

The Impact of Migration of Sudanese University Professors on Economic Development in Sudan, an Analytical Study (2008-2012)

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Abstract

This study aims to A study of the phenomenon of Sudanese university professors' migration abroad and its impact on economic development through an analytical study that is carried out in an accurate scientific, The importance of this study comes in that the emigration of university professors abroad has become a significant and continuous increase from year to year, which prevents development in the country, and therefore this study and its results are expected to be useful for economic decision-makers in most countries, the study followed the approach Descriptive and analytical historical, and the most important results of the study are the migration of university professors, negatively affecting the economic development in Sudan, and low wages is one of the reasons for the migration of university professors.

Introduction :

The history of the migration of Sudanese working abroad dates back to the sixties of the twentieth century and therefore the migration of the Sudanese is not recent. In the past, most of them went north to Egypt, but in the seventies after the emergence of oil in the Gulf countries, most of the migrants from the Sudanese became to these oil countries, and this phenomenon becomes clearer what In the migration of quality employment, it will be university professors and other talented people. In recent years, migration has increased among scientific competencies, especially university professors, and we find that innovative competencies and minds capable of creativity, development and production migrate abroad to develop other countries and Sudan is in greatest need, and the migration of scientific competencies and national experiences, especially university professors, has become a phenomenon that extends with negative shades on all Public and private institutions are what require careful consideration, in order to reveal its causes.

The problem of the study:

The problem of study: We find that countries build their competence and university professors are the ones who manufacture these competencies, so their migration abroad means that they do not develop inside

Study objectives: This study aims to:

- Studying the phenomenon of Sudanese university professors' migration abroad and its impact on economic development through an analytical study that is carried out in an accurate scientific manner in the higher education sector.

- Clarify the relationship between the migration of Sudanese university professors and the workforce migration with some economic variables that directly affect economic development such as wage rates, unemployment, inflation, and others.

- Know the reasons for this migration and then reach results after presenting the problem and analyzing it.

- Propose solutions to this problem in the hope of reducing the brain drain and bringing about the desired economic development.

- Contribute to enriching the scientific field by adding new information and data in the field of science and knowledge.

significant of study.

The term development emphasizes that the human being is a tool for development, and development is a means to ensure prosperity for society, and therefore the immigration of university professors abroad affects a great impact on the economic development in the country. Another thing that prevents economic development in the country. We hope that the results of this study will help decision-makers in making effective scientific decisions.

Hypotheses of study:

- The migration of university professors abroad has a negative impact on development in Sudan.

- Low wages are one of the reasons for the brain drain in the higher education sector abroad.

- The lack of work environment in Sudan is one of the reasons for emigration.

Study methodology: The researcher uses the descriptive analytical method.

Previous studies :

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1- Abdul Malik Abdul Salam- study (1990-2001) - entitled: Brain Drain and its Impact on Economic Development in Africa: A Case Study of Somalia. The study concluded that the migration of Somali brains to the countries of the Diaspora is the main obstacle that stands in the way of economic development in Somalia.

2- Samia Al-Muftah-Study (2002) - entitled: The Migration of Teaching Competencies in Sudanese Universities, its Reasons and Methods of Dealing with it, The study aims to try to develop proposals to solve the problems facing faculty members in Sudanese universities, and the study concluded that professors supervising in Sudanese universities are not available to research Scientific.

3- Yahya Haroun study (1984) - the factors that lead to the migration of secondary school teachers and the impact of migration on secondary education in Sudan, the study aims to collect the factors that lead to the migration of secondary school teachers and collect negative information with migration, and the study found that the factors that lead to Secondary school teacher migration abroad is the physical factor.

4- Muhammad Hamdoon study (2012) - entitled: The migration of Sudanese talents and minds and its effect on development. The study aims to highlight the relationship between the brain drain and workforce with some economic variables, and the study concluded that the migration of Sudanese workers abroad is a selective migration.

5 -Gabriel Hamed study (1989-2011) - entitled: The problems of economic development in developing countries, a case study of Sudan, the study aims to identify the most important problems that impede economic development in Africa, and the study concluded that security and political instability is one of the obstacles to economic development.

What distinguishes this study from previous studies: This study spoke about the theoretical and practical side, it is an analytical study, whereas previous studies talked about the theoretical side only and did not talk about the practical side.

The failure of economic development plans and the conditions of economic underdevelopment experienced by developing countries lead to a deficit in the financial capabilities that are required by the process of research and study and deprive university professors from using the latest scientific methods and technological tools in research and study, and therefore the educational system in those countries does not train the labor force, which It is required by the economic development process, in which scientific research does not exist without it, and thus less income and poor working conditions. To devote to the fields of research and study, therefore, the rate of immigration from university professors is constantly increasing, to provide rewarding conditions for work and the excellent educational environment abroad, in addition to the attractive offers offered by developed countries for each distinguished and creative, which is money, position, social status and many other features that do not dream By the university professor in his homeland.⁽¹⁾

In addition to this, some scholars suffer from a lack of their specializations according to their qualifications, such as atomic scientists, missile manufacture, astronomy and other owners of other rare specializations, and therefore find themselves unemployed, as we find that they do not find a job that suits their scientific specialties, which drives them to emigrate, and most developing countries, including Sudan, do not. It can, according to its weak financial capabilities, manufacture such industries, forcing these competencies to migrate to industrialized and developed countries.

The emigration of university professors results in the loss of efforts and productive and scientific capabilities of these minds and the waste of human and financial resources spent in the education and training of these competencies obtained by the diaspora countries with little or no return, as well as the weakness and deterioration of production and scientific research in our educational institutions and constitute a threat to the path of higher education, and thus It affects the development process in the country, as most scientific institutions face a major shortage in various disciplines. The reality of life in underdeveloped societies is the most important factor that holds scientific competencies to leave her country and migrate to other countries. And the scientific competencies leave a certain reality of my life, which you consider to be tender and weak, progressive to the reality of my life, another foretells more about giving and a stronger

1- ¹Fahmy Howeidi, The Exodus of Experts and Technicians between Factors of Attraction from Outside and Eviction from Inside, Al-Ahram, 1669, p. 9.

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ability to achieve progress. We find that higher education policies did not link the expansion of universities with development work.

According to the statistics of the Organization of Sudanese Affairs working abroad²

That about 67,999 Sudanese have left the country from the beginning of the year 2008 until May, after obtaining foreign work contracts, and confirmed that more than 30,000 Sudanese have left in 2009 and the year 2012 witnessed an unprecedented acceleration in the migration of Sudanese talents to many immigrants over the extended period. From the countries of East Asia, crossing the Gulf states, this hastening caused concussion among decision makers, considering that this type of migration is a poor country, one of the most important human resource that nurtures development⁽³⁾

**(Table 1)
Sudanese university professors migrate to some Arab countries
(2008-2012)**

Countries Year	Saudi Ara- bia	Emir- ates	Oman	Libya	Other	Total	%
2008	17	2	1	-	1	21	1.1
2009	87	1	1	-	1	90	4..8
2010	207	1	-	2	1	211	11.4
2011	578	2	3	-	2	535	28.8
2012	988	1	-	10	3	1002	53.9
Total	1827	7	5	12	8	1859	100.0

2- Hussein Saeed, "Citizenship / Sudanese Citizen dear People Humiliated by the Rescue, Sudanayil, 9/8/2012..

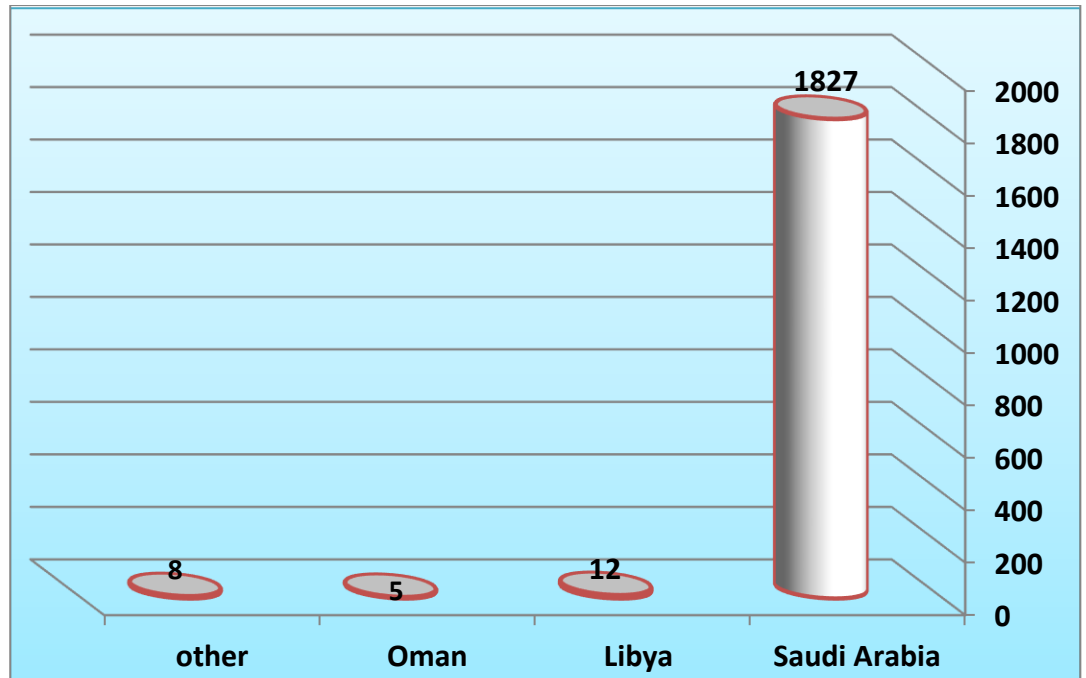
1- Al-Hadi Abdul Samad, "His view of the emigration of distinguished Sudanese talents, Tenth Issue Fourth Year, June 2013,p7.

Source: Ali Ahmed Mohamed, "The migration of Sudanese cadres", the prospects for migration, tenth issue, fourth year / 2013, p. 24, researcher analysis.

It is noted that the number of professors of Sudanese universities migrating abroad is increasing from one year to the next. In 2008, migrants were only 21 professors, representing 1.1% of the total number of immigrants, and then the number increased by more than four times in the year immediately after 2009, and the number reached 90 professors, amounting to 4.8%. According to the statistics from the table, the increase continues greatly, as the immigrant number of university professors in 2010 reached 211 professors, with a rate of 11.4%. Then the number increased in the year 2011 more than twice the year immediately before, as the number of immigrant professors reached 535 professors, with a percentage of 28.8%, while in 2012 CE witnessed the largest immigration of university professors, where 1002 university professors immigrated by 53.9%, and we find that The vast majority of immigrant university professors went to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The total number of immigrants to Sudanese professors during the years from 2008 to 2012 is 1827 university professor, but all other countries in the same years were the number 32 professors, and therefore we expect that if there is no change in the economy motivating and encouraging the conditions of university professors, the state will lose the most expensive Human wealth has, as a result, higher education deteriorates, the development process deteriorates, and the state enters into a dark tunnel that is difficult to get out of unless it is destroyed as soon as possible.

Figure(1) The total Sudanese immigrant professors for each country from 2008 to 2012

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Preparing the researcher from Table 1.

It is noted from the figure 1 above that Saudi Arabia has the most Sudanese university professors who immigrated compared to other Arab countries

According to the statistics of the Sudanese Ministry of Labor ⁽⁴⁾, in the year 2012, 1000 university professors officially emigrated to work in the diaspora countries. The share of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from this statistic is 988 university professors, and this number corresponds to the number of table no. (1) above, and the ministry attributed the issue today to reasons Including weak wages and lack of employment opportunities, along with the temptations of the labor market in countries receiving Sudanese migrants, as well as seeking financial resources in hard currencies. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Higher Education, the ministry's immigrants from the university professors in 2012 reached about 420 professors, including about 290 who hold a higher degree - PhD or above - but the rest is without a doctor's degree, and we find that the large increase in the professor's migration is a serious indicator that

¹- Haider Abdul Hafeez: University Professor forced migration and badminton pay, the next day, 10/23/2013.

threatens development in the country And a loss to the country's economy, given that immigrants from university professors did not exceed 21 professors in the year 2008, according to statistics.

Among the reasons for the emigration of Sudanese university professors is the low wages, and this can be illustrated by Table No. (2) Below.

Table (2)
University professors' emigration and average wage rates
(2008-2012)

Coun-tries Year	Saud i Ara- bia	Emir ates	Oma n	Liby a	Othe r	TOTA L	%	Average rates Pound wages
2008	17	2	1	-	1	21	1.1	304
2009	87	1	1	-	1	90	4..8	256
2010	207	1	-	2	1	211	11.4	230
2011	578	2	3	-	2	535	28.8	220
2012	988	1	-	10	3	1002	53.9	200
TOTA L	1827	7	5	12	8	1859	100. 0	121 0

Source: Ali Ahmed Mohamed, "The migration of Sudanese cadres", the prospect of immigration, tenth issue, fourth year, 6/2013, p. 24 And the Central Bureau of Statistics.

We find that low wages are one of the main causes of migration, and through Table (2) above, this can be clarified. In 2008, the average wage rate was 304 pounds, and the number of immigrants from Sudanese university professors was 21 professors, and in 2009, the average wages decreased to 256 pounds, and in turn the number increased Migrants from professors from the previous year to 87 professors, and through Table No. (2) above, we note that the lower the average wages, the greater the number of immigrants, and consequently the low wages are among the main reasons that lead to the migration of Sudanese university professors abroad.

Most Sudanese university professors migrate to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and this can be illustrated by Table No. (3) Below.

(Table 3)
Comparing the migration of Sudanese university professors
between Saudi Arabia and the rest of the countries

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(2008 - 2012)

Countries Year	Saudi Arabia	Other Arab countries	Other than non-Arab countries	TOTAL
2008	17	3	1	21
2009	87	2	1	90
2010	207	3	1	211
2011	578	5	2	535
2012	988	11	3	1002
TOTAL	1827	24	8	1859

Researcher Preparation: From Table (1)

It is noted from Table (3) above that Saudi Arabia has the most Sudanese university professors who immigrated compared to other Arab countries and non-Arab countries. The number of immigrants to Saudi Arabia in 2008 was 17 university professors, while immigrants in the same year were university professors to non-Saudi Arab countries. There are only 3, and other non-Arab countries in the same year. The immigrant was only one professor, and through the schedule it is clear that Saudi Arabia is directed by the great majority of Sudanese university professors compared to the rest of the other countries, whether Arab or non-Arab. It came to Saudi Arabia is 988 professors, and the other Arab countries in the same year the number of immigrants is only 11 professors, while the non-Arab countries were only 8 professors, and the total number of Sudanese university professors who migrated to Saudi Arabia from the years 2008 - 2012 was 1827 professors, and the sentence is from other Arab countries In the same years, he was 24 professors. As for the total number of non-Arab countries for the same years, they were only 8, and therefore the total number of university professors who immigrated abroad in the period from 2008 to 2012 is 1859 professors.

Table (4) below shows, according to the Sudanese Organization for Overseas Employment Organization, the numbers of skilled Sudanese

laborers who migrated outside Sudan, working in the Gulf, and working outside the Gulf countries

(Table 4)

Clarify skilled workers according to the Sudanese Organization for Foreign Affairs abroad.

Year	The number of Sudanese working in the Gulf	The number of Sudanese workers from non-Gulf states
2000	35550	37550
2001	28869	30752
2002	27533	30615
2003	18916	18902
2004	4642	16505
2005	8447	10208
2006	8302	17476
2007	13854	11628
2008	22144	22129
2009	30014	52607
2010	90019	72245
Total	290290	318617

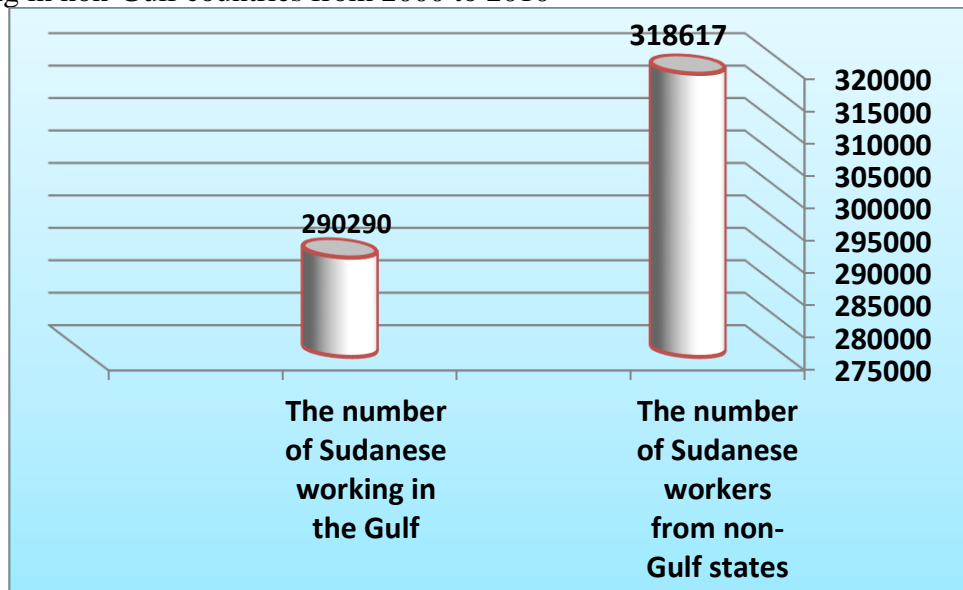
Source: Sudanese Affairs Regulatory Authority working abroad.

From the above table - we find that the number of Sudanese skilled workers in the Gulf in the year 2000 was 35,550, then the number decreased from year to year until 2006 as skilled workers increased in this year from the year before 2005 where they were in 2005 is 10208 and then became a year 2006 is 17476, then it decreased in 2007 to be 11628, then

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this number of skilled workers in the Gulf in 2008 doubled to (22129) and we find that this number in 2009 CE is 52607, which is more than double, and we also find that the number has increased in the year 2010 to become 72245, which is the largest number of all skilled migrations of the Gulf in all years since the year (2000 - 2010) and thus this explains H large migrations of talent, among which university professors abroad, which is an indication that development cannot take place as the homelands build and live with the help of their sons, but the development will be in the countries to which the talents migrate.

Figure 2: Total numbers of Sudanese working in the Gulf and working in non-Gulf countries from 2000 to 2010



It is noted from Figure 2 above that the numbers of Sudanese working outside the Gulf are more than those working in the Gulf

Through table (5) below, it is possible to clarify all workers and university professors in the Gulf and non-Gulf countries, according to the most migratory years.

(Table 5)
Workers and university professors in the Gulf and non-Gulf countries, according to the most migratory years

Total university professors	The number of Sudanese non-Gulf countries		The number of Sudanese in the Gulf		Year
	University professors	all employees	University professors	all employees	
21	1	22144	20	22129	2008
90	1	30014	89	52607	2009
211	1	90019	210	72245	2010
322	3	142177	319	146981	Total

Preparing the researcher from Table (1) and Table (4)

From Table No. 5 above, we note that the number of workers in the Gulf countries is increasing from one year to the next, and we see the increase in the number of university professors from one year to more than double, and this indicates that what is expected in the coming years will be a very large increase if attention is not paid to higher education teachers and improving their financial conditions And scientific, and we find that the increase in the migration of university professors came as a result of the economic conditions in which they live, as well as the existence of job opportunities with attractive advantages in the Gulf countries after the opening of a number of universities in those countries, but if we look at the numbers of workers in non-Gulf countries, we find there is an increase in the number of workers from Year to year But the number of professors in non-Gulf countries has not changed from one year to another, and therefore the most emigration of university professors is in the Gulf countries.

Through statistics from Table No. (6) Below, it is possible to clarify the following: the rate of inflation and unemployment, the average

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per capita gross domestic product and the average wage rates during the period (2000-2010).

Table (6)

Statement	Inflation	Unemploy-	Average	Average
Year	rate	ment rate	per capita	wage rates
			GDP per	(in pounds)
			year	
2000	8,1	15,2	103,80	62
2001	8,3	15,5	510,76	73
2002	8,3	15,9	524,89	78
2003	7,4	15,8	543,87	149
2004	8,8	16,3	559,23	150
2005	8,4	17,1	590,8	150
2006	7,2	17,3	602,84	200
2007	8,1	19,4	650,19	200
2008	14,3	20,7	674,25	304
2009	11,2	20	363	256
2010	13	20,5	424	230

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

From Table No. (6) Above, we find that the inflation rate was 8.1 in 2000, and then it fluctuated, increasing and decreasing until it increased in 2008 to 14.3, while the unemployment rate in 2000 was 15.2, and it is noted that the unemployment rate is increasing. Every year, the highest unemployment rate was 20.7 in 2008, the same year in which the inflation rate increased, and this shows that the relationship between them is direct. The higher the inflation rate, the higher the unemployment rate. This is called the phenomenon of stagnant inflation, and we find that the average per capita GDP in The year 2000 is 103,80, and we notice that it increased

in the year immediately after it more than four times, and this explains that the economy was in a state of growth in those countries. For a period because the gross domestic product is considered one of the measures of economic growth, and we also find that the average wage rate in 2000 was 62 pounds, then it became more in years and fixed in some years until the year 2008 reached 304 pounds and then began to decrease in 2009 and 2010 to become successive 256 pounds, and 230 pounds, and this confirms the decrease in the volume of paid employee consumption and leads to the inability of the workforce to renew itself and decrease its productivity, as well as the decline in demand, which means a decrease in the volume of subsequent production and the rates of economic growth. And thus one of the causes of migration. Wage reform has a very important role in stimulating market demand and stimulating demand has an important role in stimulating investment, and thus increasing economic growth and development.

Conclusions and recommendations:

First the results:

- 1- The migration of university professors negatively affects the economic development in Sudan.
- 2- Low wages are one of the reasons for the emigration of Sudanese university professors.
- 3- The lack of a work environment in Sudan for university professors is one of the reasons for migration.
- 4- The immigration of university professors and other qualifications increases from year to year due to the economic and political conditions that prevail in Sudan.
- 5- Most of the immigrants are university professors, who are based in the Gulf region, where most of them are in Saudi Arabia.

Second the recommendations:

- 1- Paying attention to the qualifications in general and the university professor in particular in all aspects (economic, health, and scientific) and motivating them and working for their stability inside the country because they are priceless competencies and by losing their education and development deteriorates in the country.
- 2- Fast and effective treatment by specialists for the case of the continuous rise in prices (inflation) in order to limit the migration of university professors abroad because the majority migrate for the economic situation in the country.

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3- Working to increase the wages of university professors, even if the development makers are not lost.

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