

**REPORT OF THE TWENTIETH GROUP TRAINING COURSE
IN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION**

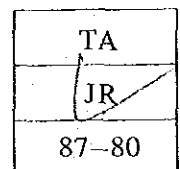
(The Fiscal Year of 1987)

June 26, 1987

Japan International Cooperation Agency

National Personnel Authority

Japan Institute of Personnel Administration



1987

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IN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION**

(The Fiscal Year of 1987)

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I. LIST OF TRAINING PROGRAMME

LIST OF TRAINING PROGRAMME

1. Preface

This training course is organized by the Japanese Government as a part of its Technical Cooperation Programmes for developing countries.

This course is conducted by the National Personnel Authority and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in collaboration with the ministries and agencies concerned.

2. Purpose

Rationale

In current society, promoting the social and economic development is one of the main responsibility of national government.

For this purpose, it is very important and indispensable to elevate the professional level of public administrators who play the key role in execution.

Thus conducting the training to elevate the professional level of public administrators is useful not only to participating country but also to the future harmonious development of the world.

Aims

The purpose of the course is primarily intended to enforce the fundamental knowledge and skill of administration in order to contribute to the modernization of the public administration and the social and economic development of the participating countries.

Objectives

In line with the above, the participants are expected to:

- 1) comprehend the process and problems of public administration and policies in modernization of the country;
- 2) make a comparative study on the public administration and roles of public administrators among the participating countries;
- 3) comprehend the principles of the public administration management and the civil service system; and
- 4) comprehend the fundamental problems to build modern economic society.

3. Duration

From May 12 (Tuesday) to June 26 (Friday), 1987 (7 weeks).

4. Administering Agencies

- (1) Japan International Cooperation Agency
First Training Division,
Training Affairs Department,
P.O. Box 216, Shinjuku Mitsui Bldg.,
No. 1, Nishi-shinjuku 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163 Japan
Tel.: Tokyo (03) 346-5155
Cable Address: JICAHDQ TOKYO
Telex: J22271
- (2) National Personnel Authority
No. 2-1-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100 Japan
Tel.: Tokyo (03) 581-5311

(3) Japan Institute of Personnel Administration
TBR 923, Syuwa-Kioicho
No. 5-7, Koji-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102 Japan

(4) The ministries and agencies concerned

5. Training Institution and Facility

Planning Office

Institute of Public Administration
National Personnel Authority
No. 3131, Miyadera, Iruma City, Saitama Prefecture, 358 Japan
Tel.: (0429) 34-1291

National Personnel Authority (N.P.A.) of Japanese Government was established in compliance with the National Public Service Law. It has been entrusted with the missions to ensure just and fair operation of personnel management for national public service.

It is responsible for recruitment, compensation, equity, employee relations, training and efficiency etc.

Institute of Public Administration (I.P.A) of N.P.A. conducts administrative training with the aim of equipping high-level administrative capability to promising administrators of Japanese government.

Main Training Facility

Tokyo International Centre (TIC), JICA
No. 2-49-5, Nishihara, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151, Japan
Tel.: Tokyo (03) 485-7051

Accommodation

Tokyo International Centre (TIC), JICA
No. 2-49-5, Nishihara, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151, Japan
Tel.: Tokyo (03) 485-7051

6. Qualifications of Applicants

Applicants should:

- (1) be nominated by their government in accordance with the prescribed procedures;
- (2) hold a responsible position to be senior staff in the central government;
- (3) be university or college graduates or equivalent with occupational experience of more than five years (at least two years of which must be in central or national civil service) in public service or semi-government service;
- (4) have a sufficient command of spoken and written English;
- (5) be not less than twenty-five (25), and not more than thirty-five (35) of age,
- (6) be in good health, both physically and mentally, to undergo the training. Pregnancy is regarded as a disqualifying condition for participation in the training.

7. Allowances and Expenses

The government of Japan bears the following in accordance with JICA rules and regulations:

- (1) return air-ticket (normal economy fare) between the international airport designated by JICA and Tokyo.
- (2) an allowance of ¥3,900 per day and other allowances for outfit, books and literature-transportation in addition to free accommodation and breakfast at JICA Training Centers.
- (3) medical charges for participants who may become ill after arrival in Japan.
- (4) expenses for study tours.

8. Participants

Twelve persons from Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia (3), Lesotho, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, and Sudan.

9. Language

The course is conducted in English.

10. Study Hours

10:00 a.m. to 12:30 a.m. (including a recess of 10 minutes)

(lunch time of one and a half hours)

2:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. (including a recess of 10 minutes)

11. Units of Instruction Hours

Total of 74 units (2 units a day -- 10 units a week, Monday through Friday for 7 weeks).

12. Schedule of the Course

Schedule is announced at the beginning of the course.

13. Lectures and Seminars

Lectures are generally to be conducted in the form of lecture-forum. Seminars are conducted according to the instruction.

14. Lecturers

The names of the scheduled lecturers are announced at the beginning of the course.

15. Prior preparation and submission of reports and data

(1) Country Report

In order to enhance the effectiveness of the training, the participants are requested to prepare and bring summary reports on the following two (2) themes, which will be used in the seminars on "Comparative Study" as well as in other studies of the course. Each report should be typewritten in accordance with the attached form and submitted to the Embassy of Japan (or JICA office) together with the Nomination Form.

The First Theme:

Each participant is requested to make 50 minutes presentation of his/her country report including 20 minutes discussion at the seminar. (comparative study on the Central Government)

The organization, functions and roles of the national government of the participating country.

Sub-headings suggested for the First Theme

- 1) Historical Background
- 2) Legislature, Judiciary and Executive
- 3) Systems for management of Government resources (man power, money, information)
- 4) Policy making and legislation process
- 5) Relations with local government
- 6) Any topic or problem of your interest in the office

The report should be attached with the organization chart of your whole Government and a detailed organization chart which you belong to.

The Second Theme:

Present state of industrialization and economic and social development in the participating country.

In this report, it is advisable to cover most recent published data on the following social development-related issues:

- 1) gross national products (in U.S. dollar),
- 2) total amount of national budget,
- 3) social welfare expenditure,
- 4) international balance of payments,
- 5) population size, growth and structure,
- 6) birth rate, death rate, infant mortality and life expect-

- tancy,
- 7) school enrollment, educational attainment and literacy,
 - 8) housing and consumption of water supply and electricity,
 - 9) health and nutrition,
 - 10) employment,
 - 11) income distribution.

(2) Preparation of Other Materials

To facilitate group discussion during the training course, it is desirable for the participant to bring with him/her a copy of the most recent statistical yearbook (or summary) and official documents (or summary) describing the current state of his/her country.

16. Certificate

A participant who has successfully completed the course is awarded a certificate by JICA and I.P.A.

THE OUTLINE OF THE CURRICULUM FOR
GROUP TRAINING COURSE IN
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Part 1. Modernization Problems

Goals

- (1) Study the meaning and process of modernization in Japan and examine its problems.
- (2) Study the meaning and process of modernization in the participating countries.

Methods

This part is conducted by means of lecture-forums and discussions.

Part 2. Comparative Study on the Central Government
of the participating Countries

Goals

- (1) Acquire general knowledge on systems of government.
- (2) Comprehend the functions and roles of the central government through comparative study of the central government in the participating countries.

Methods

This part is conducted by means of lecture-forums and seminars.

Part 3. Public Administration and Civil Service

Goals

- (1) Comprehend the roles of public administration in the policy makings and study problems arising in the process of implementation of that policy.
- (2) Understand the principles of modern administrative management and civil service.

Methods

This part is conducted by means of lecture-forums.

Part 4. Policies for the Economic and Social Development

Goals

- (1) Comprehend the principles and problems concerning some governmental policies in such fields as economics and industry.
- (2) Comprehend the problems of population, labor force, social welfare and study the problems of social development.
- (3) Comprehend the problems of the project planning of regional development.

Methods

This section is conducted by means of lecture-forums, discussions and seminars.

Part 5. Actual State of Departmental Administration and
Attachment to Relevant Ministry Offices

Goals

To enable the participant to comprehend the actual state of administration in some ministries through on-the-spot study.

Methods

(1) Attachment Study

The participant is to select, in consultation with the National Personnel Authority, an appropriate theme and is to be assigned to the ministry concerned. The participant is to make on-the-spot research and study on the theme at the ministry to which he/she is assigned.

(2) Report Writing

The participant is to submit a report on the results of his/her research and study within 10 sheets of typewriting paper.

Part 6. Study Tours

Goals

To enable the participant to deepen their understanding about Japan by visiting governmental and public facilities, cultural properties and plants and institutions of private industries.

(1) Governmental and public facilities

Observation trip to local government offices and/or local branch

offices of central government to deepen their comprehension about the actual state of administration.

(2) Development area

Observation trip to the spot where regional development is undergoing to study the actual state of the socio-economic development.

(3) Cultural properties and industry works

Observation trip to the historical places and plants and institutions of private industries to understand the background of the modernization of Japan and experience the actual state of Japan.

Methods

For the above purpose, observation trips to Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and other places will be organized at the expense of JICA.

II. OPENING MEETING

WELCOME ADDRESS FOR 20TH GROUP TRAINING COURSE
IN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
GIVEN BY MR. JIRO OSHIRO, DIRECTOR,
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,
NATIONAL PERSONNEL AUTHORITY

ON MAY 18, 1987

Dear participants, honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure and honor for me to give a few words at this opening ceremony of the 20th Group Training Course for the National Public Administration. On behalf of the Government of Japan, I would like to extend our hearty welcome to each participant from ten different countries. In addition, on this special occasion of the opening of the commemorable 20th course, I wish to express our sincere gratitude to the participating states, Japan International Cooperation Agency and all others concerned with this course during these 20 years.

It was as early as 1968 when the first programme of this training course was organized after deliberate preparations. Since then, we have been making efforts to develop and improve this course, and last year we started Seminar on National Public Administration as senior advanced course. Summing up all the results for these 20 years, nearly 260 participants from 37 countries enjoyed this programme in Japan. We are sure all these participants have contributed very much to the development of administration and international cooperation.

For the programme of this year, we planned the curriculum to study social and economic development as well as modern governmental system and its management. It is no need to say that your countries have their particular problems and different circumstances. However, all your countries are making progress with the aim of achieving their growth and development as a modern state, and so we hope you will find something useful to your countries through studies and researches in this programme.

Concerning economic development, Japan might be a good example for developing countries, but our economy is now faced with difficult problems such as trade frictions, rising yen and budget deficit. These problems are deeply related with the performances of world economy, for which our economy is seriously responsible. It is now absolutely necessary to attain international economic cooperation.

For that purpose we are making every effort both in the public sector and in the private sector. We are very much obliged to you if you understand the actual state of affairs in our economy. We truly hope your visits to public facilities and private firms in your study tour will provide you with valuable information.

Allow me to conclude by saying a few words about your life in this country. First, please take good care of yourself. Second, please work hard in your studies. Last but not least, please enjoy Japan.

Thank you very much.

OPENING ADDRESS OF
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION COURSE IN 1987
BY MR. TSUGUO YASHIMA, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
TRAINING AFFAIRS DEPT., JICA
ON MAY 18, 1987

Mr. Jiro Oshiro, Director of the Institute of Public Administration, National Personnel Authority, honourable guests, overseas participants, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of Japan International Cooperation Agency, it is a pleasure to say a few words to you here representing 10 countries, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of National Government Administration Course in 1987.

As you may know, JICA is conducting as many group training courses as 230 which cover wide range of fields.

Among many group courses, JICA has set up another course in the name of National Government Administration Seminar in cooperation with National Personnel Authority, considering the importance of demand of this field.

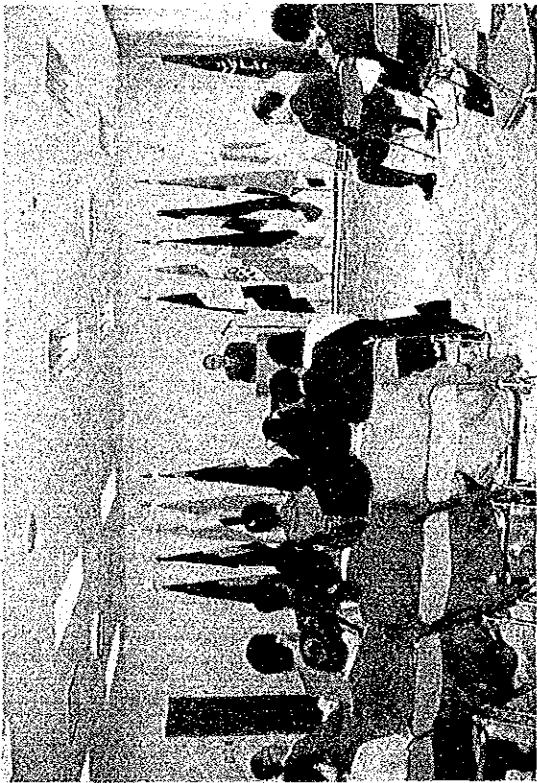
In order to develop a nation, the public administrators are very responsible. I think they should see time and space from a broad perspective, since the world is becoming smaller and smaller with the progress of telecommunications and transportation. People and goods are easily passing over the national boundaries. No nation can survive by herself alone.

I hope this course will provide you with a very good opportunity to widen your field of vision and to stimulate each other. I am sure that the Institute of Public Administration has arranged a curriculum attractive to you, however, you yourself will have to be a valuable subject for studying each other.

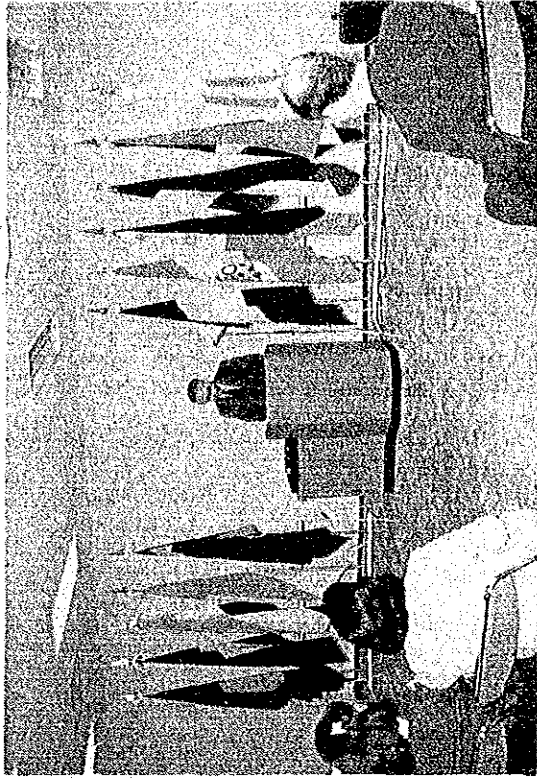
Although SAKURA, cherry blossoms have already fallen now, it is a most comfortable season of the year. I do hope you will enjoy staying in Japan and deepen your knowledge about Japan, say, land, people, custom and so on through your own experience.

Thank you very much.

Opening Meeting



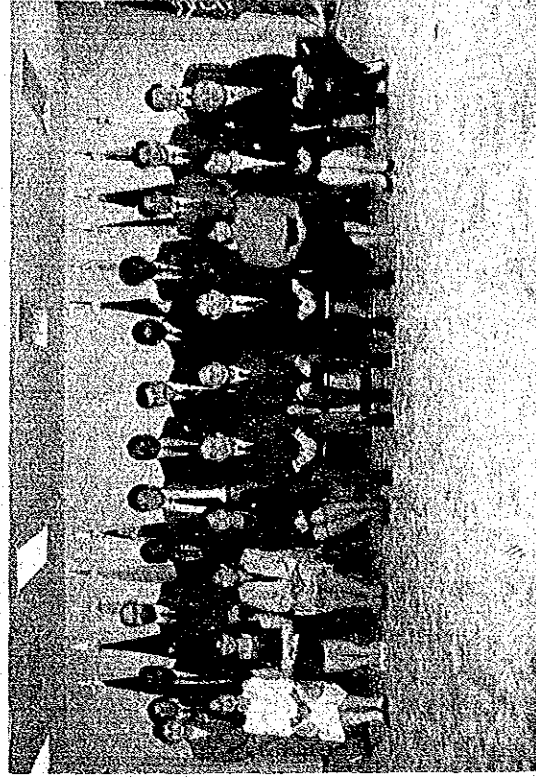
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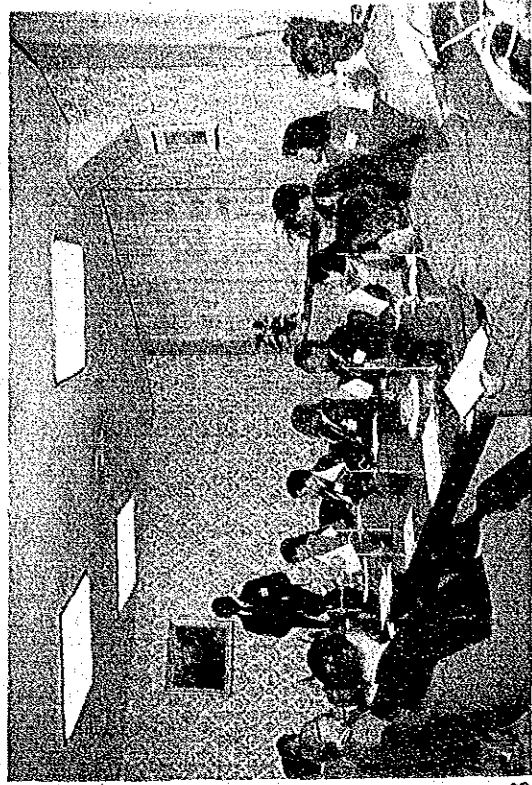


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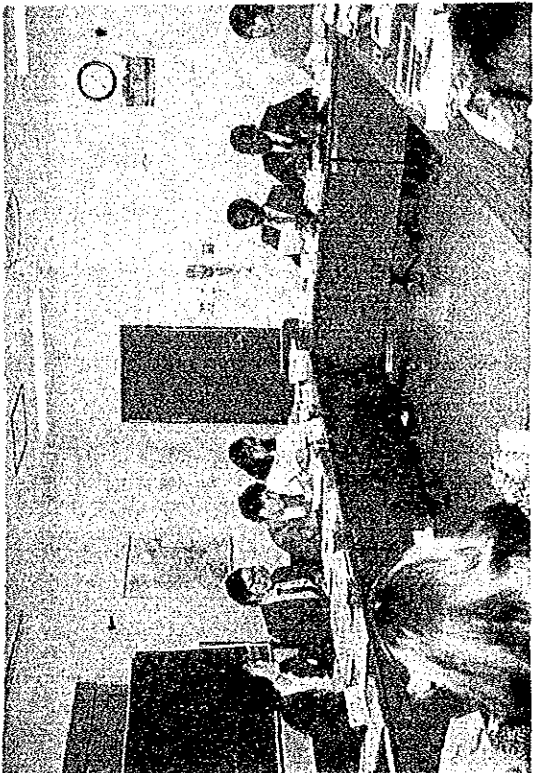
1-3 Opening Ceremony
4 Member of Participants



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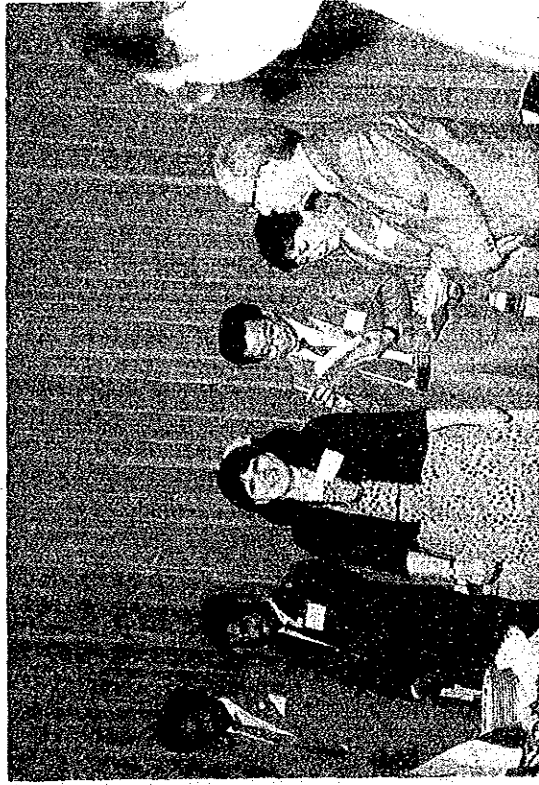
5 Orientation by N.P.A.
6-8 Courtesy Call at N.P.A.



9



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11

9-12 Reception by N.P.A.



12



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13-16 Reception by N.P.A.

III. REPORTS OF SEMINARS

INSTRUCTION ON SEMINARS

Seminar I.

1. Subject: Comparative Study on National Government of the Participating Countries
2. Purpose: To enable the participants to understand the organization, functions and roles of the national governments of the participating countries (the first theme) on the basis of comparative study and clearly recognize the differences in their functions and roles as viewed from their basic principles.

Each participant, based on his Country Report, expresses his opinion one by one on the general affairs of the nation, and the organization, functions and the roles of the central government of his country for 20 to 30 minutes. Discussion is carried out by answering the questions from the participants and the lecturer, as well as exchanging opinions among the group. In closing the lecturer adds comments on the whole discussion. Following is the report by the participants, summarizing the opinions of all the members present at the seminar.

Seminar II.

1. Subject: Problems of Social and Economic Development
2. Purpose: To enable the participants to understand present state of industrialization, economic and social development in the participating countries (the second theme) on the basis of comparative study and clearly recognize the differences in the role of the national government in the participating countries.

The participants are divided into two groups. Each group has discussions to the subject, grounded on the result of the analysis of the data for each country presented by the lecturer, and the Country Reports which

all the participants preliminarily submitted. Discussion is closed with the summarization of the roles of the central government in improving social and economic development of the participating countries. Then the result is shown to other participants in the general session where problems are discussed further under the guidance of the lecturer. Following are the group reports of the seminar.

SEMINAR I.

SUMMARY REPORT ON COUNTRY REPORTS FOR THE 20TH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION GROUP TRAINING COURSE

Introduction:

The presentation of the first theme of individual country report by participants from ten countries forming the group started on Monday 25th May, 1987 and ended on Wednesday 27th, May, 1987 in the following order:

1. Bangladesh - Mr. A.T.M. Fazlul Karim
2. Brazil - Mr. Paulo Fernando T. de Campos Mello
3. Egypt - Mrs. Abla Ahmed Marzouk
4. Indonesia - Mrs. Siti Rahayu Hidayati presented on behalf
of the two other participants from Indonesia
- Mrs. Dini Saraswati & Mr. K. Purnomo
5. Lesotho - Mr. Abraham L. Lephoto
6. Nigeria - Mr. James Ifeanyi Ezeoke
7. Peru - Mr. Cesar Pena Machado
8. Philippines - Ms. Nyriam Susan O. Sedillo
9. Sierra Leone - Mr. Walter C. Jokojeh Wilson
10. Sudan - Mr. Abubakr Abdallah Mohamed Ahmed

The sessions were presided over by Mr. Ito, Professor, Hokkaido University with the course leader Mr. Ogo and the course co-ordinator Mrs. Saito in attendance.

During and after the presentations, questions were asked by other participants, the chairman - Mr. Ito, the course leader and course co-ordinator to give clear understanding of certain points. Appropriate or almost appropriate answers were given to the questions posed. Each participant highlighted his or her country report with special reference to the following headings:

- (a) Historical Background
- (b) Legislature, Judiciary & Executive Power
- (c) Management of Government Resources
- (d) Policy Making and Legislative Process
- (e) Local Government and its relation to National Govt.

In comparing Japan with our various countries, we were able to see some differences and in some cases similarities in some of the areas quoted above since some of our countries were cradled in either the British or American systems which formed the framework of the Japanese system. Furthermore, some countries are presently under Military rule as in the case of Nigeria. Notwithstanding this traits of one or both of the systems above were proved to be in the system of rule.

In order to give exact picture of the materials presented, appendix one to ten could be referred to at the end of the conclusion.

One principal fact deduced from the presentations is that though our systems vary from country to country, yet there are elements of democracy in various forms that suits each country at that time and a quantum of efficiency in almost all of our governments. These make it possible to say that there could be seen elements of MODERNIZATION in our various forms of Governments with the BUREAUCRATS playing a role in the governmental machinery of our various countries thereby sharing in one or all of C.J. Friedrich's six criteria of bureaucracy. Please refer to pages 1 and 2 of Prof. Ito's handout entitled "MODERN GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEMS AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETY".

Observations:

The presentations took various forms such as showing of slides, display of photographs and illustration by diagrams drawn on the board by some participants. Since participants are engaged in various areas in their different countries, specific references were made to these areas after the general introduction of their reports. This made the presentation very exciting and interesting. It is interesting to note that though the sys-

tems were built on different patterns yet in some areas there were seen to be exact replica of either the British or American systems.

The Nigerian system which is Military Rule attracted participants especially when the size and population were mentioned. It was seen that the names of some Ministries or Departments differ in some countries but their functions were seen to be similar from country to country.

Speaking on the subject of Executive Power, in some of the ten participating countries, it was seen that some are having the status of Ceremonial Powers like in the case of Japan where the Emperor is the Head of the Nation but the Prime Minister has Executive Powers as he appoints Ministers and other top ranking officials. He is also responsible and answerable to any matter of Policy making of the Nation while in Nigeria there is a Ruling Council headed by a Military Officer as Head of State. The Military Ruler and Head of State in Nigeria can only be removed by a Military Coup since he assumed power through this method. In Peru there are four powers which were referred to as (a) Legislative (b) Executive (c) Electoral (d) Hyducuart. The Head of State in Peru promulgates laws and appoints Ministers of State. In the case of Lesotho, the Head of State - His Majesty the King - is not elected but is born to the Royal Family. The present King is the first born of the Royal Family and will be succeeded by his first born son when he dies.

In the case of Brazil the present situation which is being reviewed is that the President is elected indirectly by the National Congress and not by direct popular vote. The latter system is however being considered in the formation and compilation of a New Constitution. In the Philippines its newly ratified constitution (1987) provided that the President being the Head of State can in no case be re-elected. This is to avoid recurrence of a one-man rule in the country. It was seen that in Sierra Leone the President can be re-elected for a second term but not a third except the constitution is amended to make provision for that.

One of the interesting issues discussed was the relationship between central Government and Local Government in our various countries. It was

seen that though this varies from country to country yet the functions of Local Government have always been subordinate to the National Government. "Status Subjugate" - Although to a certain extent they seem independent yet their main source of revenue are derived from Rates or Property Tax, Toll-Tax and Licences from Traders. These are supplemented by grants from Central Government in most cases. Taxation being legislative like Sudan, the Philippines legislature also grants local government power to create their own sources of revenue and to levy taxes, fees and charges and joint like Japan, each local government has joint share in National taxes. However, this share in National taxes is automatically related to the local government without the requirement of further legislations.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs or Home Affairs or Interior or Internal Environment or Local Government and community development as in the case of the Philippines has been the co-ordinating organ between Central Government and Local Government except for Nigeria where the Chief of General Staff has jurisdiction over National Policy on Local Government Administration. This topic covered most part of our discussions and question/answer time.

On the subject of Budget preparation, it was seen that unlike Japan, most of the ten participating countries especially Sierra Leone and Philippines, whenever there arises a conflict between the coordinating Ministry (either Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Budget Management etc) and a Ministry, a higher authority (maybe the President) may intervene either on his own motive or that of either of the interested party. In which case the decision/resolution of the high authority binds both parties.

Almost always, the process of decision making in the participating countries is top-to-bottom. This is exactly the opposite of Japan's Bottom to-top system. It was the opinion of participants that our systems do not envisage much delays.

Conclusion:

After the presentations, questions and answers, there was a general discussion which proved that there is a high percentage of MODERNIZATION in our various countries though differ from country to country yet there were areas of similarities which are identical to those found in Developed or Satellite States like America, Britain, Japan, West Germany, France, Soviet Union etc. etc.

The influence of these countries over our various countries which were once territories under them has played an important role in building our various patterns of governments.

With the wind of change blowing not only over the under-developed states or nations and developing countries but over the whole world, we have been able to see that changes are made to suit conditions prevailing over each country from time to time. This is why the term NON-ALIGNMENT has its grass-root in some of the Foreign Policies of our countries. The formation of regional groupings and sub-regional groupings have some influence in our patterns of Modernization.

APPENDIX I. INDONESIA

I. Historical Background

- Date of independence:
17th August, 1945
Ir. Soekarno and Das Mohammad Hatta on behalf of the Indonesian people proclaimed Indonesia's independence.
- Constitutional:
1st and actual
The constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1st and actual is usually referred to as "the 1945 Constitution".
- Colony:
Colonized by: Portugal, Dutch and Japan
- Location:
The Indonesian archipelago forms a crossroad between two continents, Asia and Australia.
- Population:
The projected number of population in Indonesia in 1985 is estimated at 165,153,600.
- Area:
The estimated area of the Republic of Indonesia is 5,193,250 km² which consists of a land territory of 2,027,087 km² and a sea territory of 3,166,163 km².
- Official language and national language: is Bahasa Indonesia.

- Information: Department of Information

- Land: Department of Home Affairs

IV. President as the Head of State:

- Appoints and receives diplomatic representatives and consuls.
- Grants titles, decorations and other marks of honor.
- Hold the highest authority over the army, the navy and the air force.

President as the Head of Government

- Assigned the Executive Power.
- Making law/act together with the House of Representatives.
- Making the government policies provided by Cabinet.

V. Central Government with Local Government

- Task:
to administer the local government under the President.
- The sources of financing regional administration and development are as follows:
 - a. Budget allocation from the Central National Government to Local Government.
 - b. Central Government's grants to Local Governments.

- c. Certain taxes as allowed by the National Government to be collected by Local Governments.
- d. Profits, gained by State Companies owned by Local Government.
- e. Credits sought by Local Governments themselves.

APPENDIX II. BRAZIL

Paulo Fernando

I. Historical Background

1. Date of Independence:

07/September/1822

2. Constitution:

The first - 1824

Actual - 1967

A new constitution is being made by the National Constitutional Assembly, elected in November 15, 1986. The new constitution is supposed to be ready at the end of this year.

3. Colony:

Colonized by Portugal for more than 300 years.

4. Located at South America:

Area of 8,500,000 km²

Population - about 135 millions

5. Portuguese is the official and national language (no dialects).

6. Predominant religion is Roman Catholicism.

A majority of Brazilians are of Portuguese or African descent.

II. System of Government - Presidential

According to the present Constitution, the President is the Head of State, elected indirectly by the National Congress for a term of six years.

The new Constitution, now being written, is expected to define the

duration of the term of present President J. Sarney and to determine that the next President is elected directly by popular vote.

There are Three Powers of the Union, independent and harmonious: Executive; Legislative; Judiciary.

III. Management of Government Resources

Public institutions and state companies are the means by which state action, principally in social and economic areas, are attempted to be made more effective. The various specific sectorial ministries and companies, take care of the planning, regulation, supervision, auditing and exercise of administrative power.

The national budget is formulated annually under responsibility of the Ministry of Treasury which also fixes the public expense and income. Economic decision with respect to investment, financing and prices are also under Ministry of Treasury responsibility.

The Secretary of Personnel, an organ subordinated to the Secretary of Administration of the President of the Republic, has the function of implementing legislation specific to civil service.

The actual legislation has been reviewed by the National Constitutional Assembly.

The land can be public or private. The Brazilian agrarian structure is characterized by pronounced and progressive inequality in the distribution of its land. Mainly in agricultural area the land is very concentrated in the hands of the large landowners.

IV. Policy Making and Legislation Process

The political party which assumes the government is responsible for the formulation and implementation of its policies.

The Executive counts on the support of various ministers at the sectorial level and on the coordination of the Secretary of Planning of the President of Republic.

Specific legislation and/or governmental action can be generated in the legislative to be implemented by the Executive.

The Civil office, attached to the President of Republic is responsible by the coordination among all the ministries.

V. Relation of Local Government and National Government

Since Brazil is a federal republic, local government is assured by the constitution of administrative, financial and political autonomy, with the right to impose tax and pass legislation within its jurisdiction.

The Secretary of Articulation with states and municipalities, an organ attached to the Secretary of Planning of the President of Republic, is responsible for financial and technical support given by the National Government.

APPENDIX III. BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is a south asian country with an area of 143,998 square kilometers and a population of 100.5 million in March, 1985 (estimated). The country is surrounded by India from three sides - North, West and East. In the eastern side there is a small border with Burma and in the south, Bay of Bengal. Bangladesh is a fertile agricultural country with many rivers, almost all originate from the territory of India and flow to the Bay of Bengal. It was part of British India before 14th August, 1947 and part of Pakistan before 25th March, 1971. India was partitioned on the issue of religion, and Bangladesh is created on the question of language. The country's national and official language is Bangla.

The country is one of the poorest countries in the world in respect of GNP per capita (US\$140). The density of population per sq.km. is about 700. The present growth rate is 2.4%, adult literacy rate is 29% (1981), life expectancy at birth is 50 years (1984), population per physician is 9,010 (1981); only 18% of the total population lives in the urban area, average growth rate of urbanization over the period of 1973 - 84 is 7.7%, percentage of population of working age is 53% (1984), primary enrollment is 62% (1983). In 1984 total export was US\$1979 million, per capita energy consumption is 40 (kilograms of oil equivalent) (1984).

The figures stated above reflect a very frustrating situation. The country is plagued with enormous problems. The causes leading to its poverty and backwardness are also many. We can list some of those causes - (1) lack of socio-political stability, (2) lack of planning in human resources mobilization, (3) brain-drain, (4) very slow rate of industrialization, (5) education system, (6) lack of national integrity, (7) long heritage of colonization, (8) backward communication system.

The country is trying to consolidate her socio-political stability and heading towards a new future, though the rate of development is very slow.

Population by religion:

Total population: 100.5 million in March 1985.

Muslim:	86.6%
Hindu:	12.1%
Buddhist:	0.6%
Christian:	0.3%
Others:	0.4%

100.0%

B. Form of Government:

1. We have a presidential form of Government.
2. Head of the state & the government is the President. He is elected for a term of five years.
3. Executive, Legislature & judiciary is independent of each other. We have a unicameral legislature known as Gatiya Saugshad (Parliament).

C. Management & Govt. Resources.

We have 33 Ministries and 45 divisions. Secretary is the chief executive officer of each division on Ministry. Generally every ministry has one division, but some important ministries have more than one division.

President's Secretariat	-	5 divisions
Finance Ministry	-	3 divisions
Planning Ministry	-	3 divisions
Communication Ministry	-	2 divisions
Local Government Ministry	-	2 divisions
Education Ministry	-	3 divisions
		18 divisions
Other Ministries	- 27	- 27 divisions
	33 Ministries	45 divisions

President

Minister

Secretary

Added Secretary

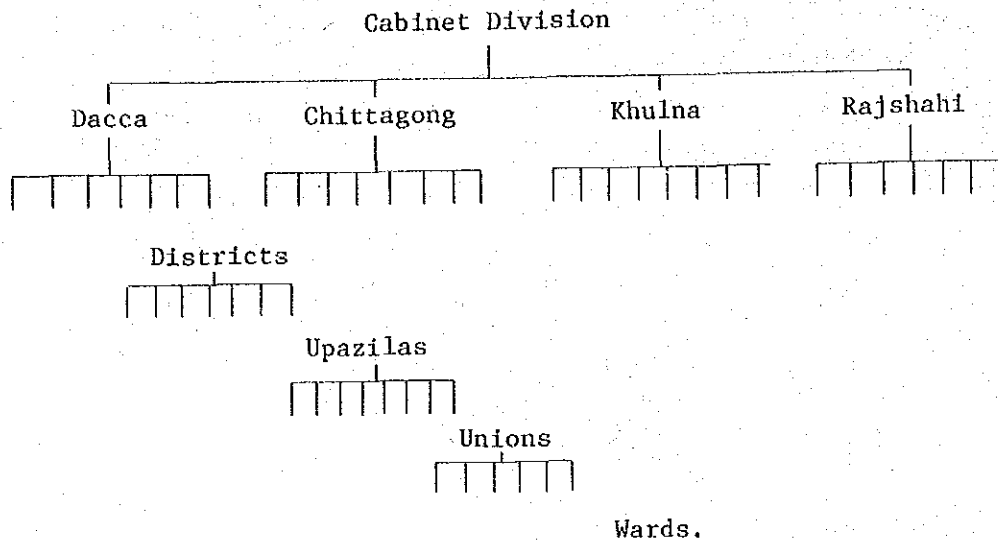
Joint Secretary

Deputy Secretary

Assistant Secretary

Staff

Administration System (General)



APPENDIX IV. NIGERIA

I. Historical Background

a. Date of independence: 1st October, 1960

b. Constitution:

Richard's Constitution of 1946 was the 1st which provided for a central legislature for the whole of Nigeria in Lagos and 3 regional Houses of Assembly in Ibadan, Kaduna and Enugu, having advisory powers only in regards of impending legislature. The 1979 Constitution was modeled after the American Presidential System was overthrown by the military in December 1983.

c. Colonial past:

Nigeria was colonized by the British until October 1st, 1963 when she became a Republic thus severing all links with the British Crown, but retaining its membership with the Commonwealth.

d. Location:

Located in W. Africa with an estimated population of 106.2 million and an area of 923,768 sq. kms.

e. Language and ethnic groups: Official language is English and major ethnic groups include Handa, Fulani, Ibo, Yomba, Els, Efik, Tir and Kamri.

f. Religion: Nigeria is a secular state.

II. Form of Government

Nigeria has a Military Government and the present regime assumed office on the 27th August, 1985. The President and C-I-C of the Armed Forces can only be removed by means of a coup d'etat.

III. System of Management of Government Resources

a. Manpower:

The National Council on Establishments acts as a consultative body in matters pertaining to staff establishments, salary structures, gradings and conditions of Service for the Government of the Federation. It has relationship with the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation. The Chairman is the Federal Minister of Special Duties. In a typical setup of a Federal Ministry, there is the Hon. Minister whose appointment is made by the President after ratification by the AFRC. Below him is the Perm. Secretary who coordinates the functions of the Ministry (career-civil servant). He is assisted by the Directors of different depts. These depts. are further divided into Divisions/Sections.

b. Money:

Federal Min. of Finance & Central Bank of Nigeria.

c. Information:

Federal & State Govts. in conjunction with individuals and organizations. But this is largely controlled by the various Govts. thus the establishment of Ministry of Information.

d. Land:

The Federal and State Govts. through the Provisions of the Land Use Act control land allocation to individuals and organizations. This is intended to facilitate the process of land acquisition. The Ministry of Works and Housing has jurisdiction over land matters.

IV. Policy Making and Legislation Process

- a. Accordingly, the Executive and Legislative powers are vested on the Federal Military Government, made up of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC), the National Council of States and the National Council of Ministers. The Judiciary's power of review

over legislative and executive actions has been withdrawn and is reduced virtually to a purely interpretative role.

- b. All instruments made by the President or the AFRC may be executed under the hand of the Secretary to the FMG, while all instruments made by the National Council of Ministers may be executed under the hand of the Permanent Secretary to the Minister responsible for the matter in question or under the hand of the Secretary to the FMG.

V. Relation of National Government & Local Government

- a. There are 301 Local Govt. Areas in Nigeria with a population ranging from 150,000 to 800,000 with no upper limit.
- b. Local Govt. is widely recognized as the 3rd-tier of govt. in Nigeria. This means that the national govt. plays less supervisory roles at the grassroot-level and LG councils are allowed greater participation in local affairs.
- c. Local Govts. have five discernible sources of revenue open to them: local tax, eg. poll tax; rates or property tax; fees and charges. Loans and financial allocation from FG and State Govts. The Fed. Govt. revenue allocation formula stipulates that Local Govts. are entitled to 10% of the revenue accruable to the FG and 10% of the internally generated revenue by SGs. However, the amount generated by LGs themselves are usually too small. Hence, they remain financially dependent on the Central Govt. & SGs. The Chief of General Staff has jurisdiction over National Policy Guidelines on Local Govt. Administration.

Tools of Administrative Management

- Rule making & enforcement o
- Licensing, certification & franchising o
- Finance o

Provision of fin. guarantees	o
Provision of indirect benefits	o
Extraction	o
Contracting	o

APPENDIX V. SUDAN

I. Historical Background

Sudan a country with an area of 2.5 million square kilometers, and population of 25 million is located in east Africa.

Sudan was under the British rule until 1st January 1956 when it became independent. 1st Constitution was a parliamentary and the actual too. Arabic is national and official language.

II. Legislature - Executive and Judiciary System

- The Legislative Branch represented by the constituent assembly according to the constitution of the state. The assembly elected the supreme commission (head of state), the life time of the assembly is divided to four sessions, and the duration of each session is one year. The function of the assembly like many countries, is to make law and regulation and legislative order, and control over the executive power.

- The executive power is exercised by the prime minister who is elected directly by the member of constituent assembly. He appoints the ministers and established some department to assist him to run different ministers. The ministers are responsible to the prime minister for the performance of their duties.

- The Judicial Branch:

The administration of justice is function of judiciary, as a separate and independent body like many developing countries. The judiciary consists of supreme court, upper court of appeal and other court. The judiciary is directly responsible to the head of state.

- System for Management of Gov. Resources:

Government resources are managed through the execution of plan, a 5 year plan. The national budget is formulated annually as function of the policies of the government. The main sources of revenue for the budget are taxes. Management of money is done by the ministry of finance and the Bank of Sudan.

Ministry of Labour and central public service are main organization to deal with the government recruitment. Its main function is the personnel and administration which include recruitment, training, promotion and other function like many countries.

Television, radio and newspaper is controlled by the Ministry of Information.

Ministry of Construction and Housing is organized the land.

- Policy Making and Legislation Process:

The political party which assumes office is responsible for the formulation and implementation of its policies. Policies and determined issue are taken for approval to the assembly, submitted by the Prime Minister. After the approval of policy, every minister directs the policy of his minister within the limits of the general policy of the state.

- Relation between Local Gov. and National Gov.:

The Prime Minister appoints the governor and they should submit quarterly reports regarding their financial state.

Each local government has power to mobilize the region and create its own sources of revenues and collect taxes.

It is worth mentioning that Sudan is like many developing countries in the system of local government (Egypt), and there is no more different in the system of management of government comparatively with another countries.

Abubake Abdalla

- TOOLS :

Country: Sudan

Rule making and enforcement:

Licensing &
certification & franchising:

Finance:

Provision of finance,
guarantees & insurance:

Provision of indirect benefits:

Extraction:

Contracting:

APPENDIX VI. LESOTHO

I. Historical Background

King Moshoeshoe I, the founder of Lesotho and the Nation, died 1820. Lesotho was the Colony of Britain and she got her independence on 4th Oct. 1966. She is found in the Southern part of Africa, land locked by Republic of South Africa. She has a population of 1.5 million and an area of 30,350 km². The people of Lesotho are called Basotho, their national language is Sesotho and English being their official language. Lesotho as a developing country needs many things to be developed, for example tools to exploit its mineral resources.

II. Legislative, Judiciary & Executive

H. M. King Moshoeshoe II is the Head of State, He has the power to appoint the two Councils. At present the Government is under the Military rule which comprises two Councils, Military Councils and Councils of Ministers. Chairman of both Councils is the head of Government under the Head of State. There is no separation of power under the three branches (Legislative, Judiciary, Executive) except that the spade work is done by different Ministrey.

III. Systems for Management of Government Resources

- Manpower:

The Ministry of Labour with its departments is responsible for providing needed manpower.

- Money:

The Ministry of Finance assisted by its departments is responsible for management of government money.

- Information:

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for information circulation in the country by electronic and printed media. Some of the printed media are privately owned.

- Land:

Generally speaking, every Mosotho has a right to own land and to use it the way he likes. The Chief and Ministry of Interior guided by the land act are responsible for allocating the land.

IV. Policy Making & Legislation Process

The Principal Secretaries are responsible for policy formulating by each drafting a cabinet paper to be discussed by them under the chairmanship of The Senior Principal Secretary for onward transmission to the two Councils for final discussion and getting the approval of the Head of State. The legal terminology of legislation is done by the Department of Law office.

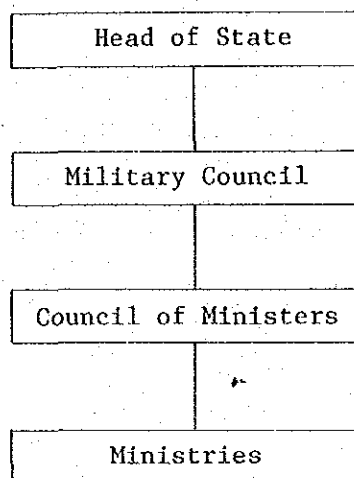
V. Relation of Local Government & National Government

Lesotho is divided into 10 districts and have a national government where almost every thing is centralized. However the government is looking into decentralizing.

VI. Administrative Guideline Tools

In Lesotho there are rules and regulations acting as a guideline tools for proper administration. However each Ministry is free to exercise its administrative guidelines tools as long as they are on the development and social & welfare being of Lesotho and Basotho people.

Organization Chart of National Government:



APPENDIX VII. EGYPT

Egypt one of the most famous countries in the world with a civilization of seven thousand years.

Through its history Egypt got its independence more than once; the last date was 18 June 1953. It had a constitution since 1938 and in 1952 it was amended changing the political system from Kingdom to Republic.

Now Egypt is a Republic an multi-party system and its economic system is a democratic socialist system based on alliance of the people's working forces to achieve sufficiency in production and justice in distribution, bridge the gap between income groups and protect legitimate profits. The sovereignty of law is the basis of rule in Egypt. Islam is the religion of the State and the provisions of Islamic Shari'a are the main source of legislation. Arabic is the official language of the country as the Egyptian people are part of the Arab nation.

The political system in Egypt is composed of 3 powers:

- (1) the legislative (People's Assembly)
- (2) the executive (The Cabinet)
- (3) Judiciary (Courts)

and the Press is the fourth popular estate.

The Head of State is the President, who protects the sovereignty of the people and that of law. He safeguards national unity and ensures that powers do not overlap in the execution of their functions.

The People's Assembly can audit and question the Cabinet, but the courts (judicial power) are independent.

The People's Assembly is also responsible for policy making.

The Press, according the Amended Constitution of 1980 and Law No. 148 of 1981, became an independent popular power. It expresses the various trends of public opinions.

Facts and Figures:

1. Location:

Northeast Africa, amidst the continents of the old world and at their crossroad.

2. Total area:

1,002,000 km² including territorial waters and deserts.

3. Inhabited area:

35,189 km² or 3.6% of its total area.

4. Geographic regions:

Egypt is divided into four main geographic regions:

1. The Valley and the Delta
2. The Western Desert
3. The Eastern Desert
4. The Sinai Peninsula

5. Population:

50.5 million according to the 1987 census.

6. Natural resources:

1. Agricultural Land:

about 238 million feddans (more than an acre), mostly desert.

Cultivated area is 6.3 million feddans. 2.5 million are owned.

Since 1952, land reclamation added about one million feddans at a total expenditure of £.E.723.2 million or about £.E.109.5 feddans at the first stage of production. Now the cultivated area is relatively decreasing because farmers find it more profitable for

them to sell their land to people to build houses, so the government issued in 1983 a decree prohibiting building on agricultural land.

2. Water:

Life in Egypt depends on the water of the River Nile. The Nile water, the subterranean waters and the recycled drainage water used in irrigation amount to 60.7 billion m³. The recycled drainage water which is used for irrigation purposes amounts to about 7.7 billion m³.

3. Mineral Resources:

In Egypt there are large amounts of crude petroleum, phosphate, iron ore, salt, quartz, granite, basalt, alabaster, limestone and others.

4. Animal Production:

Cattle and poultry meat, eggs, fish and dairy products.

7. Financial Resources:

1. Petroleum
2. Savings of Egyptians working abroad.
3. The Suez Canal - about \$956 million.
4. Tourism - about f.E.507.8 million (1982)
5. Transport and Communication

8. Local and Central Government

Most ministries are represented on Governorate level (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture has an Agriculture Department in every Governorate).

According to the Government policy some of the activities are directed or controlled centrally to achieve one of the government's main goals.

In local government decentralization is applied by establishing and

administering all public utilities within their locality, and assuming all powers exercised by Ministers by virtue of law. Decentralization helps in hastening procedures and in implementing activities.

The units of Local Government are governorates, markeses, cities, districts and villages. Governorates are established or administratively canceled by presidential decrees, but as for markeses, cities and districts by decrees from the Minister of Local Government. In the case of ministries, they are established or cancelled by presidential decrees.

APPENDIX VIII. PHILIPPINES

The organization, functions and roles of the national Government of the Philippines.

I. Historical Background

Before Philippines became a colony of Spain, inhabitants therein had been living in organized society under a regime of law and political authority, the basis of social org. was the family. Groups of 30 - 100 families formed into barangays, each headed by a ruler either called datu, rajah, sultan or hadji, who was very powerful, possessing powers of executive, legislator, judge & military commander.

1521 - 1898 - Philippines was a colony of Spain under authority of Central Govt, headed by Governor-General who acted as head of the military and naval forces of the archipelago.

1898 - first constitution called Malolos Constitution; Philippines was ceded by Spain to US.

1935 - prelude to granting of Philippine independence, came out the 1935 Constitution which was republican in form adopting American system, and constitutions of Malolos, Germany, Spain, Mexico and several South American countries.

1946 - independence from US

1973 - revisions to the 1935 Constitution under regime of Pres. Ferdinand Marcos

1986 - administration of Pres. Corazon Aquino created a Constitutional Commission to draft a new Constitution

1987 - New Constitution was ratified by Filipinos.

Population - 54 M

Area - 300 sq. km²

II. Legislature Judiciary & Executive

- democratic and republican State adopting Presidential form of government.
- President is head of State, who is elected by secret ballot for a term of 6 years without re-election.
- 3 branches of government are independent from each other with absolute separation of powers.

III. Management of Govt Resources

1. Manpower - by the Civil Service Commission which is a statutory /constitutional body; its decision with the force of law; conducts nationwide civil service examinations for those who want to enter into government service.
2. Money - by the Legislature with the Ministry of the Budget management as the coordinating body with the various government ministries and offices.
3. Information - by the Phil. Information Agency (PIA); media is not controlled; government owns one (1) TV station and one or two radio station. Information dissemination is, however, subject to applicable laws on libel and slander.
4. Land - Government classifies private land into residential commercial, industrial and agricultural. By virtue of its police power and power of eminent domain, govt. may expropriate private lands for public use and/or regulate use of the same.

IV. Policy Making and Legislation Process

- by the Legislature composed of 2 houses. Each member of the house may propose sponsor a bill to become law. President has the right to veto passing of a bill but same veto may be overridden/overruled by a 2/3 vote of the members of the 2 houses, in which case it becomes a law.

V. Local Govt. and National Govt. (LG and NG)

- LG enjoys local autonomy subject to the general supervision of the President.
- each LG has power to create own sources of revenue and to levy taxes, fees and charges subject to guidelines/limitations provided by Legislature.
- entitled to equitable share in the proceeds of the utilization and development of national wealth within respective areas.
- has just share in national taxes which are automatically released to local govt.
- LG may be created, divided, merged, abolished or its boundary altered substantially by the Legislature.

VI. Tools of Administrative Management

The Philippines has been adopting the following tools of administrative management, to wit -

1. rule making and enforcement;
2. licensing certificate and franchising;
3. finance;

4. provision of finance guaranties;
5. provision of indirect benefit;
6. extraction and
7. contraction

APPENDIX IX. SIERRA LEONE

Historical Background:

Sierra Leone was a British Colony which became Independent on the 27th of April, 1961. She was founded in 1462 by a Portuguese Navigator called Pedro de Cintra who named Her after his landing on the shores as "SERRA LYOA". This in Portuguese means "Lion Mountains". Because coming in Sierra Leone harbor by sea, the country looks like a Lion lying on the top of a Hill. The country was for many years a trading post on the West Coast of Africa.

In 1808, Freetown the seat of Government became a crown colony and in 1896, the British extended control over the interior by making it a Protectorate. In 1956, the British introduced a unitary constitution which made provision for an Executive Council to govern the Colony and Protectorate. In 1957, there was the first general elections which brought in an all-African Executive Council with a Speaker and the Governor who was the Representative of the Queen of Britain, presiding as Chairman.

In 1960, the executive council became Cabinet with the leader of the Sierra Leone Peoples' Party (SLPP) who had the majority seats in council as Prime Minister.

On attainment of Independence, Sierra Leone remained a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and the Queen of Britain remained as Head of State but represented by a Governor-General. On the 19th of April, 1971, the Independent Nation became a Republic, abolishing the remnants of colonialism. A Sierra Leonean (Dr. Siaka P. Stevens) was appointed as the country's first Executive President and Head of State.

Between 1967 and the present day there have been Military interventions with Military Rule. Since the handing over of the regions of Government to the All Peoples Party (APC) in 1971, Sierra Leone has been enjoying peaceful rule, keeping in mind the historical record that, in

Black Africa, Sierra Leone's opposition party won the elections and government was legitimately transferred to an opposition party. Thus in 1978 Sierra Leone became a ONE-PARTY STATE. Again, history had its share when on the 28th of October, 1985 the Head of State, Dr. Siaka P. Stevens handed over the staff of office as President to his successor Major-General, Dr. Joseph Saidu Momoh, peacefully and went on retirement.

Population:

The population after the recent census was given as 3,515,812 as against the 1974 figures which were given as 2,735,159. Sierra Leone is like a gem in the bulge of West Africa. - Diamond Shape. She is bordered on two sides by the fertile waters of the Atlantic Ocean. A compacted country of some 215 miles (345 km) from north to south and East to West. Our neighbours are the Republic of Guinea with whom we share nearly 400 miles (650 km) boundary to the North and Liberia along a 160 miles (250 km) frontier in the South.

The Official language is English. But there are about fifteen or more languages spoken in Sierra Leone. For Administrative purposes Sierra Leone is divided into three Provinces and the Western Area making four. These are the Northern, Southern and Eastern Provinces and the Western Area. Spires and minarets punctuate the townscapes of Sierra Leone, evidence of the strong and living influence of religion in the life of the Nation, Christian, Islamic and African religious expression coexist and thrive in an atmosphere of mutual respect and tolerance.

Legislature, Judiciary & Executive:

Sierra Leone has a ONE-PARTY system of government based on the British system of Government. The President has executive powers and he is the SUPREME HEAD OF STATE and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He appoints the First and Second Vice Presidents and members of Cabinet (Ministers). He determines the size of Cabinet and chairs the meetings of Cabinet. The 1978 Constitution, like the previous constitutions guarantees the fundamental rights, liberties and freedom of individual, including

freedom of assembly and association, of movement, and freedom of conscience.

His term of Office is Seven years and can be reappointed after the end of his first term of office but cannot be reappointed for a third time. Section 23 (1) of the 1978 Constitution stipulates that - "The members of the National Delegates Conference of the Recognized Party shall elect a person to be the Leader of the Party, and such person shall be the sole candidate in an election to the office of President". He will be voted for as a sole-candidate in a nation-wide election.

Systems of Management of Government Resources:

- Manpower:

There is a Public Service Commission which is a Statutory body as entrenched in the constitution. (Sections 135 - 146 in the constitution gives details of the powers of the commission which is composed of a Chairman and three Members appointed by the President, a Secretary to the Commission who is the Administrative Head and the Most Senior Civil Servant in the Commission and a Supporting Staff.

- Money:

There is a Ministry of Finance with the Minister as the Political head. The Financial Secretary is the most senior civil servant and Administrative head. He is assisted by an Accountant General and Deputy Financial Secretaries.

- Information:

There is a Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which controls the News Media of the whole country. The S.L.B.S. - Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service is the only Broadcasting service in the country. The Director of Information is the co-ordinator of news items. Recently the Sierra Leone News Agency was inaugurated. There are several Newspapers published in the country in keeping with the provisions for freedom of expression. The Press is free to publish articles in any newspaper guided by the provisions in the Laws of Sierra Leone.

- Ministry, Department and Agency:

There are presently seventeen Ministries. Each ministry is headed by a Minister who is the Political Head and the Permanent Secretary/Secretary (Chief Bureaucrat) who is the most senior Civil Servant and Administrative Head. There are some ministries which have Departments and other agencies. These are headed by a Professional Heads who are answerable to the Permanent Secretary or Secretary (Chief Bureaucrat). There are meetings of these Heads to co-ordinate the activities of the Ministry from time to time.

Policy Making and Legislative Process:

Parliament is the main policy implementing organ with Cabinet as the supreme organ. Cabinet is composed by Ministers of State with the President as chairman and a Secretary to Cabinet as the most Senior Civil Servant and Chief Bureaucrat. A Bill becomes law when taken to Cabinet from Parliament and signed by the President.

Relation between Central Govt. & Local Govt.:

In Sierra Leone the Ministry of Internal Affairs which is referred to in some countries as Ministry of House Affairs/Interior/Environmental Affairs co-ordinates the activities of Local Govts. with the Central Govt.

Sources of income are collection of taxes, for example, Rates or Property Tax; Licences, Market dues and allocation from Central Government.

The Local Govts. keep their Budget which is monitored by Auditors & the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Tools of Administrative Management:

Rule making & enforcement:	o
Licensing certification & franchising:	o
Finance:	o
Provision of finance guarantees:	o
Provision of indirect benefit:	o
Extraction:	o
Contraction:	o

APPENDIX X. PERU

I. Historical Background

1.1 Date of independence: 28 Jul. 1821

1.2 Constitution 1st and actual: Yes approved in 1979

1.3 Peru is a Democratic Republic

1.4 Localization:

Peru is located in the east central part of the America of South, south of the equatorial line and west the Greenwich Meridian.

Population:

Estimated 20,207,000 in 1986. Growing: 2.6% annual.

Estimated that in 2000: will be 27,952,000

Area:

Estimated 1,285,215,60 square km.

1.5 Official language: Spanish

Religion: Catholic

Ethnic groups: Various: Indigene, mestizo, white, black, japanese, etc.

II. Legislature, Judiciary and Executive

2.1 System Government:

is Presidential, from a term five years, not re-election.

2.2 Head of State

Functions:

- To represent the state
- Promulgation of law
- To appoint ministry of state

2.3 Separation of Powers:

Peru is democratic Republic, there are four powers, independent and harmonious: a) Legislative b) Executive c) Electoral and d) Judiciary.

Ministries: Of Justice, Education, Health, Army, Navy, Air Force, Agriculture, Industry and Tourism, Transportation and Communications, Interior, Labour, Mines and Energy, Economy and Finances, Dwelling, Foreign Affairs, Fishing and of the Presidency.

III. System for Management of Government Resources

- Manpower:

The Ministry of Labour, plans and coordinates basic and comprehensive labor policies; compiles periodical statistics on trade unions, labor disputes, conditions of work including wages, worker's cost of living, employment, etc.

In Peru two employment regimens exist.

Law 4916: Private employment.

Law 11377: Public employment.

- Money:

The Ministry of Economy and Finances, coordination and adjustment of the public treasury, coordination of public finance and monetary system, general coordination of domestic finance. Likewise formulated the national budget, the main sources of revenue for the budget are taxes collected at the state.

The Central Reserve Bank, to regulation emission monetary.

- Information:

The Institute National Official Dispatch, dependence of the President-

is constiship of the Republic, to regulation information system in my country.

- Land Use System:

The agriculture is one the most important activities of economy, considering their contribution to the GNP as well as the number of persons occupied.

For law promulgate in 1969 approbate the reform Agrary.

IV. Policy Making and Legislation Process

The Legislative Power is authorized enact laws and to decide national budget.

The Executive Power is responsible for the formulation and implementation of its policies. In the formulation of these policies, the Executive counts on the support of various ministers at the sectorial level and on the coordination of the Institute National of Planning, dependence of the Presidentship of the Republic.

V. Relations of Local Government

In Peru the local governments is constituted of the Provinces and Districts.

The local government is assured by the Constitution of 1979 of autonomy administrative, financial and political with the right to impose taxes and pass legislation within its jurisdiction.

They take responsibility for the administration of physical space (public roads, collection of garbage) and the public services and the Illumination and public water.

SEMINAR II.

GROUP A REPORT

ON POPULATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The group is composed of:

Indonesia	-	Mrs. Siti Rahayu Hidayati & Mrs. Divi Saraswati
Lesotho	-	Mr. Abraham L. Lephoto
Peru	-	Mr. Cesar Pena Machado
Nigeria	-	Mr. James I. Ezeoke
Sierra Leone	-	Mr. Walter C. J. Wilson

The group first discussed the suggested outline and then decided to discuss in depth issues relating to (a) Population (b) Education (c) Health & Nutrition (d) Housing. As government officials some of these issues are directly or indirectly included in some of our schedule of duties. In order to help in our discussions World Bank data made available to us were extensively utilized with special emphasis on the year 1981.

In discussing these, the group drew up graphs and assembled data for comparative studies to compare the data of these countries.

A. Population:

From data made available it was seen that the percentage differs from country to country. Indonesia accounts for 57.69% closely followed by Nigeria with 33.84%, then Peru 6.5%, Sierra Leone 1.38% and Lesotho 0.52% on a pie chart distribution in Table 1 attached. It was proved that Lesotho will take about 27.6 years to double its population while Nigeria takes 20.9 years, Sierra Leone 40 years; Indonesia 35.8 years and Peru 26.9 years.

In Table 2, we showed data for our five participating countries for the year 1981 with special reference to growth rates, crude birth, crude death, total fertility rates, life expectancy and G.N.P. From this table we were able to prove from our discussions that high fertility and fast drop in infant mortality rate in Indonesia is due to the advancement in their medical facilities while Nigeria's 3.34% growth rate was attributed to high fertility rate prevalent in that country.

The group then looked into the question of urban and rural distribution. It was seen that there is an increased trend towards urbanization although this differ from country to country. This was attributed to better opportunities offered and generally improved medical amenities as compared to the generally underdeveloped areas of our various countries.

It was also seen that Indonesia has intensified family planing programmes in order to control the size of her population and to lower fertility and infant mortality rates.

Table 3A shows percentage of population in urban areas of 5 selected countries for the years 1950, 1985, 2000 and 2025.

B. Education:

The group observed that problems relating to education differ from one country to another. Please see Tables 4 and 5. It was noted that because of scarcity of teachers and inadequacy in existing facilities like classrooms, some of our countries have adopted the double shift system to meet the demands posed by these factors and also the increase in pupil enrollments.

The Primary School enrollment ratio taken over three periods of 1960 - 1970 and 1981 showed an upward trend as shown in table 6. However, the phenomenal growth of Nigeria around 1976 upwards was as a result of that country's adoption of a compulsory free Primary Education from that date. As indicated on table 7, the group noted that with higher

income and better conditions, people tended to lay more emphasis on education. However, Peru's exceptional case was also attributable to the same phenomenon as observed for most Latin-American countries which have not been accounted for.

Since high premium have been paid on agriculture in most of the countries where there are no compulsory education, children at school going age are engaged in farming in most of our developing countries.

In Table 4, it will be seen that three of the five participating countries have compulsory education especially in the Primary Stream. In Sierra Leone it was revealed that Government has introduced Free Primary education from classes 3/7 inclusive.

School vaccination services are available in almost all the Primary schools to which UNICEF has played a significant role.

The School Calendar Year differs from one country to another as can be seen in Table 7.

Table 5 shows the teacher/pupil ratio and adult literacy percentage.

C. Health & Nutrition:

For Nigeria and Sierra Leone, the group was able to note similar programmes in the health policy of these two countries. High attention has been paid to the Primary Child Health Care by the Governments of these two countries. Both Governments have embarked on projects such as Community Health Centres and Paramedical Schools with a view to meeting the demands of the Health Services as needed in several areas especially in the rural areas.

In Lesotho it was established that medical personnels tended to go to the Private Sector because of better conditions in that sector. The general hospitals in Lesotho are mostly funded by Catholics. To meet with the demands of medical attention in the rural areas a Flying

Doctor Clinic is provided four times a week.

In Peru, it was noted that Government has special provision of about 65% in the National Budget. A national Service of Health is formed from four entities, namely:

- 1) Ministry of Health
- 2) Peruvian Institute of Social Services
- 3) Armed and Police Forces Security
- 4) Private Sector

In the case of Indonesia, it was observed that there had been presidential Instruction on matters related to health facilities which were increased per head per year between 1984 - 1986. Strides have been taken towards reducing infant mortality rate. A system of bringing health closer to the grass-roots have been adopted too. For example, Flying Doctors are provided regularly to remote areas.

D. Housing:

The group observed that generally problems of domestic use of electricity and water plague the rural areas in almost all the countries concerned. Please see Table 8. However in order to ameliorate these ugly situations, the different Governments had recently embarked on projects that will improve the quality of life in the rural areas. Low income housing schemes have been embarked upon by Governments to meet the needs of lowly paid civil servants. Water projects in rural areas have also been embarked on in most of these countries.

Conclusion:

The group sees an urgent need for improved medical services, better education and improved facilities especially in the rural areas of our various countries. We would also like to point out some of the factors militating against these goals, for example, Lesotho's development has been seriously affected because of her geographical location.

Indonesia's problem seems to be high level manpower in its society. It was further seen that Indonesia's bid for better distribution of the population and natural resources has led them in the direction of social development planning for the future. Therefore they have been trying to control the size of their population by intensification of family planning programmes aimed at lowering fertility rates, supported by "beyond family planning" programmes that directly support the lowering of fertility rates and improvement of public and health conditions. Improvement of population quality encompassing:

- a) The physical qualities through sports programmes, improved health care.
- b) The non-physical through improving relevant education and training programmes and other measures in order to obtain.
 - i) higher productivity
 - ii) greater reliance and ability to meet problems of crowding
 - iii) strengthened social solidarity
 - iv) greater self-reliance.

Nigeria's economic predicament rests on the fact that 'OIL' which accounts for the country's major export has been declining in sales and price. She has therefore adopted a backward integration scheme aimed at promoting agro-based industries.

Peru faces serious political problems which tend to hinder economic progress in that country. Sierra Leone continues to suffer from wastage of human resources due to the high fertility & mortality rates which reflects on poor medical care provided for the people.

Table 1.. Total Population Distribution for 5 Selected Countries (1981)

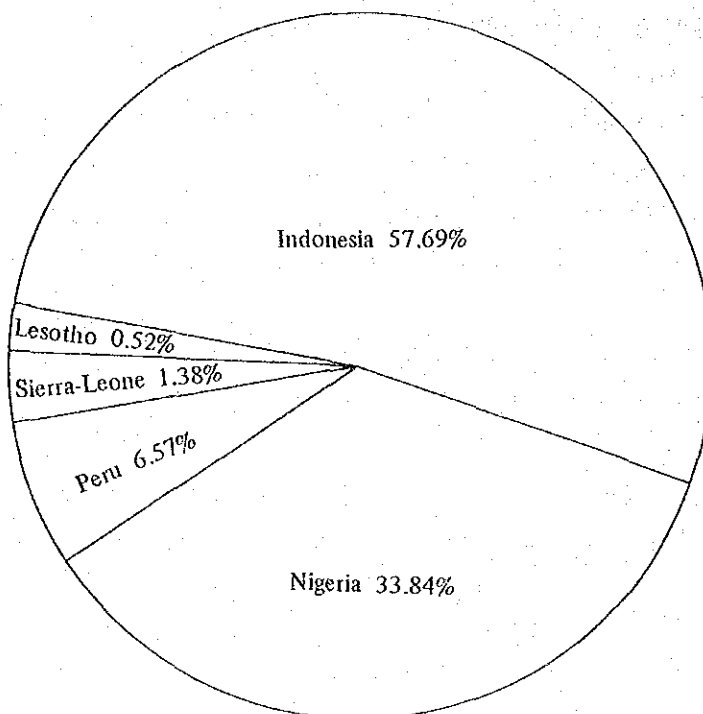


Table 2. Population

Country	1981 Total Population (thousand)	Growth R. (%)	Crude B.R. (%)	Crude D.R. (%)	Life expectancy (years)	Total Fertility Rate (%)	G.N.P (US\$) per capita 1985
1. Indonesia	149.451	1.95	34.6	13.1	53.5	4.4	540
2. Lesotho	1.372	2.53	42.4	14.7	50.7	5.8	530
3. Sierra L.	3.574	1.77	45.0	18.0	47.5	6.1	310
4. Peru	17.031	2.60	36.3	11.1	57.9	5.1	1.000
5. Nigeria	87.603	3.34	49.0	16.6	49.1	6.9	730

Table 3. Urban & Rural Population

Country	1950 Urban (%)	Rural (%)	1985 Urban (%)	Rural (%)	2000 Urban (%)	Rural (%)	2025 Urban (%)	Rural (%)
Indonesia	12.4	87.6	25.3	74.7	36.5	63.5	55.9	44.1
Lesotho	10	99.0	16.7	83.3	27.9	21.1	47.6	52.4
Sierra L.	9.2	90.8	28.3	71.7	40.2	29.8	59.1	40.9
Peru	35.5	64.5	67.4	32.6	75.2	24.8	84.0	16.0
Nigeria	10.5	89.5	20.4	79.6	33.4	66.6	53.0	47.0

Table 3 A

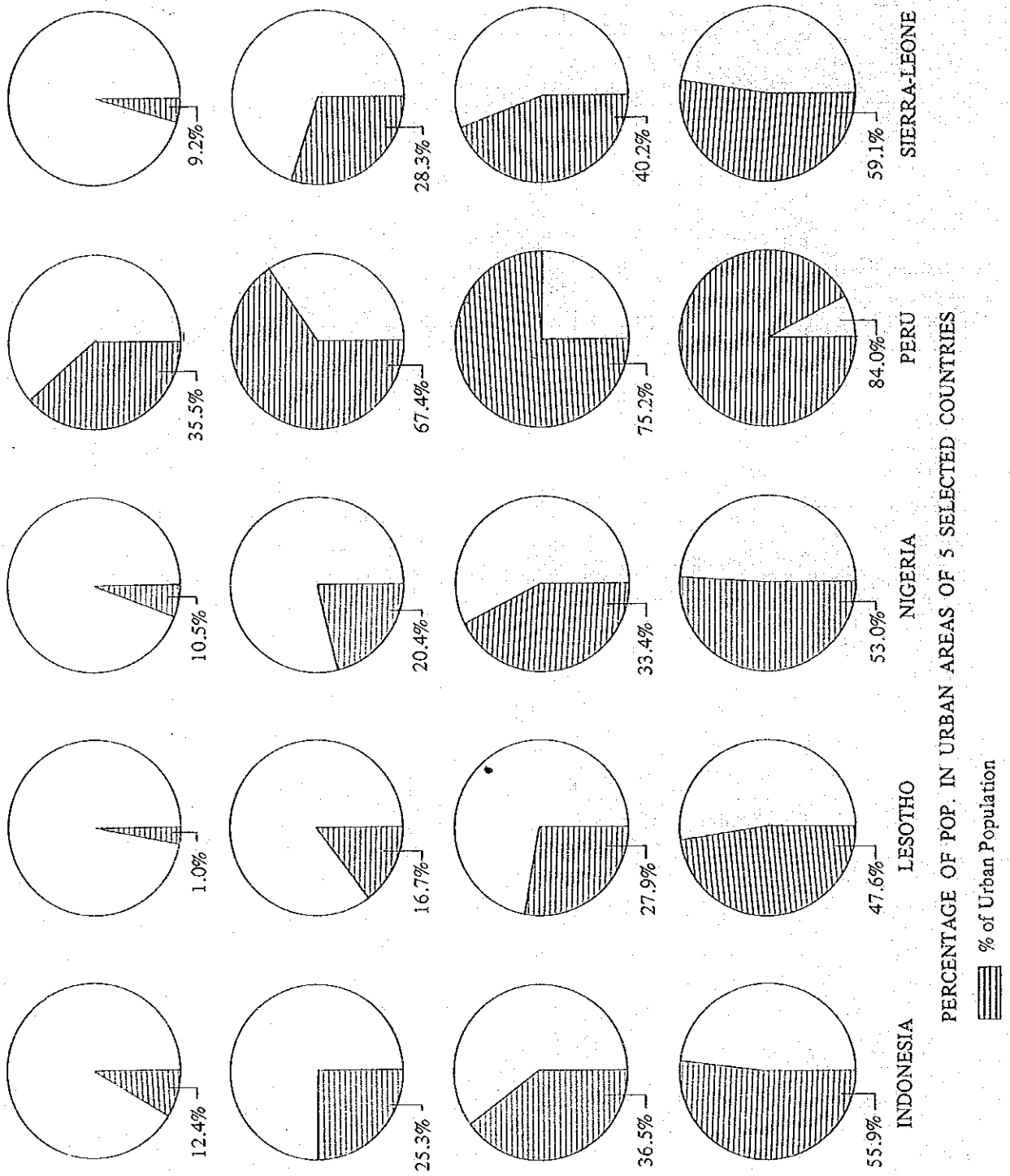


Table 4. Education

Country	Compulsory	Vaccination	Providing Lunch	Opening Session	Shift system	Accessibility to move to others areas for education
Indonesia	Yes	Yes, only for primary schools by government	No, the school suggests to bring their own meal	August	For all kind due to over population and other facilities	Only for universities
Lesotho	Not, but free education in primary	Yes, only for primary schools by UNICEF	Yes, for primary school	January: reasons: - climate - to be lien with opening of coll/ university	No	Only for universities
Sierra Leone	No, but primary education	Yes, only for primary schools by UNICEF	No Formerly it was provided, but now stopped	September: reason to be line with opening of coll/ university	Yes, primary and secondary due to over population and other facilities	Only for universities
Peru	Primary	Yes, by UNICEF for kindergarten and primary schools	Yes, for primary school by government and schools UNICEF	April to December	For all kind	For all kinds
Nigeria	Yes	Yes by UNICEF for primary schools	No	January: reason because of change of fiscal year	For all Kinds: primary and secondary 80%, because of lack of facilities and over population of pupils, 20% not effected because these are federal Govt. schools and these have boarding facilities	For all kinds

Table 5. Education

(Unit: %)

Country 1981	Primary Enrollment Ratio	Secondary Enrollment Ratio	Pupil-P.	Teacher Ratio S.	Adult literacy
Indonesia	112.0	28.0	54.00	30.0	600
Lesotho	109	18.0	34.0	23.0	52
Sierra Leone	L/039	1.4	415	31.31	82.08
Peru	111.9	58.48	50.25	34.0	36
Nigeria	104.77	22.6			

Table 6. Comparison of Primary School Enrollment Ratio for 5 Selected Countries

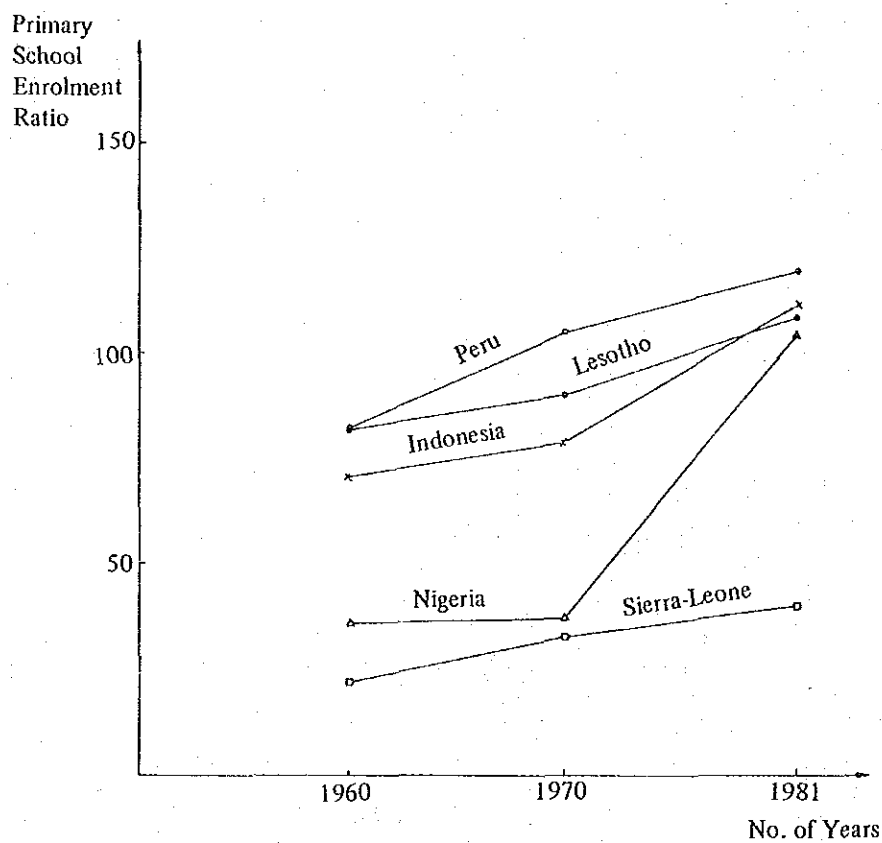


Table 7. Comparison of Adult Literacy Rate of Five Selected Countries with Their GNP per Capita (US\$)

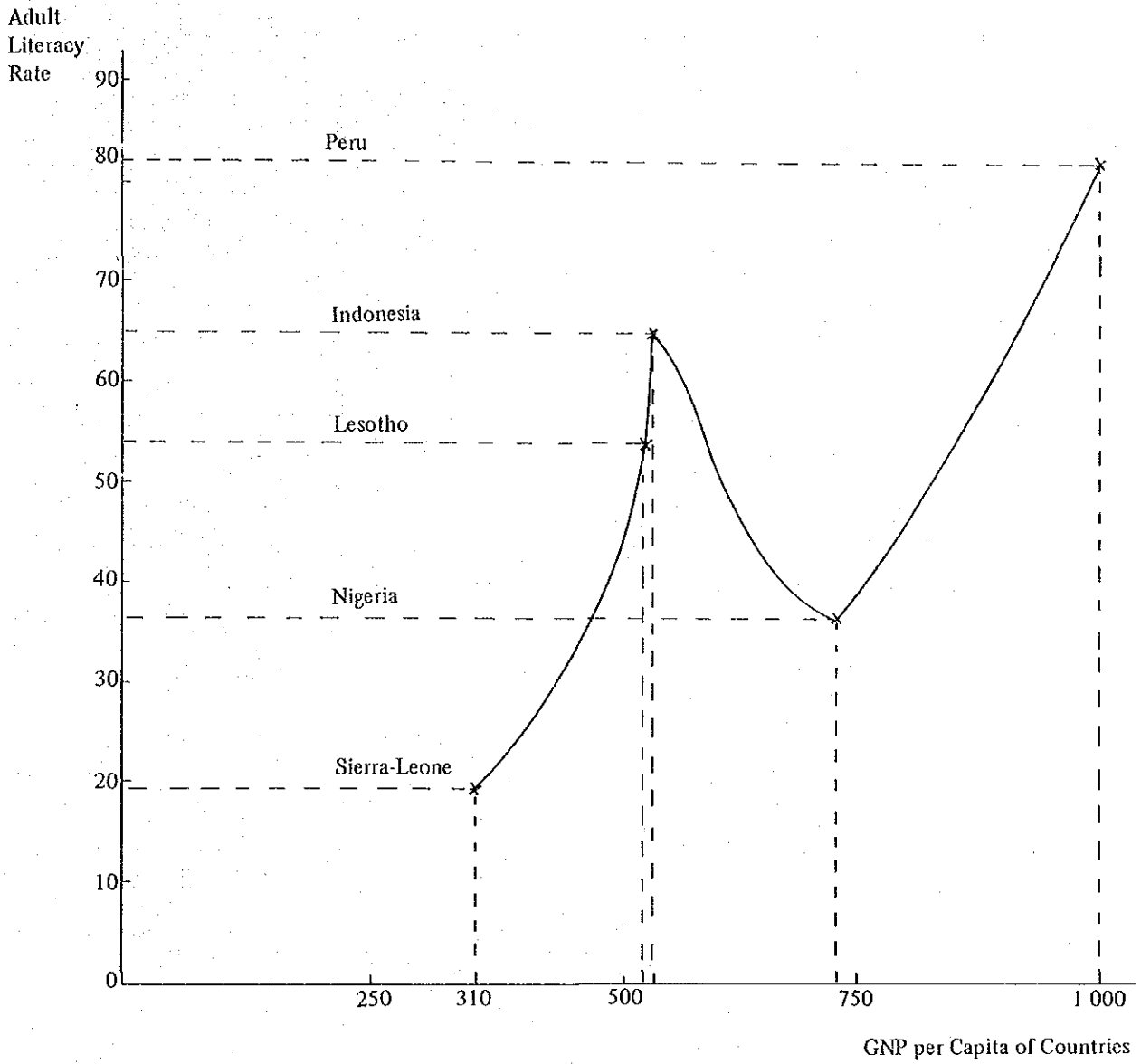


Table 8. Housing

Country	Water (domestic)	Electricity	Any major Government policy	Transportation
Indonesia	Available by local government enterprise in urban areas, in rural areas have problem.	In cities only, in rurals in progress	Low income housing available by private company	Satisfactory, especially in public transportation.
Lesotho	Available	In cities only, but supplied from Republic of South Africa. At present the government is constructing hydro electric power	Low income housing available, and Lesotho building finance corporation	Not satisfactory because there is no transportation in rural areas. Road construction in the rural areas and improvement in telecommunication is on construction.
Sierra Leone	Not satisfactory. In the western area (urban), there is sufficient water supply but rural areas have problem.	Not satisfactory. Extension now in progress to reach all the urban areas.	Low income housing available	Not satisfactory. The railways were phased out and so these is insufficient transportation.
Peru	Not satisfactory	Not satisfactory	Low income housing available	Satisfactory
Nigeria	Not satisfactory Little or no facilities in the rural areas for good water supply.	Not satisfactory true for rural areas although the new directorate of rural electrification is currently rectifying this problem.	Low income housing available	Satisfactory

GROUP B REPORT

ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SIX (6) PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

I. Objectives:

To identify the social and economic development problems of the participating countries, compare the different countries, status of social and economic development, and to recommend some workable solutions and remedial measures.

II. Introduction

In compliance with the partial requirement imposed by the donor country, Japan, the representatives of the 6 participating countries, namely;

Bangladesh	-	Mr. A.T.M. Fazlul Karim
Brazil	-	Mr. Paulo Fernando Taledo de Campos Mello
Egypt	-	Mrs. Abla Ahmed Marzouk
Indonesia	-	Mr. Kartiko Purnomo
Philippines	-	Miss. Nyriam Susan O. Sedillo
Sudan	-	Mr. Abubakr Abdalla Mohamed Ahmed

hereby attempt to compare each country's social and economic development by trying to identify our respective country's problems and eventually to recommend some workable solutions and remedial measures.

III. Methodology and Limitations:

The study is prepared mainly on the basis of U.N. Reports. Participants have not had the ample time to update their data nor to verify their veracity/reliability. Since not all of the 6 participants were equipped with recent statistics, it was agreed that U.N. Reports be used for reasons of uniformity.

IV. Analysis

A. Population

Statistics (Table -1) shows that for the period of 1950 - 1975 the world population is growing annually at an average rate of 1.97%, so that by the 11th of July 1987 world population is estimated to be 5 billion. Considering that land area of the world does not increase, the participants agree with the lecturer that this increasing population growth rate is a problem that each country must address to immediately. Sudan is, however, an exception as its population is so small for its wide area with the lowest population density among the 6 countries under study.

The total population of our countries constitutes together 10.5% of the total present world population. So, collectively, we have a great responsibility in controlling population growth. Responsibility becomes greater when we discover that current annual growth rate of our countries is separately still higher than the world growth rate (Table 2).

The most densely populated country among us is Bangladesh (629.6 per km²). The population density of Bangladesh is 82 times higher than the density of Sudan (7.7 per km²). But the growth rate in Sudan is not much higher than Bangladesh (Table 2). So Bangladesh is in the most dangerous point regarding population. The country has got the lowest GNP, lowest adult literacy rate, highest crude death rate, lowest calorie & energy consumption rate among the six countries. The

high density is one of the reasons of its backwardness. However, this is not a new phenomenon. The area constituting Bangladesh is densely populated from the early days of civilization, mainly because of its fertile soil. But the country's agriculture can not sustain this population any more. Timely industrial development was the way out but the country still suffers in the field of industrialization. So, a very sharp reduction in its population growth is a must for its mere survival. There is a hope. The third five-year plan (1985 - 90) of the country envisages to step up family planning programmes to bring down the population growth rate from around 2.4% to 2.0% for the plan period and to 1.8% in the terminal year of the plan.

Sudan has got the highest current growth rate (Table 2). But the Sudanese government does not consider it a problem because of its very low density.

Brazil's problem is not the density but uneven distribution between areas.

Indonesia has a big population, but with its current growth rate & relatively lower density, situation is very much within the control. Like Brazil, it has also uneven distribution of population between areas.

Philippines and Egypt are the two countries who are pursuing family planning programme.

Density in Philippines is very high in comparison to Egypt. But growth rate in Philippines is near to Egypt. So Philippines will have to try to lower the growth rate immediately.

But, it is not very easy to reduce the population growth in these countries. Because these countries are basically agricultural countries, which encourage large family. Another reason is traditional religious belief. In some countries, sometimes, family planning programmes fail due to religions propaganda.

The Table 2 reflects the gravity of the population problem in another way. Highest density per square kilometer of agricultural land in Egypt. So this country should take the policy of rapid industrialization. Bangladesh is in second position & she is to fix her priority in industrialization. Indonesia is still basically an agricultural country but her density is high, so she should put emphasis in both the sectors. The density of Philippines shows a capable & efficient agricultural system in the country. Brazil is the most industrialized country among us. Her density proves that she has a very good prospect in the field of agriculture as well. Sudan's density of agricultural land is lowest so the country has enough scope for improvement of its agriculture.

B. Education:

General education situation in the 6 countries is projected through a graph (Figure 3). It reveals that the literacy rate in Brazil is highest. Philippines is just below Brazil with one percent less literacy (75%) in the same year (1979). But in Brazil's case, number of enrollment at the secondary level is lower. It is almost half of the Philippines percentage. Lowest literacy rate is in Bangladesh (26%) & the second lowest is in Sudan (32%). But the data in hand is not recent & even not of the same year. And again, it is not very clear whether the governments of the different countries have used the same standard in calculating literacy rate. The concept of literacy used in various censuses conducted in Bangladesh has not been uniform. The 1961 census defined person as literate if he/she could read any language, with understanding; the 1974 census defined literacy as the ability of both reading and writing in any language, while in 1981 census, a person was treated as literate if he could write a letter in any language. There is strong reason to believe that the definition of the term "literacy" may vary from one country to another.

In respect of primary enrollment ratio Philippines has got the highest ratio exceeding 100%, which proves that there are some enrollments in the primary schools from the age group of above primary school - age.

Sudan has got the lowest ratio with 51%. Bangladesh is the second lowest with 62%, but the figure does not include the madrasa (religious schools) education system which covers on wide range (total 3,498 govt. aided madrasahs & about 10,000 non-govt. madrasahs).

So far female enrollment is concerned, Brazil is the unique case with equal enrollment percentage of 93.9%. Sudan it is 8% less, in Bangladesh it is 15% less, in Egypt it is 13% less, in Indonesia it is 7% less & in Philippines it is only 2% less than the national total figure. It shows that the countries with most muslim population are lagging behind in female education.

Secondary enrollment ratio unveils the drop-out problem in the 6 countries. In respect of drop-out at secondary level Indonesia is the worst case with 76% & lowest percentage of drop-out is in Egypt (24%). For Brazil it is 61%, Philippines 47%, Sudan 35% & Bangladesh 32.7%. This may have occurred with the introduction of new compulsory primary education policy of the governments. In Indonesia, Egypt & Philippines, primary education is compulsory & free. But secondary education is not compulsory and free in these six countries, This is another reason. Pupil-teacher ratio at primary level is highest in Bangladesh (44) & lowest in Brazil (26). We can take this factor as one of the yard-sticks to calculate the affluence of the country. The number is too high for Bangladesh. This shows that Bangladesh will have to engage more teachers, that in investment of more money for education sector.

C. Health and Nutrition

Health and nutrition situation in the countries is reflected in table-5. General health situation is far below the standard in Bangladesh, Indonesia & Sudan.

Egypt's mortality rate is higher in comparison to its physicians per population. Situation in Bangladesh is worst in terms of calorie intake and infant mortality rate. Philippines is the healthiest country

with a lowest mortality rate and biggest calorie intake.

The GNP per capita is biggest in Brazil, followed by Philippines, Egypt, Indonesia, Sudan and Bangladesh. But the calorie supply per capita of Brazil is lower than Egypt, Philippines and Indonesia.

The percentage of reduction of infant mortality rate over a period is shown in the following table.

No.	Country	Infant mortality rate 1970 - 1975	Infant mortality rate 1980 - 85	Percentage of reduction
1.	Bangladesh	140	128	8.57
2.	Brazil	91	71	21.97
3.	Egypt	150	100	33.33
4.	Indonesia	105	84	20.00
5.	Philippines	64	51	20.31
6.	Sudan	145	118	18.62

The above table shows that we can reduce infant mortality rate applying measures like, increasing number of physicians & other health care. The fastest reduction rate in Egypt is in accordance with its lowest number of population per physician.

D. Consumption:

Among the six countries Brazil has the highest level of energy consumption per capita while Bangladesh has the lowest. The difference is twenty times. The GNP per capita is related to energy consumption. Brazil's per capita GNP is fifteen times bigger than that of Bangladesh. But the GNP per capita does not always reflect energy consumption. In 1981 the GNP per capita of Egypt was US\$650 & the GNP per

capita of Philippines was US\$790 for the same year. But the energy consumption per capita of these two countries was 595.0 & 380.0 respectively at that time (Table 6). During the period of 1970 to 1981 Egypt was having a faster annual growth (8.2%) than Philippines (6.4%). Ultimately in 1984, Egypt has a bigger GNP per capita (US\$720) than Philippines (US\$660) (Table 7). From this comparison we can safely conclude that energy consumption per capita is one of the most important indicators in economic development of a country. Energy consumption alone can create a major change in the development, particularly in GNP per capita, over a period of time.

If we look at the items like radio receivers/passenger cars/newspaper circulation, per thousand population (Figure-4), we can say that these are directly related to the volume of national economy. But there is one exception, that is, Sudan. Sudan has got a vast territory without good road communication system. So it is not surprising that Sudanese people depend more upon radio than newspaper. Newspaper circulation is lowest in Sudan among the six countries.

V. Conclusion

The six countries from the three continents with more than ten percent of the world population represent a diversified social, political, cultural and economic situation. In this group we have predominantly agricultural country like Bangladesh & newly industrializing country like Brazil. Only one point is common among us, that is, all the countries are developing countries. But the stages of development vary from Bangladesh to Brazil, Brazil is the richest and Bangladesh is the poorest. In this report, we tried to find out the problems relating to social and economic development of these countries. It is evident that problems are different. So, in our opinion, each country will have to take its own course in solving its own problem. Priorities are to be given considering prevailing condition in the country. There is no single prescription.

The GNP per capita in all our countries, except Brazil, is very low, in Bangladesh, it is only US\$140. We all have the problem of unemployment

housing, health, education and some countries problem, of "brain-drain" (Egypt, Bangladesh and Philippines). Except Sudan all the countries are trying to reduce population. In broadly speaking, national priorities should be given to the social development sector. From our study, it was clear that the social development is the basis of economic development.

Table 1. Pattern of World Population Growth
(8000 B.C. - A.D. 2025)

Year	Population (1 million)	Average annual growth rate (%)
8000 B.C.	8	
		0.04
A.D. 1	250	
		0.04
1650	510	
		0.46
1700	641	
		0.42
1750	791	
		0.43
1800	978	
		0.51
1850	1,262	
		0.54
1900	1,650	
		0.84
1950	2,504	
		1.97
1975	4,076	
		1.64
2000	6,127	
		1.16
2025	8,177	

Table 2.

Country	Total population (1985)	Density per km ² of total area (1985)	Density per km ² of agricultural land (1984)	Annual Growth rate (1980 - 1985)	Years required for doubling the population
Bangladesh	101.147	629.6	908.3	2.74	25.5
Brazil	135.564	14.2	53.6	2.23	31.4
Egypt	46.909	44.2	1,981.2	2.44	28.7
Indonesia	166.440	77.8	461.2	1.95	35.9
Philippines	54.498	165.2	442.3	2.41	29.0
Sudan	21.550	7.7	27.3	2.86	24.5

Table 3. Population

Country	Total Population	Annual Growth Rate	CBR	CDR	RNI	Pop 0-14	Pop 65+
	(thousand)	(%)		(x1/1000)		(%)	(%)
	(1981)	(1970-81)					
Bangladesh	90,660	2.6	47.0	17.5	29.5	42.8	2.6
Brazil	120,507	2.1	30.5	8.2	22.3	41.1	3.5
Egypt	43,290	2.5	35.7	11.7	24.0	39.5	3.5
Indonesia	149,451	2.3	34.6	13.1	21.5	39.8	3.1
Philippines	49,558	2.7	33.9	7.3	26.6	43.6	3.1
Sudan	19,242	3.1	46.6	13.4	33.2	44.2	2.8

Table 4. Education

(Unit: %)

Country	Primary Enrollment Ratio		Secondary Enrollment Ratio	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Adult Literacy Rate
	Total (1981)	Female (1981)	Total (1981)	Primary (1980)	
Bangladesh	62.0	47.0	29.3	44 (80)	26 (77)
Brazil	93.0 (79)	93.0 (79)	37.0 (78)	26 (79)	76 (79)
Egypt	76.0 (80)	63.0 (80)	52 (80)	28 (80)	44 (81)
Indonesia	98.0 (81)	91.0 (81)	28.0 (80)	34 (81)	62 (78)
Philippines	110.0*(80)	108.0*(80)	63.0 (80)	30 (80)	73 (79)
Sudan	51.0 (80)	43.0 (80)	16.0 (80)	34 (80)	32 (80)

* only for public education

Table 5. Health and Nutrition

(Most recent year)

Country	Population Per Physician	Calorie Supply Per Capita (percentage of requirement) (1980)	Infant (0 - 1) Mortality Rate	Child (1 - 4) Mortality Rate
			(per thousand live births)	(per thousand)
Bangladesh	10,940 (79)	84.2 (80)	134.7 (81)	19.7 (81)
Brazil	1,510 (75)	109.4 (80)	75.4 (81)	6.9 (81)
Egypt	970 (80)	116.6 (80)	110.0 (77)	16.4 (77)
Indonesia	11,530 (79)	109.7 (80)	105.0 (80)	13.7 (80)
Philippines	7,970 (80)	116.2 (80)	53.0 (81)	4.3 (81)
Sudan	8,800 (80)	100.7 (80)	121.8 (81)	20.8 (81)

Table 6. Consumption

Country	Energy Consumption Per Capita	Radio Receivers Per Thousand Population	Passenger Cars Per Thousand Population
	(kilograms of coal equivalent) (1980)	(most recent estimate) (1980)	
Bangladesh	49.0 (80)	8.0 (80)	0.4 (80)
Brazil	1,101.0 (80)	169.3 (80)	50.1 (80)
Egypt	595.0 (80)	141.9 (80)	8.3 (78)
Indonesia	266.0 (80)	42.4 (80)	3.8 (78)
Philippines	380.0 (80)	43.5 (80)	10.2 (78)
Sudan	101.0 (80)	71.2 (80)	2.0 (75)

Table 7. Status of Development

	Bangladesh	Rank	Brazil	Rank	Egypt	Rank	Indonesia	Rank	Philippines	Rank	Sudan	Rank
1. Pop. Growth (80-85)	2.74	2	2.23	5	2.44	3	1.95	6	2.41	4	2.86	1
2. GNP p/capita (84)	130 US\$	1	1,720US\$	6	720US\$	5	540US\$	3	660US\$	4	360US\$	2
3. C.B.R (80-85)(Crude Birth Rate)	44.8	2	30.6	6	36.6	3	32.1	5	33.3	4	45.9	1
4. C.D.R (80-85)(Crude Death Rate)	17.5	1	8.4	6	11.6	4	12.6	3	8.4	6	17.4	2
5. R.N.I (80-85)	27.3	2	22.2	5	25.0	3	19.5	6	24.9	4	28.5	1
6. Dependency rate (85)	95.4	1	68.7	6	77.3	4	73.3	5	78.2	3	92.0	2
7. Literacy rate	26(77)	1	76(79)	6	44(81)	3	62(78)	4	75(79)	5	32(80)	2
8. Primary enrollment rate	62.0	2	93(79)	4	76(80)	3	98(81)	5	110(80)	6	51(80)	1
9. Energy cons. p/capita (80)	49	1	110	6	595	5	266	3	380	4	101	2
10. Pass. cars. p/thousand	0.4(80)	1	50.1(80)	6	8.3(78)	4	3.8(78)	3	10.2(78)	5	2.0(75)	2
11. Calorie supply p/capita (80)	84.2	1	109.4	3	116.6	6	109.7	4	116.2	5	100.7	2
12. Inf. mortality rate (80-85)	128	1	71	5	100	3	84	4	51	6	118	2
13. Child mortality rate (80-85)	19.7(81)	2	6.9(81)	5	16.4(77)	3	13.7(80)	4	4.3(81)	6	20.8(81)	1
14. Life expectancy (80-85)	47.8	2	63.4	6	58.1	4	53.5	3	61.9	5	47.7	1
15. Fertility rate (80 - 85)	6.15	2	3.81	6	4.82	3	4.10	5	4.41	4	6.58	1
16. Employment rate			n.a.									

6-best, 1-lowest

22 81 56 63 71 23

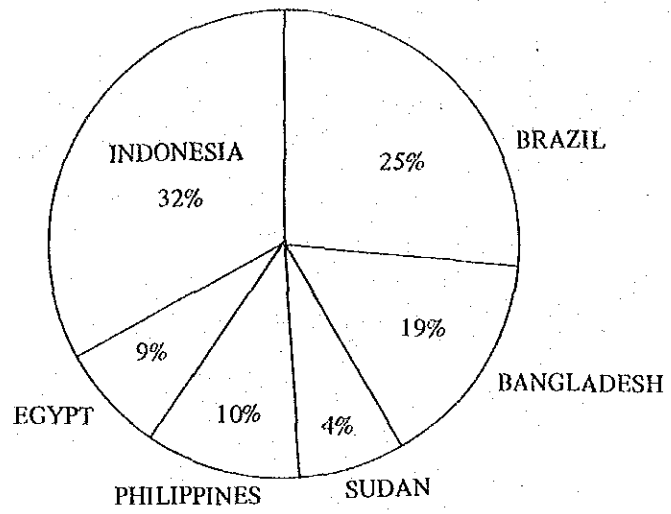


Fig. 1. Percentage of population (Base year - 1981)