Factors Influencing the Political Stability in Somalia

Abdiwali Mohamed Ahmed and Aaron Mukhongo
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and technology.

ABSTRACT

Over two decades, Somalia has been intense fighting, population displacement, food insecurity, humanitarian crisis and generalized lack of centralized governance structures. Somalia has been lacking a functioning state since the overthrow of the military government. However, personal interests, power and economic ambitions of warlords caused the rebel factions to fail in the formation of inclusive government to settle the country from what was perceived by them as social, economic and political injustices committed by the military regime. Somalia civil war went through different phases and caused the death of hundreds of thousands of Somalis in different ways, while many others left the country to get peace and life in other countries. Throughout the lawlessness of the country, warlords and clan militias fought for the control of power and resources. That situation affects peaceful, co-existence and the attainment of sustainable development goals of the people and country at large. Political instability mainly resulted of the inability of government to perform and the weakness of national institutions and competency of rule of law in the country. The general objective of this study was to assess the factors influencing the political stability in Somalia by measuring strategic leadership, corruption and government policies. The researcher used descriptive statistics research design both in qualitative and quantitative. The target population of this study were the members of Parliaments and Cabinet of the Federal Government of Somalia and selected 80 people as sample size using Slovene's formula. Data was collected through questionnaire and finally processed and analyzed the result using computer SPSS. During the study found that the examined factors have a significant influence on political stability. It was obtained that strategic leadership and government policies have a positive significant influence on political stability while corruption has negative significant influence on political stability. Interpretation is to mean that the above variables are very important to overall the political stability issues in Somalia. The study by (Kew 2006), (Harriman, 2006), (Adejumobi, 2004) and (Adejimi, 2005) is partially supports by the findings of this study. Also indicates that strategic leadership and government policies are the most effective and enhanced factors of political stability of Somalia and but corruption influences negatively with stability which causes instability. This researcher recommends on two issues; corruption and leadership which meant to address policy makers those willing to make a positive change in attainment political stability.

1. Introduction

Basically, security of a country is an important aspect that has been graded as one of the basic needs, without perfect stability everything will be at stake. A country can never prosper nor develop with political instability. The Somali people have suffered from prolonged cruelty and violence at the hands of their fellow Somalis. They have lived in difficult and harsh conditions under both democratic and military regimes. During the democratic era (1960-1969), independence and newly established state institutions failed to meet people's expectations. Poverty increased and security deteriorated. Moreover, corruption, nepotism and cronyism characterized state institutions (Afyare Abdi Elmi, Dr Abdullahi Barise, 2006).

The military regime took power under leadership of Siad Barre but the situation only made to be worse. The government used indiscriminate killing, burning of villages and torture as instruments of control. Armed factions used the same tactics.

As a result of the war and war-related causes, hundreds of thousands of Somalis lost their lives, many more became displaced internally and externally as refugee, large number of businesses was affected and a lot of properties including the public infrastructure were also massively destructed. Historically, although many times tried to settle down political crisis and created interim and transitional governments by Somalia political stakeholders including Somali factions and still instability and political separation is going on. This country (Somalia) has been several restless stages in last two decades because of instability and leadership problems. The Political dispute, leadership failure for its goal attainment of stability and national development, lack of rule of law and escalation of national security is severe acute setback problem to the country at large (UNOCHA, 2013).

The International Community has made efforts to bring peace and stability back to Somalia in different approaches. For example, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

approved a unilateral UN military intervention to Somalia in 1992 (Harper, 2012). Similarly, the African Union (AU) has, with help of international community mainly USA and European Union, made fifteen peace initiatives to create a functioning government in Somalia. Moreover, the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) along with the AU made efforts to bring the Somali conflict to an end through peaceful process (Mulugetta, 2009). Somalia's neighbor states have also made individual efforts to end Somalia's conflict. However, these efforts have been challenged by a number of obstacles such as external actors with variable positions, internal spoilers and financial challenges (Harper, 2012).

Somalia was a country that had been functioning under centralized/unitary state system for a relatively long period of its post-colonial history. Somalia has yet failed to reconstitute the basic characteristics of statehood: the obliteration that followed the protracted civil wars, particularly; left Somalia as a "failed state" that cannot recover over a short period of time. Somalia is politically weak, socially fragmented and listed most fragile and vulnerable nation in Sub-Sahara Africa. As a failed state located in a strategic area, Somalia attracted international interventions and protracted discussion. Its collapse engendered debate concerning the cause of its dysfunction and what should be done to establish stability. The most common reasons given for Somalia's failure include: its clan system, enduring effects of colonialism, lack of sufficient economic resources, and blundering by the international community at peace building (Dahiye, 2013).

International community has paid unwavering efforts to Somalia state- building formation but it seems that Somalia has suffered this top down state building approach because many attempts of restoring peace, security and rebuilding state functions of Somalia failed. Notably the recurrent of political and security crisis in Somalia preventing any meaningful solution to be realized, it was late 2012, when last Somalia conference was held in Mogadishu to end the transition government and created permanent Federal State of Somalia, constitutional referendum and holding multiparty elections were ambitious plans laid down by the international community in order to move forward rebuilding state institutions at minimum level. However despite of all the international community efforts to create a federal state in Somalia, the country is still experiencing political instability. This indicates evidence of failure of federalism in bringing relative peace to Somalia, it is because of this view that the study aims at studying the challenges facing the success of Federalism in bringing relative peace to Somalia (Dahiye, 2013)

Security can be simplistically defined as the ability of nations to ward off all forms of threats to its survival ranging from external aggression to challenges of economic, political, social and cultural deprivations while coping with the challenges of political development and good governance but despite there are some steps forward and the other side, the Somalia anarchy, political disputes and warfare are still going on. The issue of security is important aspect to the nation and usually explained by the stability and predictability of the system, in terms of peace building, state building and creating sustainable development mechanism. The intervention of African troops in Somalia was meant to help to secure fragile peace. They required to serve guarding of the capital for a long time. To fight with insurgency groups and liberate the

areas controlling by Al-Shabaab, but intervention was not successfully implemented to aspirations (Luckystar, 2012).

In the world of today Conflicts and political instability are common phenomena in developing societies, Somalia has undergone a prolonged period of conflict and insecurity over the two decades, with intense fighting, population displacement, food insecurity, humanitarian crisis and generalized lack of centralized governance structures. Somalia has been lacking a functioning state since the overthrow of the military government. However, personal interests, power and economic ambitions of warlords caused the rebel factions to fail in the formation of inclusive government to heal/settle the country from what was perceived by them as social, economic and political injustices committed by the military regime. Somalia civil war went through different phases and caused the death of hundreds of thousands of Somalis in different ways, while many others left the country to get peace and life in other countries. Throughout the lawlessness of the country, warlords and clan militias fought for the control of power and resources (Elmi & Barise, 2006).

That situation affects peaceful, co-existence and the attainment of sustainable development goals of the people and country at large (Segun, 2013). Political instability mainly arises as a result of the inability of government to perform and the weakness of national institutions and competency of rule of law in the country. More than two decades after the collapse of the State, Somalia continues to experience violence, political instability, governance and human security challenges. Enhanced security measures, as a consequence of grave incidents that affected Humanitarian staff members, present challenges to UN and other International operations on the ground (Bank, 2005).

The complex political process, continued armed conflict in many parts of the country as the one between Al-Shabab and Somalia national forces supported by AMISOM, and general instability like constant conflicts and fighting among Somali's local militia and also piracy that influenced decisions made by donors and international community (UNDP, 2010). During the conflicts and instabilities of Somalia numbers of Humanitarian staff from International Organizations were killed in Somalia and others were hijacked, also there is huge number of vessels those including both national and international were hijacked from at Somalia coastal water and international water by Somali's pirates (UNOCHA, 2013). This became very problematic case in Somalia situation because it resulted that number of foreign crew were killed illegally and destroyed their properties and the attempts of Somali pirates brought to kill and die huge number Somali's by coalition war ships scouting Somalia coasts and so many others of Somalis were arrested jails of other foreign countries. In Somalia, it became so normal issue to demand and pay ransom money from the hijacked people to the hijackers (Neal, 2011).

Since when government of Somalia was collapsed before two decades, the number of Somalis people those had died in armed conflicts and instabilities have estimated 350,000 to 1,000,000 people because of different kinds of conflicts and wars that had been passed in the last two decades, this result based on findings from the different researches by different organizations relevant to Somalia situations including UN agencies and world bank. In only the year of 2010 the number of battle related deaths people in Somalia measured at 2158 (Bank, 2012).

Between the collapsed of Somalia government up to 2013 Somali internally displaced was estimates 1.1 million IDPs, this estimation is based on the population movement trends (PMT) system of UNHCR and its partners. (Commission, 2014). Somalia is one of the five largest sources of refugees in the world as Afghanistan, Syria, Somalia, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (UNHCR Global ends, 2013). Over 60 per cent of those people are unable to meet their food needs and often face violence, discrimination and abuse. Currently, 1.1 million people are uprooted from their homes inside Somalia and a further 1 million are living as refugees in neighboring countries and other hundreds of thousands are living in Arab countries, Europe, America and other parts of the world as refugees. The conflict in many parts of Somalia continues to cause destruction of livelihoods, violations of civilians' rights, and displaced people. Many people in Somalia face or are at a risk of facing various forms of violations and exploitations as sexual and gender-based violence against women including rape is widespread in Somalia, particularly in settlements where displaced people reside ((European commission, 2014).

During armed conflicts in Somalia more businesses became weak performance and malfunctioned, because of instability and unsuitability of the situation. During the anarchy of Somalia more private companies failed to be able to run long time as profitable manner because of conflicts and environmental challenges. In public sector, when government of Somalia was collapsed most of the economic sources of the country including the public infrastructure like banks, ports and airports were destroyed and became malfunctioned (UNDP, 2010).

Specific Objectives

These were specific objectives:

1. To determine the influence of Strategic Leadership on political stability in Somalia
2. To assess the influence of Corruption on political stability in Somalia
3. To examine the influence of Government Policies on political stability in Somalia

2. Literature review

Theoretical Framework

Political stability is the most desired state. Security of a country is an important aspect that has been graded as one of the basic needs, without perfect stability everything will be at stake. A country can never prosper nor develop with political instability (Bujra, 2002). Political instability mainly arises as a result of the inability of government to perform and the weakness of national institutions and competency of rule of law in the country. To understand the article under study, the research makes use of leader-focused theory – the trait theories, and Situational theories and ends with social dynamic theories.

Leader focused theories – the Trait Theory

Leader-Focused Theories (Trait Theory) are those that attempt to describe leadership through the characteristics and behaviors of the leaders themselves. Early conception of leadership focuses on these behaviors and characteristics and includes trait approaches, leader skills, leadership style, and power (Callahan, 2007). Traits approaches to leadership represent the earliest attempts to understand why some people emerged as leaders and others did not. This school of thought is often referred to as the "great man" approach to leadership because it suggested that leaders had particular characteristics

or traits that enabled them to be emerged as leaders. For decades, traits theories of leadership were criticized by scholars and left unstudied; however, recognition of the fundamental importance of traits in understanding effective leadership has reemerged, and traits have resumed an important role in the development of full range leadership theories. The skill approach to leadership is also leaders-focuses; this approach focuses on developable behaviors and skills that serve as hallmarks of effective leaders (Sashkin, 2004) and (Northouse, 2004).

Leader style is another behaviorally oriented approach to understanding leadership that suggests leadership can be categorized into two types of behavior; task and relationship behaviors. However, subsequent interpretations have suggested that the most effective leaders are those who engage in both task and relationship behaviors. Power theory according to Callahan, et al (2007) is the last leader- focused theory. Although power is conceptually distinct from leadership, it nevertheless forms the foundation from which leadership emerges. This approach suggests that there are five essential forms of power; reward, coercive, legitimate, referent, and expert.

Situational Theories

Situational Theories suggest that the situation itself serves to inform leader behaviors. They include contingency theory, path-goal theory and situational leadership theory. Contingency theory compels or drives together leader style; either task or relationship oriented with levels of control in situation itself serves to inform leader behaviors. This model of leadership suggests that leaders who tend to be relationship oriented are more effective in situations that are under control, and those who are task oriented are more likely to be effective when control is either low or high (Fiedler, 1964). Situational leadership theory of Hersey and Blanchard suggest that leader effectiveness and choice of applied style is conditioned upon the task maturity of followers (Northouse, 2004).

He stated further that this maturity or development level, of the follower is based on the extent of both the competence and commitment of the follower to accomplish a particular task. Although this approach is widely used and is intuitively appealing, most validation attempts have revealed little to no support for the theory or measurement instrument for situational leadership theory.

Like situation and contingency theories, Path-goal theory is concerned with the ways in which contexts influence the effectiveness of leadership. Because path-goal theory is grounded in expectancy theory, meeting followers' motivation needs serves as the catalyst for selecting an appropriate leadership style in a given context (Callahan, et al 2007). The task related behaviors in House's theory include directive and achievement oriented behaviors identified through the earlier university studies. The task and subordinate characteristics are influence by the leader's behavior.

Social Dynamic Theories

Social Dynamic Theories (Behavioral Leadership Theory) believe that the social dynamics of interactions between leaders and followers play an important role in the enactment of leadership; this led to the development of theories such as transformational leadership, leader-member exchange, and team leadership. Leader-member exchange originally known as vertical-dyad linkage theory emphasizes the interactions between leaders and followers, and it is the most effective when it looks specifically at the relationship between leaders

and followers (Northouse, Antonakis, et al 2004). As development of theory progressed, the focus shifted to the process of leader making through interactions with followers. Transformational leadership is one of the most popular leadership theories in recent years. In general, a hallmark of transformational leadership is the extent to which the leader influences, or transforms, followers (Sashkin, 2004). Theories in this new paradigm of leadership center on traits and behaviors of leaders, the situational context of leadership, and the relationships, and the relationships between and among leaders and followers in the context. Team leadership focuses specifically on dynamics of leadership within the context of groups. Like many of the other approaches to understanding leadership, the theory is closely connected to relationship-oriented behaviors (Notrhouse, 2004). The team leadership model suggests that the leader's role is to determine when, and how, to intervene in the team's dynamics to improve team effectiveness.

The Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework below shows the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable. (Saunders, 2012) holds that, conceptual framework is used in research to outline the possible courses of action or the preferred approach to an idea. The independent variables in the study are; Strategic leadership, Corruption and Government Policies, while the dependent variable is Political Stability.
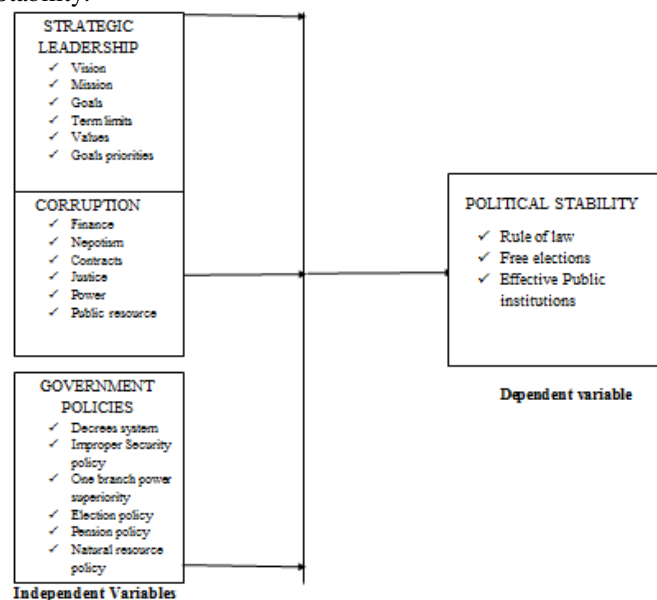

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

From the conceptual framework above, political instability may be as a result of unbefitting strategic leadership, corruption within government officials and inappropriate government policies. The perceived three factors are examined in detail to determine their relevance in contributing or being the root causes of political instability, specifically in Somalia.

Strategic Leadership and Political Stability

An intellectual discourse of this nature is usually concerned with the definition of terms in leadership and to define what makes certain persons to be "leader". For example, some researchers define leadership in terms of personality and physical traits, while others believe leadership is represented by a set of prescribed behaviors. Commonly, it defines that Leadership is the process of creating the subordinates' identification with the group's mission and

creating their desires to achieve the group's goal, Ubegbe (2003). According to Graig (2005) leadership is defined as a social influence process in which the leader seeks the voluntary participation of subordinates in an effort to reach organizational goals. While Robert et al (2004) supports that leadership involves a complex interaction among the leaders, the followers, and the situation based on strategies of community's specific goals.

Because of lack of vision, values and political ethics with strong strategies, the focus of the leadership became parochial or narrow with the overriding consideration for personal survival rather than national development. Attempts at promoting "democratic consolidation" were hampered by the personality cult of the emerging political gladiator or fighters who demoralized the instrument of state power to promote their personal agenda. Country's political elites, have rightly observed, "The struggle for power and control over the vast spoils of office" that results wide range of instability and armed conflicts between groups (Sklar et al 2006).

The centralized political and economic structures "made the military and civilian individuals who controlled key state posts fabulously or superbly wealthy, while more percentage of civilians fell into abject poverty" (Sklar et al., 2006). These leaders have in common shameless disregard for the rule of law, lack of an independent judiciary and the legislature. Poor leadership has led to stagnation, and disaffection of the citizenry, causing a low level of system affect - the sense of belonging to and identifying with the political system (Mayer et al., 2002).

Amongst the most Somalia popular armed factions that also ousted the military government in 1991 were Somali National Movement (SNM) Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) and United Somali Congress (USC). Despite agreements about strategies between some of these rebellion movements in Ethiopia in 1990 concerning the fighting against the military government and subsequent establishment of a Somali democratic and inclusive government, the groups failed to create any system when they ousted the regime (Harper, 2012).

Failure of the social contract, this derives from the view that social stability is based on a hypothetical and proposed social contract between the people and the government. People accept state authority so long as the state delivers services and provides reasonable economic conditions (employment and incomes). With economic stagnation or decline, and worsening state services, the social contract breaks down, and results violence. Hence high and rising levels of poverty and a decline in state services would be expected to cause conflict.

Corruption and Political Stability

Corruption and mismanagement of the wealth of a country by the leaders has over the years been shown to be one of the biggest factors responsible for political problems in many countries all over the world. The more corrupt a country is, the higher the likelihood of that country becoming unstable (Samuel, 2007). According to UN Convention on Corruption, The Corruption represents a threat "to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions of democracy, ethical values and justice and jeopardizing or risking sustainable development and the rule of law".

The existence of widespread corruption, especially in societies beset by mass poverty and very high levels of unemployment, has a deeply corrosive or destructive effect on trust in government and contributes to crime and political

disorder. In political realm, corruption undermines democracy and good governance by flouting or even undermining formal processes. Corruption in legislative bodies reduces accountability and distorts representation in policymaking; corruption in the judiciary compromises the rule of law; and corruption in public administration results in the unequal distribution of services that makes the situation unstable (Robert I Rotberg 2006).

Regardless of where corruption occurs, the individual or group involved, and what causes it or the form it takes, the facts and outcomes still remain that the corruption has contributed immensely / hugely to insatiability, mistrust, insecurity, and injustice, as well as to the poverty and the misery of a large segment of the nation's population. In the views of (Lipset and Lenz, 2000), poverty and income inequalities are tied to corruption. Corruption is responsible in a large measure for broken promises, the dashed hopes and shallow/narrow dreams that have characterized the lives of most Africans in the past few decades. More generally, corruption erodes the institutional capacity of government as procedures are disregarded, resources are siphoned off, and public offices are bought and sold. At the extreme, uncontrolled corruption can lead to state fragility and destructive conflict, and plunge a state into "unremitting cycle of institutional anarchy and violence". In as much as corruption destroys the legitimacy of government in the eyes of those who can do something about the situation, it contributes to instability. In Ghana and other West African states, corruption and embezzlement or misuse of public funds had often been cited among the reasons for military takeovers.

Divergent views on corruption agree that it is bad behavior. Corruption may not be easy to define but, according to Tanzi (2001), it is "generally not difficult to recognize when observed". The most simplified and popular definition adopted by the World Bank is 'the abuse of public power for private benefit" (Tanzi, 2002; Gray and Kaufmann, 2002). The different perspectives and viewpoints through which corruption is viewed, notwithstanding, a common ground of opinion conceives it as the perpetration of a vice against the public well-being. Lipset and Lenz (2000), define corruption as an "effort to secure wealth or power through illegal means-private gain at public expense. Tanzi (2000) defines it neutrally as the "intentional noncompliance with arm's length relationship aimed at deriving some advantages from this behavior for oneself or for related individuals." This definition takes care of the exclusion of vital issues, such as corruption in the private sector and in private activities. (Tanzi, 2002) believes that corruption occurs in every human endeavor and "often difficult to observe because acts of corruption do not typically take place in broad daylight".

Alatas et al. (2006), briefly define corruption as a "situation where two people can act to increase their own pay-off at the expense of a third person". This does not mean, however, that an individual cannot perpetrate the act. The point here is that, most often, it takes at least two people to perfect an act probably conceived by an individual. (Gray and Kaufmann, 2001) define acts of corruption to include "bribery and extortions or coercions, which necessarily involve at least two parties and other malfeasances that a public official can carry out alone including fraud and embezzlement." To them, it manifests in governmental activities through the "appropriation of public assets for private use and embezzlement of public funds by politicians and high-level officials.

Government Policies and Political Stability

One of the major factors responsible for political problem factors is the failure of the political class to sufficiently adhere to the basic tenets or doctrines of democracy and constitutionalism (Kew, 2006). As Harriman (2006) has rightly noted, this situation "has given rise to abuse of power, brazen corruption, disregard for due process and the rule of law, intolerance of political opposition, abuse of the electoral process and the weakening of institutions." This contradicts the tenet of governance, which presupposes "the process of social engagement between the rulers and the ruled in a political community" (Adejumobi, 2004). In assessing the leadership situation in developing countries particularly in Africa as Adejimi (2005) indicated that most of the policy makers as well as those involved in decision making is engaged in bribery, egoism, self-importance, power, and trade liberalization. They are unfocused to an extent that they forget the nation's policies aimed at improving the lives of people in the society. Although people in a normal society are expected to be honest, law-abiding and hardworking but there are not balanced policies towards nation's development and most of the times there are controversial laws enforced by the government, that the people welcome with in criticizing feeling and confusion that finally cause violence, demonstrations, conflicts and instability.

Good governance could be accomplished when the operation of government is in line with the prevailing or normal legal and ethical principles of the political community. When this is the situation, system affect will be high, and the people would collectively aspire to participate in the activities of the state, knowing fully well that adherence to the rules and procedures would serve the interest of the greatest number of the population. Scarcity of benefits and selective justice would not be encouraged, as individuals' rights would be protected within the realm of the law.

Political Stability

Political instability is defined as the process whereby the political life or atmosphere of a country or nation suddenly changes or fails. When the political situation of state or region is not certain because of it has a high possibility of changing or getting disturbed. It is common knowledge that political instability retards or delays the development and progress of a country. In order for a country to develop and move forward there should be a stable political atmosphere. Political stability plays an important role in keeping society integrated and in maintaining legitimacy within the state. It is a prerequisite or essential for the economic development, social integration, and supremacy of law in a state. The stability of political system has direct effects on the processes of nation and state building. These both require stable political systems for their growth and flourishing. The development of nation and state without firm and organized system of politics is not possible and government becomes only a tug or sign of war amongst various interest groups.

Mass unemployment and poverty can easily trigger political instability in any country. When majority of the people in a country are impoverished or needy and cannot find jobs to do, then they vent their anger on the government and that leads to instability in the country. Many countries have suffered from instability as a result of this. As of 2014, many of the nations with the greatest amount of political instability

are found in Africa and the Middle East and share several characteristics. Political instability can be caused by the general population when they feel their rights are being restricted or they are unhappy with their circumstances, such as mass unemployment. A nation's leadership can be responsible for political instability when they hold onto power for too long amongst opposition or enact controversial legislation.

3. Research Methodology

This study followed descriptive research design. It is cross-sectional both quantitative and qualitative in nature. The study used a qualitative design because some of the variables of the study could not measure quantitatively. In analytical research, the researcher used facts or information already available, and analyze them to make a critical evaluation of the material (Kothari, 2006). It is a cross-sectional survey because the researcher examined many people at same time.

4. Research Findings and Discussions
4.5 Descriptive Analysis

The total number of the respondents of this study were 80 and aims to distribute and receive 80 completed questionnaires to ensure an adequate analysis of all research questions. In this study, were collected and filled 80 usable questionnaires that represent 24.24% of target population (330). The criteria used to measure performance and challenges of the research study was to examine independent variables of the research questions. Study found that the examined factors have a significant influence on political stability, particularly that strategic leadership and government policies have a positive significant influence on political stability while corruption has negative significant influence on political stability. Interpretation is to mean that the above variables are very important to overall the political stability issues in Somalia. The study by (Kew 2006), (Harriman, 2006), (Adejumobi, 2004) and (Adejimi, 2005) is partially supports by the findings of this study. Also indicates that strategic leadership and government policies are the most effective and enhanced factors of political stability but corruption influences negatively with stability which causes instability.

Strategic Leadership

This study was conducted in Mogadishu, the base of Federal government of Somalia which were asked the respondents of the study some questions about how Strategic Leadership can influence on Political Stability in Somalia. In this section displayed the first variable of the study to evaluate the respondents' answers about Strategic Leadership on political stability and the below table were illustrated.

The table 4.1 demonstrated interpretation of variable one of the study, as followed: Q1. "When the respondent were asked if they believed that leader without vision and mission can succeed the national aspirations" a mean score of 4.26 was obtained. The range of scale signified that the score was poor". In Q2 "when the respondents were asked if they agreed that the leader with lack or with poor objectives can success the community goals, a mean score of 4.25 was obtained. The range of scale denoted that the score was poor". In Q3 "when the respondents were asked if they thought that leadership without term limits can keep social trust and social stability, a mean score of 3.75 was obtained. The range of scale denoted that the score was poor".In Q4 "when the respondents were asked if they agreed that leadership without policies and proper strategies can establish mutual social integration and the development programs, a mean score of 3.74 was

obtained. The range of scale denoted that the response score was poor".

Table 4.1. Strategic Leadership.

No	Variable one: Strategic Leadership	N	Mean	Std Deviation
1	Can the leader without vision and mission succeed to create national aspirations and stable community?	80	4.26	0.910
2	Can the leader with lack or poor objectives properly implement the community goals?	80	4.25	0.725
3	Can the leadership without term limits keep social trust and political stability?	80	3.75	0.606
4	Can the leadership without proper policies and strategies can establish mutual social integration and sustainable development programs?	80	3.74	0.436
5	Without compliance of fundamental of social contract, is the leadership able to create democratic systems and stable community?	80	3.67	0.476
6	Is Poor leadership with poor strategic goals able to reduce poverty and un-employment and keep social confidence and legal competences?	80	3.65	0.634
	Mean Index		**3.88**	**0.631**

In Q5 "when the respondents were asked if they agreed that without compliance of fundamental of social contract, leadership will be able to create democratic systems and stable community, a mean score of 3.67 was obtained. The range of scale denoted that the score was poor". In Q6 "when the respondents were if they believed that Poor leadership with poor strategic goals can reduce poverty and un-employment, inspire social confidence and secure legal competency, a mean score of 3.65 was obtained. The range of scale denoted that the score was poor".

In conclusion the mean index of this variable "Strategic Leadership on Political Stability in Somalia" the extent of strategic Leadership as mean average of the respondents is 3.88 that its interpretation meaning was "poor" so this poor indicated that the Strategic Leadership in Somalia is very poor, it meant that poor Strategic Leadership may contribute instability and social fragmentations. Based on the result of the table 4.1 it was investigated the relationship between Strategic Leadership and Political Stability, the result obtained indicated that the Strategic Leadership has strongly positive relationship with the Political Stability. That means if Strategic Leadership good or poor the Political Stability also takes out same directions.

Corruption

In this section displayed the second variable of the study to evaluate the respondents' answers about how Corruption can influence on Political Stability in Somalia and the below table were illustrated.

The table 4.2 demonstrated interpretation of variable two of the study, as followed: Q1 "when the respondents were asked if they believed that government with mass depth of corruption can keep state stability and social equality, a mean score of 3.81 was obtained. The range of scale denoted that the score was poor".

Table 4.2. Corruption.

No	Variable two: Corruption	N	Mean	Stand. deviation
1	Can government with mass depth corruption keep state stability and social equality?	80	3.81	0.626
2	Where there is fraud, public finance mismanagement and wide unemployment, is the government able to effectively manage conflicts, clashes and political stability?	80	3.76	0.476
3	When there is nepotisms, favoritism, un-open contracts and power abuse, can the government leaders encourage and promote the national wellbeing and political stability?	80	4.15	0.745
4	Where there is inequality for social, justice and public resources, are the government leaders eliminate the sources of instability?	80	3.78	0.652
5	Without public transparency and accountability, can the leadership play big role for cooperation, social commitment and national stability of people?	80	3.95	0.759
	Mean Index		**3.89**	**0.652**

In Q2 "when the respondents were asked if they believed when exists fraud, public finance mismanagement and wide unemployment, government can guaranteed people's trusts and political stability, a mean score of 3.76 was obtained. The range of scale signified that the score was poor". In Q3, "when the respondents were asked if they believed when exists nepotisms, un-open contracts and power abuse, government leaders may encourage and promote the national wellbeing and political stability, a mean score of 4.15 was obtained. The range of scale signified that the score was poor". In Q4, "when they respondents were asked if they believed when exists inequality for social, justice and public resources government can eliminate the sources of instability, a mean score of 3.78 and the range of scale signified that score was poor". In Q5, "when they respondents were asked if they believed that without public transparency and accountability, leadership can play big role for cooperation, social commitment and national stability, a mean score of 3.95 was obtained. The range of scale represented that score was poor".

In conclusion the mean index of this variable "corruption" the degree of corruption as mean average was 3.89 that its interpretation meaning was "poor" so this poor indicated that corruption can effects on Political Stability negatively. Based on the result of the table 4.3 it was investigated the relationship between Corruption and Political Stability, so the result obtained indicated that Corruption has negative relationship with the Political Stability. That means that Corruption undermines the political stability.

Government Policies

In this section displayed the third variable of study to evaluate the respondents' answers about how government policies can influence on Political Stability in Somalia and the below table were illustrated.

The table 4.3 demonstrated interpretation of variable three of the study, as followed: Q1 "when the respondents were asked if they believed when exists improper security policies and laws government can effectively secure national stability

and prevent social critics, a mean score of 3.64 was obtained. The range of scale denoted that score was poor".

Table 4.3. Government Policies.

No	Variable Three : Government Policies	N	Mean	Stnd deviation
1	When there are improper security policies and laws, can the government effectively secure national stability and prevent social critics?	80	3.64	0.759
2	When there is poor natural resource plan, is the government able to make social and economic development to overcome mistrust, public dissatisfaction and political crisis from the citizens?	80	3.58	0.656
3	When government regulations are not properly interconnected and not responsive for public interests, can the government leaders protect tensions and negative feeling?	80	3.67	0.476
4	When there is Autocratic, Decrees system and one branch power superiority, can the government leaders establish democratic institutions with democratic people focusing on competitions and free fair elections?	80	3.74	0.931
5	When elections are un-scheduled and lack of multiparty system can it be caused demonstrations and criticisms from groups of the people?	80	3.69	0.854
	Mean Index		3.66	0.735

In Q2 "when they respondents were asked if they believed when exists poor natural resource plan, is government able to make social and economic development to overcome mistrust, public dissatisfaction and political crisis from the citizens, a mean score of 3.58 was obtained. The range of scale signified that score was poor". In Q3, "when they respondents were asked if they believed when government regulations not properly interconnected and not responsive for public interests may contribute tension and negative feeling, a mean score of 3.67 was obtained. The range of scale signified that score was poor". In Q4, "when they respondents were asked if they believed when exists Autocratic, Decrees systems and one branch power superiority government can establish democratic institutions with democratic people focusing on competitions and free fair elections, a mean score of 3.74 was obtained. The range of scale signified that score was poor". In Q5, "when they respondents were asked if they believed when exists Un-scheduled of elections and lack of multiparty system can the government protects demonstrations and criticisms from groups of the people, a mean score of 3.69 was obtained. The range of scale represented that score poor".

The mean index of this variable "government policies" mean average was 3.66 that its interpretation meaning was "poor" this poor indicates that government policies can influence Political Stability in Somalia. Based on the result of the table 4.3 examined the relationship between Government Policies and Political Stability, so the result obtained indicated that the Government Policies has strongly positive relationship with the Political Stability. That means if Government Policies good or poor the Political Stability also takes out same directions.

Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis was performed to assess the relationship between the dependent variable (political stability) and the independent variables (Strategic Leadership, Corruption and Government Policies), and to test the research questions on the factors influencing political stability in Somalia. Standard multiple regression analysis was conducted to test the research questions (Cooper & Schindler, 2013; Sekaran, 2008).

Model Summary

In order to test research questions, a standard multiple regression analysis was conducted using political stability as the dependent variable and the three factors influencing political stability: Strategic Leadership, Corruption and Government Policies as the predicting variables. Tables 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 present the regression results. From the model summary in Table 4.4, it is clear that the R^2 was 0.089 indicating that the combination Strategic Leadership, Corruption and Government Policies explained a 8.9% of variation in political stability in Somalia.

Table 4.4. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.298[a]	.089	.053	.558

a. Predictors: (Constant), Strategic Leadership, Corruption, Government Policies

ANOVA

From the ANOVA Table 4.5, it is clear that the overall standard multiple regression model (the model involving Strategic Leadership, Corruption and Government Policies) is significant in predicting how Strategic Leadership, Corruption and Government Policies influence political stability in Somalia. The regression model achieves a low degree of fit as reflected by an R^2 of 0.089 (F = 2.474; P = 0.038<0.05).

Table 4.5. ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.309	3	.770	2.474	.038[a]
	Residual	23.641	76	.311		
	Total	25.950	79			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Government Policies, Corruption, Strategic Leadership

b. Dependent Variable: Political Stability

Correlation Coefficient

Pearson Bivariate correlation coefficient was used to compute the correlation between the dependent variable (political stability) and the independent variables (strategic leadership, corruption and government policies). According to Sekaran (2008), this relationship is assumed to be linear and the correlation coefficient ranges from -1.0 (perfect negative correlation) to +1.0 (perfect positive relationship). The correlation coefficient was calculated to determine the strength of the relationship between dependent and independent variables (Kothari, 2013). From Table 4.6, the results generally indicate that independent variable of government policies was found to have positive significant correlations on political stability at 1% level of significance, the strategic leadership was found to have positive significant correlation on political stability at level of 5% of significance while corruption was found to have negative significant correlation on political stability at level of 5% of significance. There was a strong positive and highly significant correlation between government policies and political stability (r = .470, P > 0.01). There was a strong positive and highly significant correlation

between strategic leadership and political stability (r = .240, P < 0.05). There was a strong negative and highly negative significant correlation between corruption and political stability (r = -.263, P < 0.05). The results indicates that strategic leadership, corruption and government policies significantly influenced political stability of Somalia.

Table 4.6. Correlation Coefficient.

Correlations		Political Stability	Strategic Leadership	Corruption	Government Policies
Political Stability	Pearson Correlation	1	.240[*]	-.263[*]	.470[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.032	.018	.000
	N	80	80	80	80
Strategic Leadership	Pearson Correlation	.240[*]	1	.229[*]	.367[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.032		.041	.001
	N	80	80	80	80
Corruption	Pearson Correlation	-.263[*]	.229[*]	1	.248[*]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.018	.041		.027
	N	80	80	80	80
Government Policies	Pearson Correlation	.470[**]	.367[**]	.248[*]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.027	
	N	80	80	80	80

*.Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Regression Coefficient

Table 4.7 presents the regression results on how Strategic Leadership, Corruption and Government Policies influence political stability in Somalia. The multiple regression equation was that: $Y= \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon_i$ and the multiple regression equation became: $Y= 0.779 + 0.005X_1 - 0.263X_2 + 0.219X_3 + \varepsilon_i$. As depicted in Table 4.6, there was a positive and significant influence of strategic leadership on political stability ($\beta = 0.004$; t = 0.030; p < 0.05). There was a negatively significant influence of corruption on political stability ($\beta = 0.291$; t = 2.409; p < 0.05). There was also a positive and significant influence of government policies on political stability ($\beta = 0.174$; t = 1.376; p < 0.05). Interpretation is to mean that the above variables are very important to overall the political stability issues in Somalia. The study by (Kew 2006), (Harriman, 2006), (Adejumobi, 2004) and (Adejimi, 2005) is partially supports by the findings of this study. Also indicates that strategic leadership and government policies are the most effective and enhanced factors of political stability of Somalia and that corruption influences stability but negatively, that is corruption causes instability. Therefore the model would change to;

$Y= 0.779 + 0.005X_1 - 0.263X_2 + 0.219X_3 + \varepsilon_i$

5. Conclusions

In this part of the study, the researcher displayed discussion, analysis and the major findings that the study found during research of Strategic Leadership, Corruption and Government Policies and their relationship with Political Stability. The results of the analysis provided "poor" as the existence of these variables as most respondents responded "poor" that represented low quality. On other hand, the study was investigated the relationship among those variables themselves, the study found out and realized that the Strategic Leadership and Government Policies have strongly positive relationship with the Political Stability while corruption has strong negative relationship with political stability in Somalia.

Table 4.7. Regression Coefficient.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.779	.453		1.718	.006
	Strategic Leadership	.005	.166	.004	.030	.014
	Corruption	-.263	.109	.291	2.409	.018
	Government Policies	.219	.159	.174	1.376	.027

a. Dependent Variable: Political Stability

From the study of literature in journals, books and related materials and the primary data findings from the field, researcher is able to draw pertinent conclusions regarding the variables under study on political stability (Strategic Leadership, Corruption and Government Policies) putting emphasis on Somalia. Based on findings, the political instability in any state is the best opportunity for the external interference, anti-state elements, and wrong elements for the exploitation of their own selfish interests. The empirical findings are fully consistent with the predictions of the model. It appears that we have identified an interaction between corruption and political stability that may be important in the determination of other forms of social policy.

The political stability is a pre-condition for the nation-building, and nation-building is a process necessary for the survival and development of a nation. The process of nation-building works two-folds, it works towards identity formation of a nation which results in integration of society, and obviously an integrated society plays an important part into state-building that includes the development of administrative infrastructure of the state.

6. Recommendations

The recommendations in this study focus on two issues; corruption and leadership. The recommendations are meant to address policy makers that are willing to make a positive change in attainment political stability.

Tackling corruption

1. Lack of accountability and transparency can develop into an incurable cancer that eats up the state not only on economic grounds but will infiltrate state organs and cause instability.
2. The study recommends that, meaningful and effective policies be instituted to fight corruption.
3. Deterrent laws should be put in place and be followed to the letter in fighting corruption. This will of course be possible if policy makers and implementers are willing to bring change.
4. Transparency and accountability should be the solid behavior of the institutions.
5. People should feel that they have a role and responsibility for the decisions affecting their future.

Leadership and rule of law

1. The supremacy of the law and social equality should be the first priority of leaders.
2. The community's social contracts (constitution and other laws of the country) should be appropriately implemented.
3. Leadership should consider public interest rather than particular (group or individual) interest.
4. We argue that the best and fastest strategy that can reduce and prevent the conflicts and instability is to institute democratic reforms that effectively manage state building and community's common goal attainment and wellbeing.
5. The suggestion is that political and economic development can effectively reduce or eradicate political and social violence in Somalia or in general.

Areas for Further Research

First this study used quantitative and qualitative approaches as a research method of collecting primary data and objectivity of the questions that had effect overall results of the study. So the combination of both quantitative and qualitative data collection approaches might produce significant results. Second based on small sample size and limited respondents in two branches of the government could affect the findings, therefore adding other relevant institutions like regional state members, political opposition figures, independent political experts and civil society groups might generate a significant results that finally would contribute the huge reliability of data findings.

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