



**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
MINISTRY OF GENERAL EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTIONS
FUTURE HIGH SCHOOL, MAGATEN-JUBA**

THE BOOK OF COMPREHENSIVE COVERS THE SECONDARY 4TH SYLLABUS AS DEVELOPED BY FUTURE HIGH SCHOOL IN CONJUNCTION WITH SUBJECT'S TEACHERS.

THIS COURSE SUCCESS PROVIDES A QUESTION AND ANSWERS APPROACH TO THE SUBJECTS OF CITIZENSHIP AND AT SAME TIME IMPARTING LIFE- LONG STILL TO PUPILS AS THEY ACADEMIC JOURNEY.

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CITIZENSHIP TEACHERS IN FUTURE HIGH SCHOOL S4

PART ONE

TOPIC 1. CITIZENSHIP

1. What is Citizenship?

Citizenship is the legal rights of person to belong to a given country.

2. Give the duty of citizen.

- ✓ Defend the country.
- ✓ Promote democracy.
- ✓ Avoid violent.
- ✓ Prevent and Combat corruption with country.
- ✓ Participate in development.

3. What is Nationalism?

- **Nationalism** –refers to the political, social and economic system that aims at promoting the interests of a given nation.

4. What is the constitution?

- **Constitution** is the set of fundamental principles rule and laws written or unwritten that regulate the state.

5. What are the human rights?

- **Human rights** are the base privileges and liberties that every human being is entitled to.

6. What is the Bill of rights?

- **Bill of the rights** refers to a statement of human or civil rights in a constitution.

7. What is the Justice?

- **Justice** is the righteousness, equitableness or the moral rightness.

8. Outline the various rights and freedoms of the citizens of South Sudan.

- i. Equality before the law.
- ii. Right to life and human dignity.
- iii. Personal liberty

- iv. Rights to family
- v. Rights of children.

9. What are the functions of the commission?

- i. Monitor the application and enforcement of the rights and freedom.
- ii. Investigation, on its own initiative.
- iii. Visit police jails and prisons.
- iv. Recommend to the National Legislative Assembly.

Topic 2. Conflicts Resolution

10. What is a conflict?

- **A constitution** is a form of friction or discord that arises within a group or society.

11. What is the Conflicts resolution?

- **Conflicts resolution** refers to processes and methods involved in facilitation a peaceful ending of a conflict.

12. What are the levels of conflicts?

- i. Individual verses individual
- ii. Individual verses society
- iii. Society verse society
- iv. Individual verse state
- v. State verse state

13. What are the causes of conflicts?

- ✓ Differences in opinion
- ✓ Failure to fulfill expectation
- ✓ Hatred
- ✓ Status threat.

14. Outline the conflicts may arise due to:

- ✓ Political difference
- ✓ unequal distribution
- ✓ Cultural and religious difference
- ✓ Land ownership.

15. What are the causes of local conflict?

- i. Lifestyle
- ii. Differences in opinion
- iii. Social differences
- iv. Economic difference

16. Outlines the key areas of conflict.

- i. Power
- ii. Religion
- iii. Natural resources
- iv. Ideological differences
- v. Inheritance.

17. State the role of different institutions in conflicts resolutions

- i. United Nations (UN)
- ii. African union AU
- iii. South Sudan centre for conflict resolution
- iv. Courts.

18. Outline the members of Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

- i. Uganda
- ii. South Sudan
- iii. Ethiopia
- iv. Sudan
- v. Kenya
- vi. Somalia
- vii. Eritrea
- viii. Djibouti.

19. Outlines the process of resolving conflicts.

- i. Involved parties should state what the conflict is about.
- ii. Summarise the story from both sides and suggest possible solution.
- iii. Depending on the reactions from the conflicting parties.
- iv. Invite each party to give their views according to the solutions suggested.

20. Outline the importance of community activities across South Sudan.

- i. Community activities create awareness and promote civil education on active citizenship.
- ii. They economically empower people by giving them opportunities to improve livelihood.
- iii. Some community –based activities strive to prevent sexual based violent and equality on education and health services.

21. Give the methods of conflicts resolution?

- i. Reconciliation.
- ii. Arbitration.
- iii. Negotiation
- iv. Diplomacy
- v. Litigation.

22. Outline the Institutions and organizations that have advocated for non-violence.

- i. United Nations Education, Scientific and Culture Organisation (UNESCO)
- ii. United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)
- iii. Organisation for Non-violence and Development (ONAD)
- iv. Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

23. Outline the relationship between the central and local government.

- i. Acknowledgement of the roles of the national government and state in promotion of social welfare.
- ii. Recognition of need for involvement.

- iii. Pursuit of good governance through democratic.

24. Outline the Contribution of Dr. John Garang to the Republic of South Sudan?

- i. He formed the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).
- ii. Dr. John Garang was the first vice president of Sudan.
- iii. He later became the leader of South Sudan.

25. Outline the national government.

- ✓ National assembly
- ✓ Executive
- ✓ Judiciary

26. What is the parliament?

A **parliament** is a legislative, elected body of government.

27. What are the functions of the parliament in South Sudan?

- i. Presenting the people.
- ii. Making laws.
- iii. Overseeing the government.
- iv. Approving plans
- v. Approving the national budget.

28. What are the characteristics of the parliament in South Sudan?

- It is the laws making
- It is composed the national assembly and council of the state
- It is chaired by speaker
- It is bicameral.

29. What are the other forms of government in South Sudan?

- ✓ State level government
- ✓ Local government.

30. Mention the forms of government in the other parts of the world?

- i. Monarchical government
- ii. Dictatorial government.

31. Mention the two types of monarchical government?

- i. Constitutional monarch
- ii. Absolute monarchy.

32. Give the function of central government in South Sudan?

- i. Maintenance of the peace & security.
- ii. Reconstruction and development
- iii. Promotion of good governance
- iv. Exercising authority
- v. Ensuring the protection of the rights.

33. Outline the function of local government?

- i. Promote self government
- ii. To establish the local government institution
- iii. Protect & facilitate civic education
- iv. Promote social and economic development.

34. Outlines the functions of the Fiscal, Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission.

- i. Recommend the criteria for allocation of National Revenue to the state.
- ii. Ensures and monitoring grants.
- iii. Safeguards transparency.
- iv. Guarantee appropriate sharing.

35. Give any function of the national Audit Chambers?

- ✓ Setting audit standards
- ✓ Supervising financial performance
- ✓ Auditing the accounts
- ✓ Present the annual reports.

36. Outline the environmental issues that can cause conflicts?

- ✓ Soil degradation
- ✓ Pollution of rivers
- ✓ Over-Exploitation of fisheries
- ✓ Diminishing resource
- ✓ Poor sanitation.

37. Outline the functions of South Sudan National Legislative Assembly
- i. Overseeing the performance of the National government.
 - ii. Approve the national budget.
 - iii. Ratifying international treaties.
 - iv. Adopting resolutions on matters of public concern.

38. Outline the effective strategies for presenting new information about important issues.

- Group discussion
- Role playing
- Simulation
- Team work.
- Presentation through media
- Student presentation.

39. Give any ways for carry for environment.

- ✓ Creating a compost heap
- ✓ Using eco-bags
- ✓ Participating in tree planting
- ✓ Reducing carbon dioxide.

40. Outline the sustainable development aims to achieve the goal.

- End poverty.
- End hunger, achieve food security.
- Ensure healthy live.
- Ensure inclusive.
- Achieve gender quality.
- Reduce inequality within countries

41. Give any importance of participating in democratic activities.

- ✓ It promote peaceful co-existence
- ✓ It ensures the rule of law
- ✓ It promote good governance
- ✓ It promotes the good understanding between the people and the government.

42. Outline the ways of promoting peace in the society.

- Make a personal commitment towards non- violence
- Create awareness against prejudice
- Creation of non- governmental organization.

43. What is the non- violence?

Non- violence is the use of peaceful means without any physical force to resolve disputes among two or more conflicting parties.

44. Mention the two theories of non- violence?

- i. Principled theory of non-violence
- ii. Pragmatic theory of non-violence.

45. What is an argument?

- ✓ **An argument** is a reasoned attempt to convince an audience or those people you are addressing to accept a particular point of view about a debatable topic.

46. Outline the attributes of debating.

- ✓ Development
- ✓ Clash
- ✓ Extension
- ✓ Perspective.

47. State the Sudan people's liberation movement SPLM convention of 1994.

- ✓ The convention was held at chukudum eastern equatorial in April 2, 1994.
- ✓ The convention focused on question of governance, rather than strategies of on-going war with the government of Khartoum and had the following resolution.

48. Outline the resolutions of the SPLM convention of 1994.

- i. A system of local government was formalized with five level
 - ✓ Boma
 - ✓ Payam
 - ✓ Cointy
 - ✓ Region
 - ✓ Central government.
- ii. Give regional Admistration of the new Sudan were created namely:
 - ✓ Bahr-el Ghazal
 - ✓ Equatoria
 - ✓ South Blue Nile
 - ✓ Southern kordufan
 - ✓ Upper Nile.
- iii. Various laws, such as the new Sudan Penal Code and new Sudan Traffic act were drafted.
- iv. There was election of new national liberation council/National executive committee of SPLA.

49. State the court system in South Sudan.

- Supreme court
- High court
- Court of appeal
- County court
- Other court and tribunals.

50. Outline the sources of income that the national government gets revenue to finance public services.

- i. Oil and mineral revenue.
- ii. National personal income.
- iii. Corporate and business profit tax.
- iv. Custom duties and import taxes.
- v. Value added tax and services.

51. State the regulations that govern government's public revenue.

- i. All revenue collected by the national government is deposited in to national revenue.
- ii. All revenue at each level of government shall be on budget operations.
- iii. All levels of government hold all the income.

52. Outlines the National Government Expenditure.

- i. Development of government projects such as roads, education and hospital.
- ii. Payment of salaries to civil workers.
- iii. Repayment of loans borrowed by the government.
- iv. Giving grants to state and local government.

53. Give the three main components of sustainable development.

- i. Environmental protection
- ii. Economic growth
- iii. Social equity.

54. Outlines the State Government Expenditure.

- i. Payment of salaries and wages to state employees.
- ii. Repairing and maintaining state government facilities
- iii. Contribution of funds to state organizations.

55. What is active citizenship?

- Active citizen refers to the involvement of the people on matters of a community both locally and nationally.

56. State the principle of governance.

- i. Transparency and accountability
- ii. Effectiveness and efficiency
- iii. Participatory
- iv. Equitable.

57. Differentiate transparency and accountability?

- Transparency is where the leader communicates openly and regularly with his people about government matters. Everything is open to the public.
- Accountability is where the government takes responsibility of its actions.

58. What is effectiveness and efficiency?

- It is the duty of the government to ensure proper delivery of its services to the people.

59. What is participatory?

- This is inclusion of the people in the management, decision making and leadership of the country.

60. State the challenges facing farmers in South Sudan

- i. High transport costs
- ii. Unavailability of agricultural
- iii. Under development agricultural extension.

61. What are the benefits of active citizenship?

- i. To promote peace and harmony
- ii. To promote transparency and accountability
- iii. It promotes cohesion
- iv. Ensures the security
- v. It creates awareness among the citizens on environment

vi. To promotes rights of the citizens.

62. Outline the social impacts.

- ✓ Improved standards of living.
- ✓ Crime reduction
- ✓ Improved education.

63. Outline the economic impacts.

- Financial empowerment of the community
- The country will experience on economic growth
- Reduction of corruption case
- Employment opportunities.

64. State the political impacts.

- ✓ Citizen participation
- ✓ Promotion of basic rights
- ✓ Equal access to government facilities and resources.

65. Outline the environmental impacts.

- ✓ Protection of wildlife
- ✓ Conservation of water catchment
- ✓ Improved soil conservation.

66. What is the social change?

- Social change is refers to the changes in society especially in social behavior and relationship.
- It can also mean doing certain activities differently from how they were done in the past.

67. What are the characteristics of social change?

- ✓ Universal
- ✓ Social
- ✓ Progressive
- ✓ Inevitable.

68. What are the social indicators?

- ✓ **Social indicators**– refer to the conditions that have influence on the well-being of the people in society.

69. Outline the role of the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in South Sudan.

- i. Provides help to countries in support of the children.
- ii. Provides relief during times of calamities.
- iii. Provides emergency services in times of conflicts.

70. Outline the role of the World Food Programme (WFP) in South Sudan.

- i. Provides relief food during famine in the affected countries.
- ii. Give guidelines on sustainable ways of producing food to prevent hunger.

71. Outline the role of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

- i. Plays a big role in assisting people affected by conflicts.
- ii. Deals with refugees affected by conflicts in their countries.

72. Outline the role of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.

- i. This deals with conflicts reduction, protection of civilians and resolution of conflict.

73. What are the important social role that is being played by Community Based Organization (CBOs)

- i. Providing basic health services like safe water for for drinking.
- ii. Promoting gender based programmes for equality.
- iii. Assisting expectant mothers on how to take care of themselves.

74. Outlines the circumstances under which a member of the national legislature may lose his or her seat.

- i. Mental infirmity or physical incapacity
- ii. Conviction of an offence involving honesty.
- iii. Declared bankrupt by a competent court.
- iv. Death

- v. Assumption of any constitutional office.

75. Outline the major contributions of non-government organization.

- i. Providing humanitarian assistance
- ii. Empowering the community
- iii. Engaging in development
- iv. Financial education
- v. They uplift the health standards.

76. What are the functions of the Supreme Court?

- i. To interpret the constitution
- ii. It is the final court in the land
- iii. Receive appeals against decisions
- iv. Uphold and protect human rights.

77. What are the roles of police in court operation?

- i. Prevent, combat and investigated crime
- ii. Maintains laws and public order
- iii. Protect people and properties
- iv. Uphold and enforce the constitution.

78. What are the functions of president in South Sudan?

- ✓ Preserve the security and integrity of South Sudan.
- ✓ Appoint constitutional and judicial
- ✓ Preside over the national council of ministers.
- ✓ Appoint presidential advisors.

79. Outline the functions of the vice president

- i. In absence of the president, the vice president acts as president.
- ii. He is a member of the council of ministers.
- iii. He is a member of the Security Council.
- iv. Performs any work or duty assigned to him by the president.

80. What are the following processes of the electoral system in South Sudan?

- i. Dissolution of parliament.
- ii. Registration of voters.
- iii. Nomination.
- iv. The Elections.

81. Outlines the Importance of community activities across South Sudan.

- i. Community activities create awareness.
- ii. They economically empower people by giving them opportunities

82. State the functions of the council of ministers.

- General planning and administration
- Approval of general policies
- Overseeing, receiving and discussing
- Initiating ,negotiating
- Implementing the resolutions of the national legislature.

83. Outline the functions of the minister.

- ✓ Implement policies and objective of the national government
- ✓ Collaboration and establish good working relations with ministers at state level.
- ✓ Perform any other duty by law and delegation.

84. Outline the characteristics of human rights.

- i. Universal- means they apply all over the world
- ii. Defendant -means they defend on each other
- iii. Fundamental-means they are very important
- iv. Inalienable- means they cannot be taken away from a person.

85. State the civic leadership in promoting peace.

- i. Through proper legislation

- ii. Upholding the rule of law
- iii. Respect for human rights
- iv. The civic leadership should be role models

86. What is the media?

- ✓ **Media** is the means or channels through which we receive information and other forms of communication.
- ✓ Sharing information by many people at the same time is called Mass communication.

87. Outline the functions of media in society.

- Informing
- Educating
- Entertaining.

88. What are the factors that influence social change?

- i. Demographic factors
- ii. Biological factors
- iii. Cultural factors
- iv. Technological factors.

89. Outline the aspects of teamwork that can bring peace through social change.

- Communication
- Delegation
- Efficiency
- Ideas
- Support.

90. What are the importance elements of sustainability the community project?

- i. Social sustainability.
- ii. Financial sustainability.
- iii. Institutional sustainability.
- iv. Environmental sustainability.

91. Outline the Need for changing lifestyles to conserve the environment.

- i. Using recyclable materials for packing of goods.
- ii. Using green energy such as solar and hydroelectricity.
- iii. Advocating through awareness.

92. State the links between conservation of environment and peace.

- i. Having a tree planting programme countrywide to promote unity and peace.
- ii. Creation of public parks in disputed lands.
- iii. Encouraging resource mobilization.
- iv. Having a national clean-up day to save the environment from pollution.

93. Outlines the features that contribute to sustainable development.

- i. Some community activities create awareness on environmental conservation.
- ii. Some community activities on eco-friendly construction.
- iii. Recycling waste water can lead to sustainable development.

94. Outline the process of resolving conflicts.

- i. Involved parties should state what the conflict is about.
- ii. Summarise the story from both sides and suggest possible solutions.
- iii. Invite each party to give their views according to the solutions suggested.
- iv. Write down the agreement and let each party sign.

95. Outline the role of the environment in the society.

- Providing a home for human beings
- Problems in our environment will affect human life
- Pollution
- Natural beauty
- Balancing the ecosystem.

96. Outline the environment provides useful natural resources and products.

- i. Clothing.

- ii. Wood.
- iii. Water.
- iv. Medicine.

97. Outline the relationship between our values and behavior towards the environment.

- i. Responsibility.
- ii. Innovation.
- iii. Patriotism.
- iv. Honesty.
- v. Education.
- vi. Positivity.

98. State our responsibilities towards the environment.

- i. Ensuring that our environment is clean and free from garbage
- ii. Planting trees as a means of creating forests
- iii. Proper disposal of waste
- iv. Reducing human activities that may degrade the environment
- v. Controlling harmful emissions in to the environment.

99. Outline the causes of the environmental conflicts.

- i. Population growth.
- ii. Uneven distribution of natural resources.
- iii. Scarcity of land for grazing.
- iv. Human wildlife conflicts

100. Mention the four main steps to design project.

- i. Project identification
- ii. Project formulation
- iii. Project implementation planning
- iv. Project monitoring and evaluation.

101. Outlines the following plan of Monitoring and Evaluation in project.

- i. A description of intended result.

- ii. Indicator.
- iii. Targets.
- iv. Data source or means of verification.
- v. Baseline value.
- vi. Monitoring and Evaluation tools.

102. Outline the following things to be considered for ensuring a successful completion of the project.

- i. Ensure that the project will deliver what was promised.
- ii. Actively lead the project team through difficult times.
- iii. Secure consensus that the project has met the completion criteria.
- iv. Ensure that the project records reflect accurate date.

103. Outline the challenges that can affect the implementation of a project.

- i. Lack of sustainable funding.
- ii. Fear of no future work.
- iii. Incomplete human resources.
- iv. Lack of support.
- v. Weak monitoring and evaluation.
- vi. Difficulties in security.
- vii. Lack of skills and knowledge.

104. Outline the strategies of developing an argument.

- i. Knowing about the topic
- ii. Knowing what seems to be important
- iii. How does the topic relate to other issues that you know
- iv. What don't you know about the topic?

Glossary

Servitude – A state of being subjected to forced labour by someone more powerful.

Ligation – Legal process.

Discord - Disagreement.

Covenant - A binding agreement between two parties.

Inalienable – Cannot be taken away from someone.

Monarch - A form of government led by king or queen.

Dictatorial – A government that is in exploitation of its people.

Diminish – Reduce in amounts.

Soil Degradation- This is over- exploitation of soils leading to unproductively.

Political unrest - Widespread dissatisfaction with the current government.

Rebel – A person who resist an established authority.

Cohesion – state of working together.

Renaissance- Rebirth or revival.

Apartheid – The policy of racial separation used in South Sudan.

PART TWO

TOPIC 1. The United Nations (UN)

- United Nations is an association of independent nations and country.
- It was formed immediately after the Second World War.
- Its main aim was to promote international peace and security.
- Its membership is open to independent states.
- South Sudan became a members of the United Nations on 14th July,2011.
- Currently the United Nation has a membership of 193 sovereign states with equal representation in the UN General Assembly.

1. Outline the objectives of the United Nations.

- To promote and maintain international peace and security.
- To develop friendly relationships and ties among members of the world.
- To continue the diplomatic meetings that had begun during the wars.
- To promote co-operation in handling international social, cultural and humanitarian problem.
- To prevent the occurrence of another was similar to World War I and World War II.

2. Outline the six main organs in United Nations

- i. General assembly
- ii. The security council
- iii. The economic and social council
- iv. The international court of justice
- v. The secretariat
- vi. The trusteeship council.

3. State the roles of General Assembly in the United Nations

- i. To discuss issues that relate to UN objective except matters touching on the security.
 - ii. To approve the UN budget
 - iii. To admit new members and expel those who do not adhere to the rules.
 - iv. To appoint individuals to work in the different UN agencies.
- 4. What are the permanent members in Security Council?
 - The Russian federation
 - The United Kingdom
 - China
 - The United States of America
 - France
- 5. What are the achievements of the United Nations?
 - i. It has encouraged the member countries to settle their disputes peacefully.
 - ii. It has imposed sanctions on countries that threaten peace in the world.
 - iii. Peace-making missions have been sent to areas with civil conflicts.
 - iv. It has promoted social and economic development through its specialised agencies.
- 6. Outline the role of the United Nations in peace and conflict resolution.
 - i. The United Nations Charter of 1945 articulated its commitment to uphold human rights of all citizens.
 - ii. Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter deals with the peaceful settlement of disputes.
 - iii. The Security Council also sends troops to conflicting zones so as to maintain peace, carry out humanitarian activities and enforce United Nations resolution.

7. State the main roles of UNESCO in South Sudan.
- Advocating for peace and non-violence through education and media.
 - Empowering and engaging young people, women and children through education.
 - Promoting scientific and cultural co-operation to manage the various resource in the country.
8. Outline the objectives of African Unions.
- To provide a platform through which African problem.
 - To create African identity.
 - To fasten the decolonisation of African countries.
9. State the achievements of OAU
- It contributed in uniting countries in Africa despite the differences in economic, social and political setup.
 - African countries such as Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia attained independence through its liberation committee.
 - It made it possible for Africans to speak as one in the international front such as the United Nations.
 - The OAU played a huge role in the refugee problem by proving material assistance.
10. Outline the foundation of the African Union (AU)
- The African Union was formed in the year 2000 to replace the Organisation of African Unity.
 - The African Union was officially established on 9th July, 2002 in Durban, South Africa.
11. What was the year that South Sudan joins the African Union?
- South Sudan joined the AU on 27th July, 2011.
12. The headquarters of the AU is situated in?
- Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

13. Outlines the objectives of the Union?

- ✓ To defend the independence and territorial integrity of member states.
- ✓ To promote unity and solidarity among countries and one of Africa.
- ✓ To ensure peace, stability and security in the continent.
- ✓ To speed up socio-economic and political integration in the continent.
- ✓ To encourage international co-operation by recognizing the charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- ✓ To promote co-operation in all human activities.
- ✓ To promote science and technology through research in all fields.

14. State the principles of the African Union.

- ✓ Peaceful co-existence of member states.
- ✓ Uphold the right to live in peace and stability.
- ✓ Respect of the existing borders on achievement of independence is also emphasized.
- ✓ Respect for human life, condemning terrorism and rejecting impunity.
- ✓ Promoting gender equality.
- ✓ Respect for the rule of law, human rights and good governance.

15. Outlines the structure of the African Union.

- i. The Assembly.
- ii. The Executive Council.
- iii. The Pan –African Parliament
- iv. The Court of Justice
- v. The Commission
- vi. The Permanent Representative Committee
- vii. The Economic, Social and Cultural Council

- viii. The Financial institutions.
- ix. The Specialised Technical Committees.

16. What are the Achievements of the African Union?

- ✓ The African Union has managed to reduce and settle conflicts within the region.
- ✓ It has helped in promoting peace through advocating for democracy.
- ✓ The AU has played a huge role in humanitarian activities, especially in countries affected by conflicts through offering aid.
- ✓ The AU has sent observers to countries that have elections to encourage democracy.

17. Outlines the objectives of the peace and Security Council in Africa Union.

- i. Promotion of peace, security and stability.
- ii. To promote peace and sustainable development.
- iii. To anticipate and take measures of preventing conflicts.
- iv. To promote democratic processes based on the rule of law, proper governance.
- v. Come up with a defence policy for the Union.
- vi. In areas where conflicts have occurred, the peace and security.

18. Outline the principles of the African Union Peace and Security Council.

- Peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts
- Respect for the member states and integrity of their territories.
- A relationship of dependence between security and socio-economic development.
- Quick and early response to emergency situations to prevent conflict from blowing out of proportion.

19. State the role of the African standby force of the African Union.

- To support peace keeping missions and operations in countries faced with wars.
- To observe and monitor various peace keeping missions in order to prevent crimes against humanity.
- To build peace after conflict resolution through disarmament.
- To provide humanitarian assistance such as food to countries faced by civil wars.

20. Outline the Financial institutions in Africa.

- ✓ The African Central Bank.
- ✓ African Investment Bank.
- ✓ The African Monetary Fund.

21. State the role of the African standby force of the African Union.

- i. To support peace keeping missions.
- ii. To observe and monitor various peace keeping mission.
- iii. To build peace after conflict resolution through disarmament.
- iv. To provide humanitarian assistance.

22. The African Union through its Peace and Security Council shall build peace through the following activities:

- i. Bringing together the negotiated peace agreement.
- ii. Establishing foundations of social, political and economic reconstruction of society.
- iii. Carrying out demobilization and disarmament.
- iv. Assisting vulnerable people.
- v. Resettling refugees and internally displaced people.

23. Similarities in the role of United Nations and the African Union in peace and conflict resolution.

- Both recognize the need for peaceful co-existence of member states

- Both condemn impunity through the respect for human life.
- They provide a defence policy for the African continent
- Both advocate for respect of neighbor countries.
- They help in conflict resolution.

TOPIC 2. Systems of government around the world

24. What is the government?

- **A government** is a group of the people with legal authority to govern and control the affairs of people in a given society.

25. What is the System of government?

- A system of government refers to how administrative units in a given country are organised to properly function.

26. Mentions the guided principle in election.

- i. Rights of all citizens to vote
- ii. Gender equality.
- iii. Free and fair elections.
- iv. Universal suffrage.

27. What are the following ways of conducting a free and fair election in Kenya?

- i. Elections are done through secret ballot.
- ii. Elections should be free from intimidation, violence and corruption.
- iii. Transparency has to be upheld.
- iv. Elections to be run by an independent body.

28. Outline the stages of the Electoral process in Kenya.

- i. Dissolution of parliament.
- ii. Registration of voters.

- iii. Nomination.
- iv. Presentation of nomination papers.
- v. Campaigns.
- vi. Polling or voting.

29. Outlines the function of the National Assembly in Kenya.

- i. To make and change laws of the land.
- ii. To control government revenue and expenditure.
- iii. To approve government actions making them acceptable.
- iv. To put the government on check.

30. What are the power and functions of president of Kenya?

- He or she chairs Cabinet meetings.
- He or she is the commander-in-chief of the Kenya
- He or she ensures the protection of rights and freedom.
- He or she can offer pardon to convicted persons.

31. What is the role of Cabinet in Kenya?

- Making government policies
- Defending the government and its functions.
- Advising the president
- Taking part in the process of making the budget.

32. What are the role and responsibilities of the public Service?

- i. Interpreting the government policies.
- ii. Implementing the government policies.
- iii. Collecting the government revenue.
- iv. Maintaining law and order.

33. What are the functions of the judiciary in Kenya?

- i. The Supreme Court listens and determines disputes.
- ii. The High Court hears cases.

- iii. The Court of Appeal listens to cases appealed from the High Court.

34. Outlines the roles of the Congress/Legislature in USA.

- i. To make and amend laws of the country.
- ii. To control foreign and domestic trade.
- iii. To control government revenue and expenditure.
- iv. To discuss and final solution to common problems in the federation.
- v. To act as a link between states and the federation.
- vi. To confirm senior government appointment made by the Head of State.

35. Outline the following stages of the USA electoral process.

- i. Voter registration
- ii. Campaigns

36. What are the types of election in USA?

- i. Presidential election
- ii. Congressional election
- iii. States election

37. Outline the functions of the House of Representatives in USA

- i. Impose impeachment charges against government officials including the president.
- ii. Determine taxation and other financial policies.
- iii. Explore legal ways to remove president from power.

38. Outline the following functions of the president in USA?

- i. Protect American citizens and people from other nations within USA.
- ii. He represents the voice of Americans at home and abroad.
- iii. Guides and controls foreign policies as approved by congress.
- iv. He is the commander-in-chief of the armed force.

39. Outline the role of the Electoral Commission of Britain.

- i. Dissolution of the parliament.
- ii. Voter registration.
- iii. Campaign.
- iv. Vote collection.
- v. Setting of election dates.

40. What are the following roles of the Monarch?

- i. To advise the government or Prime Minister on administrative matters.
- ii. To invite the leader of the party with many seats.
- iii. He or she serves as the head of the Commonwealth.

41. Outline the functions of the Prime Minister in Britain.

- i. He or she is the head of the government.
- ii. He or she chairs cabinet.
- iii. He or she implements government policies.

42. State the functions of Judiciary in Britain.

- i. Settling disputes between individual and government.
- ii. Interpreting the constitution.
- iii. Protecting citizen rights and freedoms.
- iv. Punishing offenders through administration of justice.

43. Outline the some of the stages of the USA electoral process.

- i. Voter registration.
- ii. Campaign.

44. What are the three types of election in USA?

- i. Presidential elections.

- ii. Congressional elections.
- iii. State elections.

45. What are the functions of the US government?

- i. Legislature.
- ii. The Executive.
- iii. Judiciary.

46. What are the functions of the USA president?

- i. He can protect American citizen.
- ii. He represents the voice of American.
- iii. He is the commander-in –chief of the armed forces.
- iv. He appointed the government official.
- v. Guides and controls foreign policies.

47. What are the differences in systems of government between South Sudan and those of the selected countries?

- i. South Sudan, Kenya and USA are headed by the president while Britain is headed by the Prime Minister with the Monarch as a head of state.
- ii. South Sudan, Kenya and the USA have two levels of government while Britain has one level of government.
- iii. All have the Supreme courts as the highest court of the land except Britain.

48. Outline the similarities in South Sudan system of government with that Kenya, Britain and the USA.

- i. All of them have a bi-cameral legislative
- ii. They all have multi-party provisions for democracy, which is the existence of many political parties.
- iii. They all have the three arms of government that is the executive, the legislature and the judiciary.
- iv. They all have an electoral body that takes charge of election.
- v. They share the same principle of the public service.

- vi. In all cases the executive implements government policies

49. Outline the meaning of global independence.

- ✓ This is where countries depend on each other for various things.

50. What are the roles of government in the working of the economy?

- i. Regulation
- ii. Competition
- iii. Correcting externalities
- iv. Provision of national security.

51. Outline the functions of the Senate.

- i. It make and amends law in collaboration
- ii. To determine the money to be allocated to countries.
- iii. It ensures that public servants do their work accordingly.

52. State the Aspects of global interdependence.

- i. Economic aspects.
- ii. Social aspects.
- iii. Environmental aspects.

53. Outlines the Responsibilities of individuals and governments to global interdependence.

- i. Establishment of foreign investment policies.
- ii. Establishment of market tariffs.
- iii. To promote global interdependence.

54. The importance of taxes in balancing the economy of South Sudan.

- i. Taxes are important in supporting.
- ii. Taxes can be used to cater for health services.
- iii. Taxes are used to fund general government operation.
- iv. Taxes are used to funding education projects.

55. What are the Organisations that have helped in peace-making in South Sudan?

- i. Organisation for Peace Relief and Development(OPRD)
- ii. Grassroots Relief and Development Agency(GREDA)
- iii. South Sudan Centre for Conflicts Resolution (SSCCR)
- iv. Organisation for Non-violence and Development(ONAD)

56. What is the Strategies management of the economy?

- i. Promoting income quality.
- ii. Introduction of new communication technologies.
- iii. Increasing standardization of accounting practices.
- iv. Increasing trading activities.

57. What are the rights and responsibilities of consumers?

- i. Right to claim for refund.
- ii. Right to information regarding the goods.
- iii. Right to provisions that protect vulnerable.
- iv. Right to compensation for loss.

58. Outlines the rights and responsibilities of employees.

- i. To personally do the work they are hired for.
- ii. To do their work carefully and seriously.
- iii. To avoid putting themselves in danger.
- iv. To follow their employer's instructions.
- v. To be loyal to their employees.

59. Outline the various methods that have been developed the economic activities of the countries

- i. Consumer spending.
- ii. Exchange rate.
- iii. Interest rate
- iv. Rate of inflation.
- v. Government debt.
- vi. Rate of unemployment.

- vii. Stock market
- viii. Balance of trade.

60. What are the main rights of employees?

- i. Fair pay work that has been done.
- ii. Right to join or participate in trade unions.
- iii. Reasonable working conditions.
- iv. Right to go on strike.

61. What are the main responsibilities of employers?

- i. Employers must give their employees a place to work.
- ii. They must give employees proper tools to their work.
- iii. They must make sure their employees working conditions are safe.
- iv. They must treat their employees with respect.

62. State the impact of local and national economy on consumers, employees and employers.

- i. Consumerism through consumers purchasing goods.
- ii. Increasing purchasing of goods increase the output level of the employers.
- iii. Economic decline can lower the consumers' purchasing power.
- iv. Economic stagnation affects real wages for the employees.

63. Outline the some of the consumer rights according to the 2011 consumer protection Act of South Sudan.

- i. Rights against unfair or unjust transaction.
- ii. Rights against false or misleading presentation.
- iii. Rights to safe state and goods quality.
- iv. Right to implied warranty of quality.
- v. Right to demand for quality services.

64. What are the impacts of a project?

- i. Feedback on the financial status of the project.

- ii. Area of accountability.
- iii. Problems that require solutions and actions
- iv. Sustainability of the project.
- v. Human resource capacity.

65. Outline the positive effects in consumerism.

- i. Creation of employment.
- ii. Production of better products.
- iii. Better living standards.

66. Outline the negative effects of the consumerism.

- i. The decline of small industries
- ii. Over-reliance on imports.
- iii. Ecological destruction.

67. State the impact of South Sudanese economy to the local business.

- i. High dependency on imports.
- ii. High levels of competition.
- iii. Poor infrastructure.
- iv. Low levels of personal income.
- v. Lack of government subsidies and incentives.

68. Outline the stages of carrying out a community project.

- i. Gathering of information.
- ii. Planning for a project.
- iii. Project development.
- iv. Project monitoring and evaluation.

69. Project planning should also involve an analysis of how to deal with the following.

- i. Dealing with risks and uncertainties.
- ii. Maintaining control during project execution.
- iii. Managing the project interphases.
- iv. Project communication and documentation.
- v. Project monitoring and evaluation.

70. Outline the following reasons that can justify project sustainability:

- i. To ensure that beneficiaries will continue to be served.
- ii. To reassure donor agencies that their investment will not be lost.
- iii. To convince the donor that you have planned wisely for the project.
- iv. To ensure that the organisation's investment is not lost.

71. Outline the tools and instruments used for monitoring and evaluation.

- i. Questionnaires.
- ii. Checklists
- iii. Programme documents
- iv. Observation schedules
- v. Analysis of records and data.

72. What is Peace –making?

- **Peace –making** is a process of settling a conflict between the disputing or conflicting parties.

73. What is the Restorative Justice?

- **Restorative justice** is the process of bringing those harmed by a crime and those responsible for the crime into communication.

74. What is the Retributive Justice?

- **Retributive justice** it is a theory which holds that the best response to a crime is the punishment proportional to an offense committed because the offender deserves it.

75. What is the Armistice?

- **Armistice** is a formal agreement between or among the conflicting parties to stop fighting.

76. What is the Evaluation?

- **Evaluation** is the process of gathering and analyzing information to assist in comparing and knowing the pre-determined objectives were achieved.

77. States the some of the activities OPRD involved in peace- making in South Sudan.

- i. Conflict mitigation and reconciliation.
- ii. Working towards strengthening of the customary laws.
- iii. Facilitating the work of civil authorities in managing conflicts.
- iv. Working towards eradication of cattle rustling.
- v. Setting up programmes to fight gender-based violence.

78. States the some of the activities GREDA involved in peace- making in South Sudan.

- i. Peace building, conflict mitigation and resolution.
- ii. Promoting and protection human rights.
- iii. Promotion of the agriculture and food security.
- iv. Provision of humanitarian relief aids to victims of disasters.
- v. Economic empowerment of women and youth through micro-finance and vocational training.

79. Outline the currently activities of peace-making process in South Sudan?

- i. Peace dialogue.
- ii. Strengthening of networks across borders.
- iii. Peace, Sports and theatre.
- iv. Promoting education.

Glossary

- **Adversaries** - Refer to opponents.

- **Criminal justice** - A system of practices and institutions of government directed at upholding social control and mitigating crime.
- **Mitigation** - Act of lessening the force or intensity of something unpleasant.
- **Humanitarian** - Being concerned with people's welfare.
- **Resolution** - A formal expression of opinion.
- **Cordial** - Being friendly.
- **Liaison** - The act of working together.
- **Articulate** - To express.
- **Retributive justice** - Justice that demands punishment for the offenders.
- **Restorative justice** – Justice that calls for mutual agreement rather than punishment of the offenders.
- **Armistice** - This is a formal agreement between or among the conflicting parties to stop fighting.

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