

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION

GRADE 12 EXAMS, 2023

GOVERNMENT & POLITICS



P/LAND NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD



**SOM EXAMS**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION
PUNTLAND NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

Name of Student			
Roll Number			
Name of School			
Region:		District:	

**FORM FOUR EXAMINATION, 2023
TIME: 2 HOURS AND 10 MINUTES FOR READING**

Government & Politics

Instructions to candidates

- Answer all Part one, Part two and Part three questions
- Answer any TWO questions for Part four questions
- This paper consists of 11 pages, count it and if any is missing inform your invigilator
- Write your **name and roll number** on the exam paper
- No extra paper is allowed.
- If you make a mistake, **cross out the incorrect answer and write your correct answer.**

This exam paper consists of following Parts

Parts	Marks
Part one: Multiple choice questions	20 marks
Part two: Matching questions	10 marks
Part three: Structured questions	50 marks
Part four: Extended questions	20 marks
Total:	100 Marks

For the markers only

PARTS	MARKS
Part one:	
Part two:	
Part three	
Part four	
Total:	



Ministry of Education and Higher Education

Puntland National Examination Board

Form four **Government & Politics** Examination, 2023

Use this page for rough work. It will NOT be marked.

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PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**Circle the correct answer**

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

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



PART THREE: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

Answer **All** the following questions in the spaces provided

1. A. Define the term Democracy

1 Mark

B. State any **four** principles of Democracy

4 Marks

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

2 Marks

B. Outline the **three** main types of party systems

3 Marks

3. List and explain the **five** major functions of management

5 Marks

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. _____
 B. _____
 C. _____
 D. _____
 E. _____

5. A. State **two** importance of diplomacy 2 Marks

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

6. A. List and discuss the **two** types of problems 2 Marks

- B. Discuss the **three** decision making conditions 3 Marks



7. Classify the following powers into exclusive federal powers, Shared powers and State exclusive powers. 5 Marks

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

Exclusive Federal Powers	Shared Powers	Exclusive State Powers

8. Explain the **five** dimensions or types of globalization 5 Marks

9. Discuss any **five** sources of revenue for national government 5 Marks



10. A. Define the term Pressure groups

1 Mark

B. State any **two** characteristics of Pressure groups

2 Marks

C. List and discuss any **two** types of pressure groups

2 Marks

**PART FOUR: EXTENDED QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**Answer Only **Two** Questions

1. A. List and discuss the **two** types of conflict 4 Marks
B. Explain any **three** causes of conflict 6 Marks
2. List and explain any **five** functions of United Nations Organization 10 Marks
3. A. Define the term Management. 2 Marks
B. List and discuss in detail any **four** features of management 8 Marks
4. Write and explain any **five** differences between Western Democracy and Islamic model of governance. 10 Marks
5. A. Discuss any **two** methods used by Somalis to solve disputes 4Marks
B. Explain any three methods, tactics and principle used by Prophet Mohamed (PBUH) to resolve problems and disagreements. 6 Marks

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Puntland National Examination Board

Question: WHY DOES IT TAKE SO LONG TO GET A NEW CAR? WHY DOES IT TAKE SO LONG TO GET A NEW CAR? WHY DOES IT TAKE SO LONG TO GET A NEW CAR?

END