



PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (20 MARKS)

1. The process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries due to greater foreign investment is known as;

- A. Integration of markets B. Globalization C. Global Village D. International Relations

2. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the federalism system of government?

- A. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
 B. In federalism, there is usually more than one level of government for the entire country.
 C. Federalism is a system in which a single power controls the whole country; all powers and administrative authorities lie at central place.
 D. In federalism, there will be a government at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.

3. An election is formally organized and collective decision making process. The ways of holding elections are;

- A. Direct and indirect elections B. Primary and Direct elections. C. Indirect and local elections. D. Local and special elections

4. In federal system, which of the following is among concurrent/shared powers between federal government and state government?

- A. Establishing national courts B. Taxation C. Coining money D. Declaring war

5. Somali conflict is multidimensional and has many causes. Which one of the following is NOT a major cause of Somali conflict?

- A. Colonial powers legacy that divided the country into regions. B. Large number of unemployed youth throughout the country
 C. Infrastructural improvements made by military government. D. Politicized clan system that exists in Somalia.

6. Which of the following is NOT a positive effect of globalization?

- A. Transfer of technology B. Trade imbalance. C. Development of infrastructure. D. Cultural interaction.

7. Somalis solve local disputes through the following legal means EXCEPT

- A. Common law (Secular law) B. Customary law called Xeer C. International law D. Sharia law (Islamic law)

8. The electoral process follows certain steps that come one after another Which of the following electoral process orders is correct?

- A. Formation of election legal framework, election of electoral management body and election campaign.
 B. Election of electoral management body, election campaign and formation of election legal framework.
 C. Election security, registration of parties and election campaign.
 D. Polling station, election registration and formation of legal framework for election.

9. Non-state actors are entities that have ability to influence international relations and are not affiliated with any established state. Which one of the following is a non-state actor?

- A. United nations organization B. International Monetary fund C. Multinational corporations D. African Union

10. All the following are basic features of democracy EXCEPT

- A. Foundation of free and free election. B. Elected officials must have final decision making authority. C. Opposition parties are allowed to operate freely.
 D. Fundamental concepts of political inequality.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Number of questions | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Circle word → <input checked="" type="radio"/> | | C | | B | C | B | C | | | D |

PART TWO: MATCHING (10 MARKS)

Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B. The first one has been done for you.

| Column A | Answer | Column B |
|----------------------------|--------|---|
| 1. Peace Building | E | A. Relations among different governments in the world. |
| 2. Conflict Resolution | C | B. Government's strategies in dealing with other nations. |
| 3. Diplomacy | F | C. Formal and informal process used by two or more parties to reach a peaceful conclusion to their disagreements. |
| 4. International Relations | A | D. Interaction and influence process between political institutions and leaders and social groups as well as public opinions. |
| 5. Foreign Policy | B | E. Method of resolving current conflicts and preventing occurrence of future disagreement. |
| 6. Political Process | D | F. Process through which government accomplishes its national objectives and interests through discussions rather than force. |

PART THREE: STRUCTURE QUESTIONS AND THEIR ANSWERS (50 MARKS)

1. A. Define the term Democracy?

- ✓ A **Democracy** is a form of government in which citizens elect their rulers through elections.

B. State any four principles of Democracy

- ✓ Multi-party system
- ✓ Free and fair election
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Citizen participation

2. A. List any two characteristics of Political party?

- ✓ Political parties compete in election
- ✓ Their goal is to exercise constitutional and Democratic control over the government.

B. Outline the three main types of party systems ?

- ✓ One party system
- ✓ Two party system
- ✓ Multi-party system

3. List and explain the five major functions of management

- **Planning:** Managers set organizational goals and come up with a strategy to

attain them during the planning stage.

- **Organizing:** is the process by which an organization obtains all of the goods, tools, and staff it requires to run its business.
- **Leading:** involves encouraging and influencing individual behaviour in order to achieve organizational goals.
- **Coordinating:** ensures that diverse departments & groups collaborate achieve employee
- **Controlling:** is the process of assessing the plan's execution and making necessary adjustments to guarantee that organisation's goal is met.

4. Resolving conflicts is a step-by-step process. Using the steps given in the box below, write the chronological order of the process;

Define the source of the conflict, request solutions, look beyond the incident, create an effective atmosphere, focus on individual and shared needs

- A. create an effective atmosphere
- B. Define the source of the conflict
- C. look beyond the incident
- D. request solutions
- E. focus on individual and shared needs

5. A. State two importance of diplomacy

- ✓ Diplomacy assist a country in obtaining international representation in other parties of the world.
- ✓ Diplomats also safeguard the interest and rights of their population.

B. Outline any three functions of Somali embassies in overseas countries. 3 Marks

- ✓ It prepares international treaties and official state visits
- ✓ It resolves conflict, ease and observe political tensions in the host country.
- ✓ It promotes its own home culture, economy and science in the host country.

6. A. List and discuss the two types of problems

- ✓ **Structure problem:** Structured difficulties are common in the real world.
- ✓ **Unstructured problem:** are uncommon and new in nature .

B. Discuss the three decision making conditions

- ✓ **Certainly:** refers to A situation in which the manager is well-informed about all of feasible options and their outcomes.
- ✓ **Risk:** A State of risk is a more decision-making condition.
- ✓ **Uncertainty:** when managers are uniformed of the situation they are dealing with, they are in a condition of Uncertainty.

7. Classify the following powers into exclusive federal powers, Shared powers and State exclusive powers.

Rules of naturalization, Law making, conduct elections, Chartering banks, Establish local governments

| Exclusive federal powers | Shared powers | Exclusive State Powers |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Rules of naturalization | Law making | Establish local governments |
| Chartering banks | conduct elections, | |

8. Explain the five dimensions or types of globalization ?

- ✓ **Cultural globalization:** this means the whole way of life of the world's people.
- ✓ **Economic globalization:** is influenced by a number of economic factors.
- ✓ **Plotical globalization:** is the diplomatic negotiation between states.
- ✓ **Social globalization:** refers to the integration of societies all across the world
- ✓ **Environmental globalization:** rapid rise & its influences on the global environmental is a major source of concern around the world.

9. Discuss any five sources of revenue for national government

- ✓ Imposition of direct taxes, for example, sales tax, exerdisse duty, and Customs duty.
- ✓ Fines levied in courts.
- ✓ Issuance of licenses. for example, trade and driving licenses.
- ✓ Profits from government shares in companies.
- ✓ Rent of the government buildings.

10. A. Define the term Pressure groups

- ❖ A **pressure** group is an organized social interest group that was formed with the primary intention of promoting its member's interest & influence government policy.

B. State any two characteristics of Pressure groups ?

- ✓ Pressure groups are wellorganized
- ✓ Pressure groups exist to safeguard members' common interests,

C. List and discuss any two types of pressure groups

- ✓ Religious pressure groups:

These are pressure groups made up of people who share a common religious background and want to influence government decisions in their favor.

- ✓ Social pressure group

These are the civil society organizations that exist in the community, such as youth and women's associations, and they defend the rights of their members

PART FOUR: EXTENDED QUESTIONS ANSWER (20 MARKS)

1. A List and discuss the **two** types of conflict

- ✓ **Functional conflict** (constructive): is a healthy and constructive disagreement between groups or individuals, e.g. competition among the political parties.
- ✓ **Dysfunctional conflict** (destructive): is an unhealthy disagreement that occurs between groups or individuals, e.g. tribal conflicts and religious factions.

B. Explain any three causes of conflict ?

- ✓ **Political divisions**- based on ideology, such as capitalism vs. socialism
- ✓ **Social differences** -Tribal wars, religious disputes, and racial discrimination are examples of social differences.
- ✓ **Scarce** economic resourcesUnfair allocation of land, mineral, & water resources.

2. List and explain any five functions of United Nations Organization

- ✓ Maintenance international peace and security.
- ✓ Protect human rights
- ✓ Deliver humanitarian Aid
- ✓ Support sustainable development and climate action
- ✓ Defend international law.

3. A Define the term **Management**.

- ✓ Is the process of dealing with or controlling things or people.

B. List and discuss in detail any four features of management

- ✓ Management is an organized activity.
- ✓ Management seeks to achieve predetermined goals.
- ✓ Management is both a science and an art.
- ✓ Management is a group activity.

4. Write and explain any five differences between Western Democracy and Islamic model of governance.

- ✓ In Islam, on the other hand, rulers are chosen by an honest, religious, sane, trustworthy, and experienced elite.
- ✓ If it is shown that the ruler has engaged in immoral activities after his election, he should be ousted.
- ✓ In today's democracy, a candidate can't go into parliament or become a leader if he's poor.

To be elected as a king or governor in Islam, you do not need to be rich.

- ✓ Despite leading Muslims for a long time, leaders such as Abu Baker, Omar, etc. Other
- ✓ In Islam, God has granted freedom and other democratic principles.

5. A. Discuss any two methods used by Somalis to solve disputes

- ✓ **Customary** law, enforced by councils of elders/clan leaders.
- ✓ **Islamic** law, enforced by sharia court

B. Explain any three methods, tactics and principle used by Prophet Mohamed (PBUH) to resolve problems and disagreements.

- ✓ Relationships and good intentions
- ✓ Patience
- ✓ Diplomacy

~ ABDULLAHI ALI AHMED

~ KHADAR DAAHIR - Are

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