

## REVIEW COVERS VARIOUS ASPECTS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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[Article by Ahmad al-Asfar al-Lahham: "An Interpretation of the Basic Indices of Economic Development in the Syrian Arab Region and the Importance of Social Considerations for the Development Process"]

[Text] Development and Development Planning in the Syrian Arab Republic

Development and planning activities in the Syrian Arab region have witnessed a substantial qualitative and quantitative evolution since 1963 which has enriched their experience and has been embodied in the quantum leaps each plan has witnessed over the one preceding it, in the amount of the value of investments allocated to it. While the first 5-year plan was in effect an investment program supported by some overall studies within a general framework and specific goals, lacking study for integration and containing contradictions among projects, the second 5-year plan was in effect a quantum leap forward, since some personnel and experts were trained in the bodies engaged in planning and preparatory sectoral committees were formed for the plan, in addition to other committees in the governorates for studying resources and learning about requirements. A group of projects were proposed and a group of plans were set out to be carried out within the context of the general plan. This plan also included some estimates of the financial resources available to the public sector and some estimates of the foreign sector. A group of studies dealt with some domestic and foreign economic changes.

Then came the third 5-year plan, bearing some first steps in production planning in organizations along with it, especially in the public sector organizations. As well as being an investment plan, it contained a productive plan for the sector of agriculture, another for the sector of industry and another one for energy and fuel. In this plan, the notion of annual planning was introduced, and some features of workforce, education, qualification, training and other planning appeared.

In the fourth 5-year plan, the large number and immensity of investment projects dominated planning activity and added another basic goal to those of the third 5-year plan, which was the suppression of inflation, the failure

to go more than 30 percent above the level of the base year in the plan period and the provision of all energy resources locally whenever that was economically and technically possible.

Shortly before the preparation of the fifth 5-year plan, the economic situation in the country, especially the situation during the fourth plan, was evaluated and studied. The Government Planning Authority managed to prepare requisite studies on a number of sectors, such as transportation, communications, health, housing and agriculture. In the light of these studies, long-range views were set out for dealing with the main economic and social variables and indices to 2000. The orientation of the fifth 5-year plan, which concentrated on the development and increase of production and production planning in the light of need and demand, was on this basis, and the system of planning for development assumed new content based on investment programs. A start was made for the first time in using commodity balances, human balances and different technical instruments followed in planning (1). The development plans also witnessed quantitative developments similar to the developments in kind they had witnessed. The total value of plan investments rose by great record figures when compared with the first 5-year plan, the value of whose investments came to about 2.72 billion Syrian pounds, rising to 4,955,000,000 pounds in the second 5-year plan, an index of 183 relative to the first plan. The value then rose by an index of 294 in the third plan, by 1,991 in the fourth plan relative to the first plan (100), then by an index of 3,731 in the fifth plan.

Table One shows total plan investments, the share of each and the rates of increase.

Table One, Showing the Distribution of 5-year Plan Investments by Public and Private Sectors and Percentage (Value in Millions of Syrian Pounds)

Investment Plan	Plan Period	Distribution of Investments					
		Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
First 5-Year Plan	1961-65	1,720	63.3	1,000	36.7	2,270	100
Second 5-Year Plan	1966-70	3,454	69.7	1,501	30.2	4,955	100
Third 5-Year Plan	1971-75	6,447	80.5	1,553	19.5	8,000	100
Fourth 5-Year Plan	1976-80	44,778	82.6	9,288	17.4	54,166	100
Fifth 5-Year Plan	1981-85	80,788	79.6	20,705	20.4	101,493	100
Total	1961-80	137,187	80	34,147	20	171,334	100

Source: 'Isa Darwish, Industry and Energy in the Syrian Arab Republic, Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, 1983, p 202.

This development in the value of investment reflects the increasing importance the government has assigned to development and planning affairs, while also reflecting the development which has occurred in the increase of financial resources in the Syrian Arab region in the previous years, during the period 1963-85 (Table One).

## Second: Indices of Economic Development in the Syrian Arab Region

In the forefront of the indices of economic development the country is witnessing, those which strive for a development in fixed capital formation and the workforce and the development of domestic product stand out. A study of the two sectors' structure with respect to these indices reflects the most important transformations which have occurred in the economic structure in the form of growth in specific productive sectors and decline in other productive sectors, as well as revealing the growth rates in each sector independently.

In the area of fixed capital formation, which constitutes the total actual investments used as fixed assets in the organizations and authorities of various sectors during the overall period, 1963-82, this rose at an annual growth rate of about 9.5 percent a year and witnessed great developments in its sectoral distribution. While the agricultural sector had had a share equal to 7.2 percent of total formation in 1963, in 1980 fixed prices, its share in 1970 came to about 15 percent, then dropped to about 5.8 percent in 1982, while industry's share rose from 26.7 percent in 1963 to about 45 percent in 1975, then dropped to about 32 percent in 1982. In addition, the transport and communications sector's share dropped slightly from about 17 percent to only about 15 percent. It should be observed from the accompanying Table Two that the rate of growth in total fixed industrial capital formation is higher than in the other sectors, which has led to a rise in its share of the total formation and put it at the head of the sectors containing a large share of fixed capital.

Table Two: Showing Total Fixed Capital Formation by Sector and Its Relative Composition in Fixed 1980 Prices, in Millions of Syrian Pounds

Sector	Years							
	1963		1970		1975		1980	
Agriculture	179	6.8	479	15	591	6.8	525	3.7
Industry	715	26.8	847	26.5	3,936	45.6	4,048	28.6
Transport and Communications	468	17.6	556	17.5	1,608	18.6	1,629	11.6
Housing	846	31.8	886	27.7	1,422	16.5	4,036	28.6
Other Sectors	452	17	424	13.3	1,079	12.5	3,878	27.5
Total	2,660	100	3,192	100	8,636	100	14,116	100

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Compendium for 1983, p 482.

The total volume of manpower rose by an annual rate of approximately 3.2 percent in the period 1970-1979, since the figure rose from about 1,571,000 persons according to the 1970 census to about 2,092,000 persons in the 1979 estimates. The highest rate of growth was reached in the building and construction sector, 10.7 percent a year, then the finance and insurance sector, 8.5 percent, group and social services, 7.7 percent, industry, 6.5 percent, trade, 4.5 percent, then transportation and communications, only about 4.4 percent. The volume of the workforce in the agricultural sector declined by an annual rate of close to 9.9 percent, where the figure dropped from about 752,000 in 1970 to about 687,000 in 1979 (Table Three).

Table Three: Showing the Distribution of the Workforce According to Categories of Economic Activity for the 2 Years 1970 and 1979 and Rates of Annual Growth

Economic Activity	Workforce, 1970 (1)		Workforce, 1979 (2)		Rate of Annual Growth
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Agriculture	752	47.8	687	32.8	-9.9
Industry	207	13.2	366	17.5	6.5
Building and Construction	115	7.2	287	13.7	10.7
Trade	145	9.3	217	10.5	4.5
Transport and Communications	64	4.0	95	4.5	4.4
Finance, Insurance and Services	10	0.6	21	1.0	8.5
Social and Group Services	214	13.6	419	20	7.7
Not Stated	5	0.5	--	--	--
Unemployed and Without Work	59	3.7	--	--	--
Overall Total	1,571	100	2,092	100	3.2

Source: (1) Central Statistics Bureau, Statistical Compendium for 1976, P. 142.

(2) Central Statistics Bureau, Conclusions of Research on the Manpower and Workforce Population Sample in the Syrian Arab Region, 1979, p 32.

In spite of the rise in the ratio of the workforce to total manpower from 38 percent in 1970 to 39 percent in 1980, its ratio to the total population

dropped from 24 percent in the year to 23 percent the latter year. That is attributable to the drop in the ratio of the volume of manpower to total population from about 64 percent in 1970 to about 57 percent in 1980, because of the drop in the death rate among children, infants and adults over 60 in the wake of the spread of health services in all areas of the country and the possibility of limiting the spread of plagues, diseases and so forth. The increase in the ratio of the workforce to manpower may be explained by a rise in women's participation in economic activity. (Table Four, showing the population, manpower and workforce in 1970 and 1980, rates of growth during the period and percentages.)

Table Four, Showing the Population, Manpower and Workforce in the 2 Years 1970 and 1980 in Thousands and Percentage Increase

Data	Number, 1970	Number, 1980	Percentage Increase
Population	6,304	10,096	60
Manpower	4,039	5,827	44
Workforce	1,571	2,326	48

Source: Dr Safadi al-Akhras, Areas of Sociology, Damascus University Publications, 1983, 1984 (p. 369).

The value of gross domestic product rose during the period 1963-1982 by an annual rate of approximately 7.5 percent. The material production sectors contributed to the value of this product by rates of from 42 to 49 percent, while the contribution of sectors connected to production services ranged from 39 to 41 percent and the sectors of various other services from 10 to 20 percent.

In 1963, the basic production sectors (agriculture, industry, building and construction) contributed about 49 percent of gross domestic product that year, while the sectors related to production services contributed about 41 percent. These are the sectors of trade, transportation and finance. The other sectors had only about 10 percent.

This relative composition did not witness a radical change during the following period in spite of the difference in annual growth rates for each sector. In 1982 the contribution of the material production sectors and sectors connected to production services declined, matched by a rise in the share of the other service sectors. The relative distribution of the three groups was broken down as follows, to 42, 39 and 19 percent. Table Five refers to the distribution of gross domestic product in market prices by sectors for the years 1963, 1970 and 1983 in fixed 1980 prices in millions of Syrian pounds.

Table Five: Showing the Distribution of Gross Domestic Product in Market Prices by Sectors in Fixed 1980 Prices in Millions of Syrian Pounds

Sector	1963		1970		1980		1983*	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Agriculture	4,428	20	3,842	19	10,383	20	10,614	18
Industry and Mining	2,038	14	5,127	25	9,006	17	10,021	17
Building and Construction	728	5	910	4	2,555	7	4,486	7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,845	26	4,796	23	12,700	25	16,023	26
Transport and Communications	1,215	8	1,742	8	3,557	7	4,516	7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,017	7	1,435	7	3,267	6	3,145	5
Social Services and Personal Services	238	2	344	2	928	2	1,261	2
Government Services	1,305	8	2,350	12	8,369	16	10,654	18

### Third: The Public Sector and Consolidation of the Public Ownership of the Means of Production

The process of the socialist transformation of the material economic base in the country is in effect to be considered the qualitative transformation it has witnessed since 1963. Since the economic transformation included the sectors of agriculture, industry, construction, transportation and so forth, the qualitative character of this development was embodied in the growth of the public sector and the process of socialist transformation which these sectors witnessed.

In the theoretical premises the sixth regional conference of the party approved in 1963, it was stated that socialist planning is the effective means for making it possible to use all national resources, material, natural and human, in a scientific and practical manner at the same time. The revolution's phased program which the June 1965 exceptional regional conference approved was to make the goal of the process of socialist transformation and the adoption of socialist decrees one of forming a public sector which could lead the national economy and make it its true guiding force. Whereas the

private sector had assumed this task and made the government an instrument in the service of the bourgeoisie in order to guarantee its class interests, the process of socialist transformation and the development of the public sector results in making the state an instrument in service of the toiling classes and the public interest (2).

The phased program of the revolution referred to above brought out some basic principles which were considered in effect a guiding force by which the government would seek guidance in the process of socialist transformation. Among these principles were (3):

1. The need to support the socialist steps the government had taken in the previous period to guarantee their success and realize the goals for whose sake they had come into being at the lowest possible costs.
2. The need to create a profound cultural change in order to strengthen the values of the socialist society and crush the values of the feudal bourgeois society.
3. The need to give the process of socialist transformation a democratic content by having the organized masses take part in the activities of planning and carrying out projects and criticizing the administrative system.
4. The need to apply socialism in the country's circumstances by means of an overall theory drawn from our situation and to stay away from ideological rigidity and preconceptions which are not supported by scientific proof or connected to our social situation.

With the very advent of the year 1970, an advanced public sector was formed leading the domestic economy and the processes of socialist transformation in Syria, since a succession of socialist decrees had been issued in 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967. A group of economic installations were nationalized and became an organic part of the public sector's organizations. In the area of agriculture, the year 1970 ended the process of the takeover and distribution of land among peasants in accordance with the agrarian reform law and its amendments. In the case of industry, the industrial public sector was formed through the group of nationalization decrees issued between 1965 and 1970, which included its formation and organization. After the corrective movement the public sector then proceeded to occupy more advanced positions in the structure of the domestic economy.

In the area of investment, its share rose perceptibly during the numerous 5-year plans. While it totalled about 63 percent in the first 5-year plan, in the fifth plan it came to about 80 percent. Thus, it rose by about 17 percent, and the private sector's share dropped to the remaining percentages. Total fixed capital formation increased by a rate of more than 9.4 percent a year; in the public sector it was about 10.3 percent and in the private sector about 8.2 percent. This led to a rise in the public sector's share of the total structure from about 53 percent in 1963 to about 64 percent in 1980, an increase of 11 percent, at the expense of the decline in the private sector.

In addition, the rates of growth of total production in current prices increased by a rate of more than 16 percent a year during the years 1963-80. In the public sector they totalled about 19.2 percent a year, as compared with 13.6 percent a year in the private sector. The public sector's contribution to gross product rose from about 35 percent in 1963 to about 55 percent in 1980, for an increase of 20 percent. The private sector's share dropped by the same amount (Tables Six and Seven).

Table Six: Showing Total Composition of Fixed Capital by Public and Private Sector in Fixed 1980 Prices in Millions of Syrian Pounds

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
1963	1,415	53	1,245	47	2,660	100
1970	2,161	68	1,031	32	3,192	100
1975	6,218	72	2,418	28	8,636	100
1980	9,017	64	5,099	36	14,116	100
1981	8,976	62	5,445	38	14,421	100
1982	9,268	62	5,628	38	14,896	100

Source: Central Statistics Bureau, Statistical Compendium for 1984, p 555.

Table Seven: Showing Distribution and Development of Product by Public and Private Sector in Current Prices in Millions of Syrian Pounds

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
1963	2,254	35	4,201	65	6,455	100
1970	4,564	44	5,714	56	10,278	100
1975	16,873	55	13,616	45	20,489	100
1980	44,758	55	37,262	45	82,020	100
Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	19.2		13.1		16.1	

Source: Dr 'Abd-al-Malik al-Akhras, Some Main Features of Economic Changes in the Syrian Arab Region, AL-IQTISAD magazine, April 1983, p 52.



The public sector has played a distinctive role in development of the domestic economy, strengthening the process of socialist transformation, and it has realized qualitative growth in the structure of the economy, in addition to the quantitative development it has witnessed. This has helped open new horizons to industrial development and the growth of its activity in the scope of Syrian Arab society. The processes of socialist transformation have included the areas of agriculture, industry and trade, which constitute the most important economic activities in Syria.

Fourth: Structure of the Goods and Services Available and Used and Growth Rates

Table Eight: Showing Development of Goods and Services Available and Used in Fixed 1980 Prices, in Millions of Syrian Pounds

Data	1963		1970		1982		Annual Growth Rate (Percent)
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	
Total Production of Goods and Services	22,921	147	34,640	118	95,526	91	7.8
Plus Imports of Goods and Services	3,736	24	4,938	18	19,610	18	9.1
Minus Exports of Goods and Services	11,068	71	10,042	36	10,109	10	-4.7
General Total	15,589	100	27,536	100	105,027	100	10.5
Intermediate Consumption	8,087	52	12,062	44	36,569	35	8.26
Accumulation	2,660	17	3,192	12	14,896	14	9.5
Final Government Consumption	1,919	12	3,701	13	13,131	13	10.65
People's Final Consumption	2,923	19	8,581	31	40,431	38	14.8

(1) Central Statistics Bureau: Statistical Compendium for 1984, p 562 (percentages derived and growth rates).

The importance of emphasizing the disclosure of the social basis of the development process is apparent through a study of the abovementioned indices of economic development in the context of the growth of consumption and final consumption. While the value of gross domestic product rose at a rate of 7.5 a year, consumption growth rates during the same period were greater than 10 percent. The people's final consumption also was greater than 14.5 percent a year, meaning an increase in the gap between the rates of consumption and the rates of production, and consequently a reduction in the ratio of exports to imports and an increase in the difference between them. While the gross production of goods and services equalled 147 percent of consumption in 1963, it then equalled 118 percent in 1970 and just 91 percent in 1982. This increasing deficit has been covered by foreign imports; imports of goods and services rose by 9 percent a year, while the country's exports of the same goods have declined by 4.7 percent.

It should be noted that the people's final consumption enjoyed the highest growth rates in comparison with government consumption, intermediate consumption and accumulation. The people's consumption rose by more than 14.8 percent a year, while government consumption was about 10.6 percent, intermediate consumption 8.2 percent and accumulation 9.5 percent. Table Eight refers to the development in the structure of goods and services available and used from 1963 to 1982.

One reflection of the analysis of consumption and consumption developments since 1970 is that the bulk of that has been concentrated in private consumption, which has risen at an annual rate of 14 percent, while the rate of public consumption has come to about 11 percent and total consumption to 13.2 percent. In comparison with net domestic product, we find that private consumption as a share of that rose from 0.4706 in 1970 to about 0.7370 in 1982, and the ratio of public consumption to net domestic product rose from 0.2030 in 1970 to [0.]2315 in 1982, meaning that private consumption, which includes the total of family and personal consumption, absorbs the bulk of net domestic product as well as being at high rates in comparison with the growth rates of net domestic product.

Public consumption, which includes the value of goods and services the government and its various departments consume with the goal of satisfying such public needs as education, health, security and defense services and other services, retained a percentage of net domestic product during the period from 1970 to 1982; although it rose in some years and dropped in others, the differentials were not great (Table Nine).

The rise in the growth rates of private consumption, that is, family and personal consumption, from which specific production is not obtained, has social significance which suggests a striving toward social welfare, a rise in the level of services allocated to consumption, the dominance of manifestations of luxury, the availability of commodities and waste in their use and the diversion of what is allocated to productive and vocational services to private services in no way connected to production. Of course, this affects the process of accumulation, reduces it, adds to the volume of foreign imports and weakens the possibility of exporting.

Table Nine: Showing the Ratio of Final Consumption and Its Components to Net Domestic Product at Cost Prices

Year	Ratio of Total Consumption to Net Domestic Product	Ratio of Private Consumption to Net Domestic Product	Ratio of Public Consumption to Net Domestic Product
1970	0.6736	0.4706	0.2030
1975	0.9036	0.6845	0.2191
1980	0.9284	0.6862	0.2422
1982	0.9685	0.7370	0.2315

Source: Dr Mamduh al-Khatib al-Kaswani, Comparative Study of Final Consumption Trends in Syria in the Period 1970-82, AL-IQTISAD magazine, July 1984, p. 7.

What is certain is that production's inadequacy in keeping abreast of rates of consumption has a social basis connected to the patterns of behavior and social values particular to it and to dominant social values. Indifference in work, the absence of sound national consciousness and the absence of a feeling of responsibility have become social problems whose solution transcends the scope of economic and material incentives, since they have started to acquire a social character dominating the patterns and values of individual behavior, and this requires that they be put in their social context and that an effort be made to solve them from this standpoint.

#### Fifth: The Notion of Production Relations and the Productivity of Work in the Public Sector

The subject of work productivity in the public sector constitutes one of the basic problems facing the process of socialist transformation, in view of the leadership role the public sector enjoys in the development process. It includes about 62 percent of the total fixed capital formation for 1980 and contributes about 55 percent of the value of production. In the area of industry, the public sector contributes more than 73 percent of the value of industrial production and about 67 percent of net domestic industrial product (1982 statistics).

The importance of studying the development of work productivity in the public sector, and particularly in the industrial sector, stands out through the study of economic relationships between investment and production values. The productivity of fixed capital in the public sector comes to about 500 Syrian piasters per Syrian pound, while in the private sector it is as high as about 730 Syrian piasters. While the public industrial sector in 1978 included the value of investment employed in the transformation industry sector, its contribution to the value of domestic product for that year did not exceed 56 percent and of the value of domestic product for the same sector 18 percent. This reflects a large imbalance in the structure of

relationships of economic indices between the private and public sectors. Table 10 refers to the economic relations between the public and private sectors in the area of transformational industries in 1978.

Table 10: Showing Some Economic Indices of the Public and Private Sectors in the Sector of Transformation Industries in 1978 (Thousands of Syrian Pounds) (Thousands of Workers)

Index	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Value or Number	Percent	Value or Number	Percent	Value or Number	Percent
Investment	2,049,192	96	89,270	4	2,138,462	100
Workers	63,500	30	145,659	70	209,159	100
Domestic Production	5,674,743	56	4,502,079	44	10,176,822	100
Domestic Product	443,063	18	1,964,990	82	2,408,054	100

Source: Zuhayr Hajj Ibrahim, Effectiveness of the Private Industrial Sector, Third Tuesday Economic Symposium (on industry and industrial development in the Syrian Arab region) during the period 1 March 1983-7 June 1983, pp 13-14.

This difference in indices may be attributed to the nature of the economic and social tasks assigned to the public and private sectors. The former's activity is essentially concentrated on providing citizens' needs at cost price, or sometimes less, while the private sector is oriented toward the attainment of further profits. In addition, the subsidies the government gives to foodstuffs and supply commodities are founded basically on public sector production, making the issue of developing work productivity in this sector a matter of utmost importance.

The issue of developing work productivity acquires a specific social character, since a group of economic and social conditions surrounding the producer's relationship to his means of production are connected to that, starting with the relationship of his connection to it and proceeding through his relationship with his colleagues and supervisors in the installation, his family in the home and his relatives in the section, and ending with his relationship with his nation.

Ownership of the means of production is to be considered the basis of production relations and in each specific manifestation determines the specific form in which the worker and the employer are brought together. Also related to the character of ownership are other aspects of production relations, relations among people in the production process itself and mutual cooperation in the area of their activity, as well as relationships established in the context of the distribution of the material bounties produced.

Some socioeconomic studies consider it farfetched that the concept of production relations includes the producer's relationship to his means of production, since, to some people, this concept does not go beyond property relations, which determine the nature of the relationship between them. Meanwhile, in our estimation, this relationship goes beyond this issue, with the result that the concept of production relations includes the totality of factors influencing the determination of the relationship between the producer and the means of production and his relationship to other producers, and includes the extent to which basic conditions for work (the economic frameworks) exist and the extent to which the basic conditions for living (the social frameworks, security, food and shelter) exist.

This concept of production relations rules out restricting the issue of socialist financing to the establishment of the public ownership of the means of production and establishment of the public sector, since from the above analysis we can summarize by stressing the importance of the social character of the socialist transformation process and the importance of revealing the social basis of the development process. The abovementioned socialist transformation process starts with the establishment of the public ownership of the means of production, which does not then end, but requires the formation of social frameworks through which the relationship between the producer and the means of production are strengthened, then the transcending of the material and acquisition of a moral dimension. This context is embodied in the provision of the conditions of security, food and shelter with the qualitative and quantitative circumstances that branch off from it; these are the basic conditions for realizing the best link between the producer and his means of production.

Of course, the absence of this social context of the relationships of production, even in their most developed form (collective ownership), will lead to a weakening of the material and moral connection between the producer and his means of production. Even in the context of private ownership, this sort of absence will lead to the abandonment and relinquishment of the means of production, and the element of ownership will lose its effectiveness in linking the producer to the means of production.

The above data assert that the process of socialist transformation of the domestic economy does not end with the establishment of the public sector and the strengthening of government ownership of the means of production, but rather begins with that, and later requires the formation of social frameworks which will provide it with its requirements and make the relationship between the producer and the means of production a material and moral one at the same time. The process of developing the public sector will also lose its socialist content and become a form of state capitalism in the context of the feeling that state ownership is separate from the ownership of the individuals making up the state.

Thus the effectiveness of socialist production relations in economic installations is connected to the extent of the ability of the social framework surrounding it to absorb the cumulative growth processes of the material and technological content within them. Each level of development of the means of production has its suitable social framework, which helps it with its basic

requirements in the form of the workforce, education, training, accreditation and so forth. This data also helps determine the relationship between the producer and his means of production, since the absence of social frameworks connected to housing, transportation, comfort, education, health and so forth results in making the worker's relationship to his means of production a purely material one lacking in a moral dimension drawing the producer to his means of production, which means that the social frameworks surrounding the economic organizations have a dual influence. On the one hand they work to provide economic development requirements in the form of education, accreditation and training, and they participate on the other in strengthening the producer's relations to his means of production and give them a moral character with broad social bases.

#### Footnotes

1. Dr Salim Yasin, comprehensive planning symposium, prepared by Samir Samir, "Planning is the Model for the Syrian Arab Region," Ministry of Culture, Damascus, 1983, p 17 ff.
2. The national command, "The Experience of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Leading the Government and the Society in the Syrian Arab Region," party preparation series 26, p 43.
3. Op cit, pp 43, 44, 45.

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