

The impact of the federal systems in the Sudan on the internal migration concerning the important of application in Yemen State

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النظام الفيدرالي السوداني وأثره في الحد من الهجرة الداخلية وامكانية تطبيقه في اليمن

مستخلص

يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة العلاقة بين الهجرة الداخلية وتطبيق النظام الفيدرالي في السودان وتأثيره في الحد من حركة السكان . وللوصول لهذا الهدف تم اختيار ولايتي شمال كردفان و جنوب كردفان لاجراء البحث الميداني ولتحقيق هذا الهدف ايضا تم استخدام المنهج الاستقرائي والاستدلالي بحيث نستفيد منهما في الوصول إلى بعض المفاهيم التي يمكن تطبيقها على مناطق أخرى ، ولقد خلصت الورقة إلى بعض النتائج أهمها يتمثل في حقيقة أن الفيدرالية يتوقع لها أن تحفظ توازن السكان وتحد من الهجرة الداخلية ، إلا أنها قد فشلت إلى حد ما في السودان تلك لان توجيهات الحكومية مازالت مركزية ، ولقد أوصت هذه الورقة أنه للحد من الهجرة المتزايدة للسكان من الهوامش الى المركز في منطقة الوسط يجب ينبغي عمل خلايا لمشاريع تنموية جديدة في مناطق مختارة في الشمال والجنوب والشرق والغرب ، وهذه الخلايا سوف تعمل على جذب المهاجرين على المستوى المحلي والاقليمي وبالتالي سوف يتوقف الضغط على منطقة المركز والوسط كما أوصت الورقة باهمية لتطبيق النظام الفيدرالي في اليمن .

Abstract: This study is concerned with the impact of federal system in the

Sudan on internal migration with the special emphasis on western states, to achieve this goal the candidate has conducted field surveys in northern and south kordofan, also he used both immediate inference and inductive inference.

As for finding, recommendation and suggestion of the research they may be summarized as follow:

- 1- In spite of the fact that federalism is expected to stabilize the population and curb migration, so far the system has failed to do so in the Sudan because the authorities still adopt centralist approach of governance.*
- 2- So as to curb the excessive migration of people from the periphery to core of central region, new pole of development should be created in peripheral areas in the north , south east and west, these new poles will act as magnets in attracting also the paper suggests that the important of the application of federal system in Yemen State*

Keywords: federalism, state, internal migration, development projects, self-resourcement

The objectives of the study:**This study aims to:**

- 1. Analysis of the federal system as a system consistent with the state of large countries.**
- 2. Studying the relationship between the federal system and population migration.**
- 3 - Study the role played by the state government to confront the movement of population or migration.**
- 4 - Study the impact of states rich in resources and services in attracting the numbers of immigrants and vice versa for poor states.**

The importance of studying:

The importance of the study is to address the relationship of the federal system of the movement of population and also focus on the impact of the federal system on the movement of the internal population between the states, making each state different from the other in some elements such as size of population and space and resources and the degree of development and progress and variation in services.

Study methodology:

In this study, the researcher used both induction and deduction methods and the preliminary sources, including the field work and field studies, in addition to the secondary sources of references, sources, reports and related information The study questions:

Study Questions In light of the objectives and problem of the study, the following questions can be asked:

- 1. What are the features of the federal system? What does it matter to a large, resource-rich country?**
- 2. What is the relationship between the federal system and population**

migration?

3. What role does the federal government play in confronting the population and immigration movement?

4. Have rich states of resources and services affected the population of poor states?

Introduction :

The political geographers see that federalism is the geographical change of political systems, for two reasons, the first federal state based on the existence of some differences and privacy of each Territory. The second reason is that there is spatial relationships between territorial units of the federal state and organizes those relations (remoui,1998).

The study of the population, including all the human blocs which outlive the surface of the earth is divided in its territory the number of the various qualitative and professional distribution, composition and age structure made clear in a given time and the movement of all of these factors and the evolution of the preparation of the terms of the growth rate or increases or decreases and changes in the geographical distribution of the population and migration of spatial movement from place to place, whether local migration from village to village or from the countryside to the city or vice versa or from region to region within the country or foreign migration whether displacement of the country to the outside or delegations from abroad.

The Sudan also is known from the states, which applied the federal system under a set of constitutional decrees issued successively since 1993 until 1995. As well as the Constitution of 1998.

It is noticeable that there are many variables in the system of government since the independence of Sudan a centrally managed decentralized, and finally federal regulations which have affected clearly in the size of the

internal displacement of population movement, especially internal migration to the capital of the country or regional capitals or states.

Therefore, a comprehensive national strategy, the objectives of the population sector through the federal rule as follows:

- 1. Completion of the census of the population**
- 2. Appropriate between economic development and population growth**
- 3. Re-population distribution, including its development and enhancing security**
- 4. Upgrade and maintain the privacy of the population growth rates fit with broad geographical representation and diversity of Sudan's economic resources**

These objectives were identified by the State in particular, it is interested in the population of the Sudan under a federal system, especially if we knew that the form of this system applied in the Sudan to the following:

- 1) The development of the states and territories.**
- 2) Stop Migration from different States or at least the growth of**
- 3/ to achieve political stability in the country.**

It is clear to us that there is a relationship between the federal system and internal migration, and this is what we will tackle in this paper, especially with regard to the responses or the cessation of internal migration. Each understand this relationship must be a definition of the concept of the federal system.

The federal system:

The federal systems in modern times without doubt taken different concepts and methods of those former times or, rather, these systems have evolved through long experiences, which led to the development of the idea of federalism, which was reflected in the development and developing countries. Thus, the application of the several states of the federal system as a method of definition of the political and administrative affairs and

economic evidence on the success of this system in general, because the unit to achieve balanced development in all States and thus the stability of the human race. It also helped the federal system on the development of human and natural resources of the state without relying on the center, and in the case of the central state. There are different motives made this state unite composed federal systems represented the risk element external threats payable to unite and external threats as well as other motives, such as the need to strengthen the independence and development of the economies of the country and benefit from the experience of the Member States (bashir,1963)

The definition of the federal system:

Although there are several definitions of the concept of the member states of the concept of the federal system, but they did not differ in concept and the basis, the federal system is a compilation of common interests of several political entities representing the different groups of human societies of common human ingredients, and represents the feeling of entities involved in the Federal Union of the limitations of national motives, and thus the need to relinquish part of national or regional sovereignty of independent States in order to create a larger entity dividing Other (abdusalm,without) There is no doubt that the federal system based on the decentralization policy (omary,1960) .

Which leads us to say that federalism is the decentralization of codified, any sense of a strong decentralized system saves the entity from collapse and achieve the aspirations of the union (abduslam,without), also known as the federal system as a basis of their mandates under the federal constitution based on ensuring the autonomy of the United States in its judgment to the local participation in the management of the State (bashir,1963) the definition of the Encyclopedia of Americana that the federal system consists of two principle elements comprising the federal

State, the federal government and the governments of the state, and each Government with specific competence in its field, Within this area, all of which enjoy autonomy ,and each level does not depend of the other in the tax legislation and administrative, as governed by the population concerned in the specified level of governance (encyclopedia amrecana,1982), also known as the federal system as a form of political regimes that resorted to by many States to achieve common objectives and interests such as the need to strengthen the use and development of their economies and the use of elements of convergence, both in the composition of the population of ethnic or linguistic or physical or similarity in resources and capabilities that can be easily exploited in the case of union of states or with some more of their own or the rest of the connected in a federal system there should be a central governments in the capital of the local governments of states or territories of the federal states (abu eiyana,1983) We would like to refer here to the emergence of the federal systems in these countries may differ, there are two ways of emergence :

1. *The first was the development of the accession of several independent states with each other, such as the United States of America, Switzerland and Germany.*
2. *The second mother from the disintegration of the cyclical originally states were standardized but take the central system and then gave their territories and their mandates more powers such as India, Nigeria, Brazil, and the Sudan.*

The principles of Federal Systems:

Including the principles of federal systems of primary and secondary, and are as follows:

First: The basic principles:

1. The written constitution:

The basic document to regulate the federal State and serve as the basic law, which defines the general terms of reference for each federal state organs ordinances (rashwan,1973) It could be argued that the need for a written constitution to the objectives of the need for the existence of a way to determine the powers of the Federal Government ordinances (lukard,1969), the Constitution makes the borders of these powers.

2. The non-centralized authority:

The authority penned the term centralized decentralization, which is the method in the organization based on the distribution of various governmental functions between the government in the capital and the governments of the States, through the authorization or authorization (alzugbi,1984) either centralized power is a term that means more than the spread of the authorities that it must appear in the constitution real widespread authority amid a number of actual centers which can be sufficient to itself (encucolopedia Britannica,1956).

3. The real division of power:

The real division of power between the federal government and the governments of the state is an important and essential both (Corry and Hodgetts ,1963) that the distribution of power between the central government and the governments of the state is one of the most important manifestations of the federal system (wheare,1947), the process of division inevitable necessity of the State has indicated that the thinker) software) where it is stated that the federal government managed to split of functions between various States in all parts of the State (omary,1960) dividing the fair and impartial authority between the federal government and the governments of the state will satisfy the aspirations of the population in the federal state and thus its stability

4. The desire:

The desire of the peoples in the formation of a federal State, can be seen as the most important of the issue of the Constitution or the division of power, because it comes in the first place, because without desire there is no constitution or the division of authority originally agreed federal system internal status on the basis of the desire of the group to live built politically in one window.

Believe nothing of autonomy for each group of them with regard to the conduct of Local Affairs (omary,1960)

Secondary principles: are as follows:

- 1. Language*
- 2. Religious belief*
- 3. Traditions and customs differ.*
- 4. Geographical adjacency.*
- 5. Ethnic or racial assets*
- 6. The economy*

That these principles together must be available for the core and protected by the federal government, through the various authorities.

The federal system of Sudan:

The Sudanese realities of the vastness of the country and the weakness of the causes of the Islamic nation contact her affairs and differences in norms, culture and religion and the reality of unbalanced development requires the creation of a form of governance beyond the wording of the provision to accommodate the diversity of regional data and the federal system is the closest formula to achieve this. In addition, there are objective circumstances forced to adopt a federal system can be summarized as follows :(national economic conference,1995)

- 1. The vastness of the country and of geographic boundaries.*
- 2. The weakness of the infrastructure of transport and communications.*
- 3. The high cost of the administration of the country, large in size, and therefore difficult to manage centrally.*
- 4. Differing degrees of awareness and economic growth between the different parts of the country.*

5. *The ethnic and cultural diversity and the multiplicity of dialects and customs.*

Hence, the purpose of the application of the federal system is the expansion of the circle of participation and download two days ago from the authority which is recognized under states of the Sudan to twenty-six of the 14 state now has the objective was divided into administrative units and to achieve the following:

- 1. *Ensure that small administrative units of the state a greater opportunity to intensify its activity in the political, administrative and security Axes and camouflage.***
- 2. *Micro-addressable administrative units to full control over the efficiency of walks of life within the scope of the Administrative Unit.***
- 3. *Check the administrative units of small and great fusion between different human groups, which supports the bonds of national unity and the bonds of a single national entity.***
- 4. *Check the smaller administrative units a high degree of efficiency in the political mobilization and participation Libya actors.***

The division of authority and wealth:

The constitution of the Sudan 1998, in section VI of the federal rule in four chapters as follows:-

- 1. The text of the first chapter of dividing Sudan into twenty-six of the mandate.**
- 2. Select the Chapter II of the federal authorities and the authorities of the state joint authorities .**
- 3. In chapter III, select the value of the resources between the levels of the Federal Government of the federal financial resources pertaining to financial resources, financial resources and localities.**
- 4. As to chapter IV on the subject of federal relations Article (kharsni,2001) of the Office of the federal government and the law**

and is supervised by the President of the Republic. This divan is under the Constitution of the federal rule and always coordinated between the governors of the Wiliya devices with the presidency of the republic and federalism.

The main features of the division of authority and wealth under the federal system and we do not want to go into details in this paper in as much as it is the constitutional texts of the parties (the federal government and the Government of the state) of course, there have been developments in the division of authority and wealth as a result of the comprehensive peace agreement between the government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and given privacy in this Convention, such as the protocol of the Nubba mountains, Abyei and Engasna. This ultimately led to the separation of south Sudan from Sudan

The federal system of Sudan and its impact on the reduction of internal migration

The federal system and immigration:

Immigration Rates have led during the last decade to double the population, especially in Khartoum of almost three million in 1990 to six million at the end of the last century. It is well known that the study of internal migration in Sudan has received the attention of researchers, so multiple came many different presentation and human study (elbushra,1972)

From urbanization in Sudan of important studies because between the value that social development, economic and unbalanced development are the main cause of the mass exodus from the countryside to the cities, where most of the cities, where the majority of the cities have a considerable share of social and economic development projects in return for this, we find that there are wide areas of the territory of the Sudan did not have a reasonable degree of development projects, the inhabitants of rural areas in the

northern, western and southern and eastern part of the country engaged in install migrants from rural areas to cities, and there are many studies that can sum up the most important results in the following:-

- 1. The fact that governmental authorities must improve services and employment of migrants in their areas and then work to reduce the issue of the difference on the reduction of the differences in the interior between the capital and the countryside. (elbushra and hejazi,1995)**
- 2. The pressure on land in the regions of origin for the northern states was the cause behind the immigration (Hainan,1961)**
- 3- Increase in the rate of unemployment in the cities and capitals.**
- 4. The provision of services through decentralization in order to continue to guidance to the various capacities of national development, resulting in a decline in the movement of internal migration.**

In fact, many studies and diverse and varied in terms of scholarship and we do not want to go into the definition of the concept of migration as much as we want the link between them and the federal systems in this paper, there are two forms of federal systems (almaki,2001)

The first: is the accession of a group of States or to each other under the constitution in the form of a lasting union.

The second: is the existence of the State and is divided into small states or states composed of the federal system as in Nigeria, Sudan, Ethiopia, or in the sense that the federation does not arise only with the participation of the people of the territory to establish the truth, because there are two motives lead the people of the region, the establishment of a federal system of governance are:

- 1- The desire to get closer to the center.**

2. The desire to move away from the center.

The first was geared to the desire called the driving force toward the center is in the case of independent political units and then decide on their own that they benefit more if they formed a union between them and their motives in boost visitor security capacity, economic and military ambitions this desire in the union led to the creation of the United States of America. The fact that Nigeria and Sudan established new federal state model, which is that the State of its own national's autonomy in administrative units (states) created by the State itself and this is the second type which is called the desire to move away from the center.

Based on this desire to move away from the center lies the relationship between the federal system and immigration, because the federal government granted their territories of human and material resources independently under a specific constitution is governed by this relationship, it follows that these resources be divided equitably among the States so that the stability of the human race in each state.

The relationship between the federal system and internal migration in Sudan, according to a study conducted by the author of this paper Allen, 55% of the sample respondents approve of the existence of the relationship between the federal system to immigration and 15% strongly agree this relationship any combined rate of up to 70% and this refers to the strong interdependence between the federal systems and the migration of populations, but in order to be closer economic levels of the population of the states and even attract one of the inhabitants of other states because of the economic advantages of high living standards, i.e. there must be a simultaneous development between United States fair division of material and human resources.

The impact of the federal system in the reduction of immigration

We found out that there is a strong relationship between the federal system and migration, the federal system that achieves the political, economic, social and geographical balance and also the balance in the distribution of the population in the various States, and therefore the balance of development between the United States become necessary stable population, meaning for example does not limit if the territory to provide new services from the territories more attractive for the population compared with others.

He pointed out that the decentralization policy, the Human 23 economic and social development and the need for the situation in the Sudan and of the difficulty of implementing these projects to some extent in proportion to the lack of funding, but the decentralization will work, of course, to raise the level of private and public investment, at least in the capitals of the United States, and this, of course, will create new jobs and be a catalyst for local development, because it will limit the products internal migration of the capital.

We conclude from this statement that the system that the federal system to can reduce the migration to the capital in the Comprehensive National Strategy 1998 guides in the third program of the years 99- 2002, highlighting the issue of the distribution of infrastructure and economic development and the establishment and upgrading of services, to reduce the exodus to the cities.

The effects on peace and security, as was also one of the most important goals in the area of governance and public finance federal budget of the State so as to distribute the collection of taxes between the localities of the states and federal government with the effective collection and coverage so as not to adversely affected by commercial movement between the United States with the outside world importers and federal support the standard just as the size of the population according to the relative

underdevelopment, all States may have the aim of pilgrimage from migration from the countryside to the cities, especially the national capital, according to a comprehensive study through field survey, conducted by the researcher with regard to the impact of the federal system to reduce internal migration .that more than 73% of the sample members in the different states, views were as follows:-

- 1. Federalism could reduce the internal migration, if there was a comprehensive development of the countryside or in every state to accommodate the people of the state of various businesses.**
- 2. If the federal system applied the required form the true meaning to enable states and localities of the overall powers of the Authority and the equitable distribution of wealth, it is limited to a large degree of internal migration.**
- 3. That the federal system to provide the essentials of life and development by local people so that the availability of funds and cadres up migration of other regions.**
- 4. The federal system about the citizen of administrative services and thus can achieve the requirements of the local population.**
- 5. Could the federal system to reduce the internal migration of the equitable distribution of power and wealth, services and development according to proper planning.**
- 6. Based on the principle of competition between the United States and create the opportunity to work the markets hope that the organizations of the companies and factories and various projects and that could be affected by the reduction of internal migration.**
- 7. Based on the foregoing, there is no doubt that the application of the federal system has a clear impact in reducing migration flows in general.**

But it is worth to say that trading on the human flow of increased migration from all regions of Sudan toward the capital may raise questions over the existence of a strategic plan on population mobility, 7-1, trends how to deal with him on the level of the economy, social, cultural, developmental and security and meet the aspirations of the community in the stability and decent life. The issues in this side overlapping and similar and responsible decision to address the situation seriously, based on the study and resolution right decision as well as the balanced development of the accordingly concludes this paper some results as follows:-

- 1. That there is a strong relationship between the federal system and internal migration in general because the federal systems can determine from waves of internal migration, if there was a balance development between States.**
- 2. The balanced development of basic services is a key factor in the stability of the population.**
- 3. That there is a relationship growing between the federal system and migration in the Sudan is in the desire to move away from the center of the Sudan did not mandates or Emarat or dividing combined among themselves, but the unified State gave more powers to the provinces of any economic and political powers in the application of the federal system.**

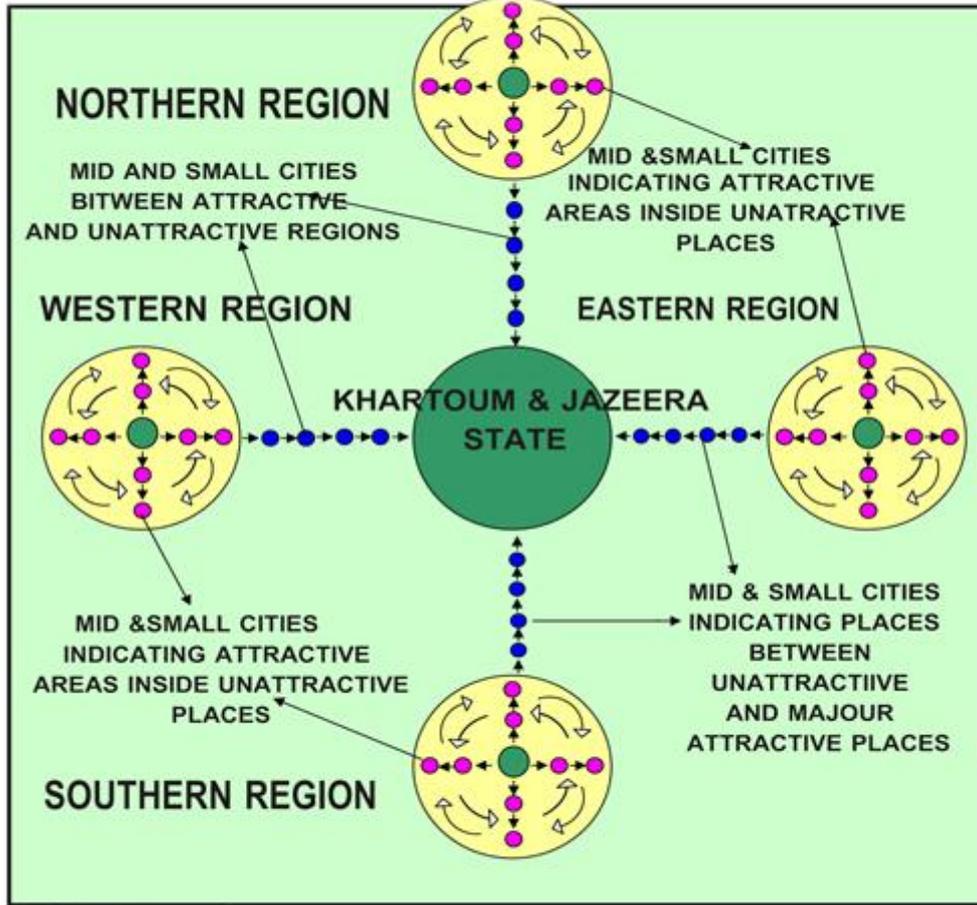
That the migration of various types and differentiated set on track trends in the flow of wealth and hence not soon receive the Khartoum area center more than 50% of the emigrants and immigrants and migrants, and therefore if the federal government wants to revive the economy and development of the territory on the basis of investments from the inside, it must focus on priorities, namely:

- A. The important of building infrastructure and national interest of**

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- B. roads and railroads and seaports and air transport networks and communication.**
- C. Building national network of electricity and water so as can reach the inhabitants of towns and villages obtains. The existence of such ARCHITECTURES will help investors from home and abroad in the foot on investment, especially in the fields of agricultural, mining and industrial installations and thus reflected on the stability of the population.**

This paper therefore recommends federal rule so that the rate of growth of small and medium-sized cities are relatively higher than the growth rate of the national capital through states development projects, in other words, wealth must flow to small and medium-sized cities, which affect the migration routes the interior make these cities more attractive to migrants.

SUJESTED SAMBLE TO DEVELOPE ATTRACTIVE PLACE INSIDE UNATTRACTIVE PLACES



RESOURSE : RESEARCHER

At the end of this paper, we hope that we have done to achieve the objectives and results, which we hope will also be relevant contribution.

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