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OBSTACLES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SUDAN

SUDAN'DA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMANIN ENGELLERİ

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Abstract

Sudan is one of the African countries with natural resources, forests, rivers, and gold, making Sudan among the ranks of developed countries in Africa. Unfortunately, Sudan is still an undeveloped country. Although, the state has implemented many different plans and programs to raise the level of development in Sudan. In 2015, Sudan implemented the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, Sudan has not applied many of the SDGs. This paper reflects the obstacles to sustainable development in Sudan. Simultaneously, this paper aims to know the economic and social constraints to sustainable development. It also sheds light on sustainable development in defining the concept and its various dimensions and then studying the reality of sustainable development in Sudan. The descriptive and analytical approach was used by describing and analyzing the data obtained. The paper relies on secondary sources: books, scientific journals, refereed articles, periodicals, and government reports. The study reached the following results: Sudan's sustainable development faces many obstacles, including administrative problems and a lack of infrastructure. There are also problems in Sudanese personality, regardless of the characteristics of Sudanese culture, as an obstacle to development. Corruption is also one of the obstacles impeding sustainable development in Sudan. The vast space does not aid the planning process in some way. Since independence, political instability has contributed to the marginalization of some communities, leading to the emergence of demanding armed movements. There is also a decline in essential services such as education, health, and environmental protection. The secession of South Sudan and the loss of 70% of the state budget from oil negatively affected development processes. The displacement of people from the production areas in South Kordofan, Darfur, and the Blue Nile has led to the deterioration of rain-fed agriculture in Sudan. Therefore, they should focus more on the productive areas.

Keywords: Development, sustainable development, Sudan.

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Özet

Sudan, doğal kaynakları, ormanları, nehirleri ve altınları ile Afrika ülkelerinden biridir ve Sudan'ı Afrika'daki gelişmiş ülkeler arasında yer almaktadır. Maalesef Sudan hala gelişmemiş bir ülke. Bununla birlikte devlet, Sudan'da kalkınma düzeyini yükseltmek için birçok farklı plan ve program uygulamıştır. 2015 yılında Sudan, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerini (SDG'ler) uygulamaya koydu. Ancak Sudan, SDG'lerin çoğunu uygulamadı. Bu makale, Sudan'da sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın önündeki engelleri yansıtmaktadır. Aynı zamanda, bu makale sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın ekonomik ve sosyal kısıtlamalarını bilmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Ayrıca kavramı ve çeşitli boyutlarını tanımlayarak ve ardından Sudan'da sürdürülebilir kalkınma gerçeğini inceleyerek sürdürülebilir kalkınmaya ışık tutuyor. Elde edilen veriler betimlenip analiz edilerek betimsel ve analitik yaklaşım kullanılmıştır. Makale ikincil kaynaklara dayanmaktadır: kitaplar, bilimsel dergiler, hakemli makaleler, süreli yayınlar ve hükümet raporları. Çalışma şu sonuçlara ulaştı: Sudan'ın sürdürülebilir kalkınması, idari sorunlar ve altyapı eksikliği de dahil olmak üzere birçok engelle karşı karşıya. Sudan kültürünün özellikleri ne olursa olsun kalkınmanın önünde bir engel olarak Sudan kişiliğinde de sorunlar vardır. Yolsuzluk aynı zamanda Sudan'da sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın önündeki engellerden biridir. Geniş alan, planlama sürecine bir şekilde yardımcı olmuyor. Bağımsızlıktan bu yana, siyasi istikrarsızlık bazı toplulukların marjinalleşmesine katkıda bulundu ve talepkar silahlı hareketlerin ortaya çıkmasına neden oldu. Eğitim, sağlık ve çevre koruma gibi temel hizmetlerde de bir düşüş var. Güney Sudan'ın ayrılması ve devlet bütçesinin %70'inin petrolden ayrılması kalkınma süreçlerini olumsuz etkiledi. Güney Kordofan, Darfur ve Mavi Nil'deki üretim alanlarından insanların yerinden edilmesi, Sudan'da yağmurla beslenen tarımın bozulmasına yol açtı. Bu nedenle verimli alanlara daha fazla ağırlık vermelidirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalkınma, sürdürülebilir kalkınma, Sudan.

Introduction

Sustainable development is a modern concept of development in its traditional sense. Sustainable development is the development that enables the satisfaction of the needs of current generations. Moreover, the achievement of the current generation's well-being (including the poor) considers future generations' ability to meet their needs by preserving ecosystems from pollution and the limited natural resources available for renewal. Therefore, sustainable development is a comprehensive concept related to the continuity of society's economic, social, and environmental aspects. The central axis of sustainable development is the human being. Therefore, sustainable development aims to raise human efficiency in financial terms represented in raising production, increasing income, and developing the economy while paying attention to social aspects such as education, health, achieving social justice, and preserving the environment from pollution. Sustainable development goes through developing long-term programs and plans to achieve sustainable development. Sudan, since its colonization, has suffered from a lack of development in aspects without benefiting from the natural resources it contains. Most of Sudan's economy is about exporting raw materials without paying attention to the manufacturing industries. The Sudanese culture has also played a negative role in the development process. The Sudanese society is a traditional agricultural and pastoral society that does not accept rapid change. There are also problems in education and health in terms of poverty and low per capita income.

Sudan is considered the poorest of the poor (Ali, 2004:1). Even the development plans undertaken by the state are not effective. There are logical reasons, such as the vast area of Sudan, so that it is difficult for the state to carry out development alone providing sustainable livelihoods in rural areas. Society suffers from social, economic, environmental, and population-related problems (Omer, 2010:2). Find that the state, with all its organs, has tried to achieve sustainable development in Sudan. We also find that civil society organizations have effectively contributed to attaining sustainable

development in Sudan, despite many obstacles it faces. Despite all this, work according to the possibilities available. Many studies dealt with sustainable growth in Sudan. Part of these studies with sustainable development from an economic point of view. Another aspect of the studies dealt with sustainable development in terms of social problems. A final part of the studies dealt with environmental development and protection from pollution. Abdeen Mustafa Omar in his research also looked at water resource management and sustainable development in Sudan. The study focused on the environmental pollution that occurs to water sources, which causes concern to a large number of citizens. The study concluded that it is necessary to deal with communities and local authorities to address pollution issues. It also concluded that the fines imposed on violators are meager, encouraging them to continue polluting the environment. There are many problems related to sanitation in Sudan, so we find that large cities do not have a sewage system.

Livelihoods in rural areas (Omer,2010:5) and Dirar Al-Mahi Al-Abyad studied the role of institutions in sustainable development, the experience of the Sudanese economy. Economic provides the missing link that can explain the differences in growth rates and trends of sustainable development. It is necessary to focus on sustainable development in all dimensions to integrate the study (Hahn, 2013:5). The first two studies deal with water resources management and sustainability.

In contrast, the second focuses on the role of economic institutions in sustainable development in Sudan. However, the current study attempts to fill the void in the obstacles to sustainable development in Sudan. This paper attempts to search for obstacles to sustainable development in Sudan and how these obstacles can be avoided to achieve sustainable development.

Paper Methodology

The paper relies on the descriptive-analytical approach to describe and analyze the research data and extrapolation of reality. The article also relies on secondary sources such as books, references, studies, reports, scientific journals, conferences, seminars, and government reports on sustainable social, economic, and environmental development. Then analyze this information to arrive at results and answers to the research questions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of sustainable development

Sustainable development is a modern concept of development, concerned with raising the capabilities of human being to live a better life.

The traditional development concept looks at development from an economic point of view in increasing production and maximizing national income. It must be remembered that sustainable development may have a different meaning depending on the analyzed literature. Different views differ on the idea of sustainable development (McNeill, 2001: 26). Therefore, the paper will present various definitions of sustainable development that vividly explain this concept. The World Bank described sustainable development in 1992 as continuous and not stopping process. (Bank., 1992: 2).

There are also much broader descriptions of this concept. In 1992, the Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Environment and Sustainable Development described sustainable development as a continuous, long-term development of society aimed at meeting the needs of humanity in the present and the future through the rational use and renewal of natural resources and the preservation of the earth for future generations. We find that the concept of sustainable development is widely used in political and environmental discourses (Barbosa, 2014: 1). Sustainable development can be understood as the process of economic development and structural changes that help mobilize humans; therefore, sustainable development is the development that achieves three aspects: economic, social, and environmental aspects on the basis that the primary goal of sustainable development is the human being, his development, and raising the level of his capabilities. The conferences and summits held for the twenty-first-century issues,

such as poverty, environmental degradation, and human health, contributed to the emergence of sustainable development in all parts of the world and became a concept known to most people (De Haen, 2003: 683). For sustainable development to be defined systematically, it is necessary to analyze three dimensions: economic, social, and environmental. The sustainable development integrates these three elements. In sustainable development, the focus of attention is people. Therefore, human development is one of the economic aspects of increasing the income level of individuals and social ties and then the environment. As Pierre Anthony said, some definitions of sustainable development depend on only one dimension. It was found that the concept of sustainable development is generally considered to meet the basic needs for human well-being (Clark, 2020:45). In this case, sustainable development can have different meanings. There are various definitions from Pierre Anthony's point of view. His perspective on sustainable development, which requires examining three dimensions: economic, social, and environmental, where the three elements should be divided equally. Ignoring one aspect of sustainable development does not make sense, it contradicts Pierre Anthony's view. Edward also concludes that there is still a need to develop a concept that distinguishes sustainable development from other meanings of development (Barbier, 1987: 101).

We must take the results of the conference reached by the World Commission on Environment and Development. This can be easily explained in economic terms: the consequences of today should not have a negative impact on the welfare of tomorrow. Development. WCED (1987) defines sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations." Economists are generally comfortable with this broad interpretation of sustainability. This can be easily explained in economic terms: the consequences of today should not have a negative impact on the welfare of tomorrow. As a result, today's economic development must ensure that future generations are no worse off than today. Sustainable development is concerned with changes and opportunities that serve humanity. (Barbier, 2002:109). Sustainable economic development should not compromise the natural resources of future generations. As explained by Pearce, economists are divided. Michael also agrees with Odour's view that sustainable development needs to examine various dimensions to understand the concept. The future direction of sustainable development is related to economic, social, and political values. Bill Hopwood's study also stated that sustainable development is a common idea; it is a concept that combines environmental dimensions, economic problems, and then social factors, and the idea needs more clarity, but it can be said that sustainable development connects three dimensions (Hopwood, 2005 - 38). Other definitions depend on the weak and robust definitions of sustainable development. Those with invalid sustainability perspectives see that natural capital can be developed through technology to bridge the gaps caused by lack of resources and environmental damage. Sato and Herma define sustainable development as meeting the individuals' need now without affecting the needs of future generations. Sustainable development is one of the main issues facing present and future businesses (Aras, 2009: 985). John Pierre Hoy also defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It arises from the interaction of public and private authorities to meet man's basic needs, organize economic development for his benefit, and ensure social cohesion in society. Regardless of people's cultural, linguistic, and religious differences and without mortgaging their future to meet the needs of future generations (Osama Al Khuwail, 2002). The definition of the Earth Summit is entirely devoted to communicating the concept to political decision-makers around the world and proclaiming that sustainable development is, above all, an invitation to collective reflection in the reality of life. The concept of sustainable development has been linked to social economic, and human resource development, meaning the general goal is the development of the human being and raising his capabilities (Nawari, 2021:48). Throughout the 1970s, sustainable development remained obscure and limited to closed scientific symposia, where we tried to find an acceptable definition of the concept. Nevertheless, in the early eighties, some began to promote sustainable development as an alternative development model. We note that the concept of sustainable development is

defined with different dimensions according to, for example, economists, sociologists, and the environment (Ciegis ‘Zeleniute 2008 ‘). Sustainable development is a modern concept of development in its traditional sense that focuses on physical, economic growth to fluctuate problems such as poverty and hunger. Sustainable development includes development in a comprehensive way (Munasinghe, 2009:12). According to economists, the development ensures that the per capita income of future generations is not less than that of the present age; That is, equal pay between current and future generations, whether it is natural resources, gold, or other resources on the ground. As for sociologists, development is what preserves society, that is, maintains close social relations between communities, thus leading to stability; In ecology, it is the development that preserves the diversity of biological species, essential ecosystems, and ecological processes, that is, the environmental balance, without causing environmental pollution. The challenges associated with the definition of sustainability show that sustainable development is a complex and multidimensional issue that must combine efficiency, equity, and intergenerational justice on economic, social, and environmental grounds. Sustainable development is an integration of social, economic, and ecological trends (Rios Osorio 2005). Thus, it can be said that sustainable development is a modern concept of development that combines the economic, social, and environmental aspects to provide services to people to live a better life.

Dimensions of sustainable development

The central axis of sustainable development is human, and therefore all its dimensions play a role in raising human abilities in terms of economic, social, and environmental aspects. This is because people should solve their social problems such as providing education and health, ensuring social justice, raising financial income and production, and paying attention to the environment pollution. Sustainable development is the integration of three aspects with an economic aspect related to raising people's standard of living and increasing production to live a better life. In contrast, the second aspect pays attention to social problems that affect people, such as Poverty, health, education, and social justice. The third aspect is to protect the environment from pollution, rationalize natural resources, and protect people's rights including future generations. Sustainable development focuses on people, and thus is concerned with increasing their income, solving their social problems and preserving the environment. We find that society constantly faces many social, economic, and environmental issues, so sustainable development covers all these areas (Flint, 2014:50)

Social dimensions

The social dimension of sustainable development focuses on providing democracy with the diversity of development, as well as creating the essence and ultimate purpose of development, by paying attention to the body and ultimate goal of development, social justice, the fight against poverty, and providing social services to all those in need—cultural initiatives with the participation of different cultures. We find that the concept of sustainable development is widely used in political and environmental discourses. Social sustainability is the concern for social aspects in all respects, and the primary goal is to serve the community (Assefa, 2007:1). The primary purpose of social sustainability is to ensure the safety of the individual and society and increase their production capacity to meet basic needs such as health and education. In addition, it ensures equality among people in all services, political responsibility, and community participation in the sustainable development program. Social sustainability refers to the commitments it bears towards society to develop and raise its capabilities (Galuppo, 2014: 4). It refers to the relationship between nature and people, increasing people's well-being, improving access to essential health and education services, meeting minimum safety standards, and respecting human rights. It also refers to the development of different cultures, diversity, pluralism, and the active participation of citizens in decision-making processes. Likewise, the development of this concept should not be based on the value of incomes from economic growth but the quality and method of distribution of these incomes and, accordingly, the improvement in the living conditions of citizens. Some scholars have expanded the idea of social sustainability, and some trends have sought to define social

sustainability as an independent dimension. However, this initiative makes the concept of sustainable development an ambiguous concept. For instance, Assefa and Frsttell emphasized that social sustainability is the end of development.

In contrast, economic and environmental sustainability are the goals of sustainable development and the means used to achieve them. Haydo opposes this interpretation, defining social sustainability as the social conditions necessary to support environmental sustainability. Sustainable social development is one of the essential aspects of sustainable development (Edwards, 2007: 18). Social sustainability interpretations that emphasize social equality and social justice can help cities transform into good places by facilitating more equitable distribution of resources. Social justice is necessary to achieve sustainable development, such as justice in education and poverty alleviation in health. Social sustainability is the least discussed dimension in sustainable development practices (Ketschau, 2015: 1).

The economic dimension

Economic sustainability aims at maximizing the flow of income and consumption that can be produced while maintaining at least the stock of assets (or capital) that yields valuable outputs. We find that the objective of the economic dimension is concerned with the financial aspects of increasing production and other economic processes (Torjman, 2002: 2). The primary purpose of applying sustainability principles is to preserve the optimal amount of overall capital (or the sum of different types of wealth) for future generations. As early as 1974, Solow analyzed the problem of the optimal distribution of capital accumulation among generations. It allows discussing the "Hicks-Solow sustainability" criterion within the neoclassical economic growth theory. However, we face some problems with capital, identities, and types of identities and their recyclability, the valuation of ecological resources, and other kinds of wealth. Gibson argues that he focuses on three primary pillars in sustainability and cannot be reduced to one another (Morrison-Saunders, 2009: 2). The economic dimension of sustainable development is expected from economic activities that meet individual and collective needs effectively. It is necessary to determine the economic conditions that will increase the needs of society, taking into account the interests of current and future generations at the same time. Although some tendencies are expected to be implemented in the free economy system, which is economically viable, to ensure sustainable development, some external factors should be included in the prices, and some principles that do not conflict with the free economy, such as economic success, should be determined. International trade becomes necessary to understand development (Mengi & Algan, 2003 :8). One of the pillars of the economic component after production includes the consumption habits of the population. Moving away from the usual patterns of consumption to ensure sustainability effectively becomes necessary (Des Jardins, 2006: 185).

Environmental dimension

One of the main objectives of the ecological dimension is to lay the foundations of daily life for the longest possible period while protecting the environment from various harms. The consumption of resources must be controlled while preserving the rights of future generations. In this case, renewable resources should be used more than non-renewable resources. Also killing wildlife and overfishing should be limited to maintain an ecological balance. For sustainable development to be achieved, environmental pollution must not exceed the system's carrying capacity according to the ecological part. The environmental dimension meets the ecological needs to preserve the environment and not negatively affecting human beings. (Duran, 2015: 809). Environmental sustainability is the optimal use of natural resources that do not cause environmental pollution and contributes to sustainable development. Citizens and non-governmental organizations play an active role in ensuring sustainable development through awareness. It is necessary to use natural capital and focus on renewable resources rather than non-renewable resource for sustainable development. At the same time, the rights of future generations of natural resources must be protected. It is necessary to pay attention to the natural capital in all countries, especially the developing countries. (Veeman, 2003: 1). Despotovich's work

focused on the positive impact of the social and environmental dimensions on the economic extent. A survey of 34 countries confirmed that the positive effects of the social size of sustainable development were confirmed because social factors are essential. It affects people's lives negatively or positively (Despotovic, 2016).

Litton, on the other hand, stated that the social dimension is the weakest foundation of sustainable development and that it is the opposite, especially in terms of theoretical and analytical foundations, and said that the three dimensions of sustainable development should be equally based on the interaction between all sizes (Littonen, 2004). Attention should be paid to environmental education to protect the environment from pollution, to achieve sustainable environmental development. The process can also be promoted and linked to social reality through non-governmental and voluntary organizations. It was noted that consumerism, pointing to a direct relationship between consumption and happiness, encourages the overconsumption of industrial products (car, refrigerator, air conditioner), causing a further increase in the greenhouse gas chlorofluorocarbons, which are non-biodegradable waste. Today, many developing countries, especially countries with large populations such as China and India, adopt market-based consumerism by changing their domestic consumption patterns and importing environmentally hazardous industrial goods. Developing countries are challenged to achieve sustainable development and neoliberal policies on environment and development (Haque, 1999: 197). If we look at the environmental problems today, especially after the industrial revolution all over the world, the environment has become very polluted, threatening all countries; at the same time, factories continue to use materials that increase air pollution.

Sustainable development in Sudan

Sudan is one of the richest countries in Africa in terms of natural resources such as minerals, agricultural lands, livestock and forests. But an important question remains: Is it logical for Sudan to remain poor despite these resources?

However, agricultural land was not used as well as livestock, gold and other precious resources, where poverty had spread in most states. Sudan is the third largest country in Africa in terms of land area. After the separation of South Sudan, the population decreased from 50 million to 40 million. Sudan is strategically located, a leading part of the Red Sea approach to the Suez Canal, close to the rapidly growing Middle Eastern markets (Lees, 2019:10). Sudan is always backward. Last year's report, for example, put the capital Khartoum in 154th place. Sudan suffered for decades from political and military turmoil and civil wars that killed about one and a half million people and ended with the secession of the south. If we add to it the cases of corruption and waste of capabilities, it becomes clear to us the cause of poverty simultaneously. Sudan is the food basket of the Arab and African world. Despite these natural resources that Sudan contains, many problems are facing the exploitation of these resources, including the economic sanctions imposed on Sudan twenty years ago, which has harmed development in Sudan. During the siege period, no Sudanese citizen could transfer or receive money from outside Sudan into Sudan. It also affected aircraft spare parts. Weak human capabilities and the absence of an administrative system constitute a significant obstacle to development plans. Therefore, the success of economic development depends on the human element (Bilal, 2020). When we talk about sustainable development in Sudan, we must speak about the Sudanese personality as an entry point for development—studying the Sudanese character and developing the negative aspects that do not support development because most of the characteristics in Sudan do not support the concept of sustainable development. There is also a separation between scientific circles, citizens, and the government despite the significant role of civil society organizations in playing a link between citizens and the state, but a gap still exists. From Sudan's independence in 1956 until the mid-1990s, private-sector economic activities have been mainly dominated by individual rather than corporate activities. For instance, in the traditional agricultural sub-sector, small-scale production activities are carried out by individuals on their land using family members as labor. This practice is traced to the land tenure system in Sudan, where agricultural land is distributed in small lots between villagers. Moreover,

many rural residents lack the necessary entrepreneurial skills to undertake these activities on a larger scale. Individual economic activities are also applicable to retail trading, where individuals own and run small shops buying different commodities all over Sudan's villages. The main problem with such individual economic activities is that they operate at a minimal scale and employ primitive technology characterized by low productivity (Gangi, 2017). Besides, in terms of community development, we find that Sudan suffers from problems that occur in society, such as poverty, immigration, and the lack of social justice. This has also led to injustice among the Sudanese community. This was reflected in the emergence of armed movements demanding their rights to development. This became an approach for many of the population in Sudan, as well. The continuous migration of Sudanese, especially young people, scientists, and experts, has caused an enormous shortage of human resources (human resources), contributing to sustainable development. Sudan, as an agricultural country, needs human resources. However, the migration of young people has created a gap in the availability of the workforce, forcing farmers in Gedaref to bring laborers from Ethiopia. Positive changes are a complex and challenging matter. On the one hand, it is linked to the ability of people to use existing opportunities to participate and to have added such opportunities created (Ibrahim, 2018). As for the protection of the environment. Sudan faces several problems, especially environmental pollution in water and food pollution in food and other fields. As for the protection of the environment in Sudan faces several problems, especially in terms of environmental pollution in water and food pollution in food and other fields. There are many problems in protecting the environment that must be taken care of as a priority (Omer A. M., 2005: 1). Sudan began implementing the sustainable development goals in the year 2015 AD. The goal was to expand the scope of sustainable development to provide public services, such as health care, education, and environmental protection. It included the participation of various stakeholders in addition to its scope. The document identified 17 goals divided into plans and programs that begin with the important. A committee has been formed to oversee the implementation of sustainable development programs and provide funding. The sustainable development goals have been integrated into the state's strategy; but development is still slow (Sudan Report, 2015).

Discussion and Conclusions

Since independence, Sudan has faced many problems in development. The results of the study indicate that all development sectors remained the same and did not develop. The export of raw materials remained without development or intervention in terms of growth and the introduction of manufacturing industries. Even the projects set up by the English colonists fell into disrepair due to lack of development. The analysis also shows that the US economic embargo (such as the sanctions on Sudan that lasted twenty years, contributed to a significant decline in growth, which led to the destruction of all major sectors such as the aviation sector and remained ineffective. The water transport sector and foreign trade and Sudan separated from the world in all domains for twenty years. This blockade reflected negatively on the social life of citizens, as the Sudanese passport is rejected by most Western countries. There is also a decline in the fields of education, health, and essential services for citizens.

The secession of South Sudan and the transfer of a large proportion of the oil to the state's south created a revenue gap. This was explained by the decline in foreign currencies and the increased price of the dollar exponentially. Many researchers agree with this view. The state tried to set specific plans and programs to achieve development with all its organs, but most of these plans failed. It has also started implementing 17 sustainable development goals since 2015. The analysis shows that many obstacles face sustainable development in Sudan, including material barriers that contribute to the various programs. The research also showed blocks represented in the corruption manifested in the gold sector, where Sudan produces a large amount of gold annually. However, few enter the state treasury, and the rest are smuggled abroad without the state or the citizen benefiting from it. The analysis of this paper shows that we need to understand the Sudanese character and culture. One of the obstacles to sustainable

development is the weak technological development in Sudan. Besides, among the obstacles to sustainable development in Sudan is that the vast land, and the population distribution is a problem. As a result, it is difficult to reach all parts of Sudan, which represents a problem in planning and implementing sustainable development throughout Sudan. It also appeared in the analysis that political instability is one of the biggest obstacles to sustainable development. Political instability generated injustice and the lack of social justice, which led to some movements demanding action and participation in power. This also leads to the displacement of citizens from Kordofan, Darfur, the Blue Nile production areas, and consequently, the decline of agriculture. Another obstacle is not linking education to development, as Sudan is an agricultural country. Agricultural colleges are not desirable for students due to the weak salaries of farmworkers and the lack of outlets for marketing agricultural commodities.

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