# Article information:

Sudan fighting: The military rivalry behind the clashes in Khartoum - BBC News
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-65284948>

# Article summary:

1. Khartoumi ja teistes Sudaani piirkondades toimuvad kokkupõrked on otseselt seotud võitlusega riigi sõjalise juhtkonna vahel.

2. Konflikti keskmes on kahe kõrgema sõjaväelase, Abdel Fattah al-Burhani ja Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo vaheline rivaliteet ning erimeelsused riigi suuna osas.

3. Rapid Support Forces (RSF) paramilitaarjõud, mida juhib Dagalo, on üks peamisi konflikti allikaid ning nende kaasamine armeesse on üks vaidlusküsimusi.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article "Sudan fighting: The military rivalry behind the clashes in Khartoum" by BBC News provides a brief overview of the ongoing violence in Sudan, but it is marred by several biases and shortcomings.

Firstly, the article focuses solely on the power struggle between two military leaders, Gen Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and Gen Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, without providing sufficient context about the broader political situation in Sudan. It fails to mention that Sudan has been in a state of political turmoil since the ousting of former President Omar al-Bashir in 2019, and that civilians have been demanding a transition to democratic rule. By omitting this crucial information, the article presents an incomplete picture of the conflict.

Secondly, the article relies heavily on unnamed sources and unverified claims. For instance, it states that members of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) were redeployed around the country in a move that the army saw as a threat, but it does not provide any evidence to support this assertion. Similarly, it suggests that there are fears that the violence will worsen an already unstable situation without citing any sources or experts who hold this view.

Thirdly, the article lacks balance and impartiality. It portrays Gen Dagalo and his RSF as a powerful force outside the army that has intervened in conflicts in Yemen and Libya and controls some of Sudan's gold mines. While these claims may be true, they are presented without any counterarguments or alternative perspectives. Moreover, the article does not provide any information about Gen Burhan's background or views on civilian rule.

Fourthly, the article overlooks potential risks and consequences of the ongoing violence for ordinary Sudanese people. It mentions briefly that if fighting continues it could further fragment the country and worsen political turbulence but does not explore these risks in depth or offer any solutions to mitigate them.

In conclusion, while the article provides some useful information about the military rivalry behind the clashes in Khartoum, it suffers from several biases and shortcomings that undermine its credibility and objectivity. To provide a more comprehensive and accurate account of the conflict, future reporting should include a broader range of perspectives, verifiable evidence, and an analysis of potential risks and consequences for all stakeholders involved.

# Topics for further research:

* Sudan political turmoil since 2019
* Demand for democratic rule in Sudan
* Civilians affected by Sudan violence
* Verification of claims in Sudan conflict
* Alternative perspectives on Sudan military leaders
* Potential risks and consequences of Sudan violence

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/0622a144baf76ed723f7117af8e04a10>