

Obstacles and Constraints of Sustainable Development in South Sudan (2005-2015)

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Abstract:- This research was conducted to investigate the development situation in South Sudan. The key problem of this study is that why economic development did not occur in 2005-2015? While significant bilateral and multilateral developmental assistance have been donated to the region since the signing of Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005; in addition to other financial resources from oil revenues. The basic objective of the study is to highlight the major economic, financial, and technical constraints to economic development in South Sudan in 2005-2015. The study has relied on combine methodology that comprises from quantitative and qualitative methods in data collection and analysis. The logic behind this combined methodology is to minimize various defects of each method in data analysis. Different techniques have been used in data collection, among them close-ended questionnaire, focus group discussion, and semi-structured interview technique. In data analysis, descriptive statistics particularly the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) have been used to obtain logical and precise conclusions. The most important results that have been reached by this study are that underdevelopment of South Sudan is attributed to lack of scientific, technical and innovative researching; poor infrastructure; underdeveloped financial sector, absence of planning authority; too much dependency on oil revenues; inadequate investment in basic infrastructure; and lack of access to land. And the main recommendations of the study are that financial and economic resources shall be diversified; scientific researching shall be given much consideration; infrastructure with high quality shall be developed by the Government to promote sustainable development in South Sudan.

Keywords:- Low Per Capita Productivity; Income Inequality; Poor Infrastructure.

I. INTRODUCTION

South Sudan has experienced a long history of political, social and economic underdevelopment. In 2005, an agreement known as Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed and South Sudan was granted semi-autonomy administrative system. The South Sudan's Government inherited a territory without reliable roads, healthcare facilities and schools and formal state structures were missing completely. The South Sudan's Government and various

developmental partners have achieved some improvements in formal state structures establishment in legislative, judicial and executive bodies at national and state levels. Such institutions face lack of qualified staff as the majority of top officials in these influential posts lack hard and soft skills to run and guide political and economic development process. Due to lack of qualified human resources, the lack in provision of public services is given and not surprising. However, the large majority of the population suffers from extreme poverty, particularly the population of remote and affected areas by the conflicts. Several areas in South Sudan experienced armed conflicts and the security bodies are doing poor job to protect civilian (BTI, South Sudan Report, 2014. pp. 2-4).

South Sudan is at the end of the most underdeveloped countries across the world. The progress has made in basic services delivery was not enough in views of many people. The steady influx of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) was totalled about two million returnees and was estimated 25% of the entire population of South Sudan required expanded, better and quality services. The available resources for development were insufficient and external assistance is much required. The South Sudan's Government has a limited capacity to carry out the work of development. Sustainable development needs cooperation among different actors, such as civil society, women based, churches, and international and local non-governmental organizations to play a major role in development process. The development process needs to be inclusive based on participation of the population in which stability shall go hand in hand with development (Multi Annual Strategic Plan, 2012-2015. pp. 6-7).

South Sudan faces significant developmental challenges including political instability, inter-tribal conflicts, poor infrastructure, over-dependence on oil production, strong import dependence, lack of manufacturing, lack of commercial agriculture, extremely low human capital with the lowest adult literacy, high poverty, weak health and sanitation indicators, and a large pastoralist non-formal economy with more than 80% of the population living in rural areas (UNESCO, TVET Policy, 2014, P. 10).

South Sudan has worst human development indicators in the world, as 80% of the population is income-poor, living on less than USD 1 per day. Over one-third of the population faces food insecurity and 20% of households cannot support

their food needs. One out of three children is moderately or severely stunted because of malnutrition and 47% of the population is undernourished, 16% of adult women are literate and half of all children attend school. Less than 40% of the population has access to healthcare services and only one out of five children is immunized. Infant mortality rate is one of the ninth highest countries, while the maternal mortality rate is the highest in the world. Over half of the population has improved sources of clean drinking water; while sanitation remains a considerable issue with less than 20% uses basic facilities. Different access to resources and services has created significant inequality among and within states and between urban and rural areas (UNESCO, Document, 2014-2016. p, 8).

South Sudan has experienced the most vigorous international efforts for post-conflict development in the modern history, in form of billions of dollars from bilateral and multilateral aid. During the interim period (2005-2011), the international donor's community quickly laid the foundation of governing institutions. The estimates suggested that approximately USD 1 billion of international assistance was received in 2006-2010. The Sudan Troika (United States of America (USA), the United Kingdom (UK), and Norway) was the leading donor and dozens of other donors have joined the effort by the time of independence in 2011. South Sudan was receiving developmental assistance from bilateral and multilateral donors that was totalled USD 1.4 billion in the first year after independence (Greg, WIDER Working Paper, 2013, Pp3-5).

A. *Statement of the Research Problem*

The principal problem of this study is that why economic development did not occur in 2005-2015? It tends to highlight the main constraints to economic development in 2005-2015. There are various constraints which seriously ban and limit economic development.

B. *Importance and Justification of the Research*

This study is an indispensable work, because it tends to find out the main economic, financial, and technical constraints to economic development in South Sudan during 2005-2015. It is an academic document which can be used as a previous study by academicians and researchers who are interested in conducting studies in this area. The importance of this study comes from its original problem that it tends to investigate. It also possesses the scientific qualities of social science research which include objectivity, dependability, acceptability, universality, clarity and so on. It employs a clear methodology that leads to a tangible contribution to the existed knowledge particularly in the sphere of economics. The research will have a great impact on the developmental aspects in South Sudan in terms of giving a clear understanding to contemporary constraints on economic development. It will help policymakers and developmental partners in South Sudan in setting short-term, medium-term

and long-term policies, plans and strategies for economic development.

C. *Objectives of the Research*

This study has various objectives that it should meet. The main objectives of this philosophical study are that the work is conducted to contribute to the advancement of academic and scientific knowledge in the area of economics; assess developmental efforts and attempts in South Sudan in 2005-2015; record in minute details the economic development in South Sudan in 2005-2015; enrich academic library with theoretical and practical research. It highlights the importance of economic planning (policies, plans, and strategies) as one of the factors of economic development and as a vital way to eliminate constraints to economic development; and provide philosophical, logical, and scientific conclusions, results, recommendations and suggestions which will be helpful to the government of South Sudan and to other developmental actors.

D. *Research Hypothesis*

The study suggested that economic development process did not realize in the interim period (2005-2011) and after the independence because of economic, financial, technical, and natural constraints like underdeveloped financial sector which operates traditionally and in a limited capacity to supply funds and credits to the major economic sectors (agriculture, industry, tourism and business etc).

II. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

In this study combined methodology has been used in data collection and analysis. It consists from the following:

➤ *Quantitative Method*

Quantitative method is based on the assumption that anything exists in quantity and can be measured. It employs systematic, cumulative, precise and concise procedures for data collection and analysis. They are repeatable to confirm or disconfirm the findings and produce useful knowledge. These techniques can ensure objectivity, generalization and reliability. This measure is the most appropriate method to conduct assessments and evaluations in which outcomes are compared with baseline data. The survey method is one of the popular and common tools through which social scientists generate data by asking relevant questions to the subject under the investigation. It is reliable and transparent and allows a large number of people to be questioned quickly and cheaply. And because responses are specific and limited, results can be systematically quantified and analyzed. The survey method is a useful non-experimental descriptive research method that can be used by the researcher in collecting data on phenomena that cannot be directly observed. It is used extensively in all disciplines to assess attitudes and characteristics of a wide range of subjects. By the quantitative survey method, researcher investigates population or its sample which is a set of persons who possess at least one common characteristic.

Due to all these characteristics and advantages of the quantitative method, the researcher makes choice to use it as one of the appropriate ways in conducting this study.

➤ *Qualitative Method*

Generally, qualitative method refers to the technique of knowledge generation through face-to-face contact between the researcher and the subject of research. It employs techniques such as structured, semi-structured and unstructured interviews, observations, focus group discussion and rapid appraisals. The structured interview is known as the directive or the formal interview. This technique gives researcher the right to control the level of responses, as well as little freedom to the respondents in expressing their views on the subject. Structured interview is thought to allow very little room for subject of the study to express their own opinions in a manner of their choices. On the other hand, unstructured interview, also known as the informal or non-directive interview gives room to the respondents to volunteer as many information as they want. It offers a great deal of advantages in the sense that it provides qualitative depth by allowing the respondents to talk about the subject in terms of their own frames of reference. It also allows meanings and interpretations that individuals attribute to events and relationships to be understood clearly; and finally, it provides a greater understanding of the subject's point of view. However, the unstructured interview is more flexible than the open-ended questionnaire. The semi-structured interview is a technique adopted by the researcher in which he comes with sketchy checklist of important issues to start off informal conversation with selected members of elite or experts and of public people who have adequate knowledge on the subject of the study. From the conversation questions have been generated on critical issues raised. The participants would subject the generated ideas to analysis and discussion. This technique is widely used by researcher. Based on advantages of qualitative method, the researcher decides to use the method together with the quantitative method to eliminate the defects of each method.

➤ *Rationality of the Methodology*

The logic behind the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods simultaneously in this study is that both quantitative and qualitative methods are related to each other. They are the two forms of logic that complementarily and correlatively help in the establishment of truth. The combination of the two methods is helpful in generalization of facts, indirect verification of hypotheses, and in confirmation of conclusions drawn through quantitative method by qualitative method and vice versa.

➤ *Sources of Data*

There are two types of sources for data in researching in which the researcher has relied on and they are as under:

- *Secondary Sources of Data*

The secondary sources of data could be either published or unpublished materials and they include academic books; scholarly journal articles; monographs; internet; conference papers; unpublished research projects, dissertations, theses and essays. In this work, various sources have been cited to obtain secondary information.

- *Primary Sources of Data*

According to Prof. Adam Azzain (2008, p, 37) "primary data are the raw data that the researcher becomes their first user. The researcher uses them for first time". The main sources of such data include archival materials, questionnaire results and personal diaries and recodes. Such primary information could enable the researcher to produce an original work which has a greater impact and tangible contribution to the existed knowledge in the relevant discipline. In the same way, C. B. Gupta and Vijay Gupta (2001, p, 44) stated that "primary data refers to the statistical materials which the investigator originates for the purpose of the inquiry in hand". This research has concentrated on primary sources that have made it original work.

➤ *Area of the Study*

The three regions of South Sudan are the targeted area of this study, but due to largeness of the country, Juba city which is the capital city of the country was chosen as the main site of data collection. The researcher has selected Juba for questionnaire forms distribution to the informants, interview and group discussion to be conducted. This is because Juba is the right area that in which officials in the government and other organizations can be found in good number and the most educated persons are located. In Juba City 280 questionnaire forms were distributed. The main target group were especially university graduates who seem to give reliable answers to the statements formulated in the questionnaire and to the questions of the semi-structured interview questionnaire forms.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONSTRAINS ON DEVELOPMENT

❖ *Literature Review*

Literature review is the previous works that have been conducted and have relation with the current research. In this study the works that have been done previously are as under.

According to Raphael Koba (ND) in his study under the title "*Development Potential of Southern Sudan: Strategies and Constraints*"; has mentioned the main obstacles to development in Southern Sudan after Addis Ababa Peace Accord in 1972 as the lack of an integrated comprehensive planning; lack of coordination of projects and financial resources; greater distance from world and business and trading centres; and lack of good roads and transport

infrastructure that have made Southern Sudan a remote and inaccessible area.

The major conclusions of his study were that Southern Sudan is blessed with significant amounts of natural resources ranging from agricultural products, such as sorghum, millet, groundnuts, maize, beans, cassava, rice, vegetables and different sorts of fruits, as well as various cash crops such as tea, coffee and tobacco. There are also some forestry products in terms of timber produces, wild fruits and gum Arabic. Fisheries are other natural resources in Southern Sudan. There is a huge amount of animal resources like cattle, sheep and goats. Some light industries have been excised in form of agro-industries that depended on agricultural materials such as textile industry and edible oil processing, coffee processing, fruit and vegetables canning, as well as beer products. South Sudan has bulk of minerals found in commercial quantities like oil, gold, uranium, copper, manganese and iron ore, in addition to numerous water resources. South Sudan is the poorest region in terms of both socio-economic and physical infrastructure development. This is because of a long civil war and other constraints. South Sudan has been faced with acute manpower problems in terms of lack of skilled, technical and professional cadres in all fields. The constraints tackled in this study are both conjoined and inter-dependent. The remoteness and land-locked have banned Southern Sudan to be connected with the rest of the world.

Moreover another study was conducted by Addis Ababa Othow (2013) under the title "*Impact of Political Stability on Economic Development: Case of South Sudan*". Its major objectives were to highlight the political transition process and policies that could improve economic, political and social well-being of the people of South Sudan; highlight the policies that can increase the living standards of the people of South Sudan and sustain economic growth from simple low-income to modern high-income economy; explore possible cooperation between Sudan and South Sudan in all aspects; and to analyze the political development in South Sudan that could justify the concept/theory of political stability enhances economic and social development.

The most conclusions of this study are that political stability plays important role in economic growth and development. And as a result of signing of Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005, significant development has achieved within the last seven years in South Sudan. Political stability increases investors' confidence and gives them an assurance of safety over their investments. But political instability undermines businesses and reduces investment and the speed of economic development. Corruption is another major obstacle to economic development, because it causes low-income and severe poverty traps. Thus, the corruption sands the wheels of development and makes economic and political transitions so difficult. Corruption increases inequality, and reduces returns on productive activities. Corruption favours particular classes of people, shrinking

opportunities that lead to frustration and socio-political instability. The dependency on natural resources is another obstacle to development that has negative effects on economic growth, but natural resources endowment has positive impacts on economic growth. Conflicts affect financial sector at macroeconomic and microeconomic levels. At macroeconomic level, conflicts disrupt general economic confidence by destroying the key financial institutions. At microeconomic level it disrupts social relations which are essential for financial transactions. Armed conflicts contribute to significant financial instability, increase military expenditures, reduce governmental revenues, affect economic outputs through destruction of human and physical capital, and shift public spending and private investments as well as disruption of economic activities and social life. The separation in any nation can cause tensions, conflicts, economic and political instability if not managed well.

➤ *The Gaps*

The gaps that did not fill by the previous studies and have been involved in the current research are as under.

• *First Gap*

The previous studies were conducted to investigate the impact of political, financial, and administrative constraints to development in South Sudan such as political instability, insecurity, lack of integrated comprehensive planning, lack of coordination of projects and financial resources, greater distance from world business and trading centres, lack of good roads and transport infrastructure. But the current research has investigated in minute details various constraints including technical, economic and financial, political, administrative and legal as well as socio-cultural constraints on economic development in South Sudan.

• *Second Gap*

The previous studies have concentrated on some developmental policies and strategies such as political stability, satisfaction of basic needs, self-sufficiency in food production and distribution, provision of adequate shelter, health and expansion of money economy, and capacity building that should fully make the administration well equipped, materially, financially and logistically to implement such development programmes and plans. While this study has covered all the prospective political, administrative, legal, technical, economic, financial, and socio-cultural policies, plans, and strategies for economic development in South Sudan.

• *Third Gap*

The previous studies have used only qualitative method, while this study has used combine method of both quantitative and qualitative methods in collection, analysis, and interpretation of the data.

❖ *Obstacles and Constraints on Development Process*

Economic development can be constrained or banned by numerous obstacles or constraints as explained thoroughly under.

➤ *Capital Deficiency*

capital deficiency is one of the general characteristics of poor countries. The low amount of capital per head of population is a sign of capital deficiency which resulted from the following reasons.

• *Supply side*

Capital rate is low due to low savings that resulted from low income; low productivity which leads to low saving and then to low rate of capital formation. The low productivity rate of the LDCs is manifested from under utilization of natural resources, labour inefficiencies, limited spread of technical skills and a dualistic nature of the poor economies, low quality of health services and bad conditions of work-place, illiteracy and lack of education also contribute to the low capacity of working class; income inequalities also increase the low rate of savings; demographic reason is another factor for low capital formation in less developing countries as well. The high growth rate of population leads to the spending of entire income on bringing up the growing numbers of the people, and the high dependency ratio raises the propensity to consume of the poor societies; budgetary policy of the government in most less developing countries also leads to low rate of capital formation, this is because governments use deficit financing as source of capital formation, but when deficit financing exceeded the safe limits, it causes inflation which compels people to spend larger amounts of money on their current needs and denied saving. Taxation system of the underdeveloped countries as tool of budgetary policy is another factor causes inflation, especially the indirect taxes, but direct taxes can be used as anti-inflationary, but they have a disincentive effects on work, saving, and on investment. Thus the budgetary policy tends to get worse when it fails to contain inflation and also fails to encourage capital formation; and inadequacies of financial (money and capital) markets in LDCs lead to low rate of capital formation, this is because huge capital expenditures are required for productive purposes but the financial institutions fail to produce funds in such a large amounts due to their functional and structural deficiencies; demonstration effect also leads to low capital rate formation.

• *Demand side*

In the demand side the main reasons that lead to low rate of capital formation are lack of enterprise, this is because entrepreneurial ability is limited in the LDCs due to a number of social, cultural, and economic factors, but when a small number of enterprise is available is mostly engaged in traditional activities; undeveloped capital goods industries in the LDCs also lead to low rate of capital, this is because there is no reason for the entrepreneurs to demand investible funds

from the people; limited capacity of domestic market in the LDCs to absorb additional supplies of commodities due to limited purchasing power of the people is another reason to low rate of capital formation; there are several obstacles in the LDCs that stand on the way of labour mobility such as illiteracy, inability to adapt new circumstances, and the general differences and all these obstacles are standing on the way of capital formation and entrepreneurship establishment, and as a result the supply remains inelastic and tends to raise the cost of production, especially in the new field of production, thus the rising of cost of production constrains the potential investors; infrastructural gaps such as basic amenities like railways, roads, water and power supply, drinking water and sewage facilities which the productive activities depend upon is also have disincentive effects on investment; general backwardness of economy which includes low efficiency of labour forces, low levels of skill formation, and prevalence of traditional values tend to keep the demand for new capital low; and technological backwardness that acts as a double weapon because in the LDCs a large traditional sector is using outdated techniques in production and does not demand modern capital equipments, thus the demand of capital remains low, because these outdated techniques do not generate high levels of income that makes the supply of savings remains low too.

• *Vicious circle of poverty*

Vicious circle of poverty is one of the fundamental reasons of the low rate of capital formation in the LDCs; this is because it perpetuates underdevelopment and low levels of living standards of the people. The vicious circle of poverty causes low real income which leads to low level of demand that in turn leads to low level of productivity and low income. It also leads to low level of real income, low level of saving and of investment, which leads to capital deficiency and onto low productivity and then to low level of income again.

• *Underdeveloped money and capital market*

Underdeveloped capital market in the LDCs is characterized by limited institutional coverage such as stock exchange and their functional supplementary institutions like share-brokers, issue-houses and underwriters which are very few and located in big cities; unbalanced growth of capital market in the LDCs leads to low rate of capital. This is because all segments of capital market such as investment banks, industrial banks, underwriting houses, and issuing houses are not well developed and not available in good number in the market; limited number of papers such as shares, bonds, debentures, and various types of government securities which are not available in adequate quantities; lack of proper controls as well as incentives in the capital market in the LDCs denies investment and capital formation; co-existence of organized and unorganized sectors that include informal sources such as traditional bankers, friends, relatives and others poses a number of difficulties in the smooth functioning of the capital market due to absent of interlinks

among these segments; and availability of a number of undesirable elements such as corruption and underhand dealings which generate black money that can enter the capital market at irregular period of time and causing fluctuations in the stock prices and hoarding of stocks.

- *Demonstration effect and saving*

In the LDCs high income groups constitute 3% to 5% of the total population and their savings are not high and are used in unproductive channels like gold and money lending at very high interest rates; while low income groups constitute the vast majority of the population that live in rural areas; the middle-class who save very little amount of their incomes which are generated from wages and salaries. Demonstration leads to low rate of capital because it tends to raise the consumption and denies the saving (Mukund, Mahajan (1992), Economics of Development, pp 61-77).

- *Rapid Population Growth*

The alarming growth rates of population can act as constraint on economic development as it puts a pressure on land and causes low land productivity, leads to a decline in capital accumulation, and raises the cost of production due to the law of diminishing return, since labour is increasing while other factors are not. By all these ways, rapid population growth rate slows the growth of per capita income; growing number of population also needs larger quantities of necessities of life such as food, clothing, and shelter which negatively affects the levels of living standard in the LDCs; rapid growth of population leads to heavy dependency burden due to availability of chronic unemployment in the LDCs, and that the majority of women do not contribute in productive works because they are uneducated and busy in bringing up the children. Thus, as a result, a huge percentage of the population in the LDCs depends on the small percentage of working population that keeps them deeply to live in rooted poverty; the growing population also poses greater and chronic unemployment and underemployment which resulted from underdevelopment of these economies; rapid growth rate of population puts a high pressure on social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, transport, communication, housing, and so on; growing population raises the propensity to consume and reduces the propensity to save, it makes capital scarcity more acute, it cause huge and diverse fields of investment while investible funds are less, growing population adversely affects the taxable capacity of the people and then denies the possibility to increase public savings out of taxation, and with low levels of savings and investment, people are forced to use under-advanced technology that produces less output and leads to low capital rate; growing population creates imbalance between natural resources and human wants and needs, this is because such huge human needs are fulfilled by using more and more quantities of natural resources which exhausts the endowed natural resources such as oil, underground water, forests, iron ore, and so on; growing number of population leads to environmental damaging through the occupation of sensitive ecological areas and

cutting forests for over-cultivation and overgrazing that leads to creation of semi-arid and desert areas, and to the migration of rural population to urban areas which causes overcrowding in cities centres and causes air, water and noise pollution in such cities; and the rapid population growth affects international economic relations by increasing the gap of income inequalities between rich and poor countries, creating emigration problems since it causes tensions due to wage differences, ethnical values, and religious believes between native and immigrants, it makes terms of trade go against LDCs, because its demand for imports is inelastic, it declines exportable surplus due to growing domestic consumption, growing population leads to growing indebtedness, worsening the balance of payments, subjects the LDCs to undesirable conditions made by rich countries that erode the sovereignty of LDCs (Ibid, pp 87-91).

- *Socio-cultural Barriers*

Economic development is a multi-dimensional process which involves social, political, psychological, and cultural transformation. Socio-cultural barriers such as social pluralism and traditional social structure which involve economic characteristics of the society like social spirit, organizational forms and techniques that dominating the society. The traditional social structures which character the society in the LDCs are extended kinship that means extended family system which known as joint family system in which many family units live together and share a common kitchen, take decisions jointly or follow a code of conduct of the head of the household. This extended family system might have disadvantages as in larger family a man or a woman who works harder may find himself/herself taking care of a larger number of distant relatives, while his own children benefit very little from his efforts; in such kind of family it is difficult for its members to save more of their incomes, this is because when one or two members save by spending less others do so; in such family if a man limits the number of his own children, he may only be forced to take care of a larger number of relatives, extended family favours family ties and then creates obstacles to the mobility of its members in particular and of labour forces in general. So through this sort of action it makes the supply of labour more inelastic and then increases the cost of production. In extended family all its members have to work under the care and guidance of an old man who does not permit younger members of the family to go and develop their own entrepreneurs as the their development depends upon the opportunities of the young people. Social inequality causes division of society and promotes the concept of loyalty and belonging to the own tribe or region and to the whole nation, such attitudes are unfavourable for economic growth and development process (Ibid, pp 119-124).

- *Political and Administrative Obstacles*

Even the LDCs have obtained their political freedom and became politically independent nations, their political systems act as a major obstacle to their development, this is because most of these countries are not politically stable due to the

frequent changes of their governments by political means or through military coups that sometimes could lead to civil wars and also due to actions and attempts of advanced countries' powers to destabilize the governments in such undeveloped countries. Such political atmosphere is not encouraging the development even in the countries which characterized by political stability, but because most these countries have very fragile system that characterized by weak and limited capacity to pursue development process. In some countries the authoritarian regimes have no the necessary commitment or the required capacity to pursue any programme of economic development. Even whenever, the governments are democratic, their developmental performance is not satisfactory due to numerous factors such as political and administrative corruption, poverty, mismanagement of public and private resources, the rulers serves the minority elite who have control over the resources. Most of these countries also have retained administrative system which was created by foreign rulers during the colonial time, and administrative system is inefficient and lacks ethical values, therefore, in such countries corruption is deep-rooted, especially in the public sector. The administrative system which created by foreigners to exploit the natives is now the same that is used for developmental purposes. The negative aspects of such administrative system can be observed from public enterprises which have been assigned the role to lead the public sector with the system of capitalistic of economy and its performance in development is characterizes by lack of satisfactory. The failure of these governments is attributed to inefficiency, incapability and corruption of management, once politicians and bureaucrats misuse the powerful instruments such as industrial licensing, import controls, subsidies to new industries, organized industrial financing and tax structure which can be used to promote growth and development (Misra and Puri, 1991, Economics of Growth and Development, pp 65-67).

➤ *Inappropriate Technology*

Inappropriate technology in the LDCs is another major obstacle to development, this is because the techniques which are used in most productive activities are generally traditional and generate little amount of re-investible resources. Or they employ the technology which have developed in advanced countries and has been designed in the most part to produce there too, and does not suit the requirements of developing countries which use to import second-hand technology from the advanced countries or they import the latest techniques which are highly sophisticated and highly capital intensive which could displace the labour forces and increase unemployment (Ibid, pp 62-63).

➤ *Limitations of the Market System*

Market system limitations are also major obstacles to economic development because it ignores or does not foster equity, since it works under the Pareto optimum which states

that “more of one commodity can be obtained only by having less of another and one individual can be made better off by making someone else worse off”. By acting in this way community welfare (development) cannot increase and the possibility of community welfare declining cannot be controlled; also market decisions do not ensure possible optimum allocation of resources, this is because individual investment decisions in a free market economy do not lead to optimum allocation of resources due to that market enables individual investors to maximize the private product, social net marginal product and because they rely on market indicators, they often fail to exploit external economies; capital goods lasting long and the individual investors cannot take correct decisions concerning their investments; capital markets are imperfect due to institutional and traditional quotas; also the market cannot ensure equilibrium between aggregate demand and aggregate supply, and without such an equilibrium, prices cease to be a reliable factor of choice. Market in LDCs fails to perform properly and the results produced by the market are undesirable, all these because market in LDCs is generally imperfect due ignorance or to prevalence of modes of behaviour contrary to rational maximization of returns; thus market system cannot be relied upon to produce high rates of growth and development (Ibid, 53-57).

➤ *External Bottlenecks*

Economic relations between LDCs and the advanced countries are considered to be one of the major obstacles to economic development in the less developed countries, this is because international trade does not stimulate manufacturing industries, deteriorate the term of trade of the less developed countries, it only promote the production of primary products which constitute the bulk of exports to these countries since their demand is generally inelastic in the international market, while the production of such raw materials cannot enlarge the market in such countries, and due to the law of diminishing return, the wages and returns of export per unit of product fail to rise as the supply of labour is unlimited. Also the unrestricted trade between the less developed countries and the advanced ones leads into deficits in the balance of payment of the LDCs; it is beneficial only to those countries which are able to establish industries in a short period of time. Through economic relations, the advanced countries exploit the resources of the less developed countries and then their development does not occur. Since the time of the Second World War, some changes have been made especially in the advanced world such as dissolution of European colonial empire which has resulted in greater scope for economic competition among the advanced countries, emergence of socialism in a number of countries and has made the international capitalist system no longer dominates the entire world, and in the less developed countries themselves a growing popular pressure has been made to promote development (Ibid, pp 69-72).

IV. RESEARCH MODEL

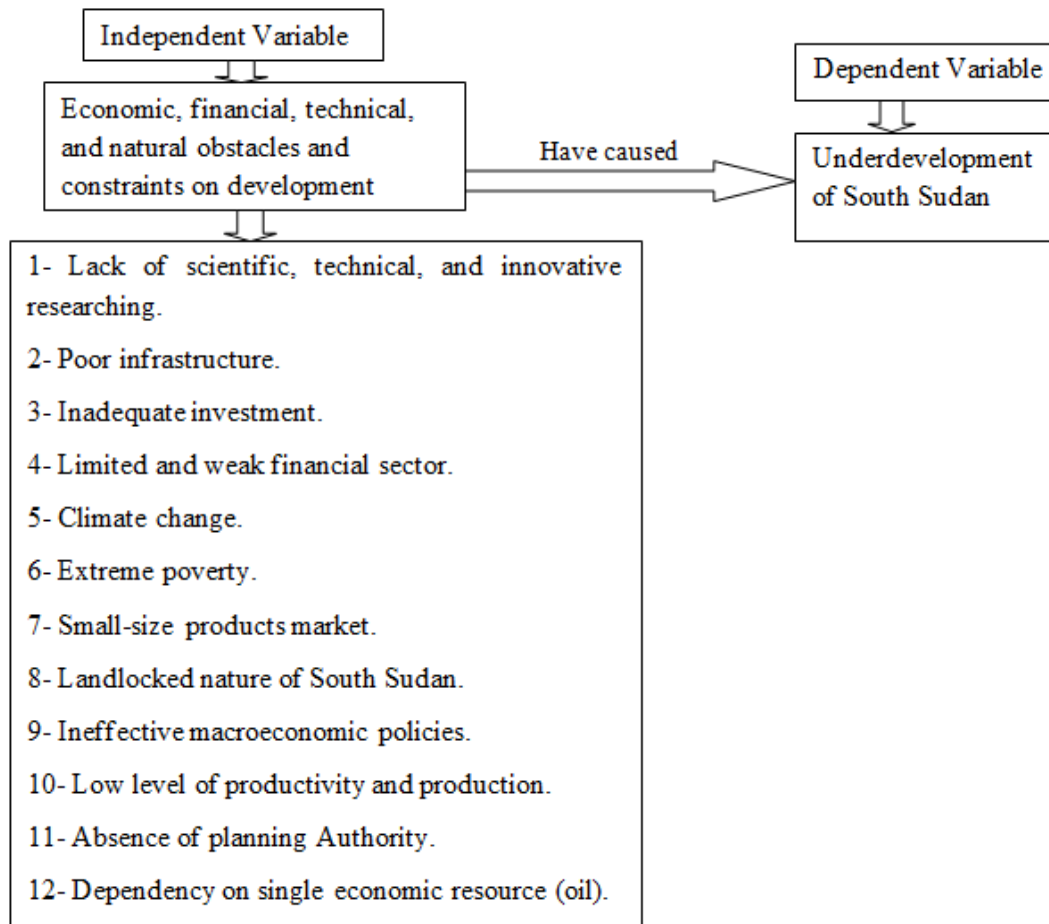


Fig 1

Source: developed by the researcher

V. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study a combined methodology of quantitative and qualitative methods have employed for collection and analysis of data.

❖ *Population and Sample of the Study*

In this section population and size of the sample of the study are fully explained as under.

A. Population of the Study

The population of a study is a specified aggregation of the study elements that the researcher actually focuses on and drives from it the sample of the study for the purpose of investigation. The population is referred to as the universe, which can be defined by the researcher taking into account the specificity of units being sampled, the geographical location and the temporal boundary of the population. Kombo and Tromp (2011, p, 76) put it very clear that "a population is a group of individuals, objects or items from which samples are taken for measurement. Population refers to an entire group of

persons or elements that have at least one thing in common. It refers also to the larger group from which the sample is taken (derived). It is important for the researcher to find out as much as possible the study population". In the light of this definition, the entire population of South Sudan which amounted 8, 260,490 persons according to fifth population and housing census in 2008 is the actual targeted population to be studied by this research.

B. Sample of the Study Size

Abu Ahmed (2014, pp. 42-43) stressed that "Qualitative researchers usually work with small samples of people so as to study them in-depth whereas quantitative researchers tend to work with larger numbers to look for statistical significance. Qualitative samples are usually purposive and diverse, while quantitative samples tend to be random and representative". According to Prof. Azzain (2008, p. 29) "...The type of sample depends on research problems and research objectives. If the researcher wants to use sample findings to talk about the entire population of which it was drawn, then the researcher needs to use a random sample. Random sample refers to the

manner in which elements are selected. Therefore each element could be given an equal chance to be selected". The sample size of this study has been determined statistical by employment of a specific equation which according to Khadra Hassan Ali Saddig (2013, PhD Thesis No: 459, pp,136-137)" The sample size of any population could be determined by the following statistical formula: $S = \frac{X^2NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + X^2P(1-P)}$ where: S = the required sample size, X^2 = is the table value of Chi-square for (1) degree of freedom at the desired confidence level which is (3.841), N = is the population size, P = is the population proportion which assumed to be (0.05) since it would provide the maximum sample size, and d^2 = is the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion which assumed to be (0.05)". Based on such formula the sample size of this study has been calculated as follow: $S = \frac{(3.841)^2 \times 8,260,490 \times 0.05(1-0.05)}{(0.05)^2(8,260,490 - 1) + 3.841 \times 0.05(1 - 0.05)}$ = $\frac{(14.753281 \times 8,260,490 \times 0.05 \times 0.95)}{(2.5 \times 8,260,489) + (3.841 \times 0.05 \times 0.95)}$ = $\frac{5,788,653,027}{20,651,222.5 + 0.1824475}$ = $\frac{5,788,653,027}{20,651,222.68}$ = 280.305583. This can be approximated to 280. So the sample size of the population under investigation in this study is 280 respondents. The following table shows the size of the sample according to the three regions.

Name of the Region	frequency	percentage
Greater Bahr el-Ghazal	71	25.4%
Greater Equatoria	70	25.0%
Great Upper Nile	139	49.6%
Total	280	100 %

Table 1:- Number of the Respondents according to Regional Affiliation:

Source: Developed by researcher from data collected through the questionnaire.

C. Tools of Data Collection

The term data collection refers to gathering of specific information that aims at refuting some facts. In data collection, the researcher must have a clear understanding of what and how he/she hopes to obtain. The researcher must have a clear vision of the instruments to be used for data collection, the respondents and the selected area of the study. The main data collection tools in this study are the below:

➤ *Semi-Structured Interview Technique*

According to Yusuf M. Adamu and others, (2006. pp, 138-139) the interview is an encounter between a researcher and some respondents in which the latter is asked a series of questions relevant to the subject of the study. The respondent's answers constitute the raw data that could be analyzed at a point in time by the researcher. The interview serves as a rich source of data on the respondent's experiences, opinions, aspirations and feelings on the subject of research. Interview

gives a window to the researcher on the past events. It can be seen as a face-to-face interaction with the respondents in an attempt to generate answers from them using questions designed for the purpose. It can take place through telephone or through email. In this study semi-structured interview questionnaire was used by the researcher. More than 15 knowledgeable officials were interviewed and valuable information was obtained.

➤ *Focus Group Discussion Technique*

Focus group discussion is a technique that involves a semi-structured discussion on a selected topic by a group of six to fifteen people in maximum. It enables the researcher to gain insights into people's shared understandings of everyday life and ways in which individuals are influenced by others in a group situation. However, the researcher acts as a facilitator in keeping the discussion focused on the selected issue. Focus group discussion is more restricted in terms of themes for discussion and time allotted. A good focus group discussion requires a proper composition or preparation, an open environment, probing moderator or facilitator, in-depth analysis, development of key questions to start up discussion, planning and conducting of the sessions. Focus group discussion contributes in promoting useful exchange of ideas between people, educating them about their social and economic realities, closing the gap of communication between the researcher and the potential beneficiaries of the research. It can empower the people to design strategies that could be used to overcome identified constraints. Above all, this method serves as incubator for people to adopt positive change in their attitude and behaviour, which are preconditions for development. The focus group discussion is an effective tool in extracting useful information from participants based on the practical experiences, feelings and views. Focus group discussion allows participants to learn from each other and alter their attitude and orientations toward particular developmental or social issues. This method is appropriate for data collection than other tools because of the benefit derived from the group and the iterative process of exchange of information between respondents and the researcher. In this study two focus group discussions with 6-7 respondents were investigated by the researcher and some indispensable information was obtained and used in analysis.

➤ *Close-Ended Questionnaire Technique*

In general a questionnaire is one of the survey techniques that aim at eliciting information on a particular subject of research by using a form which contains predetermined sets of questions for individual responses. It is a set of questions presented to a number of persons to answer. The closed-ended questionnaire is one of the different types of questionnaires which strictly guided questions and does not allow the respondents to expatiate on their response by restricting them to alternative answers. The closed-ended questionnaire provides both questions and answers for the respondents to select. It does not make any provision for further details into whether the respondents have some other information to add

or any personal opinion to elucidate certain issues under investigation (Ibid, 2006. pp, 130-131).

In this study close-ended questionnaire with two main parts was developed by the researcher. Part one was about personal information such as age group, gender category, educational level, type of academic degree that has obtained, field of the study and of work, occupation and grade, and the regional affiliation. The quality of the questionnaire was reviewed and checked by a number of academicians and was adjusted according to their recommendations before its distribution to the informants.

D. Data Analysis and Interpretation

In this study data analysis and interpretation involved the following steps:

➤ Data Management

Data management refers to orderliness in research data, or it refers to putting the data into systematic form. The raw data that has been collected, particularly in survey method needs to be organized and processed before subjecting them to any useful analysis. The management or organization of data includes identification and correction of errors in the data, coding the data, and storing it in appropriate way. The researcher before analyzing the data that collected should make sure that they are well organized. The procedures of data organization are the following:

- *Data processing*

After collection of data the researcher has ensured its processing. The main purpose of this procedure is correction of errors that have been identified in the raw data which involves the elimination of data, in this case if two or more questions have provided the same data, therefore the researcher decided which question is worthy to coding and which one should be discarded, interpretation of ambiguous data, in issue the researcher avoided interpretation of unnecessary data which appeared in interviewing of individuals or focus group discussion or in questionnaire answers, contradictory data or wrong responses related to some questions have been verified and rejected.

- *Data Coding*

After correction of errors which may influence data analysis, the researcher formulated coding process. The core purpose of coding is to create codes for scales from the responses. In coding process all possible answers are treated and numerical codes are assigned to the particular responses. 5 were for strongly agreed, 4 for agreed, 3 for neutral, 2 for disagreed, and 1 was for strongly disagreed.

- *Data Entry*

After data coding the researcher decided to store the information, both electrically and non-electrically in form of SPSS data matrix, Excel spreadsheet, and Microsoft Word as well as coding questionnaire forms.

- *Statistical Technique*

Descriptive statistics are commonly used in social sciences research to summarize the collected data in form of sum in a few numerical manners. In this study descriptive statistics measures have been used in analysis of the data collected from the respondents.

➤ Data Analysis

Data analysis refers to examining what has been collected in a survey technique and making deductions. It involves extracting of the important variables, detecting any anomalies and testing any assumptions. It includes scrutinizing the acquired information. In this study two methods of data analysis are used to reach final findings and conclusions. In data analysis the researcher relied on confirmatory (quantitative) and exploratory (qualitative) analyses.

- *Qualitative Data Analysis*

Qualitative data analysis is used to discover what the data telling us about the relations between the variables and is using descriptive analysis without calculations. Qualitative method involves summary of the key findings, explanation, and interpretation, and categorizing the related topics.

- *Quantitative Data Analysis*

Quantitative data analysis consists of measuring numerical values from which descriptions are made. This method involves finding out the degree of relationships, predictions and comparing between the variables.

- *Questionnaire Reliability Test*

According to Ahmed, Gaffar Abdalla (2007, p, 145) reliability is the consistency or the degree of the questionnaire to measure in the same way each time it has used under the same condition with the same subjects. When reliability of the questionnaire is high it means that the measurement is consistent and the questionnaire is fit for the study. The reliability of the questionnaire is high since the reliability of the total questionnaire is (0.86) and the truth is (0.91). This reliability test shows the suitability, fitness, relevance and accuracy of the questionnaire for the aims of this study.

No	Statement	Appropriate Answers										Average	K ² – test	Comment
		Strongly agreed		Agreed		Neutral		Disagreed		Strongly Disagreed				
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage			
1	Lack of scientific and innovative researching leads to lack of needed information for development.	128	45.7	143	51.1	3	1.1	5	1.8	1	0.4	4.40	378	Agreed
2	Poor infrastructure hinders mobility of goods and services as well as the development of entire business sector.	105	37.5	163	58.2	7	2.5	3	1.1	2	0.7	4.31	392	Agreed
3	Inadequate investments in major infrastructures such as agriculture, industry, power generation and public social services have weakened development.	100	35.7	169	60.4	4	1.4	5	1.8	2	0.7	4.29	409	Agreed
4	Limited and weak financial sector have caused absence of sufficient commercial services.	127	45.4	141	50.4	9	3.2	2	0.7	1	0.4	4.40	365	Agreed
5	Climate change aggravates natural threats against ecosystems and natural resources that in turn affect economic development.	126	45.0	138	49.3	9	3.2	6	2.1	1	0.4	4.36	346	Agreed
6	Extreme poverty has made irreversible effects on sustainable development.	111	39.6	147	52.5	17	6.1	5	1.8	0	0.0	4.30	332	Agreed
7	Small- size products market has affected economic growth and development.	142	50.7	96	34.3	33	11.8	7	2.5	2	0.7	4.32	265	Strongly Agreed
8	Ineffective macroeconomic policies discouraged sustainable development.	89	31.8	169	60.4	12	4.3	6	2.1	4	1.4	4.19	375	Agreed
9	Landlocked nature of South Sudan causes high transports costs, and limits access to global market that causes help in generation of financial resources for development.	135	48.2	130	46.4	6	2.1	6	2.1	3	1.1	4.39	349	Strongly Agreed
10	Low level of productivity and production due to lack of advanced technology, skilled human resources, lack of market information system and capital formation affects development.	114	40.7	152	54.3	3	1.1	8	2.9	3	1.1	4.31	366	Agreed
11	Absence of planning commission contributes negatively to lack of comprehensive economic development planning.	138	49.3	128	45.7	11	3.9	2	0.7	1	0.4	4.43	355	Strongly Agreed
12	Dependency on oil revenues has contributed to lack of economic diversification and inadequate financial resources to finance developmental activities.	98	35.0	171	61.1	10	3.6	1	0.4	0	0.0	4.31	415	Agreed

Table 2:- Economic, Financial and Technical Constraints on Economic Development Testing Result:
 Source: Constructed from the data collected by the questionnaire.

E. The Hypothesis Test

The hypothesis of this paper states that “Economic development process did not realize in South Sudan as a result of economic, financial, and technical constraints including underdeveloped financial sector; lack of scientific, innovative

and technical researching; poor infrastructure; inadequate investment in major infrastructures; dependency on oil production; landlocked nature of the country; and absence of planning commission to implement developmental policies, plans and strategies in 2005-2015”.

Question	Appropriate Answers										Average	K ² – test	Comment
	Strongly agreed		Agreed		Neutral		Disagreed		Strongly Disagreed				
	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage			
Two	1413	42.1	174	52.0	124	3.7	56	1.7	20	0.6	4.28	362	Agreed

Table (3): The Hypothesis Testing Result:
 Source: Constructed from the data collected by the questionnaire.

From the table (3) about the hypothesis the sample of the study has strongly agreed with percentage (42.1%), agreed with percentage (52.0%), neutral with percentage (3.7%), disagreed with percentage (1.7%) and strongly disagreed with percentage (0.6%). The average is (4.28) and the expected frequency is equal to (56) while the calculated value of Chi-square (K²- test) is (362), the Chi-square value from the table is equal to (9.488) under truth value (0.05). The accumulated percentage of the chi-square value from strongly agreed and agreed is (94.0%) and from strongly disagreed and disagreed is (2.3%). Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted by the degree of agreed.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main results of this work are as under.

- A. Lack of scientific, technological and innovative researching and application is a critical issue in South Sudan. The low level of productivity in South Sudan is attributed to lack of scientific, technological and innovative researching and application.
- B. Infrastructure deficit is an obstacle to acceleration of economic growth in South Sudan, because most roads are difficult to access during wet seasons which raises transport costs and hinder the movement of goods from rural areas to urban centres. In South Sudan, there is no rail line network except the branch from Sudan to Wau Town. River transport system is limited due to a number of constraints. In South Sudan, only 1% of the population has access to electricity and per capita consumption of electricity is about 80 KW/h in 2010 compared with 375 kW/h power consumption in low income countries. South Sudan capacity of power generation is 18.8 MW in the

- state capitals, in addition to 2.8 MW generated by cooperatives in small towns. In South Sudan, 70% of businesses have diesel generators for power supply, 27% of the population has access to improved water supplies, 16% has access to improved sanitation, one-third of the population relies on surface water and more than 60% relies on wells and boreholes for accessible water. Three quarters of the population does not have access to any type of sanitation facility. Communications density is poor as the country did not experienced explosive development of mobile phone and internet use.
- C. The amount of public and private investment in basic infrastructure assets in the country was found very low and concentrated in communications and private diesel generation plants for electricity supply in state capitals.
- D. Inadequate financing and financial services have faced public sector in South Sudan and is considered as one of the key constraints to public goods and services delivery. The financing issue in public sector is in the form of under-financing of the public priorities and projects have limited the quantity and quality of service delivery. For private sector, poor access to financial services is a major problem due to sufficient financial services infrastructure to deliver adequate financial services across the country. The capital and financial market in South Sudan is underdeveloped.
- E. Climate change is a real issue in South Sudan that has significant adverse effects that caused increased frequent and sever natural impacts such as droughts, floods, disappearance of water streams and some species of plants and animals due to migration and loss, destruction of ecosystems and natural resources such as forestry, agriculture and fishing, along with threats to food security.

- It has serious effects on tourism, human health, and socioeconomic development.
- F. In South Sudan more than 50% of the population is below the national poverty line. The poverty rates are 55.4% in rural and 24.4% in urban areas. The poverty gap for the total population stands at 24% which implies that the average deficit in consumption of each person in the country is 24% below the poverty line, assuming the non-poor are considered to have a zero shortfall. However, poverty gap among the poor alone is 47%.
- G. Macroeconomic policies are measures to affect growth, utilization, efficiency, and diversification of financial system; and to encourage growth of savings in form of financial assets, develop money and capital markets, and allocate credit among different economic sectors. Monetary policy means changes in money supply growth to reduce instability of fluctuations arising from either internal or external markets. The central bank is the controller of money supply and the general supervision of the formal financial activities. The commercial banking system is the most vital component of the formal financial system, as acceptor of deposits and grantor of shorter-term credit. Other elements of the formal financial system are savings banks, insurance companies, pension funds, development banks, and securities markets. There is hardly any financial infrastructure in South Sudan. There is mismanagement of financial instruments that negatively has affected the development in the country.
- H. The costs of transport in South Sudan are the highest in Africa. The high costs of transport are due to the fact that South Sudan is landlocked and many roads were also mined during the war and de-mining activities are still ongoing. Without reliable roads to link producers to markets there is little chance of economic growth taking off.
- I. The principal barriers which prevent people to increase their productivity in South Sudan are namely insecurity, poor infrastructure, multiple taxes, inadequate access to finance; poor technology; poorly defined land rights; lack of irrigation system; lack of skills and tools; limited electricity supply for strengthening the agricultural value chain, and; traditional attitudes towards gender. Taken together all these constraints contribute to the low productivity of the South Sudan economy.
- J. Economic planning is an attempt to coordinate economic decisions over the long-run period of time and to influence, direct, and control the levels of principal economic variables like national income, consumption, employment, investment, saving, exports, imports and so on; to achieve a predetermined set of development objectives to be reached with a stated strategy in a given period of time. The government of South Sudan till the time of preparation of this study did not establish economic development planning authority to develop, implement, coordinate, and monitor a comprehensive development plan that shall cover all major aspects of the national economy. According to opinions of the

- informants, the absence of development planning authority in South Sudan was considered as one of the constraints to economic development in the last decade.
- K. The heavy dependence on oil revenues has affected macroeconomic management and the key development programmes in the country. The changes in oil prices have affected the level of government revenues and its ability to ensure sustainable development. The sudden drop in oil prices in early 2009 led to a fiscal crisis in South Sudan as revenues fell below planned levels and has brought considerable uncertainty to the public finance management and to macroeconomic policy environment. And as a consequence, the government has focused on short-term interventions and less emphasised on long-term projects that potentially have high returns, especially the infrastructure where large projects typically have long lead times to completion. The large size of these inflows relative to the size of the non-oil economy means that there is a real risk on the exchange rate that has weakened the competitiveness of the country's exports; and also has weakened the prospects for the large-scale development of land resources to produce food and raw material exports to regional and global markets.
- L. The scope of the market for products in South Sudan is small due to lack of purchasing power of the people of South Sudan who are mainly or majority of them are living in extreme poverty, and are using low techniques in production. This has banned capital formation in particular and development in general.

VII. CONCLUSION

Economic development in South Sudan was banned by numerous constraints including economic, financial, and technical constraints. The economic, financial, and technical constraints on sustainable economic development in South Sudan since 2005 according to this study were mainly poor physical infrastructure such as roads, water and sanitation facilities, power generation plants which hinders mobility of goods, services and development of the entire business sector. The informants have agreed with this statement by 58.2% and the average is (4.31) while Chi-square is (392); small-size products market has affected economic growth and development was responded with 50.7% of the informants; landlocked nature of the country has caused high transports costs and limited access to global market to generate financial resources for development was responded with 48.2%; absence of planning commission has contributed negatively to lack of comprehensive development planning was responded with 49.3%; lack of scientific and innovative researching has caused lack of needed information for development was responded with 51.1%; inadequate investments in major infrastructures such as agriculture, industry, and public social services have weakened development was responded with 60.4%; limited and weak financial sector has caused absence of sufficient commercial services was agreed by 50.4% of respondents ; climate change has aggravated natural threats

against ecosystems and natural resources that in turn affected development was agreed by 49.3% of the informants; extreme poverty has made irreversible effects on sustainable development was agreed by 52.5%; ineffective macroeconomic policies have discouraged development was agreed by 60.4% of the total number of the respondents; low level of productivity and production due to lack of advanced technology, unskilled human resources, lack of market information system, and low capital formation has affected development and was responded with the degree of agreed by 54.3%; heavy dependency on oil revenues has contributed to lack of economic diversification and inadequate financial resources was agreed with 61.1%.

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