up the coordination and implementation of investment policies according to the priorities that we have referred to it and

within the national investment strategy, including the sponsorship of small and medium enterprises.

-This writer recommends enabling the technical vision specialized in the planning and management of the Sudanese economy in an integrated, unfitted manner and in a long way, that tactical measures are not feasible in dealing with the overall issues.

Through showed successful experience for many countries in the field of encourage, the small and medium enterprises ,especially in fighting against the poverty and accelerate the pace of development , we have seen that to formulate some recommendations which could be contributed in one way or another to the development and improvement these projects , the most important are the following:-

1-To give small and medium enterprises serious and effective attention by formulating appropriate policies and acts to encourage the establishment of such projects as a glimmer of hope for the Sudanese economy to come out from the crisis which still suffering from it. Especially the unemployment problem which reached a record of 26 % of the total labor force.

2-Provision of direct and indirect tax exemptions for these small, medium industrial enterprises to stimulate it and enhance competitiveness capabilities.

3-To oblige the financial institutions to expand of offering on its services loans to small and medium industrial enterprises by reducing the interest rates on industrial loans and give long period of time according to contribute of industrial projects in unemployment absorb and increase production, reduce imports and provide foreign currency.

4-Establishing of a loan guarantee fund ,which will contribute to overcoming obstacles related to the high and multiple guarantees that required from applicants for the loans, in addition to providing it as guarantees to the tax authorities .Through regarding of south Korea's experience in 1976 it established a government loan guarantee fund for small and medium sized industrial enterprises, which suffer from a lack guaranteeing loans to financial institutions

through the payment of insurance by the borrowing equal to fixed percentage of the value of loan.

5- Egypt's experience can be taken into account in encouraging the establishment of companies supported by medium small activities such as rental finance companies which is one of the means by which small and medium enterprises can get the necessary capital for the project , where a lender (company , institution or bank) buys equipment and then leases it to borrowers , through financing lease contracts that determine the method of payment and the borrower retained by the ownership of the original , at the end of the lease period ,for example (3-5 years) , the project owner can own the original by pay a fixed amount .Total cumulative value of leases in Egypt reached about 25,7 billion since of the issuance of the private law on this activity in in 1995 until the end of 2008.The Palestinian investment fund can adopt such as idea.

6-Adopting and supporting small and medium enterprises, by creating positive environment encouraging to establish these projects and providing incentives encouragement to make it succeeded, especially when presenting incentives of tax exemptions for a period of (3-6)years.

7-Participation of small and medium enterprises in government tenders, through subcontracting with the companies to which the tender applies, and determining a certain percentage of the value of the tender obligates the company to supply its need of projects of facially registered small or medium enterprises (This rate is not less than 30 in Japan tender).

8-The biggest companies are not allowed to practice any secondary activities that compete with small and medium enterprises .For example the Sudanese telecom company (Sudatel) by sell electronic devices as secondary activities whose main activity is the provision of telecommunications services .it is thus competing with small and medium enterprises, that are working in the sale field of these devices then it will detriment of its interest (India experience).

9-Encouraging subcontracting of small and medium enterprises. Korea experience can be taken in this respect in 1975 the Korean government enacted the Small and medium enterprises subcontracting act , where by the products of some manufacturing sectors were designated as subcontracting products as small and

medium with large companies . Large companies were required to obtain their needs from these industries and import them from small and medium enterprises, and not to produce them in large companies.

10-Provision of appropriate vocational training for the development of the skills workers in small and medium enterprises.

11-Establishing of institution, government body or even a ministry of its own as ministry of small and medium enterprises as in Siliranka to sponsor these projects because of their economic importance.

Through Korean experience in this respect that was established (Korean corporation for small and medium enterprises) that give care by supporting these projects and working on coordination efforts of concerned government agencies through one body and guide it within integrated development policy to develop and improve sector of small and medium enterprises , and working to make use form experience of successful countries in this field , especially as this these projects have proved through experience that are more capable from the large projects withstand on the face of technical changes , crises and economic fluctuations .

It is proposed that the task of this body should be as follows:-

-Exploration on the experiences of other countries in the field of small and medium enterprises, make use from their experiences in development and make progress for this sector.

- Giving free technical and financial, administrative, marketing advice for small and medium enterprises.

-Establishing of local exhibitions specialized permanently to promote and market products, sell on the basis of continues offers and to promote national products.

-Assisting small and medium enterprises in marketing their products through participation in local, international exhibitions, finding institution that provide these projects with the necessary information about the foreign markets and potential countries of the entrepreneurs.

-Subjecting national products to quality requirements, so that they are able to compete with imported goods, based on price and quality.

-Requiring government institutions to purchase their locally produced goods, even if their prices are slightly higher.

-Developing of specialized database in the field that needed by small enterprises in particular:-information about the sources of raw materials, production requirements, producing countries for machinery, equipment to establish any industry and its prices, as well as information on market needs, potential markets for export, sources of financing and opportunity of participation in Arab and international exhibitions.

-Providing services with nominal costs in the field of economic feasibility studies. The administrative training, marketing and consulting services that require by these project.

- Selection of the best(50-100) projects of the promising projects annually and the level of the country and make them special from another projects, provide appropriate incentive to be competitive factor, encouraging other projects to creatively and excellence that it will be among the project deserve these incentives .

12-Encouragement of establishing cooperative collectivity that interested in small and medium projects, which works to create a great bargaining power for these projects to practice stress on the financial institutions to grant loans by simple terms and collective purchase for production needs. In this respect Egypt's experience that cooperative societies for small and medium projects got loans from some banks with profit about 2% and in turn lend them to small and medium industrial enterprises with profit about 4%.The difference used in the interest rate it is 2% to cover the loan expense. And these association should be supervised by volunteers from university lecturers and they should make feasibility studies assessment, they provide technical and administrative, marketing consultancy for these projects and free training courses to projects owner of the affiliated association.

13-Spreading and reinforcement the entrepreneurship culture in Sudanese society , spreading organized scientific awareness about the importance of entrepreneurship by entering a curriculum for entrepreneurship in the school curriculum or make it university requirement, making the entrepreneurship curriculum an integral part of

the educational system...To participate in building and spread free work culture in Sudanese society, especially between the youth sector on scientific basis and free work should be one of the national economy pillars, by graduated youth that able to make initiative and creation not wait opportunity in public sector, but to divert them from the burdens of the society to the job opportunity maker and creative , productive depend on themselves to achieve their ambition and their hope that they seek.

As we mentioned previously in this book , the Sudanese economy has many potential , which are the elements of its power that if dealt with it by required rationality and efficiency , it will be the way for Sudan to emerge from its economic mission .The most prominent of those opportunities are the following:-

A-Sudan has unmatched agricultural resources however, the exploited of these resources represent only a small percentage of the total, which does not exceed 10% of its resources and capacity. The agricultural sector continues to be the main base for Sudanese economy and the source of its largest and real it's growth. This base on the size and quality of potential resources in this regard it should be indicated that these possibilities were not exploited optimally .As long as it is a wise that good economic management should be deal with these facts by attention due and great care , instead of pursuing agricultural policies is irrational , destructive based on slogans , unrealistic and high ambition goals .In this regard adequate attention must be paid to both modern , traditional agriculture in accordance with suitable and appropriate technologies. Just as modernization, development, parallelization demands special attention to the modern agricultural sector in Sudan, the facts realities dictated greater attention to the agriculture traditional sector is the largest source, most widespread in the various regions of Sudan. It is also the most polarize for labors and largest source of food for the majority of the population .These is still a magnificent need to face increasing demand in the umbra of food crisis that the world has been facing for some time. Perhaps the most advanced technologies based on the knowledge economic that contributes in this proportionally in equal to the population growth which is in rapid increase of growth.

It is necessary to adopt a scientific agricultural strategy that have well define mark and realistic goals aim to reform of agriculture situation in the Sudan through the

development of basic infrastructure , improving the efficiency of agricultural resources utilization by using many methods , techniques that have been tested in many agricultural countries in Africa, Asia and proved its success and achieved biggest returns from size , quality of production , especially in the traditional sector as a first step towards the renaissance of agriculture in the country . The opportunity is suitable to achieve this in umbra of the true desire of the various Arab countries sister in making use of Sudan agricultural resources to achieve food security in Arab area.In this respect professor Mohammed Zain El Abidin mentioned some of important recommendations that his opinion match with our opinion about relate to rebuild El Gezira project which consider the spearhead of agricultural production in Sudan about what has mentioned to rehabilitate El Gezira Scheme and turns it to its first condition : The following must be done:-

1-To transfer the ownership of El Gezira scheme to El Gezira state and its ministry of finance and broad of directors have the right to disposition of property to find funding to pledge assets.

2-Abolition of El Gezira scheme act 2005 and replace it with new act match in the relations of product between the common production account and the individual account.

3- Agricultural experts with good qualification and experience of El Gezira project sons should be on the top of the project management system.

4-The central government should pay all the set value that it's sold, and re-establishment of El Gezira Bord railway.

5-The Central government undertake to bring heavy agricultural machines as the soil of the project is heavy clay and does not benefit from the light tillage of the presence of long grass from El (Siad and El najila) these are kinds of weeds .

The central government should set up an integrated drilling unit and integrated workshop that followed to the project, under its management, to dig and clean all irrigation channels.

6-Full support to the agricultural research authority to derive improved samples and resistance to pests and diseases.

7-Reviving the seed proliferation unit in the project and providing it with the full capacity to increase the good seeds of all crops because the good seed is the substantial element for good and high production.

8-Re-manage social services and monitor the proportion of its output to play the full role of social services that it has been doing in the past.

9-Establishing of marketing department and unit that identifies the types of crops that must be cultivated, marketed in scientific way as a service unit and not as a profitable unit.

10-Returning to grow of long stable cotton is now the most agricultural commodity in the international markets.

11-Establishing of farmers union free democratic comes by direct free elections through farmer 's decision.

12-Developing and training ,seducing farmer's educated sons to enter in agricultural production in their farms and their father farms whom became elder through find useful fund for them to achieve more return than of immigration and marginal business .

13-Entrance of animal production in the agricultural cycle as a part of the agricultural production plan by providing farmers with high quality samples of meat and dairy product.

14-Establishing of factories for agro-industry to making use from raw materials that increase in periods of high production to the needs of the national consumer and an export unit for fresh consumer products.

15-Paving the roads between each project and linking it to the national network of roads to facilitate the immigration of production as soon as possible, especially products that do not bear storage.

16-Establishing of high efficiency cooling and storage units in each inspection to preserve surplus production unit until could be marketed and exported it.

17-Bringing of foreign investment to enter into serious companies with farmers by collective partnership for each inspection or department with an external investor as agreed upon in production relations.

18-To extract the oil that was discovered in the El Gezira and spent the surpluses of its income on the development of

Agricultural production and agro-industry in the state.

We concluded by saying that if spent 25% which spent to establish Merowe Dam to take out of El Gezira project , the situation of the of the Sudan as a whole and El Gezira would have been different ,unlike the situation they are now in. This is if we knew that Merowe electricity project is not as economic feasibility or priority as the El Gezira scheme for Sudan it was possible to produce the electricity by lowest cost from Upper Blue Nile in participation with Ethiopia neighbor, but the regional tribal view is dominated by proper and balance thinking which blinded the eyes of Salvation people. But we register our reservation to the ownership of these lands to non-Sudanese free ownership only the right of use this land for number of years agreed upon , the land belongs to Sudan because it is the right of the future of Sudanese generations and cannot be taken of otherwise , whatever the reasons and justifications.

B- If The Sudan exploited the varied agricultural resource and make used of that to improve , developing of agricultural production , that mean is necessary to create opportunities to make significant progress in agro-industry field by making use from the outputs of agricultural sector as industrial production inputs, undoubtedly if this happened it will be positive reflect on the position of external sector during the import replacement , especially food where it forming heavy burden of commercial balance in Sudan. As well as through strengthening Sudanese exports structure, enhance the competitiveness of those exports in international markets .This writer sees that it possible to make use of improving cotton planting to revival of the textile manufacturing which contributed significantly to covering the domestic demand for fabrics , open job opportunities for thousands of workers , it can be possible to contribute on import of textiles of substitution .Also can be made use of cotton seeds to manufacturing oil ,fertilizer

others, create more job opportunities , fight against both poverty and unemployment .

For example Malaysia state and others have made use of agro-industry in achieving added value on its agricultural production then improving its export position , increase the size of its returns , creating jobs for its citizen , improving living standard for its citizen , reduce numbers of unemployed .The opportunity is available to Sudan to do the same if it not increasing the performance of the agricultural sector , enable to achieve the required integration between agriculture , industry through focusing agricultural manufacturing , expanding on its project either through the private or common sector which represented in Kenana Sugar Company it model case from its cases which can be followed .

The general trend in the global economy is to give the private sector more investment opportunities to lead the real development.

It is interesting to note that the importance of integration between the industrial and agricultural sectors through agricultural manufacturing that has been achieved in Sudan since seventeen and sixteen of the last century.

This is noticed by the attention of the economic and social development plans which was tested in that period.

This was noted through of give care to social and economic development plans that have been tested in that period by this concern through these projects which included, Babanosa milk industry, an onion dry industry in Kassala, date industry in Karima, as well as a numbers of textile factories in different parts of the country. However all those projects have been failed for various reasons , notably the government bureaucracy that was managed , poor selection of these industries sites , we see the importance of reviewing the sites of these industries, the idea of establishing them in appropriate regions of the Sudan it may help to achieve the required balance in the distribution of development opportunities between the Sudan regions thereby contributing in the reverse migrations for the regions .However ,agro-industry remains the one of the available opportunities to the Sudan to make progress on its economy , especially its experiences have made successful progress in Sugar industry field.

C-In the mining and oil sectors , the chances are available for Sudan to make progress in the gold extraction with economic quantities , as the number of companies the working in this field is increasing as well as the growing mining activity in the country .According to the preliminary forecasts of officials of the Central Bank that the return of gold exports it may reach one billion American dollars .In addition that the great efforts are being made to increase oil production in the country by working to enter new oil fields to production circle during the next a few years ,according to declarations by senior officials in Sudanese government .

Whatever the disagree or spending with these expectations the potential opportunities in the mining and oil sectors in Sudan remain promising opportunities if they dealt with it by seriously and efficiently.

This sector must be controlled through the regulating enactments to work on it and make intensifying supervision of the prospectors, especially on the nearest sites from the antiquities to protect them from encroachment, destruction or theft. As must be making intensive security control of mining sites about mental to protect them from smuggling out of Sudan.

D- In a previous part of this book reference it indicated to the tourism potential that Sudan have .In recent decades the tourism movement has been fairly active , and it was a source of foreign exchange in the Sudan .In spite of the recession that has hit this sector for various reasons , the political instability as the first issue which Sudan has suffered over the past three decades due as the result of conflicts and internal wars , but the opportunity still exists to increase the tourism movement and develop its related activities.

This requires the development and modernization of infrastructure in the tourism field, the harmonization of its legislation with the values, cultures of Sudanese society, adopting development that make advance for this sector and increase its contribution to the national economy. Conservation of the guide for the government to monuments maintenance with generous assistance from Qatar sister state, which will be attributed to promising increase in the tourists number. All these opportunities linked to real productive activity that directly links gross domestic product and contributes to its growth .It is not a new opportunity , but it

is long-standing list and has been warned by experts a more than one time , also aware of the economists in the Sudan across the different periods , but the level of dealing with them was not efficient and effective ,which enable maximizing the size of the interest for the favor of the national economy .The main source of crises and problems that usually occur in the Sudanese economy is the potential defect in its structure , especially its great dependence on the basic production sector that represented in the agricultural sector.

To solve this fundamental problems it will not happened unless through expansion and diversification of the production base , strengthen its structure , the opportunities available to the Sudan to make it able to do that in the case of dealing with it seriously and a real will.

Fortunately , the economic services that supported the production sectors have got significant improvement ,especially in the field of communication ,transport and banking the thing which was not available before this amount .And to increase the rapid land -link between production and export areas.

Challenges Encountering These Opportunities:

Is true that there are potential opportunities in the Sudanese economy that can be exploited to correct its path and come out of its current crisis, however this requires necessarily facing a number of political, economic challenges and to overcome them.

-Political Challenges:-

The political challenges that facing Sudan as following:-

A- Achieving political stability by solving internal crisis especially those related to the hot spots in both Darfur south Kordofan and southern Blue Nile, every achieving progress regarding solving the problems to make use of the agricultural potential available to it .As it known that, those areas are the traditional farming, as some of them represent a tourist attraction (as the case on Darfur).

B- Work to solve the outstanding issues with the state of south Sudan and to improve neighborly relations with her base on common interest .As this thing one of the biggest challenges that Sudanese government faces at this moment and had reached final solutions to those problems open-wide door in front of opportunities of common cooperation between the two countries in different economic fields, such as oil, trade and perhaps the water in the future.

C-The third Political challenge, is the adaptation and development of relations with influential elements in the international community as international organization and biggest countries .Sudan's relations with most of those elements have deteriorated and reached the point of economic sanctions and seek to undermine stability in Sudan.

No doubt that , this has direct or indirect impact on the economic situation in Sudan ,where it impede the possibility of making use from the promising economic opportunities where we have referred to - especially since the efficient and optimal exploitation of these opportunities requires foreign capital flows either through the loan or direct investment.

And this will not be available to the extent necessary unless through the normalization and development of relations with influential elements in international arena.

-Economic Challenges :The economic challenges that need to be overcome by the exploitation of Sudan economic opportunities in order to come out of its crisis and re-correct its **economic path, in the following:-**

A- Restoration economic balance , the government must do its utmost effort to achieve its third program relief aimed to restore internal and external balance of the Sudanese economic by controlling inflation and reducing the rates, exchange rate stability when unified and relatively low price.

B- Development Challenge: The Sudanese government is required to achieve a balance development sectorally and geographically aimed to improve living standards, reduce poverty and unemployment.

This requires major efforts of development that includes reform of the agricultural sector and make use from all of its potential opportunities and make progress in industrial sector base on the agro-industrial that available in the Sudan, also to pay more serious attention to the mining and tourism sector. To achieve all that it must be to attract investment toward productive sectors and strength the bank system with more reforms at the level of the policies and banking units, work to achieve further improvement and development at the level of infrastructure.

In the side of social services the more effort must be made to improve the situation of education and health to link that directly to human resources development.

C-Social Challenges: It has to work within to fight poverty and social welfare programs to improve the social situation of the poorer classes of community.

Social awareness and the role of citizens should be raised as individual from the society in the rationalization of the consumption and development of concepts that encourage saving, rise production and productively through all means and tools of visual, audio, printed media and through the curriculum at all level. And raise the awareness with requirement of good citizenship, the role that it can play in advance the process of development, taking into consideration the high percentage of illiteracy and spread in most of community classes especially in rural area.

Conclusion:-

In concluding this section we come out with the following results:-

1-The historical path of Sudanese economic development has been disordered between stability and instability situation .This is mainly due to the national disorder from another side.

2-Inspite of reform and development effort that had been exerted to improve the Situation of Sudanese economy, it still suffers from major imbalance related to its structural construction.

3- The Sudanese economy has great opportunities if handled well and exploited with necessary efficiency, it would make it on correct path, and it can be able to absorb the shocks that facing it.

4- There are numbers of political and economic challenges must be faced, work hard to overcome them until to be able of making use of the maximum of large economic opportunities potential in the Sudanese economy.

-In the light of those results the following recommendation can be provided:-

1-Stand hard on past experience of the Sudanese economic course and learnt lesson from them and avoid to repeat mistakes.

2- To work seriously and responsibly to solve structural imbalance that Sudanese economy has been suffer since independence by adopting strategic, realistic development program that work to strengthen the structural construction of the economy and diversify of its production base.

3- To exert special effort to overcome the political and economic challenges that hurdle the Sudanese economy from development.

4-Taking of the measures and appropriate policies, effective to make use of wide opportunities that available for Sudanese economy.