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Table 4.8 With less inflation and sustainability, improves economic well being

	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	12	31.6
Strongly agree	16	42.1
Neutral	4	10.5
Disagree	5	13.2
Strongly disagree	1	2.6
Total	38	100.0

The majority of the respondents are answered strongly agree which represents 42.1%, the second groups are answered agree which represents 31.6%, third groups are answered neutral which represents 10.5% and fourth groups are disagree which represents are 13.2% and fifth groups are answered strongly disagree Which represents 2.6%.

Table4.9 Inflation may increase the economic down turn

	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	19	50
Strongly agree	11	28.9
Neutral	5	13.2
Disagree	1	2.6
Strongly disagree	2	5.3
Total	38	100.0

The majority of the respondents are answered agree which represents 50%, the second groups are answered strongly agree which represents 28.9%, third groups are answered neutral which represents 13.6% and fourth groups are disagree which represents are 2.6% and fifth groups are answered strongly disagree Which represents5.3%.

Table 4.10 High inflation causes economic problems.

	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	18	47.4

Strongly agree	14	36.8
Neutral	2	5.3
Disagree	2	5.3
Strongly disagree	2	5.3

The majority of the respondents are answered agree which represents 47.4%, the second groups are answered strongly agree which represents 36.8%, third groups are answered neutral which represents 5.3% and fourth groups are disagree which represents are 5.3% and fifth groups are answered strongly disagree Which represents

5.3%.

Table 4.11 The contractionary policy is utilized when the government wants to control inflation level

	Frequency	percentage
Agree	24	62.2
Strongly agree	7	18.4
Neutral	2	5.3
Disagree	4	10.5
Strongly disagree	1	2.6
Total	38	100.0

The majority of the respondents are answered agree which represents 63.2%, the second groups are answered strongly agree which represents 18.4%, third groups are answered neutral which represents 5.3% and fourth groups are disagree which represents are10.5% and fifth groups are answered strongly disagree Which represents 2.6%.

Table 4.12 A central bank can influence interest rate by changing the discount rate.

	Frequency	percentage
Agree	21	55.3

Strongly agree	11	26.3
Neutral	2	5.3
Disagree	2	5.3
Strongly disagree	3	7.9
Total	38	100.0

The majority of the respondents are answered agree which represents 55.3%, the second groups are answered strongly agree which represents 26.8%, third groups are answered neutral which represents 5.3% and fourth groups are disagree which represents are 5.3% and fifth groups are answered strongly disagree Which represents 7.9%.

Table 4.13 Central bank plays vital role to the economic growth

	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	15	39.5
Strongly agree	15	39.5
Neutral	3	7.9
Disagree	1	2.6
Strongly disagree	4	10.5
Total	38	100.0

The majority of the respondents are answered agree which represents 39.5%, the second groups are answered strongly agree which represents 39.5%, third groups are answered neutral which represents7.9% and fourth groups are disagree which represents are 2.6% and fifth groups are answered strongly disagree Which represents 10.5%.

Table 4.14 The central bank can either purchase or sell securities issued by the government to affect the money supply

	Frequency	percentage
Agree	12	31.6
Strongly agree	15	39.5
Neutral	3	7.9
Disagree	5	13.2

Strongly disagree	3	7.9
Total	38	100.0

The majority of the respondents are answered agree which represents 31.6%, the second groups are answered strongly agree which represents 39.5%, third groups are answered neutral which represents 7.9% and fourth groups are disagree which represents are 13.2% and fifth groups answered strongly disagree Which represents 7.9%

Table 4.15 Currency exchange rates provides greater certainty for exporters and importers and help the government maintain low inflation.

	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	13	34.2
Strongly agree	15	39.5
Neutral	4	10.5
Disagree	3	7.9
Strongly disagree	3	7.9
Total	38	100.0

The majority of the respondents are answered agree which represents 34.2%, the second groups are answered strongly agree which represents 39.5%, third groups are answered neutral which represents 10.5% and fourth groups are disagree which represents are 7.9% and fifth groups answered strongly disagree Which represents 7.9%.

Table 4.16 The discount rate is an interest rate charged by central bank to banks for short term loan.

	Frequency	Percentage
agree	13	34.2
Strongly agree	9	23.7
neutral	6	15.8
disagree	6	15.8
Strongly disagree	4	10.5

Total	38	100.0

The majority of the respondents are answered agree which represents 34.2%, the second groups are answered strongly agree which represents 23.7%, third groups are answered neutral which represents 15.8% and fourth groups are disagree which represents are 15.8% and fifth groups answered strongly disagree Which represents 10.5%.

Literature Review

For many centuries, monetary policy was seen as a twofold process: deciding about the money supply and deciding to print paper money to create credit. While now thought of as part of monetary authority, interest rates were not coordinated with the other forms of monetary policy. Monetary policy was generally in the hands of the executive body, which benefited from seignior age, or the power to print money Created in 1694, the Bank of England acquired the responsibility to print notes and back them with gold. With this, the idea of monetary policy began. The aim of monetary policy was to sustain the value of the currency, and print notes. In the late 18th and 19th centuries, the establishment of central banks in industrializing nations was mostly coupled with the wish to preserve the nation's peg to the gold standard. Central banks began setting the interest rates that they charged to both their own borrowers, and other banks that required liquidity. During the 1870-1920 periods, the industrialized nations set up central banks, with one of the last being the American Federal Reserve in 1913. (Warin, 2014).

THE CONCEPT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Economic progress is considered as part of the utmost imperative fiscal tools for plummeting poverty as well as improving the eminence of life (DFID, 2008). Economic progress is well-defined as the rise in gross domestic product or real gross per capital and it is, however, influenced directly by labor (employment), natural resources and capital and influenced indirectly by the collective demand, institutions, economic and fiscal policies, efficiency of the government (Boldeanu& Constantinescu, 2005).According to (Jhingan, 2003), economic growth is the procedure by which the real per capita revenue of a nation rises over a long duration of the interval, and it is determined through the rise in the number of services and products manufactured within a nation. Hence, there is the much goods and improved services within a successive time period which serves as the basis of increasing prosperity through the good level of comfort of the people and reduction in the disparity of revenue delivery in a broader perspective (Akutson et al., 2018)

Gross domestic product which often abstracted as economic development is appreciated as a balanced practice of raising the industrious ability of the individuals and henceforth, of rising general revenue, being categorized by greater rates of rise of per capita productivity and whole factor output, particularly labor output(Akutson et al., 2018)

Conclusion

In generally the article was established the three main objectives which are:-

1) To describe the effect of unemployment rate on economic growth in Mogadishu Somalia.

2) To identify the impact of inflation on economic growth in Mogadishu Somalia

3) To investigate the relationship between the currency exchange rate on economic growth in Mogadishu Somalia.

Recommendations

From the findings of this study, we recommend that sample size is selected to carry out research. This was enabling a representative research on the effect monetary policy on economic growth in Mogadishu-Somalia

- Central bank of federal government of Somalia policies should aim at renewed monetary and fiscal stimulus instead of trying to regain the confidence of the financial markets.
- Formulating and implementing monetary and exchange rate policies.
- Maintaining and enhancing the value of the Somali shilling.
- Central bank should use capital controls, foreign reserve accumulation and foreign exchange management to reduce the risk of financial crises.
- Central bank of federal government of Somalia should a clear mandate and objectives.
- Central bank of the federal government of Somalia should control foreign currencies and domestic currency.
- Central bank of the government of somalia should be center of financial manageme

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