

**FOREIGN INTERFEREVERANCE AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY AMONG THE
RESIDENTS OF MOGADISHU, SOMALIA**

**Thesis Presented to the
College of Higher Degrees and Research
Kampala International University
Kampala, Uganda**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Development Studies**

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JANUARY, 2012

DECLARATION A

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning.



Name and signature of candidate



Date

DECLARATION B


I confirm that the work in this thesis was done by the candidate under my supervision.

Supervisor

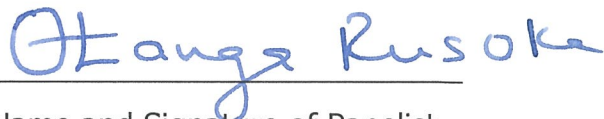
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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "Foreign Interference and Political instability among residents of Mogadishu in Somalia " prepared and submitted by Fatima Abdullahi Ahmed in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Development Studies has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSED.


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Grade:

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DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to my beloved parents Mr. Abdulahi Ahmed And Mrs. Fowsiyo Ali for their immeasurable support and guidance throughout my education career.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher would like to express her gratefulness to Allah who has been guiding and protecting her throughout her academic journey.

The researcher would very much like to appreciate the different assistance of the following persons in the course of her research.

To the School of Post Graduate and Research, Kampala International University and the administration and management of various institutions and organisations that willingly accepted her to carry out this study with them. It was through their authorization and consent that this study was carried out.

To the Viva Voce panel members for their scrutiny at the defense that made this work look fair for academic purpose.

To the research supervisor Dr. Otanga Rusoke For guiding, directing and giving her comments while handling this very work.

Further still, the researcher would like to express deep appreciation and gratitude to her relatives, colleagues and friends, for their outstanding financial, spiritual and moral support extended throughout this course.

To all the respondents whose views have been compiled to make this study; without your views, this study would not be as it is now.

Finally, the researcher cannot forget her lecturers and all individuals who have in one way or the other contributed to her academic, spiritual and personal growth. May the Almighty God bless all of you abundantly.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| AIDS | Acquired Immune deficiency Syndrome |
| ARS | Re-liberation of Somalia |
| AU | African Union |
| CPI | Corruption Perceptions Index |
| CVI | Content Validity Index |
| HIV | Human Immune Virus |
| ICU | Islamist Courts Union |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced Camps |
| IMG | International Monitoring Group |
| PIA | Puntland Intelligence Agency |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USA | United States of America |
| WWI | World War One |
| NOG | Non-Governmental Organization |

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ABSTRACT

The overall purpose of this study was to establish relationship between degree of foreign interference and intensity of political instability among the residents of Mogadishu, in Somalia. To attain the major purpose of the study, five specific objectives were set and these include; to determine the profile of respondents; to determine the degree of foreign interference in Somalia; to determine the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu; to find out if there is significant difference in the level foreign interference; and the establish significant relationship between foreign interference and political instability.

In the literature, different opinions, ideas and theories were analyzed and discussed to bring about a proper understanding of the study variables.

Descriptive correlation design was used in this study and Slovene's formula was used to determine a sample size of 316 respondents from 1500 research populations. Sampling was done by the use of purposive technique. Self-administered questionnaires were used as research instrument and validity and reliability of research instruments were done using Content Validity Index and pre-testing. Ethical and logistic considerations of research were also seriously considered in this research. Data was analyzed through frequencies and percentages for respondents' profile while descriptive statistics such as mean, correlation and regression analysis were used for the study variables.

Research findings portrayed that the degree of foreign interference in Somalia was generally high (mean=2.62). The level of intensity of political instability in Mogadishu was also found to be high (mean=2.63). The study found out that there is significant difference in the level of foreign interference among different countries in the affairs of Somalia (F. value of 547.667 and Sig. Value of 0.00). Lastly, a positive significant relationship between the study variables was observed at (R. value of .985, R. Square value of .970; Mean Square of 179.013; F. ratio of 146.99E7; Beta of .985; t. value of 101.283 and significant value of 0.00).

In conclusion, theory of morality in international relations by Micheal Walzer was affirmed; the two hypotheses were rejected. The study findings were in agreement with the existing ones. It was recommended that the government of Somalia should look in to appropriate ways and collaborate with its African counterparts so as to reduce the level of foreign interference in the country.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the Study

The advent of political instability is time immemorial. Stories in the Old Testament even illustrated cases of armed rebellion. However, one of the prominent political instabilities that the world has ever condemned was that of 1914 to 1918 called as the World Political instability I (WWI), which was predominantly called the World Political instability. According to Beevor (2006) this political instability greatly damaged social and economic infrastructure in Europe and other major countries that got involved in it.

Another historical and major political instability after First World Political instability was that referred to as global political instability from 1939 to 1945 or the World Political instability II or the Second World Political instability. This political instability involved a vast majority of the world's nations including all of the great powers—eventually forming two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis. According to Spring (2006), this political instability was the most widespread political instability in history, with more than 100 million people serving in military units. In a state of "total political instability", the major participants placed their entire economic, industrial, and scientific capabilities at the service of the political instability effort, erasing the distinction between civilian and military resources. Marked by significant events involving the mass death of civilians, including the Holocaust and the only use of nuclear weapons in political instability fare, it resulted in 50 million to over 70 million fatalities. These deaths make the political instability the deadliest conflict in human history.

There have been political instabilities and armed conflicts experienced by many developing countries most especially in Middle East and many African countries. Examples may include the armed conflict of Sudan, that of Somalia, the Genocide of Rwanda the recent uprising in Egypt, Libya and many others. All these have had disastrous and detrimental effects on the social and economic build-ups in the respective countries (Vandergrift, 2010).

Further still, Kirya (2003), also indicated that the political instability in Somalia is manifested by indiscriminate killings, abduction of children, sex slavery as well as rape among other dehumanizing activities. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report on the political instability also showed that hundreds of people lost their lives during the political instability; dozens of them maimed and several of them were left homeless hence forcing them displaced though Uganda and other parts of the world.

According to the Human Rights Watch Report (2011), about 15 million people in estimation were displaced and lived in Internally Displaced Camps (IDPs) while other take refuge in other neighboring countries and overseas. While in IDPs, the natives suffered from different diseases, social and economic stresses. The report by Human Rights Watch (2011) was somehow confirmed in the Amnesty International Report. This report stipulated the absurdity of information revealed by the children who were abducted during the political instability. According to the report, children were subjected to the brutal activities; many of them were converted into rebels and labors. While in the bush, many of them were subjected to cruel punishments including cruel punishment while others were forced to kill their friends who attempt to escape. The report also indicated that the young girls abducted were used as wives or subjected to sex slavery.

The situation in Somalia is still not improving until now; the affaires of the country are meddled by different countries and blocks (Islam, 2010). For example, there is currently interference in Somalia from AU in the name of peace keeping; there

is interference from Somali's neighbors such as Kenya and Ethiopia all in the name of protecting their borders with Somalia. This interference has continued to generate political instability in Somalia with resulted suffering and absence of political institutions in the country.

However, many studies have attributed political instabilities in different parts of the world including that in Somalia to foreign interference. Studies by Jones (2004); Holder (2007); Settler (2008) among have blamed the intervention of other foreign states such America, Britain, France and others as the main reason for the political uprising in different developing world. However, these studies do not establish the extent to which foreign interference contributes to political instability. The desire to find out how foreign interference contributes to political instability in the case of Somalia and the degree at which foreign interference influences political instability prompted an investigation in to the relationship between the two variables.

Statement of the Problem

Somalia for over 20 years has been engulfed by serious political instability which has caused a civil political instabilities and the permanent division of the country in to three different states that are not dependent on each other entirely (Human Rights Watch, 2009). Political instability has turned to the country into a desperate state in economic term and it also totally destroyed the public service and the government infrastructure into a refugee camps. The report also pointed out that the Somalia government has for long being inept and weak without any control and powers in the country. In Somalia, poverty and corruption are sparing the place which is rising from the political instability. Social services and community welfare in terms of housing hospitalization and education are not there (Amnesty International, 2008). Poverty has lead the youth to be unemployed and in a very pathetic situation. Another consequence of political instability in Somalia is the rising cases of child abuse, drug abuse, child labor and human trafficking and slavery, arm trafficking and also high levels of crimes such as staling, armed robbery; there are also rampant cases of terrorism and

kidnapping of people who work for the government and non-governmental organizations (Human Rights Watch, 2009).

However, one of the main causes of political instability in Somalia according to some authors is foreign interference. The gap is that the authors have not well established the extent to which foreign interference contributes to political instability in Somalia as well as in other countries. It is through this gap that this study established the impact of foreign interference as the major cause of the political instability in Somalia. This study is unique and different from the previous studies conducted on the political instability in Somalia as the previous studies could not show clearly the degree of foreign interference as one of the contributing factors for continues political instability in the country.

Purpose of the Study

The purposes of this study were to generate new information on the relationship between foreign interference and political instability; to test research hypothesis; to validate the theory of morality in international relations by Micheal Walzer; and to contribute to the body of knowledge in the field of the study.

General Objective

The general objective of the study was to determine the correlation between extent of foreign interference and level of political instability in Mogadishu, in Somalia.

Specific Objectives

This study was guided by the following objectives:

1. To determine the profile of respondents as regards to: gender, age, education level, marital status and number of years spent in Somalia.
2. To determine the degree of foreign interference in Somalia.
3. To determine intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia.

4. To establish if there is significant difference in the foreign interference in Somalia.
5. To establish a significant relationship between degree of foreign interference and political instability in Somalia.

Research Questions

This study sought to answer the following research questions:

1. What is the profile of respondents as to: gender, age, education level, marital status and the number of years spent in Somalia?
2. What is the degree of foreign interference in Somalia?
3. What is the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia?
4. Is there any significant difference in the degree of foreign interference in Somalia?
5. Is there any significant relationship between foreign interference and intensity of political instability in Somalia?

Research Hypotheses

Ho₁: There is no significant difference in the degree of foreign interference among countries in the affairs of Somalia.

Ho₂: There is no significant relationship between degree of foreign interference and intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Scope of the Study

Content Scope

This study attempted to determine the relationship between foreign interference and political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia. As content scope, this study first determined the profile of respondents; it then determined the degree of foreign interference in Somalia; after which the intensity of political instability in Somalia was determined; next was the significant difference in the level of foreign interference in

Somalia; and lastly, a significant relationship between foreign interference and political instability was established.

Theoretical Scope

This study employed the theory of morality international relations by Michael Walzers (1978). Micheal states in his theory that morality in international relations involves forceful violation of by one state of territorial integrity or political sovereignty of an independent state. As such, it defines the most serious moral problem which arises in international relations; it is the only crime that states can commit against other states; everything is as it were, a misdemeanor. This study adopted this theory because its central issues (aggression and morality) are the main issues underlying the variables of this study.

Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Mogadishu City, Somalia. This area was selected for this study because it has most of the headquarters of both government institutions and other international organizations thus this helped in data collection. Further still, Mogadishu has been chosen for this study because it is one of the cities being affected by political instability in the last few decades. In this regard, information about the intensity of the political instability could be obtained from people in the city.

Time scope of the study

This study was carried out in four months time. This study started with the work of proposal in November, 2012. This was followed by sampling procedure in December, 2012 and in the same month; data collection was carried out. Tallying of the information gathered from field was done in January, 2013 and in the same month; data processing and analysis was done. The first draft of the research was presented for supervision in January, 2013 and more corrections would be done in the same month. The final draft of the thesis would be presented for approval in February, 2013 and in the same month; the final work would be defended before the viva Voce.

Significance of the Study

This study has significant to the following and in the following ways.

Somali government has benefit from this study as it provides considerable details on political instability in the country as result of foreign interference. This has provide them with some insights that can help them develop appropriate strategies to solve their own problems or challenges rather than depending o foreign countries.

The people of Somalia has also benefit from this study as they have come to be enlightened and informed on the hidden cause of their suffering. This has enabled them to demand their government to do all the possible to resist any negative foreign influence for the betterment of the people of Somalia, hence achieving peace.

Politicians has also benefit from this study as it provides some recommendations that they can use to lobby their people as one or uniting their people such that political stability and good governance can be restored in the country.

Future researchers also has benefited from this study as it will provide substantial information on foreign interference and political instability in the case of Somalia. They can use the findings from this study to build their research. Thus in this case, this study will act as a source of reference to them.

Researcher also has benefit from this study since she gotten sufficient skills and knowledge on how to collect data, analyzing it and interpreting them in more systematic way. This had helped her to know how to carry out similar studies in future.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Respondents' Profile in this study involves classification of respondents as regards to their gender, age group, education level, marital status and number of years in Mogadishu.

Foreign Interference in this study is viewed as an act in which one country controls human actions and activities in another country in order to obstruct and sabotage their own social, economic and political development.

Political Instability in this study is referred as situation in which a government cannot control different activities, fails to run a country and its people, and the domestic environment is characterized by armed conflicts.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concepts, Ideas, Opinions from Experts / Authors

Foreign interference

There are many studies conducted regarding foreign interference and political instability all over the world. For example, one of the recurring themes of the history of Latin America is that of foreign interference. Like Africa, India and the Middle East and Latin America have a long history of meddling by foreign powers, all of them European and North American. These interventions have profoundly shaped the character and history of the region (King et al., 2010).

In the study conducted by Lipson (2001) in Latin America on the impact of foreign interference and political instability in the region, the scholar concludes that Latin Americans resent being bullied by foreign powers; it is their defiance of the United States that has made folk heroes out of Chavez and Castro. Unless Latin America gains considerable economic, political and military might, however, things do not look to change much in the short term. This information is a clear indication that foreign interference is something that has damaged the image of many countries throughout the world.

Similarly, in the study carried out by Collier et al., (2003) in Mexico (2007) on foreign interference and political instability in the country, the author argued that due to French intervention and German incursion into Venezuela in 1901 to 1902, US president Theodore Roosevelt took the Monroe doctrine one step further. Basically, he reiterated the political instability to European powers to keep out, but also said that the United States would be responsible for all of the Latin America. This often resulted to the United States sending troops to countries that could not afford to pay their debts

such as Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua, all of which were at least partially occupied by the US between 1906 and 1934. This information gives a clear impression that foreign interference is not just something that is new and that has come to stay.

Dresching (2004) in his study conducted in the United States on the reasons for political intervention in Latin America by the United States of America. The scholar argued that when fear of spreading communism gripped the United States after World War II, it would often intervene in Latin America in favor of conservative dictators. One famous example took place in Guatemala in 1954; when the CIA ousted the Leftist president Jacob Arbenz from power from threaten to nationalize some lands held by the United Fruit Company which was owned by the Americans. The CIA would later attempt to assassinate Cuban Communist Leader Fidel Castro in addition to mounting infamous Bay of Pigs invasion. This suggests that foreign countries interfere in other countries to achieve their own goals but at the cost of others.

It has also been noted that France still holds a colony (French Guyana) on mainland South America and the United States and Britain still control Islands in the Caribbean (Ross (2007)). The Authors revealed that the United States has sent forces to Haiti as recently as 2004 with the purpose of stabilizing the volatile nation after a contested election. It is also believed that many people believe that the CIA is actively trying to undermine the government of Hugo Chavez in Venezuela: Chavez himself certainly thinks Latin Americans recently being bullied by foreign power; it is their defiance of the United States that has been folk heroes out of Chavez and Castro. There is an impression that it is majorly the developed countries that tend to interfere in the affairs of other countries.

Apart from Latin America, there are numerous cases of foreign interference which led to political instability in Asia. In a study conducted by Wikipedia (Free Encyclopedia 2012) on the Syrian uprising protest, Egypt and other neighboring country

in Arab world, the scholar concluded that Syrian has severed big foreign interference from the western world which was promoting blood conflict which has caused 5000 people to die within a year while the remaining were forced in refugee camps in the neighboring countries such as Turkey. This is also a clear indication that foreign interference continues to ruin weak nations even in present times.

In similar way, Marykate Hait (2012) also noted that the situation is growing that the international community to intervene by arming military to fight with the existing regime Bashar Al-Assad in Syria and they also decided to create the armed opposition who will fight against the existing opposition in Syria and make it to collapse. And that means this Syrian opposition is going to have to carry out a long political instability. And if America is not going to swoop in and do it from the air, but supply arms to them, they need a relationship. According to the writer, it may not be easy for the foreign countries to take on a Syria army that has stayed integral, which has tanks, that has cannons, with a firm leadership. "They can carry, they can attack it as an insurgency, but ultimately to overthrow it, they need a firm leadership. And for America to support them with arms, they need to have known who they are giving the arms to, who they are giving the aid to. They cannot just give it to leaderless bunch of militias".

As far as Somali is concerned, this time calls for a new solution, that is, one that comes from neither foreign forces invading the country, nor from violent factions within Somalia terrorizing the population (MC Graw-Hill, 2007). The author lamented that for those who do not yet know; Somalia is experiencing a quite, yet significant change. The Somalia people have found a third way one that is a civic-minded, progressive political movement. And this effort is gaining enthusiastic support amongst Somalis inside and outside the country. The current crises facing Somalia today is unprecedented and has so far been faced with paralysis and intransigence. This crisis is to a greater extent attributed to foreign interference. The result was predictable, a lot of hand-wringing, soul-searching and ranking over the ashes of the world's most pressing humanitarian

concerns. Yet, the world continues to somnambulate through the problem even as the situation deteriorates and the problem becomes a more complex (Rasheed, 2008).

Somalia has been unfortunate for at least two decades during which time political instability lords and all other merchants of violence have been devastated the country's human existence. Al-Shabaab has been the latest of these groups to impose severe misery on the population by denying them the basic right to choose their legitimate leaders and access to food aid; thus condemning them to famine (Human rights watch, 2012).

In a study conducted by Gurr and Harff (2009) in Somali on the role of foreign forces in the political instability in Somalia Foreign interference has compounded the problems of the Horn of Africa. Although the West has been keen to intervene around the world spending trillions of dollars to wage political instability while killing thousands of civilians in the process. This suggests that they have shown willful neglect in the face of humanitarian disaster in Somalia. Therefore, according to Gurr and Harff (2009), foreign interference has compounded the problems of the Horn of Africa. Therefore since America's humiliating withdrawal from the country in 1995, over 14 transitional governments have been constructed in Washington for Somalia and all failed as they have no support in Somalia. Sheikh Sharif Ahmed though on paper is the president of Somalia; he is actually the president of his own living room, as his militia barely controls any part of the country. Well before the Arab spring Muslims of Somalia have resisted the western colonialism I the face of much adversity such as famine, they have however stood tall and continued to resist the western consulate as they hatch plan in the western capitals.

In view of this, the study is very important and unlike the previous studies conducted this study the first of its kind to examine the relationship between foreign inference and political instability in Somalia. This study unlike the previous one is going

to see the relationship between the foreign interference by Somalia neighbors and in hand other countries and political instabilities in Somalia.

Intensity of Political Instability

Political instability and Economic Development

The aspect of economic development especially during and after political instabilities has also been examined by many researchers. According to Barro (2010) political instabilities lead to infrastructure damage and resource reversions. According to the researcher, political instabilities encourage direct damage, destruction, and overconsumption of material and mechanical infrastructure, resources, and surpluses such as production facilities, storage, transport networks, vehicles, water supplies, croplands, food, medical supplies, etc. thus posing a great economic challenge.

Budiansky (2004) noted that political instabilities may also have serious indirect damage to the society's resource and infrastructure bases (opportunity costs). In explaining his point, the researcher indicate that political instabilities cause indirect economic damage through the official diversion of resources and funding to the political instability effort and away from infrastructure construction and maintenance and the provision of social services and unofficial diversions to illicit trade in tangible, transportable commodities such as drugs, gold and diamonds, labor and sex, weapons, art and treasures, etc.

In giving an example with First World Political instability, Collier (2009) noted that the political instability had a great slump on Europe and especially Germany. In the scholar's explanation, he noted that the political instability led to a steady fall in European agricultural increase. This was so since many farmers abandoned farming and only looked for ways to safety of their lives due to high level of instability.

In a similar political instability, Easterly (2010) also noted that due to political unrest especially during First World Political instability and the Second World Political

instability, the agricultural products that were produced in Europe had either no or little market. This was as a result of isolation of different countries as a result of lack of rule of law and respect of human rights among different countries. It was therefore because of this that there was a sharp decline in market for agricultural products.

Studies by Bowman (2009) has similar findings with that of Chard and Easterly (2010) but for his case he noted that there was a sharp decline in agricultural production throughout Europe and other developing countries after the First World Political instability and the Second one since poor farmers ceased to buy new farming machinery and household goods.

Additionally studies by Gurr and Barbara (2009) also indicated that in cases of political instabilities, many countries are always affected as many economic activities come to stand still. This in many countries leads to removal off of employees and mounts the rate of unemployment among many countries. This therefore means that political instabilities or political instabilities are sources of employment in many countries.

Some scholars like King et al. (2010) for their part indicated that armed rebellions or conflicts tend to cause serious economic challenges to many countries experiencing such instability. Giving an example with the political instability in Uganda that took place from 1981-1886, the author indicated that the political instability was neither conducive for agricultural products nor an investment of any kind. The Uganda elite during those periods of the insurgence experienced instead invested abroad. This greatly led to per capita haemorrhage to the country.

Sachs and Andrew (1995) cited that civil political instabilities impose substantial costs on the domestic economy. These political instabilities are destructive of human lives and economic infrastructure. They also undermine the legitimacy of the state, threatening its institutions, the security of property rights, and the rule of law.

Moreover, internal political instabilities introduce tremendous uncertainty into the economic environment, making both public and private investment riskier. While it might be readily apparent that political instability will impact economic production, there is little understanding about the different channels through which civil political instability affects the aggregate economy.

Civil political instability also impacts the domestic economy by reducing the level and growth of the capital stock. The occurrence of civil political instability initiates capital flight and thus dramatically reduces private investment (Beevor, 2006). Additionally, political economy models suggest that internal conflicts affect the aggregate domestic economy by worsening the government's fiscal balance.

The direct test of political instability and economic situations was done by Edwards and Guido (2010) and their findings indicated that the driving force behind the negative effects of civil political instability on economic growth is a decrease in domestic investment, and in particular, private investment. The authors noted that economically, governments shift expenditure from output enhancing activities into the conduct of political instability. Politically, they face weaker incentives to maintain fiscal balance owing to a shorter time horizon and weaker accountability to an electoral constituency.

Political instability also affects the capital stock of a country. According to Joes (2004), one of the ways through which armed conflict reduces the existing stock of capital is that it leads to damage of residential structures, roads, bridges, ports, and factories are targeted and destroyed by competing militaries in political instability time. The level of the capital stock is also affected over time by changes in investment and the rate of depreciation. In order for the capital stock to grow, the level of investment in the maintenance and expansion of the capital stock must outpace the rate of depreciation on the existing stock. Since political instability increases the rate of depreciation and reduces investment, growth in the capital stock is stunted. Thus, political instability reduces both the level of the capital stock and its rate of growth.

Political Instability and Social Development

The relationship between armed conflicts and social development has been established by many researchers. Studies by Fischer (2007) for example stipulated in his study that socially, political instabilities affect entire population groups. In his analysis, the researcher noted that during political instabilities the entire population groups are defined according to religious, racial, ethnic criteria and in most cases different categories end up being discriminated against. This suggests that one group ends up mistreating another group on those bases.

According to Islam (2010) armed conflicts also have serious impact on civil liberties on the "meta-level": In the explanation of the scholar, he noted that it has become increasingly difficult for citizens to stand up against restrictions or violations of basic human rights. Citizens risk a wide range of "social sanctions" – such as the loss of job opportunities, damage to their professional career, etc. – if they raise their voice against those abuses. There is an overall pressure to conform – lest one faces the danger of being stigmatized as "unpatriotic".

Furthermore, political instabilities of any form have had a very serious impact on press freedom and freedom of expression in general. Studies by Roubini (2009) for example indicated that in the strict sense of the word, there are virtually no independent mainstream media in countries that experience armed conflicts. This is basically in regards to issues of national security and "strategic" interests, as defined by the Administration.

Venturing deeper in what happens in political instabilities, Easterly and Ross (2007) noted that many people end up being killed both directly and indirectly; some are seriously injured in front of their close relatives and friends. Witnessing such dehumanizing actions leaves long term if not permanent both physical and

psychological affected while others are left with experiential trauma, grief, diminished health and capabilities. Such kind of aspects tremendously affects people socially since their perceptions, attitudes and world views is shaped in a negative ways.

Further still, political instabilities also lead to population dislocations. According to findings by Collier et al. (2003) population dislocations are associated with its costs, traumas, inefficiencies, and indirect effects associated with the displacement, whether for personal-safety, logistic, predatory, retaliatory, or strategic policy considerations, of large numbers of domiciled people, either within the parameters of the affected society. This means that internally displaced people or those forcibly relocated, end up as refugees, asylum-seekers, or emigrants and this socially limits their opportunities to associate with others easily.

Political instabilities also have serious effects on societal Networks Joes (2010). In his regard, political instabilities damage and encourage distortions to the fragile fabric of inter-personal associations and the disintegration of relationships and identities based on amity, trust, exchange, mutual benefit, comity, reciprocity, and deferred gratification, relations necessary for the proper and effective functioning of normative systems. Further still, social cooperation, cohesion, coherence, and coordination in politico-legal, economic, professional, and socio-cultural sub-systems are completely damaged.

Rock Stephen (2001) indicated that political instabilities also affect people socially by diminished quality of life and non-reciprocal resource transfers. In general, political instabilities lead to tangible and intangible losses (both short- and long-term) associated with general deterioration in the immediate, aesthetic quality of life, access to basic needs, and future prospects in affected societies; humanitarian crises; capital outflows. In other terms, political instabilities lead to losses in human potential due to lowered self-esteem and lowered expectations, self-destructive behaviors, alienation

and introversion, and within-group fictionalization and victimization hence a serious social problem.

Relating the social challenges associated with political instabilities on children, Afako (2003) articulated that political instability affects children in all the ways it affects adults, but also in different ways. In his explanation, the scholar believes that first; children are dependent on the care, empathy, and attention of adults who love them. Their attachments are frequently disrupted in times of political instability, due to the loss of parents, extreme preoccupation of parents in protecting and finding subsistence for the family, and emotional unavailability of depressed or distracted parents. The child may be in substitute care with someone who cares for him or her only slightly – relatives or an orphanage. A certain proportion of political instability-affected children lose all adult protection – “unaccompanied children,” as they are known in refugee situations and this affects them a lot.

Socially still, political instability may adversely affect the life trajectory of children far more than adults Barro (2010). In giving specific example, Barro (2010) noted that children who lose the opportunity for education during political instability and children who are forced to move into refugee or displaced person camps have to wait for years in miserable circumstances for normal life to resume. Further still, a child disabled in political instability may in addition to loss of a limb, sight, or cognitive capacity, lose the opportunity of schooling and of a social life.

As Easterly and Ross (2007) a girl who is raped during political instability time may be marginalized by her society and lose the opportunity for marriage. This means that long after the political instability has ended, these lives will never attain the potential they had before the impact of political instability and this is a common social problem especially during political instabilities.

There tend to be increased cases of rape and prostitution for subsistence (Fischer, 20070). These phenomena which often occur in situations of political

instability, ethnic cleansing, and refugee life leave lasting physical impacts in sexually-transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, psychological impacts and changes in life trajectory.

In establishing how dangerous political instabilities may be especially in social development, Afako (2003) articulated that armed conflicts lead to psychological suffering. In trying to be specific, the author believed that children who are exposed to situations of terror and horror during political instability have traumatic experiences that may leave enduring impacts in posttraumatic stress disorder. Severe losses and disruptions in their lives lead to high rates of depression and anxiety in political instability-affected children. These impacts may be prolonged by exposures to further privations and violence in refugee situations.

Political instabilities also have effect on moral and spiritual build up of a person. Dye (2004) noted that the experience of indifference from the surrounding world, or, worse still, malevolence may cause children to suffer loss of meaning in their construction of themselves in their world. They may have to change their moral structure and lie, steal, and sell sex to survive. They may have their moral structure forcibly dismantled and replaced in training to kill as part of a military force.

Political Instability and Good Governance

Studies have also been carried out about armed conflict and good governance. According to Andy (2003) it may be interesting to learn that it does not matter much which governance indicator one chooses. The scholar therefore believes that in most cases of political instabilities, the effectiveness in the functionality of government organs is lowered. This suggests that armed conflict somewhat has something to do with level of governance.

In his analysis on the armed conflict and good governance, Kirya (2003) notified that cases of corruption that is also a measure of good governance tend to be high.

Many government institutions take the issues of accountability for granted and cause a lot of financial misappropriation.

Nam (2003) for his case established the relationship between armed conflict and the aspect of governance by castigating the aspect of the rule of law. The scholar observed that the strength of the rule of law tends to be broken and dysfunctional. The failure of the rule of law that forms an important arm of government is a clear indication of poor governance. This suggests that different dimensions have similar effects on conflict; that in practice, good governance is like a syndrome and "all good things tend to go together"; or that expert ratings are not very good at distinguishing different dimensions of governance/institutions.

In a similar way, Roubini (2009) showed that within countries over time, civil political instability onset has been somewhat more likely when investment profile, corruption, and rule of law were judged worse in recently preceding years. This result supports a causal interpretation of the relationship between governance quality and conflict onset more than the previous models, because here identification is based on within-country comparisons (and because it is somewhat remarkable to find anything given the lack of within-country variation in governance indicators).

Political instabilities of any type tend to disorganize initiation, planning and implementation of policies (Sachs and Warner, 1995). According to the researcher, policy designs and their implementations are signs of good governance throughout the world. Thus in moment of political instabilities, policy formulations and implementations tend to be greatly affected and this leads to ineffective operation and functioning of different government institutions.

Considering what authors and scholars have said about armed conflict or political instabilities, it can be seen that the intensity of political instability is somewhat

determined using the impact or scar it leaves on the social, economic and political ground of a country. This is yet to be determined in the case of Mogadishu, Somalia.

Theoretical perspectives

This study has employed the theory of morality international relations by Michael Walzers (1978). Micheal states in his theory that morality in international relations involves forceful violation by one state of territorial integrity or political sovereignty of an independent state. As such, it defines the most serious moral problem which arises in international relations by saying that it is the only crime that states can commit against other states; "everything is as it were, a misdemeanor".

In his deeper explanation, Walzer stresses that aggression is articulated by means "legalist paradigm" which postulates a moral order among independent states on an analogy with the more familiar case of the civil order among independent citizens within any state. From the stand point of view of this paradigm, states have rights and duties, they can suffer or commit crimes such as murder or armed robbery in their relations to one another in much the same way as do persons (or citizens) within a particular society. This study adopts this theory for this study because its central issues (aggression and morality) are the main issues underlying the study variables of this study.

Related Studies

To show how foreign interference contributes to political instability in Somalia, Victor et al (2008) noted that in 2006, the Islamist Courts Union (ICU), an Islamist organization, assumed control of much of the southern part of the country and promptly imposed Shari's law. The Transitional Federal Government sought to reestablish its authority, and, with the assistance of Ethiopian troops, African union peacekeepers and air support by the United States, managed to drive out the rival ICU and solidify its rule.

Ranney Austin (2008) also indicated that in 2007, as the Battle of Ras Kambon raged, TFG President and founder Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed, a former colonel in the Somali Army and decorated political instability hero, entered Mogadishu for the first time since being elected to office. The government then relocated to Villa Somalia in the capital from its interim location in Baidoa. This marked the first time since the fall of the Siad Barre regime in 1991 that the federal government controlled most of the country.

Following this defeat, the Islamic Courts Union splintered into several different factions. Some of the more radical elements, including Al-Ahabaab, regrouped to continue their insurgency against the TFG and oppose the Ethiopian military's presence in Somalia (Berman, 2009). The scholar indicated that throughout 2007 and 2008, Al-Shabaab scored military victories, seizing control of key towns and ports in both central and southern Somalia. At the end of 2008, the group had captured Baidoa but not Mogadishu. By January 2009, Al-Shabaab and other militias had managed to force the Ethiopian troops to retreat, leaving behind an under-equipped African Union peacekeeping force to assist the Transitional Federal Government's troops.

Due to a lack of funding and human resources, an arms embargo that made it difficult to re-establish a national security force, and general indifference on the part of the international community, President Yusuf found himself obliged to deploy thousands of troops from Puntland to Mogadishu to sustain the battle against insurgent elements in the southern part of the country (Congressional Research Service, 2010). Financial support for this effort was provided by the autonomous region's government. This left little revenue for Puntland's own security forces and civil service employees, leaving the territory vulnerable to piracy and terrorist attacks.

In 2008, Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed announced before a united parliament in Baidoa his resignation as President of Somalia. In his speech, which was broadcast on national

radio, Yusuf expressed regret at failing to end the country's seventeen year conflict as his government had mandated to do. He also blamed the international community for its failure to support the government, and said that the speaker of parliament would succeed him in office per the Charter of the Transitional Federal Government (Congressional Research Service, 2010).

Between 31 May and 9 June 2008, representatives of Somalia's federal government and the moderate Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia (ARS) group of Islamist rebels participated in peace talks in Djibouti brokered by the former United Nations Special Envoy to Somalia, Ahmeddou Ould-Abdallah (Human rights watch, 2011). The conference ended with a signed agreement calling for the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops in exchange for the cessation of armed confrontation. Parliament was subsequently expanded to 550 seats to accommodate ARS members, which then elected Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, the former ARS chairman, to office. President Sharif shortly after political instability appointed Omar Abdirashid Ali Ahmar, the son of slain former President Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke, as the nation's new Prime Minister (Human rights watch, 2011).

With the help of a small team of African Union troops, the coalition government also began a counteroffensive in February 2009 to assume full control of the southern half of the country (Human rights watch, 2011). To solidify its rule, the TFG formed an alliance with the Islamic Courts Union, other members of the Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia, and Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a, a moderate Sufi militia. Furthermore, Al-Shabaab and Hizbul Islam, the two main Islamist groups in opposition, began to fight amongst themselves in mid-2009.

As a truce, in March 2009, Somalia's coalition government announced that it would re-implement Shari'a as the nation's official judicial system. However, conflict continued in the southern and central parts of the country. Within months, the coalition government had gone from holding about 70% of south-central Somalia's conflict

zones, territory which it had inherited from the previous Yusuf administration, to losing control of over 80% of the disputed territory to the Islamist insurgents (Ranney, 2010).

During the coalition government's brief tenure, Somalia topped the Fund for Peace's failed States Index for three consecutive years. In 2009, Transparency international ranked the nation in last place on its annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) (CPI), a metric that purports to show the prevalence of corruption in a country's public sector (Human rights watch, 2012). In mid-2010, the Institute for Economics and Peace also ranked Somalia in the next-to-last position, in between political instability-afflicted Iraq and Afghanistan, on its Global Peace Index. During the same period, the UN International Monitoring Group (IMG) published a report claiming that the Somali government's security forces were ineffective and corrupt, and that up to half of the food aid that was destined for the conflict-stricken parts of the country was being misdirected. It also accused Somali officials of collaborating with pirates, UN contractors of helping insurgents, and the Eritrean government of still supporting rebel groups in southern Somalia despite earlier sanctions imposed on the former. Somalia's government and local businessmen, as well as United Nations officials and the Eritrean government all emphatically rejected the report's claims (Thomas, 2009).

In 2010, reports surfaced linking the secessionist government of the northwestern Somaliland region with the Islamist extremists that are currently waging political instability against the Transitional Federal Government and its African Union allies. Garowe Online reported in October that Mohamed Said Atom, an arms-smuggler believed to be allied with Al-Shabaab and who is on U.S. and U.N. security watch-lists, was hiding out in Somaliland after being pursued by the neighboring Puntland region's authorities for his role in targeted assassination attempts against Puntland officials as well as bomb plots. Several of Atom's followers were also reportedly receiving medical attention in the region, after having been wounded in a counter-terrorism raid in the Galgala hills by Puntland security personnel (Human rights watch, 2012).

According to Puntland government documents, the Somaliland region's Riyale government in 2006 both financed and offered military assistance to Atom's men as part of a campaign to destabilize the autonomous territory via proxy agents and to distract attention away from the Somaliland government's own attempts at occupying the disputed Sool province. The Puntland Intelligence Agency (PIA), a covert organization supported and trained by U.S. counter-terrorism agencies based in Djibouti, also indicated that over 70 salaried Somaliland soldiers had fought alongside Atom's militiamen during the Galgala operation, including one known Somaliland intelligence official who died in the ensuing battle. The following month, the Puntland government issued a press release accusing the incumbent Somaliland administration of providing a safe haven for Atom and of attempting to revive remnants of his militia. Several top commanders in the Al-Shabaab group, including former leader Ahmed Abdi Godane ("Moktar Ali Zubeyr"), are also reported to hail from the Somaliland region, with Godane quoted as saying that Al Shabaab insurgents "should not interfere in Somaliland until Puntland is destabilized first."

Notwithstanding these odds, faithful people are relentlessly working to change the course of history for the better while they pray for a miracle. The Somali civic movement is engaged in such a struggle and is striving for a miracle under horrific circumstances, but their efforts are continuously undermined by regional and international actors who seem to relish the humiliation of the Somali (Knight, et al. 2010).

Conceiving and executing a corrupt political process designed to disable the Somali people, the UN strategy makes mockery of the high democratic and humanitarian ideals international actors claim to cherish and could very well instigate a new wave of violence. Let us hope that the civics miraculously triumph and human dignity restored (UNCHR, 2012).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study was quantitative in nature and employed a descriptive correlation survey design. It was quantitative because, the findings and study variables were measured in numbers. The study employed descriptive correlation design because it helped in describing the relationship between foreign interference and political instability using the Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient. Furthermore, this design also made it easier to establish the degree of relationship between the two study variables.

Research Population

According to Report by Mogadishu Town Council (2010), the projection of the total population of Mogadishu central division was 408,102. However, the total target population for this study was 1500 people and this involved community leaders; politicians, government officials, NOG officials, UN Agencies and elders in the city. These categories of people were targeted so as to gather fairly balanced and relevant information about the study variables.

Sample Size

The researcher selected a sample size of 316 respondents and this was determined using the following formula suggested by Slovene. This formula had been proposed such that fairly a large proportion of the population size could be selected for this study. Some of the main issues that were considered for this study involved gender, age group, education level, and the number of years respondents had spent in Mogadishu. The procedure of determining the sample size is shown in the next page.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Where; n = the sample size; N = the population size; and e = the level of significance, which is = 0.05. Thus;

$$n = \frac{1500}{1 + 1500(0.05^2)}$$

Therefore, the sample size of this study was 316 respondents. This means that fairly a large number of the targeted population was accessed for this study. Table 1 shows the distribution of the study population and sample

Table 1: Population Size and Sample Size

| Category | Population Size | Sample Size |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Politicians | 140 | 51 |
| Government Officials | 750 | 80 |
| Community Leaders | 100 | 40 |
| NGOS officials | 300 | 60 |
| UN Agencies | 100 | 40 |
| Elders | 110 | 45 |
| Total | 1500 | 316 |

Sample Procedure

In order to select respondents who could provide relevant and analytical information about the research variables, purposive sampling was used to select respondents. The cases that were considered while sampling respondents through this method included respondents consent to participate, the number of years they had spend in Mogadishu (only those who had spent at least 3 years were selected); and the education level of respondents (at least those with secondary level of education were selected). The whole process of sampling respondents was done with the help of research assistants who later on helped in administering questionnaires.

Research Instrument

The research instrument for the study was questionnaire. The research questionnaire was self administered at the various institutions in Mogadishu. The questionnaire was made up to obtain responses about respondent's perceptions on foreign interference and intensity of political instability in the area of the study. The questionnaire had three sections; section one only had questions on the profile of respondents as regards to their gender, age group, education level, marital status and number of years respondents had spent in Mogadishu. Section two had questions on the independent variable (degree of foreign interference) and these were intended to gather data on the second objective. Section three had questions on the dependent variable (intensity of political instability) and these were intended to gather data on the third objective. The correlation and the regression of the overall average mean of independent variable and dependent variable therefore helped in the establishment of significant difference in the level of foreign interference as well as significant relationship between the study variables. All questions in sections two and three were closed-ended, based on four point Likert Scale, ranging between one to four, where 1=strongly disagree (meaning disagreeing with no doubt at all); 2=disagree (meaning disagreeing with some doubt); 3=agree (meaning agreeing with some doubt); and 4=strongly agree (meaning that agreeing with no doubt at all) and this was done by ticking (marking) one of the choices outlined above.

Validity and Reliability of Instruments

The validity of instruments was measured using Content Validity Index (CVI). Two raters/ experts in the field of study were used to rate the content in the questionnaire. These experts also assisted in assessing the phrasing of the questions to avoid ambiguity. The researcher viewed each statement with the help of experts and assessed the extent to which the questions were related to the topic of the study. The researcher then compiled the responses from raters and computed the Content Validity Index (CVI). The estimation for validity was 0.75 and above, meaning that any value

below it would make the instruments invalid. The detail regarding this is shown in Table 2:

Table 2: Determination of Validity of Instrument

| | Relevant items | Not relevant items | Total |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Rater 1 | 29 | 3 | 32 |
| Rater 2 | 29 | 3 | 32 |
| Total | 58 | 6 | 64 |

CVI=

Number of items rated as relevant

58

64

Total number of items being judged / rated in the questionnaire

CVI=0.91

As it can be seen, the CVI for the research instrument for this study was 0.91, which was greater than the estimated Alpha Coefficient values of 0.7. In this regard, the research instruments were measured valid since the items in the instruments were relevant and sufficient to cover the content validity index for the.

To ensure reliability of the instrument, data collection instruments were pre-tested. In pre-testing, the designed instruments were tried out on some similar categories of respondents in Kesmau. The items that were somewhat ambiguous were amended such that reliability of the instrument could be achieved.

Data Gathering Procedures

Before the administration of the Questionnaire

Before data gathering a letter was secured from the College of Higher degrees and Research of Kampala International University as an introductory letter to those who

participated in the exercise as respondents. The researcher also recruited some people as research assistants. Only those who had some experience in data collected were considered as research assistants. The research assistants were then trained, briefed and oriented on their duties and responsibilities in sampling, questionnaire administration as well as in data gathering.

The researcher then sought permission from all the institutions and organization in which the study was carried out. Basing on respondents consent, education level and number of years they had spent in Mogadishu, purposive sampling was then done to get respondents.

During the administration of the Questionnaire

During data gathering, self administered questionnaires (SAQs) were administered to respondents with the help of research assistants. The researcher together with researcher assistants continued going to the selected institutions and organizations such that respondents could fill in the questionnaires within two weeks. Within the course, the questionnaires that were already filled in were collected and kept in a safe place. All the parts of the questionnaire were checked to see if respondents had answered all the questions or not. This ensured proper completion of the questionnaires and helped in data collection.

After the administration of the Questionnaire

After data gathering, the researcher was also assisted by research assistants in tallying and organizing the data ready for coding. After coding, the data was presented for interpretation and analysis. With the help of research supervisor, the information compiled was edited such that better work was presented for approval and defense before the Viva Voce.

Data Analysis

To analyze data on profile of respondents, frequencies and percentages were used. Basic descriptive statistics such as means were used to determine the degree of



foreign interference and intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, in Somalia. The relationship between the two study variables was then established using correlation and regression model where ANOVA and Coefficients were used to determine the research hypotheses at the level of significance of 0.05. All these were done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). To help in the interpretation process, the following values, range and interpretation were used for both the independent variable and dependents variable.

| Mean Range | Response Mode | Interpretation |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 3.26-4.00 | Strongly Agree | Very high |
| 2.51-3.25 | Agree | High |
| 1.76-2.50 | Disagree | Low |
| 1.00-1.75 | Strongly disagree | Very low |

Ethical Consideration

To ensure that ethics was practiced in this study as well as utmost confidentiality for the respondents and the data provided by them, the following were done: [1] coding of all questionnaires; [2] the respondents were asked to sign the informed consent; [3] authors mentioned in this study were acknowledged within the text; [4] findings were presented in generalized manner; [5] and respondents consent was also sought.

Limitations of the Study

The anticipated threats to validity in this study were as follows:
Intervening or confounding variables which were beyond the researchers control such as honesty of the respondents and personal biases. To minimize such conditions, the researcher asked the respondents to be as honest as possible and to be impartial/unbiased when answering the questionnaires.

The research environments were classified as uncontrolled settings where extraneous variables might influence on the data gathered such as comments from other respondents, anxiety, stress, motivation on the part of the respondents while on the process of answering the questionnaires. The research created effective rapport so that ample environment could be established for respondents while answering questionnaires.

The use of research assistants might have rendered inconsistencies such as differences in conditions and time when the data was obtained from respondents. This limitation was minimized by orienting and briefing the research assistants on the data gathering procedures.

Another challenge was also related to research instrumentation. The research tools that were used in this study were researcher-made and this might have affected the overall findings. However, this challenge was overcome through ensuring validity and reliability test so as to arrive at a reasonable measuring tool.

Financial limitation was also another challenge facing this study. There was shortage of money to facilitate different research materials and activities such as internet, journals, text books, newspapers, transport, for hiring research assistance and someone to help in statistical analysis of the findings. However, the researcher raised some money in different avenues such that the research budget could be met.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Profile of Respondents

The study first determined the profile or the demographic characteristic of respondents. This was done in regard to respondents' gender, age groups, education level; the experience or length of time in Mogadishu and their marital status. The demographic characteristic of respondents was investigated because what respondents sometimes believe about the study variables is influenced by their demographic characteristics. Such differences can sometimes help in understanding research findings as majority category of respondents is considered. The profile of respondents in this study was determined by the use of frequencies and percentages as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 (A): Respondents' Profile (316)

| Gender | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Male | 216 | 68.4 |
| Female | 100 | 31.6 |
| Total | 316 | 100.0 |
| Age Group | | |
| 20-29 | 48 | 15.2 |
| 30-39 | 88 | 27.8 |
| 40-49 | 117 | 37.0 |
| 50-59 | 52 | 16.5 |
| 60 and above | 11 | 3.5 |
| Total | 316 | 100.0 |
| Education Level | | |
| Secondary | 20 | 6.3 |
| Certificate | 38 | 12.0 |
| Diploma | 53 | 16.8 |
| Bachelor | 140 | 44.3 |
| Masters and above | 65 | 20.6 |
| Total | 316 | 100.0 |

Table 3 (B): Respondents' Profile (316)

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| Experience | | |
| 3-5 Years | 68 | 21.5 |
| 6-8 Years | 63 | 19.9 |
| 9 Years and above | 185 | 58.5 |
| Total | 316 | 100.0 |
| Marital Status | | |
| Single | 77 | 24.4 |
| Married | 192 | 60.8 |
| Separated | 25 | 7.9 |
| Divorced | 11 | 3.5 |
| Widowed | 11 | 3.5 |
| Total | 316 | 100.0 |

Source: Primary Data

Gender of Respondents

As it is portrayed in Table 3, females formed 31.6 percent of the respondents while males formed 68.4 percent. The percentage of men sampled as respondents was greater because most of the politicians, government officials, elders and community leaders were men. At least there was fair distribution of employees as regard to gender in the NGOs and UN agencies. This could have been due to cultural aspects and low girl-child education that is still dominant in Mogadishu, Somalia. However, information obtained both from men and women was very important as the two genders complimented each other.

Age Group of Respondent

Concerning the age group of respondents, it can also be observed in Table 3 that the majority of the respondents were those from 40-49 (37 %); this was followed by those in the age group of 30-39 (27.8 %); and then 50-59 (16.5 %); next were those in the age group of 20-29 (15.2 %); and lastly, those in the age group of 60 and above formed the least with only 3.5 percent. A critical analysis on the age group of respondents indicates that people of different age groups were fairly given chance to

participate in this study. This means different and diversified views, opinions and ideas from respondents of different age groups on the aspect of foreign interference and political instability are analyzed in this study. In this regard, information obtained in this study can be relied upon and be trusted since it was obtained from people of different walks of life and age group.

Education Qualification of Respondents

Regarding the education qualification of respondents, it can be seen that majority (44.3 %) of the respondents had bachelor's degrees; followed by those who had attained masters' degrees and above (20.6 %); then those who had attained diploma were (16.8 %); then followed by those with certificates (12 %); and lastly, those who had dropped out of school in secondary school were the least with 6.3 percent. The education level of the respondents suggests that majority of the respondents were highly educated hence they were capable of understanding, analyzing and interpreting the concepts of foreign interference and aspects related to political instability in Mogadishu. In this regard, the information given by respondents on the study variables in this study was authentic.

Experience or Length of Time of Respondents in Mogadishu

As far as the experience or length of time of respondents in Mogadishu is concerned, it can be said that the majority of the respondents (58.3 %) of the respondents had been in Mogadishu for over 9 years; this was followed by those who have been in the city for 3-5 years (21.5 %); and the least participant in this study were those who had been in the city from 6-8 years. The understanding that can be drawn from the length of time respondents have spent in Mogadishu is that most of the respondents know all issues as regards to foreign interference and intensity of political instability in the region thus; the information provided by them is based on truism.

Marital Status of Respondents

Further still, the marital status of respondents was also determined in this research as respondents profile. The information presented in Table 3 indicates that the majority of the respondents sampled for this study were married (60.8 %); this was followed by those were still single (24.4 %); and then those who had separated (7.9 %); and lastly, those who had divorced and the widowed formed were the least participants in this study with 3.5 percent each. Since the majority of the respondents in this study are married, it can be said that most of the respondents are responsible people with families. In this regard, whatever they provide can also be relied upon and be trusted.

The Degree of Foreign Interference in Somalia

The second research objective was to determine the degree of foreign interference in Somalia. In order to attain this objective, eleven questions on some indicators of foreign interference were asked. All the questions were based on four points scale ranging from one to four. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they strongly agree, or agree or disagree or strongly disagree with the statements formulated by indicating one of the items from the four scales. Mean ranges were set and used to determine the degree of foreign interference in Somalia.

In using mean values to interpret the data on this, mean values from 3.26-4.00 meant that respondents strongly agreed with the statement thus, the degree of foreign interference in Somalia was very high; mean ranges from 2.51-3.25 showed that respondents agreed with the statements hence the degree of foreign interference in Somalia was high; mean ranges from 1.76-2.50 portrayed that respondents disagreed with the statements thus the degree of foreign interference in Somalia is low; and lastly; mean ranges from 1.00-1.75 indicated that respondents strongly disagreed with the statements hence the degree of foreign interference in Somalia is very low. The summary on the degree of foreign interference in Somalia is presented in Table 4 on the next page.

Table 4: Level of Foreign Interference in Somalia

| Items | Mean | Ranks | Interpretation |
|---|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| The aid given to Somali people is full of conditions to be followed | 2.95 | 1 | High |
| Internationals bodies working in the country also pursue their own interest | 2.89 | 2 | High |
| The foreign countries arm the militias to fight the government | 2.87 | 3 | High |
| There are different foreign armies in the country | 2.85 | 4 | High |
| The militias are also supported in different ways by the foreign countries | 2.83 | 5 | High |
| The developed countries also pursue their personal agenda in the country | 2.74 | 6 | High |
| The government of Somalia is still being pressurized by western countries | 2.72 | 7 | High |
| The neighboring countries force their ways out in the country | 2.69 | 8 | High |
| Other African countries are also interested in the affairs of the country | 2.14 | 9 | Low |
| The voice of elders are considered in the peace deals of the country | 2.09 | 10 | Low |
| The governance procedures are in the interest of foreign countries | 2.01 | 11 | Low |
| Overall Average Mean | 2.62 | | High |

Source: Primary data (2012)

As it can be seen in Table 4, respondents either agreed (highly rated) or disagreed (lowly rated) with the statements regarding indicators of foreign interference in Somalia. This also means that none of the items used to determine the degree of foreign interference in Somalia was neither very highly rated nor very lowly rated.

Respondents agreed that the aid given to Somali people is full of conditions to be followed (mean=2.95); they also agreed that internationals bodies working in the

country also pursue their own interest (mean=2.89); they further agreed that the foreign countries arm the militias to fight the government (mean=2.87); they also agreed that there are different foreign armies in the country (mean=2.85); they still agreed that the militias are also supported in different ways by the foreign countries (2.83); they further agreed that the developed countries also pursue their personal agenda in the country (mean=2.74); they also agreed that government of Somalia is still being pressurized by western countries (mean=2.72); and they lastly agreed that neighboring countries force their ways out in the country (mean=2.69).

On the other side, respondents disagreed that other African countries are also interested in the affairs of the country (mean=2.14); they also disagreed that the voice of elders are considered in the peace deals of the country (mean=2.09); and they lastly disagreed that the governance procedures are in the interest of foreign countries (mean=2.01).

To determine the general impression on the degree of foreign interference in the affairs of Somalia, the mean values of all the eleven items in Table 4 were summed up and divided by eleven to get the overall average mean. As it can be seen, the overall average mean on the degree of foreign interference in the affairs of Somalia was 2.62 and this is high as far as the rating scale is concerned. Thus, it can be asserted that the degree of foreign interference in the affairs of Somalia as regards to respondents is generally high.

The Intensity of Political Instability in Mogadishu, Somalia

The third study objective was to determine the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia. Similarly, in attaining this study objective, twenty one (21) questions on some indicators of political instability were asked. Each of the questions asked was also based on four points scale ranging from one to four. Respondents were also asked to indicate whether they strongly agree, or agree or disagree or strongly disagree with the statements formulated by indicating one of the items from the four

scales. Mean ranges were still used to give interpretation on data obtained on the level of performance of public institutions.

In understanding the data presented, mean values from **3.26-4.00** meant that respondents strongly agreed with the statement, so the level political instability in Mogadishu is **very highly intensive**, mean ranges from **2.51-3.25** showed that respondents agreed with the statements hence the level of political instability in the city **highly intensive**; mean ranges from **1.76-2.50** portrayed that respondents disagreed with the statements thus the level of political instability in the area is **lowly intensive**; and lastly; mean ranges from **1.00-1.75** indicated that respondents strongly disagreed with the statements hence the level of political instability in Mogadishu is **very lowly intensive**. Table 5 on the next page presents the findings on the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Table 5: Intensity of political Instability in Mogadishu

| | Mean | Ranks | Interpretation |
|---|-------------|-------|----------------|
| The war discourages both foreign and domestic investment | 3.04 | 1 | High |
| Many people are being displaced during the time of armed conflict | 2.99 | 2 | High |
| The war leads to rise in unemployment in the area | 2.98 | 3 | High |
| Many economic activities are being destroyed in the city | 2.93 | 4 | High |
| People in the area will leave to remember the bad things of the war | 2.91 | 5 | High |
| Many residential structures, roads are destroyed during the war | 2.85 | 6 | High |
| There is fall in agricultural production as people are unstable | 2.80 | 7 | High |
| The war leaves long term physical and psychological effects on people | 2.83 | 8 | High |
| There is still a lot of fear and trauma among people because of the war | 2.79 | 9 | High |
| The political instability extends to different part of Mogadishu city | 2.78 | 10 | High |
| Many people are being killed during the war | 2.75 | 11 | High |
| Many children were affected and many of them lost self-confidence | 2.71 | 12 | High |
| The war encouraged the diversion of resources and funding | 2.69 | 13 | High |
| Many of the affected children lost opportunities to education | 2.64 | 14 | High |
| The political instability has led to violation of basic human rights | 2.58 | 15 | High |
| The war also has negatively affected press freedom and expression | 2.27 | 16 | Low |
| There also direct and indirect damage to society resources | 2.24 | 17 | Low |
| Many social networks were and are still destroyed among people | 2.23 | 18 | Low |
| The was leads to discrimination of religious and ethnic groups | 2.15 | 19 | Low |
| The armed conflict still continues in some areas of the city | 2.03 | 20 | Low |
| Many girls raped are marginalized and lost opportunities for marriage | 2.01 | 21 | Low |
| Overall Average Mean | 2.63 | | High |

Source: Primary Data

The data on the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia presented in Table 5 indicates that most of the items were highly rated while some others were lowly rated. None of the items to determine the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu was either very highly or very lowly rated.

To show that the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu is high, respondents agreed that the war has discouraged both foreign and domestic investment (mean=3.04); they also agreed that many people are being displaced during the time of armed conflict (mean=2.99); they further agreed that the war has led to rise in unemployment in the area (mean=2.98); they also agreed that many economic activities are being destroyed in the city (mean=2.93); they further agreed that people in the area will leave to remember the bad things of the war (mean=2.91); they still agreed that many residential structures, roads are being destroyed during the war (mean=2.85); they still agreed that the war has left long term physical and psychological effects on people (mean=2.83); they still agreed that there is fall in agricultural production as people are unstable (mean=2.80); they agreed that there is still a lot of fear and trauma among people because of the war (mean=2.79); they then agreed that the political instability extends to different part of Mogadishu city (mean=2.78); they also agreed that many people are being killed during the war (mean=2.75); they agreed that many children were affected and many of them lost self-confidence (mean=2.71); they moreover agreed that the war has encouraged the diversion of resources and funding (mean=2.69); they additionally agreed that many of the affected children lost opportunities to education (mean=2.64); and they lastly, agreed that the political instability has led to violation of basic human rights (mean=2.58).

Respondents however disagreed on some items used to determine the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia. They disagreed that the war has negatively affected press freedom and expression (mean=2.27); they further disagreed that there also direct and indirect damage to society resources (mean=2.24); they further disagreed that many social networks were and are still destroyed among people (mean=2.23); they still disagreed that the war led to discrimination of religious and ethnic groups (mean=2.15); they additionally disagreed that the armed conflict still continues in some areas of the city (mean=2.03); and lastly, respondents disagreed

that many girls raped are marginalized and lost opportunities for marriage (mean=2.01).

In establishing the general picture on the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu in Somalia, the mean values of the twenty one (21) items in Table 5 were added and the result was then divided by twenty one to get the overall average mean. The presentation in Table 4 indicates that the overall average mean is 2.63 and this is high in the rating scale. This suggests that the level of intensity of political instability in Mogadishu in Somalia is generally high.

Significant Difference in Foreign Interference among Countries in Somalia

Significant difference in the level of foreign interference among countries in Somalia was also determined using mean differences and ANOVA. Table 6 presents summary on the significant difference in the level of foreign interference among countries in Somalia.

Table 6: Significance Difference in the Level of Interference among Foreign Counties

| Variable | Countries Interference | Mean | F | Sig. | Interpretation | Decision on HO |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Level of interference | Others | 1.3049 | 547.667 | 0.00 | Significant difference | Rejected |
| | Other African Countries | 2.2102 | | | | |
| | Kenya | 2.7273 | | | | |
| | Uganda | 2.7273 | | | | |
| | Ethiopia | 2.7823 | | | | |
| | United Kingdom | 3.5140 | | | | |
| | America | 3.9626 | | | | |
| | Total | 2.6157 | | | | |

Source: Primary Data

The data presented in Table 5 indicates that there is significant difference in the level of foreign interference among different countries in Somalia. This finding is supported by a very high F. value of 547.667 and a very small Sig. Value of 0.00. Further still, the mean values under each countries interfering also suggests level of significant difference in the level of foreign interference among different countries.

Basing o the mean values, it can be seen that America has been cited as the most interfering country in the affairs of Somalia as respondents highly rated it at the mean of 3.9626; this is followed by United Kingdom rated at the mean of 3.5140; then followed by Ethiopia rated at the mean of 2.7823; next is Uganda rated at the mean of 2.7273; after that is Kenya rated at the mean of 2.7273; after which is Others countries not in Africa rated at the mean of 2.2102 and lastly, is Other African Countries rated at the mean of 1.3049. The general impression on the significance difference in foreign interference among different countries is that different countries tend to get involved in economic, social and political affairs of Somalia. However, different countries have different influence in the affairs of the country.

Basing on this research findings to test the first research hypothesis, it can be asserted that the first research hypothesis that stated that there is no significance difference in the degree of foreign interference among countries in Somalia is rejected since the research findings established that there is significance difference in the degree of foreign interference among different countries in Somalia.

Significant Relationship between Degree of Foreign Interference and Intensity of Political Instability in Somalia

The last research objective established whether there is a positive significant relationship between the degree of foreign interference and intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia. Another important role of this research objective was to determine and test the second research hypothesis that noted that there is no

positive significant relationship between degree of foreign interference and intensity of political instability.

In achieving this study objective as well as testing the second null hypothesis (HO₂) being stated, correlation of the overall average mean in Table 4 (degree of foreign interference) was done with the overall average mean in Table 5 (intensity of political instability). The correlation was established using Pearson's Linear Correlation coefficient (PLCC) and the results are indicated in Table 7.

Table 7: Correlation Analysis between Intensity of foreign Interference and Intensity of Political Instability

| Variables Correlated | | Foreign Interference | Political Instability | Interpretation | Decision on Ho |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Foreign Interference VS Political Instability | Pearson Correlation | 1 | 0.985** | Significant relationship | Rejected Ho |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .000 | | |
| | N | 316 | | | |
| **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). | | | | | |

Source; Primary Data

Taking into considering the research findings in Table 7, it can be asserted that there is a positive significant relationship between the degree of foreign interference and intensity of political interference in Mogadishu, Somalia. The positive significant relationship between the two research variables (degree of foreign interference and intensity of political interference) is clearly determined by the by the r-value of 0.985 and the sig. value of 0.00.

Thus, considering the findings on the significant relationship, the null hypothesis (HO₂) that stated that "There is no significant relationship between degree of foreign interference and intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia," is rejected. In

this regard, this study asserted or takes a ground that there is a positive significant relationship between the degree of political instability and intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Further still, one of the interpretations from the findings on the positive significant relationship between the two variables can be that if different countries can stop interfering in the affairs of Somalia as regards to giving aid to the government of Somali without full of conditions; international bodies working in the country work to offer humanitarian services without pursuing their own interest; foreign countries stop arming the militias to fight the government; foreign countries stop sending their armies in the country; foreign countries stop supporting militias in different ways; the developed countries also stop pursuing their personal agenda in the country; the government of Somalia is not being pressurized by western countries; and the neighboring countries stop forcing their ways out in the country, the political instability in Somalia is likely to be reduced, thus the people of Somalia will begin enjoying peace as it used to be before.

Regression Model Analysis on the Relationship between Degree of Foreign Interference and Intensity of Political Instability in Mogadishu, Somalia

In verifying the positive significant relationship between the degree of foreign interference and intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, in Somalia as supported by correlation analysis, regression model analysis was established. The importance of using regression model is that it indicates the strength of relationship that exists between variables using R. value, Adjusted R. Square, Mean Square, Beta, F. Ratio within the level of significance of 0.05. The finding regarding this is demonstrated in Table 8.

Table 8: Regression Model Summary of Foreign Interference in Mogadishu

| Model Summary | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | .985 ^a | .970 | .970 | .11971 |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Foreign Interference | | | | |

Source: Primary Data

The findings presented in the regression model analysis in Table 8 reveals that there is a positive significant relationship between intensity of foreign interference and intensity of political instability in Mogadishu city, in Somalia. The relationship is being confirmed to very strong at R. value of 0.985 of the regression model. The R-value demonstrates that the level of variation in independent variable (foreign interference) positively affects the dependent variable (intensity of political instability) at a percentage of 985.

The strength of relationship between degree of foreign interference and intensity of political instability internal in Mogadishu, Somalia is also determined by R. Square value of .970. This indicates that reduction in the level of foreign interference among different countries in the affairs of Somalia is likely to lower the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, in Somalia for 97 percent.

Table 9: Analysis of variance Of Foreign Interference and Political Instability

| ANOVA ^b | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|----------|-------------------|
| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | 146.997 | 1 | 179.013 | 146.99E7 | .000 ^a |
| | Residual | 4.500 | 314 | .014 | | |
| | Total | 151.497 | 315 | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Foreign Interference | | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: Political Instability | | | | | | |

Source: Primary Data

In the ANOVA, the strength of relationship between degree of foreign interference and intensity of political instability is also determined. This is determined with the help of mean square value and F. ratio and the level of significance. This is based on the fact that the higher the mean square and F. ratio, the higher the degree of relationship between the variables within the significance value of 0.05. Thus, since the Mean Square value and F. ratio for this study were generally high at 179.013 and 146.99E7 at a very small level of significance of 0.00, it can be affirmed that the regression model between foreign interference and political instability is statistically significant.

Referring to these findings, it can also be affirmed that the second null hypothesis (HO2) that stated that there is no significant relationship between degree of foreign interference and intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, in Somalia is rejected or falsified stated.

Table 10: Coefficient Analysis of Foreign Interference and Political Instability

| Coefficients ^a | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------|------|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | .297 | .024 | | 12.370 | .000 |
| | Foreign Interference | .893 | .009 | .985 | 101.283 | .000 |
| a. Dependent Variable: Political Instability | | | | | | |

Source: Primary Data

Further still, regression co-efficient analysis was also used to determine the variation of dependent variable (intensity of political instability) for each unit of variation in the predictor variable (foreign interference). To determine this, findings were based on the beta coefficients, t statistics and significance value. Taking into consideration the findings in Table 10, it can be clearly observed that reduction in the level of foreign interference among different countries in the affairs of Somalia will lead

to reduction in the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu by 98.5 percent and this is confirmed at $\text{Beta} = .985$, $t = 101.283$, $P < 0.00$. This finding also affirms that the second research hypothesis on no significant relationship between the degree of foreign interference and intensity of political instability in Mogadishu in Somalia is rejected. Thus, there is a positive significant relationship between degree in foreign interference and intensity in political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of Findings

In this section, different study findings are summarized. This is done objective per objective and discussed in reference to other scholars/authors/reports to find out whether a new information has been generated or not.

On the aspect of demographic characteristics of respondents, it was found out that there is still gender inequality in the most of the employment sector in Somalia as most of the respondents were men; the participation of youth in socio-economic activities of Somalia is still limited as few of them formed part of the categories sampled; and at least many people have got realized the need for education amidst high level of political instability as majority of the respondents were highly educated. The issue of having few women in the labor market could be true because the culture of most people in Mogadishu demands that the place of women is still at home.

On the degree of foreign interference in Somalia, it was discovered that the degree of foreign interference among countries in the affairs of Somalia is generally high. This was determined by the overall average mean of 2.62 that stands on high in the rating scale. This research finding on the degree of foreign interference in Somalia is in agreement with King et al., (2010) who mentioned that like Africa, India and the Middle East and Latin America have a long history of meddling by foreign powers, all of them European and North American; Lipson (2001) Latin Americans recent being bullied by foreign powers; it is their defiance of the United States that has made folk heroes out of Chavez and Castro; that France still holds a colony (French Guyana) on main land South America and the United States and Britain still control Islands in the (Caribbean and Ross (2007); Marykate Hait (2012) also noted that the situation is growing that the

international community to intervene by arming military to fight with the existing regime Bashar Al-Assad in Syria and they also decided to create the armed opposition who will fight against the existing opposition in Syria and make it to collapse. The study findings could be in agreement with others because they were all carried out in areas that have been experiencing foreign interference from the same countries such as America and among others.

Concerning the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, the description of the findings using means suggests that the level of political instability in the area is generally high. This finding was ascertained by the overall mean average of 2.63 that stands on high in the rating scale. The study findings on the intensity of political instability in Mogadishu is in line with that of Barro (2010); Budiansky (2004); Easterly (2010); Bowman (2009) and Gurr and Barbara (2009) who all noted that intensive political instabilities lead to infrastructure damage and resource reversions; destruction and overconsumption of material and mechanical infrastructure, resources, and surpluses such as production facilities, storage, transport networks, vehicles, water supplies, croplands, food, medical supplies, etc. thus posing a great economic challenge.

The study also finds put the there is significant difference in the degree of foreign interference among different countries in the affairs of Somalia. This is affirmed by F. value of 547.667 and a very small Sig. Value of 0.00. The study finding on significance difference in the degree of foreign interference is in line with that of Gurr and Harff (2009); Rasheed (2008); MC Graw-Hill (2007); and that of Marykate Hait (2012) who contended that much as other countries in developing countries also interfere in their neighbors affairs, America and European countries have high level of political, social and economic interference in many developing countries.

A positive significant relationship between degree of foreign interference and intensity of political instability in Mogadishu, Somalia was also found to be evident. This

was supported by R. value of .985, R. Square value of .970; Mean Square of 179.013; F. ratio of 146.99E7; Beta of .985; t. value of 101.283 and significant value of 0.00. The finding on the relationship between degree of foreign interference and intensity of political instability in agreement with that of Islam (2010); Edwards and Guido (2010); Fischer (2007); Easterly and Ross (2007) and Barro (2010) who in their publications blamed high level of foreign interference in the Arab world as a reason for high level of political instability in those areas.

Conclusions

On the base of research purposes, the following conclusions have been drawn:

On the aspect of generating new information, it can be seen that no significant information has been generated in this study as most of the major research findings are in agreement with the existing theories. As it has been noted by some other researcher or scholar, high level of foreign interference greatly contributes to high level of political instability in many countries. This has also been observed to be true in the case of Somalia that has in the last few decades been faced with high levels of political instability.

Two research hypotheses have been tested in this research. The first research hypothesis that stated that there is no significant difference in the degree of foreign interference among countries in the affairs of Somalia has been rejected in this study as significant difference in the level of foreign interference was noted in this study.

The second research hypothesis of the study that stated that there is no significant relationship between degree of foreign interference and political instability has also been rejected. This is because a positive significant relationship between degree of foreign interference and level of political instability was found to be existent. Thus, high level of foreign interference leads to high level of political instability in any case.

In validating the theory of morality in international relations by Micheal Walzer, this study affirms that the theory that explains the morality in international relations involving forceful violation of one state of territorial integrity or political sovereignty of an independent state is true. This is so since it was found out in this study that some other countries deliberately force their ways out in to the affairs of others and sabotage their political, social and economic development plans.

Recommendations

From the findings of the study, the study noted that high degree of foreign interference encourages or leads to high level of political instability. Therefore;

- (i) The government of Somalia should look into ways of reducing the level of foreign interference in the country. This can be done by joining its East African counterparts and seek their advice on how they have been able to live with minimum level of foreign interference.
- (ii) The Organization of Africa Union should also look into ways of helping its members experiencing high level of political instabilities as a result of foreign interference. They can do this by acting as one and having a dialogue with the countries interference in the affairs of other. This can help to reduce arming militias to fight legitimate government as it has been the case of Somalia.
- (iii) The government of Somalia should also look at options of getting foreign aid from countries with less level conditions. This can help to reduce level of foreign interference in the country.
- (iv) The government of Somalia should also draw some policies and guidelines that can help to control international organization that are working for their own interests rather than that of the country.

- (v) Countries supporting militia groups should be reported to the United Nations Council. If they continue with such practices, some restrictions and conditions should be put on them such that they can stop such practices.

Areas for Further Research

As this study was unable to investigate all the aspects related to foreign interference in relation to political instability, it recommends further research on the following areas.

- (i) The contribution of foreign countries in the political sabotage of Somalia.
- (ii) The role played by international organizations in fueling political instability in Somalia.
- (iii) Factors that prompts foreign countries to interfere in the affairs of Somalia.

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APPENDIX II

CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date _____

Candidate's Data

Name _____

Reg.# _____

Course _____

Title of Study _____

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

- ☐ Physical Safety of Human Subjects
- ☐ Psychological Safety
- ☐ Emotional Security
- ☐ Privacy
- ☐ Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument
- ☐ Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality
- ☐ Permission to Conduct the Study
- ☐ Informed Consent
- ☐ Citations/Authors Recognized

Results of Ethical Review

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)
- ☐ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson _____

Members _____

APPENDIX III

INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Fatima Abdullahi Ahmed that will focus on ***Foreign Interference and Political Instability in Mogadishu, Somalia.***

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation anytime.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for it.

Initials: _____

Date _____

APPENDIX IV

Part I: FACE SHEET: Profile of Respondents

Please tick any which applies:

Gender:

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

Age:

- ☐ 20- 29
☐ 30- 39
☐ 40- 49
☐ 50- 59
☐ 60 and above

Education level:

- ☐ Secondary
☐ Certificate
☐ Diploma
☐ Bachelors
☐ Masters and above

Number of Years Spent in Mogadishu

- ☐ 3-5 years
☐ 6-8 Years
☐ 9 years and above

Marital Status

- ☐ Single
☐ Married
☐ Separated
☐ Divorced
☐ Widowed

Countries Interfering

- ☐ Kenya
☐ Ethiopia
☐ Uganda
☐ Other African countries
☐ America
☐ United Kingdom
☐ Others

Part 2: Questionnaire to determine the Degree of Foreign Interference

Direction: Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item.

Kindly use the rating guide below:

| Response Made | Rating | Description |
|-------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| Strongly Agree | 4 | You agree with no doubt et all. |
| Agree | 3 | You agree with some doubt |
| Disagree | 2 | You disagree with some doubt |
| Strongly Disagree | 1 | You disagree with no doubt et all. |

1. The aid given to Somali people is full of conditions to be followed _____
2. There are different foreign armies in the country_____
3. The neighboring countries force their ways out in the country_____
4. Other African countries are also interested in the affairs of the country_____
5. The developed countries also pursue their personal agenda in the country_____
6. The governance procedures are in the interest of foreign countries _____
7. Internationals bodies working in the country also pursue their own interest_____
8. The forging countries arm the militias to fight the government _____
9. The militias are also supported in different ways by the foreign countries _____
10. The government of Somalia is still being pressurized by western countries _____
11. The voice of elders are considered in the peace deals of the country _____

Part 3: Questionnaire to determine the intensity of political instability

Direction: Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item.

Kindly use the rating guide below:

| Response Made | Rating | Description |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| Strongly Agree | 4 | You agree with no doubt at all |
| Agree | 3 | You agree with some doubt |
| Disagree | 2 | You disagree with some doubt |
| Strongly Disagree | 1 | You disagree with no |

1. The political instability extends to different part of the Mogadishu city _____
2. Many people are being killed during the war _____
3. Many economic activities are being destroyed in the city _____
4. Many people are being displaced during the time of armed conflict _____
5. The armed conflict still continues in some areas of the city _____
6. There is still a lot of fear and trauma among people because of the war _____
7. People in the area will leave to remember the bad things of the war _____
8. The political instability leads to discrimination of religious and ethnic groups _____
9. The political instability has led to violation of basic human rights _____
10. The war also has negatively affected press freedom and expression _____
11. The war leaves long term physical and psychological effects on people _____
12. Many social networks were and are still destroyed among people _____
13. Many children were affected and many of them lost self-confidence _____
14. Many of the affected children lost opportunities to education _____
15. Many girls raped are marginalized and lost opportunities for marriage _____
16. There also direct and indirect damage to society resources _____
17. The war encouraged the diversion of resources and funding _____
18. There is fall in agricultural production as people are unstable _____
19. The war leads to rise in unemployment in the area _____
20. The discouraged both foreign and domestic investment in the area _____
21. Many residential structures, roads are destroyed during the war _____

Thank you very much for your co-operation!

APPENDIX VII: RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

NAME : FATIMA ABDULLAHI AHMED

DATE OF BIRTH : 1 January 1990

GENDER : FEMALE

NATIONALITY : SOMALI

MARITAL STATUS : single

CONTACT : +256791924584

E-MAIL ADDRESSES : fatimaabdullahi45@gmail.com

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

| YEAR | INSTITUTION | AWARD |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2010- To date | Kampala International University | Masters in Development Studies |
| 2009-2012 | Kampala International University | Bachelor of Human Resource Management |
| 2008-2009 | Kampala International University | Access Certificates |
| 2004-2007 | Mualim Jamac High school | (O) Lever Certificate |

Training/professionally

| YEAR | INSTITUTION | COURSE |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2008- community development | Makerere Corporate initiative Africa | Social work & |
| 2008- | Makerere Corporate initiative Africa | Corporate governance |
| 2009- development | Makerere Corporate initiative Africa | Human rights & |
| 2010- management | Makerere Corporate initiative Africa | (NGOS) |
| 2011- responsibility | Makarere Corporate initiative Africa | Corporate social |
| 2011- counseling | Makerere Corporate initiative Africa | Guidance & |
| 2012- administration | Makareere Corporate initiative Africa | Public |
| 2012- evaluation | Kampala, University Uganda | Monitoring& |
| 2010- diplomatic relations | Kampala, University Uganda | Insecurity peace & |

SKILLS/ ABILITY

- Good character
- Have ability to interact with other people
- Active listener

S

SPOKEN /LANGUEGES

- Somali
- English

INTRESTS/HOBIT

- Reading,
- Helping people



