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BSC PEACE STUDIES HONOURS DEGREE

Challenges affecting peace and reconciliation in the 21st century Zimbabwe, Selected Case studies include the economic meltdown of 2008, Land reform, 2000-2008 Political Violence and the memories of Gukurahundi.

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Date ……………………….. :   May 2018

DECLARATION

I declare that: Challenges affecting peace and reconciliation in the 21st century Zimbabwe. Is my own work and it has not been submitted before for any degree or examination in any other university. I declare that all sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged as complete references.

DAVID JUNIOR MPOFU

Signature…………………………………………………………………

Date…………………………………………………………………………….

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed at unveiling the challenges that have been faced by Zimbabwe in the 21st century. This study mainly focuses on the challenges that have had a negative impact to peace and in some instances reconciliation. The research branched out the challenges into economic, social and political categories so as to create a proper path of how they affect peace. In other sections of this research the dimensions of the categories shape shift into two distinct parallels which are external and internal affairs in explaining their effect to peace. The study is not new, there's availability of vast literature and researches over the years on this subject hence several scholar writing and their line of thinking were visited in coming up with the conclusion that was drawn in this study. It is important for the challenges to peace to be clearly researched and stated so that drawing ways of resolving these problems can be possible. In the research economic meltdown of Zimbabwe in 2008, political violence prior or during election time and memories of Gukurahundi came up as the pillars that seemed to ooze or give birth to most of the challenges to peace in Zimbabwe in the 21st century. This study came up with a lot of recommendations on different topics and categories, some of the recommendations to the challenges faced in Zimbabwe are to employ Multilingualism in schools as a compulsory part of the curriculum in schools so as to breakdown tribal walls built by language barrier and differences Sanother recommendation is to democratize the society by implementing morals in politics to do away with things like corruption these are the few points just to create a picture of what is in the research, fully detailed explanations and points are in the research

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

DEDICATION

I commit this work first to Almighty God for the gift of life, strength, enablement and guidance to complete this dissertation.

This thesis is also devoted to my beloved parent and family, may the Lord bless them and add from where they subtracted when they were supporting me all the way. Also my beloved sibling Laura Francoise for the encouragement in times of dispair

ABBREVIATIONS

MDC   Movement for Democratic Change

NGO   Non-Governmental Organization.

ZANU PF Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. Introduction

This chapter seeks to introduce the literature regeneration of post-colonial conflict studies. Pertaining this study, the goal of the researcher is to examine the aspects that hinder the prospectus phenomenon of peace and reconciliation in Zimbabwe using selected case studies. The growth of numerous challenges in promoting peace and reconciliation act as the prerequisite in prolonging conflicts in Zimbabwe. This chapter, acknowledges the background overview and narrates the historical dimensions of peace, reconciliation and conflicts in Zimbabwe in the post-colonial society. Controversial land reforms, economic meltdown, Memories of Gukurahundi and Political Violence 2000-2008 are the key areas of the study, delimitation in the field of peace psychology, peace philosophy and peace development.

1.1. Background of the Study

1.1.2. Historical Narratives of the Conflicts in the 21st century in Zimbabwe.
The historical conscience of Zimbabwe's aspect of peace and conflict in the 21st century is mainly grounded on political manifestations which overlap to the economic meltdown. Zimbabwe's 21st century conflicts can be explained in two dimensions which are, internal conflicts and external conflicts

In definition, the dimension of international conflict (external conflicts) as historiographical background of this study is premised on the conception of interstate conflicts over resources and global superiority. According to Chigora (2006 and 2007), the aspect of global power structure generates the conception of interstate conflicts in the realm of international conflicts. In the understanding of Waltz (1973) aspect of diplomatic engagement, the concept of hegemony and interest affects the behavior of states in the international system. Referencing global important

events in describing interstate conflicts, Yomu-Kipur War 1973, Arab-Israel War and Persian Gulf Wars in cold war and post-cold war era inaugurate the understanding of the dimension of international conflicts. According to Morgenthau (1973), international politics is the theatre of realism, whereby state interest drives their behaviors in the international arena. On the case of Zimbabwe, the nationalistic redemptive strategy of land reform policy invited the tension between Zimbabwe and the Western countries.

The nativism question on the aspect of land as discourse, generated by Ndhlovu-Gatsheni (2011) created an unapologetic aspect on African rebirth, however this act soured the Zimbabwean and the Western Diplomacy. As per agreed on the Lancaster House Conference, land was the central issue but the betrayal of the agreement by Clair Short hiding behind the aspect of change of government led to the angry and land hungry masses of Zimbabwe to embark on a violent Third Chimurenga or Hondo yeminda. According to Chigora and Guzura (2007), the reflections of the diplomatic engagement remain a sour taste as the Land Reform Programme was and still is viewed as unconstitutional and declared illegal by Chief Justice Godfrey Gubbay, hence souring the relations with the western world.

African Rebirth was viewed as a threat to global powers. Revisiting Muchemwa (2013), the aspect of land reform was a decisive act aiming to bury the colonial imbalances and defeat the final stage of imperialism (neo-colonialism). The aspect of Land Reform assumes the historiography aspect of this study, since it explains the dimensional metamorphosis of international conflicts, whereby Zimbabwean action of land redistribution conceived sanctions fathered by the West through Cotonou Partnership Agreement and Zimbabwe Democratic Recovery Act (Moyo; 2015).

In the bid to maintain social justice, theatricalizing realism exposed itself through the sanctioning of Zimbabwe as according to Mahomva (2015) justified as 'democratic project' according to the West. The shift of relation as a result of forced splendid isolation by western countries pushed Zimbabwe to foster and maintain diplomatic engagement with China and Eastern countries as a means to survive, the above statement is in line with Mudyanadzo (2011), Moyo (2012) and Chigora (2007). The new dispensation of Zimbabwe foreign relations in the 21st century marked the genesis of Zimbabwe's international conflict in the international political theatre.

The political implications to the post-colonial state building disturbed the civic engagement in national development and existentiality of serenity in state affairs. The coming in of Movement Democratic Change (MDC) in 1999 and the penalties of land reform shifted the political liberal aspect to authoritarian conception, hence this resulted in political mayhem as according to Mandaza (2010). Scholar of history, Ranger (2005), narrated the aspect of historiographies and misrepresentation of patriotism as due to political draw back. The political situation in Zimbabwe, approached 21st century on the negative paradigm since events took a drastic turn.

According to Salih (2003) the party that brought freedom to the people, (ZANU PF) turned its wrath against its citizens as a result of negative implication of nationalism and weaponized revolution as a conceptual aspect of consolidating power and popularity. Authoritarianism and liberal autocracy, as highly centralized and elitist regime approached the shores of Zimbabwe's political landscape in political institutions. According to Makumbe (2009) and Dashwood (2003) Zimbabwe's politics associated with the imminent growth of ugly monster and Afro-fascist regime. Nationalistic scholars like Muzondidya (2009), Ndhlovu Gathseni (2011) and

Raftopolous (2003) state that the sponsored violence ravaged the confidence of the citizens in hoping for a peaceful nation, Mandani (1998) also alluded that those who were victims during the colonial period became the killers of today.

The state projection and post-colonial path of Zimbabwe described the era of developmental collapse and cultural nationalism (Raftopolous; 2003) that distorted the meaning of good governance because of wide spread human rights abuse in Zimbabwe 2000, parliamentary elections, 2002 presidential, 2005 parliamentary election and 2008 general election, ZANU PF and MDC supporters orchestrated violent demonstrations and campaigns which resulted in the death of some citizens and in some places like Bulawayo infrastructure was damaged . Despotic political tool as a survival strategy ravaged the existence of peace in the 21st Century according to Moyo, political mayhem became the order of the day, and reported cases of state sponsored violence clearly defined the aspect of despotic rule.

1.3. Statement of the Problem.

The aspect of mis-definition of the challenges faced by Zimbabwe in the event to promote peace in international, political and ethnic conflicts remains a sound thrust of this research. The thematic approach of this conception is to assess the general challenges already existing in the literature, exposing literature gap and creating an angle in solving of those challenges.

1.4. Justification of the Study

In justifying this study, the aim is to fill the literature gap of comparative approach in analysis of conflict patterns, challenges and the prospects of peace policy implementation in peace initiatives in Zimbabwe, the aspect of revisiting the challenges that bedevil peace processes and to contribute to academic and administrative development of the discourse. Epistemic regeneration of the academic discourse justifies the role of this research as societal relevant in

pertinent issues of human security, state survival and regeneration of the state's path in post-colonial era up to date. The significance of this research revolves in the portals of academic aspect, in discourse analysis and reflections of thought, so it is relevant to academics in the development of peace theory and paradigms. Close to the humanistic theory, that is people centered, this research is significant to fellow students who want to carry out a research on this aspect, used as acknowledgement source and referencing aspect, developing the theory for the societal usefulness. Significant to peacemakers and peace process, the research will give a framework on rebutting undefined challenges for local and global peace keeping.

1.5. Research Objectives

- To examine the challenges associated with addressing challenges of peace and reconciliation process in Zimbabwe

- To determine the effectiveness of the role of Government in the objective of Peace and Reconciliation Process.

- To assemble solutions to solve challenges faced by Zimbabwe in Peace and Reconciliation process, as past and prospectus conception.

1.6. Research Questions

- What are the challenges affecting Zimbabwe in promoting peace and reconciliation?

- To what extent, is the government role effective as designed in the objective of promoting peace and reconciliation process in Zimbabwe.

- What are the practical solutions of solving challenges in the implementation of peace and reconciliation?

1.7. Delimitation of the Study

The study focuses on the economic meltdown of Zimbabwe and its implications to peace and reconciliation (how it affected the Zimbabwean citizens along with peace how peace was breached by this predicament) cases of Memories of Gukurahundi (Surveys in Matabeleland and Midlands), International Conflicts on the aspect of Zimbabwe's diplomacy on international relations and the case of Political Violence in various communities from the period of 2000 up to date, Hence the delimitation based on general overview of Zimbabwe. The study focuses on Peace Development Theories and Peace Model in the 21st century developing or quasi-states.

1.8. Organization of the Study

The study will consist of the following five chapters.

Chapter 1; Introduction

This chapter introduces the study, it consists of background of the study that explains the historical conscience of Zimbabwean context in broad two dimension, international perspective and national perspectives as to establish a comprehensive thought over the historical transformation of the aspects. This chapter explains the statement of the problem and justification of the study. Research objectives, research questions and delimitation of the study are also explained in this chapter.

Chapter 2; Literature Review

This chapter explains the existing literature over this study in relation to objectives and research questions. Acknowledgement of existing literature over the study and discourses. Theories explained to conceptualize philosophical ideas and the practice of peace and reconciliation.

Chapter 3. Research Methodology

As a tool in knowledge making and epistemic regeneration, this chapter consist of explaining research philosophy, research design, sample, research tools for justifying hypothesis, data analysis and presentation and ethical consideration and limitation of the research methodology.

Chapter 4. Data Presentation and Analysis

This chapter, explains the thematic conception of the study, explaining findings from research methodology on separate themes, the economy, Memories of Gukurahundi (Psychological Conflict), International Conflicts and Redemptive strategy and Political violence. Data will be presented using pie charts and quantitative.

Chapter 5. Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter is a concluding chapter, examining the dialectical aspect of data presented and analyzed in formulating the recommendations using through assembling the different cases. This chapter explains the recommendations in a paradigmatic aspect.

Conclusion

Conclusively, the aspect of challenges hindering the concept of peace and reconciliation process in Zimbabwe act as the corner stone of this study. Explained and comprehended in two broad dimensions is the aspect of internationality and locality of conflict. Those conflicts pose social and psychological implication on the aspect of peace building in post-colonial Zimbabwe, which resulted in political manifestation and orientation in political landscape. The aspect of rethinking challenges in peace and reconciliation processes premise the statement of the problem of this study, justified as a research masterpiece in peace initiatives transcending to the complex cases of ethnic conflicts, international conflicts which are linked with the economic strain and political violence.

Chapter 2; Literature Review and Theoretical Framework.

2.0. Introduction

This chapter focuses on acknowledging the existing literature and researches in order to fill the literature gap and denudate new phenomenon in epistemic restorative aspect. The study is not new, there's availability of vast literature and researches over the years on this subject. The objective is to identify challenges hindering peace in Zimbabwe and those that affect peace project institutions in promoting peace and reconciliation in post-colonial state, to acknowledge the existing literature is a noble thought since Concepts, such as Peace and Reconciliation act as the thrust of this chapter in explaining and examining through acknowledging the existing literature. To build a bold research, theories are explained to extend the concepts of genuine comprehension of the study and point of reference.

2.1. Conceptual Framework

2.1.1. The Phenomenology and Objectivity of Peace

Peace is a broad term that occupies the aspect of phenomenology episteme and objectivity which means it is an object on other hand and also experimental as a social theory in understanding the concept. It is defined by many different views from different scholars as it may be the absence of war or defined as the existence of human development, human rights, democracy, economic development and the absence of diseases. Above all it is the total absence of psychological worries and the availability of massive presence of physiological needs.

2.1.2. The Normativity of Reconciliation

As the norm falls under the theory of humanism, reconciliation is defined as the social transition from hatred to social reformation and healing in post-conflict. In simple terms it is the renewal of positive social relations of former hatred groups. An example is the Robert Mugabe post-colonial Reconciliation Act, between white Rhodesians and Native Zimbabweans. The Ndebele and

Shona coming together and forming the ZANU-PF. This aspect acted as the metamorphic of the aspiration of post-colonial state building and heralding the era of a unified state. Nelson Mandela also engaged in reconciliation process as the post-apartheid redemptive policy to create large unity state of multiracial and multicultural state.

2.2. Contending Issues
2.2.1. Challenges Faced by Zimbabwe Peace Project institutions in promoting peace and reconciliation in the 21 Century

Problems and challenges associated with peace building projects in Zimbabwe are multifaceted in approach. Various dimensions pillar the knowledge regeneration of understanding the relationship between the discourses of challenges of Zimbabwean peace projects. Economic instability of Zimbabwe and financial constraints make it hard to fully carry out the peace projects since funding will be a struggle. The Social, political, and other dimensions categorize the discourse of challenges associated with peace projects in post-colonial Zimbabwe.

2.2.1.2. Contextualized political challenges in promoting peace and unity.

According to Morgenthau (1974) politics is defined as the struggle for power. Struggling for power always affects the process of peace and reconciliation in many countries in general. Political crisis approached the Zimbabwean landscape in the 21st century in form of democratic conundrum` which invited numerous challenges as according to Raftopolous (2003). Ranger (2003) who argue that weaponization of patriotic historiography by labeling opposition parties as sellouts created a death blow to the political stability in Zimbabwe. Hence peace became a difficult phenomenon in that aspect, since voting for the opposition party would be viewed as supporting sellouts hence the freedom to choose who to vote for was and still is no longer a respected right in that regardg. According to Mahomva (2013), nationalism in Zimbabwe feeds the nationalistic egocentrism explained by the elitist theory that simply explains the growth of new elites that ignore and repress the citizens. From 2000-2008 the political system in Zimbabwe

was unfriendly, many atrocities were committed and the peace keeping institutions in Zimbabwe were devoured by the system and lost confidence in promoting peace and reconciliation (Mandaza; 2009 and Kambudzi; 1998).

Muzondidya (2009), referenced the political interference and consolidation of power as unfair ethical practice in politics since it devoured the existence of democracy. Referencing Zimbabwe's political system, the nepotism, clentalism, as searching for legitimacy whereby public office holders are ZANU PF members which affects professional attributes of peace keeping concepts of neutrality. According to Muzondidya (2009), consolidation of power through partisan initiative consumed the hopes of democratic projects in Zimbabwe. The failure of democratic projects leaves a big wound to the creation of peace in the society. According to Meredith (2008), the post-colonial ZANU PF regime transformed itself from popular liberal party to autocracy in the name of defending revolutionary historiographies.

> "....which uses coercive instruments of the state to expedite its own purposes of monopolizing power while denying political rights and opportunities to other political groups to compete for that power". (Sachikonye, 2003; p101)

Lloyd Sachikonye explains the manifestations of revolutionary politics in the name of maintaining power and creating a defense wall against other political groups. In this regard, the government resorted to violence as a weapon to destroy opposition parties that affected the prevalence of peace practice in Zimbabwe. Sachikonye (2009), acknowledged clentalism, patronage and neo-patrimonial models in politics to democratic decadence and peace projects. Makumbe and Compagnon (2000) argue that, political violence is a part of electoral processes in developing nations, in this regard it consumes peace confidence.

"…..ZANU PF calls on the memories of the liberation struggle in their search for legitimacy. Yet we have seen throughout southern Africa how effective liberation movements have been in consolidating their dominant position to remain in power and establish new neo-patrimonial system, resulting in liberation without democracy…." (Dansereau, 2003, 24)

Susan Dansereau followed the scientific analysis of Ranger (2003), through the narration of patriotic historiography and search for legitimacy. The aspect of nationalistic historiographic in the age of crisis and nationalistic dilemma affects the principle of peace and reconciliation processes as some unorthodox activities are justified in the manner of defending revolutionary gains (Nhema, 2008). Ndhlovu-Gatsheni (2013), explains the situation in developing new vocabulary, coloniality of being, whereby violent historiographies shape the politics of post-colonial Zimbabwe. In this regard, it is a difficult path for peace to be sustained in that environment of political gimmick and violence.

2.2.1.3. Social Cosmogony; Ethnic and Religious Identities as challenges to Peace and Reconciliation

Societal cosmogonies and social structure impacts negatively on peace initiatives in Zimbabwe. Ethnic composition of societies in nation-states create a bombshell awaiting to explode in the future, on the basis of peace and reconciliation it is a difficult process to establish in deep ethnic groups, Mazrui (2004). The legacy of Westphalia state project in Africa affects the existence of serenity in the African soils. According to Mahomva (2013 and 2014), Ndhlovu-Gatsheni (2009), nativism societies, exist as states such as Yoruba, Dahomey, Kush ,Mutapa, Rozvi and other various culutural federated or centralized states destroyed in colonial times. Davidson (2003) argues that, the formation of African nation states in 1888 at Berlin conference created a

disaster to post-colonial nations whereby incorporation of different ethnic societies in one state create a problematic expression in reclamation of identity.

According to Utah's (2010) colonization of boundaries creates a crisis of identity in ethnic groups in social and political affairs that results in heinous Rwandan genocide in 1994 and the Kenya ethnic conflicts. Mandani (2003), argued that the colonial structure influence political and social conflicts in newly independent states, a referencing example is the Rwandan genocide, whereby social class system was created between the Hutu and Tutsi ethnic groups. Ethnic identities swept away the aspect of peace and reconciliation. Referring to Zimbabwe, the social psychological system and historical confrontation of pre-colonial and post-colonial conflicts still reign the memories of named different ethnic groups. In this regard, Mazrui (2003) have on the view that, struggle for ethnic dominance in Sub-Saharan Africa, generates wars among ethnic group and poses threat to the peace and reconciliation project.

Apart from ethnic difference, a rare case to Southern Africa, but common in West and Saharan Africa, religion. Mazrui (2003) argued that the continuation of Islamic jihads and Christian crusades affect Africa's peace. According to civil war Henderson (2008), civil wars in Africa, partly Afro-Arabic nation resulted from theological difference, and it create a massive difficult situation in the aspect of promoting peace and stability. In Zimbabwe there are little religious differences, hence the case is of less significance however intensified by tribal difference as according to Nhema and Zeleza (2008). Social pathologies play a pivotal role in wrestling down peace and reconciliation in Zimbabwe. Tribal differences, struggle for identity as well as other social factors such as poverty, diseases, and religion.

2.2.1.4. Economic Conundrums; Preparing the Obituary of Peace and Reconciliation Project.

Preparing the adage of peace and reconciliation death hymns, economic conundrums preparing the obituary and mummification of peace project. According to Melber (2003), the economic situation in Zimbabwe affects the social anthropological activities and social institutions, whereby decline in industry, employment, liquidity crisis and bankruptcy affect the viability of peace project in different communities in Zimbabwe. Good (2003) argue that, after independence the economic situation in Zimbabwe was more advanced, but now it is serious crisis due to number of factors and affect the funding peace project in the societies.

Tracing the root problem, Makumbe (2009) argues that, the adoption of Economic Structural Adjustment Program (ESAP) in Zimbabwe under the influence of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) ruined the economic progress in Zimbabwe, due to deregulation, devaluation and neo-liberal approach. ESAP unlocked the door to economic conundrum in Zimbabwe, Ayittey (1999), basing on African experience, the governance system institutionalize corruption in form of nepotism and deceptive measures in the application of public laws in public administrative issues.

Corruption, according to Mbaku (1998), affect institutional reforms in Africa whereby leaders move away from ethical aspect of public administrative to amass wealth for themselves. According to Murisa and Chikwere (2015), leadership is milking state resources for self-benefits, hence service delivery is affected. Willow gate scandal and other corrupt acts reported by the media, in this regard peace projects were left unarmed, without financial ammunition, hence a crisis and challenge to peace building.

Zimbabwe in 2008 was hit by serious inflation, the sky rocketing of prices and the loss of the Zimbabwean dollar value led to the closure of many industries and companies which in turn led to a lot of the working class people unemployed. This predicament left a hole in the economy of Zimbabwe and this situation according to……………………………… who stated peace as …………………………………..disturbed the peace in the nation because there were shortages of basic needs and people had to queue for days just to get the limited supply of food. In some instances people would queue for days and still go back to their homes empty handed, jokes of joining queues that had nothing to do with food assuming they were was the general talk in the country, bread production stopped and the only thing that was now produced still on a limited scale were the bloomers. Fights would erupt in the queues over the issue of who came first, crime according to …………………. Rose from …………….. to ………………. People were now robing others not for material things but just for food. Generally this situation in Zimbabwe breed a spirit of unrest which violated the peace and unity by promoting hatred and mistrust amongst community members. This situation left the government fighting a war of preserving or rather gluing the pieces of peace in two fronts, first it had to try and resuscitate the economy that seemed to be beyond redemption and the second front was to make sure that the unrest in the state did not escalate beyond what was already happening.

2.2.2. The Role of Government in promoting Peace and Reconciliation in the 21st Century.

Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, plays a pivotal role in peace building and post-colonial reconstruction. Human security is the priority of government according to Nhema (2003), state engage in massive peace and reconciliation strategies as to alleviate conflicts within the borders. Government legislations, projects, international relations and institutional reforms allocated in the premises of maintaining peace and stability in the society.

2.2.2.1. Legal instruments, Provision and Peace Project.
1. Reconciliation Act.

Reconciliation Act of 1982 formed due to agreed basis at the Lancaster House Constitutions. The main purpose of the Legislation was to unite different armies to form single unity and one command under one commander. Rhodesian Forces, ZIPRA and ZANLA reconciled and united as a gesture of showing the new dispensation of multiracial society. Reconciliation Act in Zimbabwe also caters for post-colonial state building in newly independent state through uniting traditional enemies, Ndebele and Shona focusing on state building not tribal identities. As peace building initiatives, it helps to create a monolithic state through different ethnic groups and races under the umbrella identity, Zimbabwe. Ndebele, Kalanga, Shona, Tonga and White people united together to form new Zimbabwe without segregation. It was Strengthened by Amendment Number 7 whereby ZAPU and ZANU joined to form ZANU PF under the leadership of Robert Mugabe as President and Joshua Nkomo as Vice President. This legal instrument formulated at the end of the 20th Century, and shapes the legal instruments of peace and reconciliation strategies in 21st century.

2. Constitution of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Amendment Number 20 of 2013

Lancaster House Constitution, Amendment Number 19 of 2000 and various amendments gave birth to the new Constitutions in Zimbabwe. As peace project initiatives, it entrench democracy through stipulating the criminalization of tribal segregation, gender segregation, religious segregation and other kinds of treacherous segregation activities. Referencing to the situation of Tanzanian euphoria of independence, Tanganyika and Zanzibar were inhabited by collection of tribes, performing different religious and cultural aspects. The introduction of ujamma policy (family hood) as redemptive strategy to the future gesture of state fragmentation, the laws follows to strengthen the dictates of policy and tribal-racial non segregation. This is stipulated

by the collection of sections in the constitution. The aspect of Human rights, enshrined in constitution Chapter 4, Bill of Rights explain social, economic, political and cultural rights that promote the exisistance of peace through cherishing freedom, rule of law and entrenching democracy.

3. International Conventions and Treaties

International convention and treatise govern or promote the existence of peace and reconciliation in Zimbabwe, There are regional and international convention that govern states in the implementation of peace and human security. African Charter on Peoples and Human Rights, African Charter on Democracy, SADC protocols, Conventions of Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Woman (CEDAW 1948), Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR 1948) and other conventions rectified by Zimbabwean government as to engage in international community objective of promoting peace. International Conventions, refers to as customary laws or jus cogens govern and promote the principle of peace and reconciliation in societies, as well as closely monitored by Joint operation of Government with the international community.

2.2.2.2. Institutional Reforms; the Role of Government Institutions in Promoting Peace.

Government of Zimbabwe formulated Peace and Reconciliation Commission, Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission and authorized numerous NGOs, Churches and International Organization to carryout peace project and reconciliation in post-colonial Zimbabwe. Catholic Commission for Peace Justice (CCJP) work hand in glove with government to solve human rights crisis and controversial story of Gukurahundi. Those institutions operate under the objective of maintaining peace and reconciliation through various methods, such as lobbying, sensitizing, prosecuting and financing peace projects.

According to Mudyanadzo (2011 and 2017), the diplomatic engagement after land reform shift from the west to the east was to run away from forced splendid isolation. According to Moyo (2014), the diplomatic shift of Zimbabwe to the East signified a survival strategy from hostile environment, delinking and archetype of resolving conflict through the support of China and Russia. According to Hammar etal (2003), the restoration of Sino-Zimbabwe bilateral ties, a gesture of survival strategy and tactic in the 21st century. According to Moyo (2012), the look East policy was used as the redemptive strategy of survival in industrialization, economic growth, collective security (realism) and culminating tense situation between Britain and Zimbabwe.

2.3. Regional Experiences; Explaining Other Countries Experiences in The Event of Peace Project.
2.3.1. Challenges in Promoting Peace and Reconciliation in Rwanda

Before reaching the argument of Rwanda Post-genocide period, the implication of colonialism towards racialization and social difference play a major in intruding peace and reconciliation among different ethnos (Kambudzi; 1998). +

Mandani (2001), holds the view that, the aspect of war between Hutu and Tusti resulted from the impact of colonialism through dialectical research, whereby colonialist create differences of the Banyarwanda (collective identity of Kinyarwanda speakers), based on number of sociobiological facts. Arendt (1982), explain the fabrication of identities in global cosmogonies as the source of political upheaval, in reference to Rwanda civil aspect of identity fabrication promoted by the conception of the colonialism.

"The idea that the Tusti were superior because they came from elsewhere and that the difference between them and the local population was a racial difference, was an idea of colonial origin" (Mandani, 2001; p78)

This aspect, explained by Mandani the aspect racial issues affect the peace and reconciliation in post-genocide episode. It still exists in the society and it affects the genuine application and existence of peace and reconciliation in Kigali Government, since post-independence era of Kiyabanda remove and redefine Tutsi from race to ethnicity that clearly explain the genesis of ethnic hatred protracted by the colonialist and still affect the post-genocide in peace and reconciliation. Post-genocide period associated with the issues of the non-tribal identities, but the situation and politics of belonging still affect the cultural reconciliation, international justice reconciliation and victory reconciliation (Mandani, 2001).

2.3. Theoretical Framework

There are number of theories explaining the concept of this study. Theories are a set of ideas and beliefs, enable one to comprehend the discourses of peace and reconciliation in Zimbabwe. Theories to be discussed are as follows, realist theory, sociolinguistic theory and democratic peace theory as relevant theories in situational analysis in the 21st century.

2.4.1. Realist Theory; Conceptualize Theory in Zimbabwean Conflict Context.

Realist theory is premised on the aspect of state interest, realities, power struggle and the political environment in the international and domestic lances as according to Morgenthau (1974). Realist theory explains the why question. In this regard it creates a basic platform to understand the nature of conflicts in Zimbabwe. Realist theory propounded by Hans Morgenthau as comprehensive theory to understand the behavior of states in the international system. Neo-

realist scholars add the conception of Machiavellian theory of domestic politics, the prince as political discourses and explanatory of real political events.

This theory enables one to understand why Zimbabwe was sanctioned, why there's still an ongoing conflict between Zimbabwe and West and how realist perspective explains the challenges of peace and reconciliation in Zimbabwe. In this case, according to Mahomva (2015), Moyo (2015), Hammar etal (2003), Raftopolous (2003) and Muchemwa (2013) Zimbabwe was sanctioned since it threatened the position of the west in developing countries through reclaiming land. According to Mararike (2008), Ndhlovu-Gatsheni (2009) and Mahomva (2013), the rise of Mugabeism as nativism discourses based on gaveryist negritude, Africa for Africans and Zimbabwe for Zimbabweans, sloganized the aspect of son of soil and reclamation of land from white minorities in Zimbabwe. As final onslaught to imperialism, western countries threatened and cooperate to sanction poor Zimbabwe, state interest and survival strategy in the international system as theatre of realism.

Diplomatic conflict between Zimbabwe and the West premised on the aspect of state interest that enable one to understand Zimbabwe-West diplomatic relation in the 21st Century. As a means for survival, Zimbabwe had to seek collective security with China to survive in Anarchic environment (Moyo, 2012 and 2015). Transcending the issue to domestic political conflicts, the Machiavellian realist project employed by ZANU PF to hoodwink support in form of repressive regime, deceitful and propaganda as according to Makumbe (2009). However, this aspect remains a problematic conception in peace building, state interests affect the availability of global peace in the society as well as peace and reconciliation in post-colonial society, in the 21 century.

2.4.2. Social Linguistic Theory; Identity, Ethnicity and Tribal Manifestations.

Sociolinguistic theory propounded by linguists in an attempt to understand the origins of language, culture, civilization and social anthropology of different linguistic groups (tribal or racial groups). According to Hill (1980), the origins of different languages, explain the different culture, tribe and identity in the process. This theory enable one to understand ethnic conflicts through the aspect of linguistic differences and language is the subset of culture according to Wa Thiongo (1981). Fanon (1963) and Chomsky (2000) also explain the importance of language in politics of belonging, identity and cultural aspect. Language is the source of conflicts, since it explains different belonging, explaining ethnic wars among tribes in Africa, such as Fulani and Masai, Yoruba and Hausa in Nigeria and Shona and Ndebele in Zimbabwe.

> "The hypothesis that linguistic distance between people living in the same country is a source of tension and that therefore people with different languages cannot easily live together in same political unity". (Latin; 2011, p536).

This aspect, clearly shows the relationship between language identity and conflicts, that explain further the aspect of Westphalia state model and the boundaries drawn at Berlin Conference in 1888. According to Igboanus (2001), linguistic aspect as subset of culture, if it is not diverse in political unity the consequence is the end of social fabrics, hence conflicts. According to Edwards (1994) and Prah (2009), the aspect of multilingual approach act as the basis in solving conflicts and bury challenges associated with the aspect of peace and reconciliation in Zimbabwe, and Africa at large. Irobi (2005) proposed the aspect of multingual social approach to promote peace and stability in the societies, hence this theory helps one` to develop a theoretical framework of solving challenges associated with peace in reconciliation in Zimbabwe, and to understand identity related conflicts.

Democratic Peace Theory; Passion vs Reason and Democratic ethos in peace project.

Immanuel Kant as the father of democratic theory, explains this theory in diverse perspectives such as the aspect of logic and morality, rule of law, international morals and laws and democracy. Kant states that, peace is the highest goal of every society. According to Cayhill (1995), the concept of moral metaphysics, transition of moral from normative to object, experimentation and positivism creates a scientific meaning to moral society. Democratic peace theory, entangled by laws of reason not of passion that simply explain the role of passion in betraying the society as source of conflicts. For example, the passion of legitimacy and political power affects the mindset of ZANU PF politicians to believe only in violence and repressive laws as to stay in power. It also explains the conflict between Zimbabwe and the West, whereby western countries forgot about the consequences of sanctions, explained by Chomsky (2016) as gross violation of human rights, which led to mass murder than Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

Widespread poverty and hunger resulted from sanctions. In this regard, the world of reason explained in this philosophical logic as to explain and express the need for peaceful society, based on the reason cosmogonies. In explaining democratic peace theory, Gayer (1992) explains the aspect of rule of law, for global and domestic affairs, jus cogens (customary international law). Constitutional arrangement, respecting human rights, rule of law and other ethos of democracy are principles of peace theory, however Makumbe (2009) notes that the villain behavior of those who were once heroes, is now the ugly monsters and affects the operationalization of constitution, rule of law and abuse human rights. The case of Gukurahundi and political violence are good examples to acknowledge on the relevance of this theory to understand peace and reconciliation issues in Zimbabwe. In this regard, on rebuilding

paradigmatic aspect, swept away the challenges of philosophy of passion and democratic conundrum in rebuilding peace theory legacies.

Chapter 3. Research Methodology.

3.0. Introduction

This chapter aims at displaying and explaining the research methodological approach employed to come up with research findings in qualitative and quantitative perspective. The phenomenon of research methodology is premised on research philosophy, that aims to establish the knowledge making and discourse analysis of the study. To explain the sociology and psychology of conflicts, peace and reconciliation lays bare the meaning of society and emotional manifestation of the society affected by the conflicts. Research design, a framework for genuine research implemented in good faith as the foundation and framework of the research activities, sample selection, research techniques, data presentation, analysis and ethical consideration are major key issues relating to peace research being interrogated in this chapter.

Research Philosophy.

Philosophy is defined as the set of ideas that shape the societal thinking, morals, knowledge and views. There are branches of philosophy, namely metaphysics focus on the creation of physical objects, ontology focus on the creation of social institutions (Dewey, 1938), labels and concepts, epistemology focus on the logic of knowledge, morality focuses on human ethics and aesthetic focuses on the societal view as according to Heidegger (1973). Research philosophy as discursive matter of this section, and conceptualization of research philosophy in peace and reconciliation based on the systematic approach of scientific and normative analysis of the peace psychology, sociology and philosophy basing on the topic of the study.

Ontology as understood in two broad categories as approach to social science research, positivism and anti- positivism aspect on understanding peace and society as according to Strauss (1993). Peace, first existed before human beings, lives with human beings and it is a

highest concept desired by society, hence experiments such as diplomatic shift analyzed mathematical and qualitatively tom understand the ontological density of the concept. Epistemology, knowledge making processes, based on research using scientific thought, nominalism and nomothetic aspect in order to understand the knowledge behind the cause, nature and challenges of peace building in selected places. Emotion as knowledge gesture reconnect the researcher with the past in a longitudinal aspect and able to engage in interpretivist approach to narrate the literature of the study.

Experience, learning and research techniques embraced as the major key research phenomenon to understand the objectivity and hermeneutic approach of the knowledge. As to fill in literature gap and the knowledge banks of the society, it is imperative to employ philosophical method in researching, analysis and interpreting data. Human nature as the great paradigm in this research, the philosophical aspect of morality and environment is to be considered in studying the psychology and sociology of peace over this study.

Research Design

Research design is based on qualitative and quantitative approach. Retrieving information and data, qualitative and quantitative approach will be used to understand the relationship between peace and reconciliation and associated challenges. On the case of Memories of Gukurahundi as psychological conflict, Zhombe Rural District is the delimitation of the study, Gokwe Nembudziya District will be used for political violence and the general overview of Zimbabwe in the international conflicts. In this regard research tools to be implemented to further the process of research in the dichotomy of qualitative and quantitative research are as follows;

Sample Selection

Probability and non-probability sampling used to come out with a meaning, comprehensive and intriguing research on the causes, nature and implication of challenges that bedevil Zimbabwe peace institutions to promote peace and reconciliation in Zimbabwe. Purposive sampling is the major sampling technique to be used in this research, since community leaders, elders, youth and academia are part of the sample selection, either chosen randomly for using stratified approach. For elders, cross-sectional longitudinal and cohort approach will help to understand the genesis of the conflicts and its consequences to peace keeping mission, whilst academia give their judgment on prospectus journey of Zimbabwe peace keeping Mission.

Research Techniques

Qualitative and Quantitative research techniques employed namely, documentary review, interview, questionnaires, surveys and social-psycho observation.

Secondary Sources and Documentary Review

Secondary sources are written evidence from oral researches and documents in reviewing the formulation of policies, legislative frameworks and resolutions (Corbin and Strauss; 2015). There are a number of documents written, narrating the events of Gukurahundi, political violence and international conflicts from primary sources of oral tradition research methodology. In this research study, documentary reviews will be used in search of events, policy paradigm and resolutive framework. Since the research is not new, there's wide research on this topic, those documents readily available used a point of reference and source of information in theoretical reconstruction and paradigmatic regeneration of Peace and reconciliation.

Interviews

Interview is the most important research method, it refers to one on one consultation whereby questions and answers are provided (Corbin and Morse; 2003). Open ended questions prepared for judgmental sake and epistemic regeneration, recalling as well as emotional expression. On the case of Gukurahundi, community leaders to be interviewed in order to understand the authoritative implication of the conflicts (Mishler, 1986). Elders on a panel of interviewee, to be interviewed as to understand the emotional psychological aspect of the conflict since some of them eye witnessed the events, some of them are victims and some of them are perpetrators, the longitudinal aspect implemented and normativity approach in understanding the sagacious reasoning over the phenomenon of this study.

The philosophical implication of this study lies on interviewing the youth about how they are told the tale of Gukurahundi, its implications as to create an epistemic regeneration over clearer understanding of the study and truthiness (Riemann, 2003). Interviews are to be conducted either on indigenous languages to those who are not literate and English language to the literate society. Political party leaders on the list of interview and academia to be interviewed for creating a conceptual comprehension and development of thoughts over this discourse.

Questionnaires

Questionnaires, will be distributed to the targeted respondents such as public officials, political parties, community leaders and the society. Composition of the questionnaires will be based on the introduction, researcher identity, research topic and reason for research also a section for educational details, age, gender, tribe and language as well as structured and semi-structured questions. Questionnaires enable to complete the incomplete work from interviews, whereby other officials and community leaders may not be comfortable to be interviewed due to

sensitivity of information, work schedule as well as emotions since it is more of an informational aspect then probably it will bring tears to the interviewee in recalling of the brutality of the so called Fifth Brigade.

Social-Psycho Observations

This research technique, in epistemic research, according to Pierce (1995) it is most important for the researcher to understand the psychological attachment of the cases and the interviewee in named societies, since these are the major societies affected by political and Gukurahundi aspect. Emotional analysis brings truthfulness of the story into the table and prepare a researcher to come out with meaningful solutions for reconciliation in social-psychological aspect. Observation in societies and politics are the most critical research techniques since interviews, questionnaires and book reviews might omit some of the key or contending issues in post-colonial society.

Other Techniques.

Other technics such as survey, are also employed and embroidered into the emblem of this research as to fill in gap left by major techniques to be used in this research.

Ethical Considerations.

Research ethics is a mandatory phenomenon of this research study. According to Israel and Hay (2013), applying research philosophy, meta-ethics, applied ethics and moral ethics should be accounted to promote research integrity. Ethics are code of conduct, basically used to differentiate what is wrong and what is right in the context of cultural norms, beliefs and the jurisprudence. Beauchamp and Childress (1994) is a generic term for various ways of understanding and examining moral life. Teleological and deontological approaches used as

phenomenon explain justification of action and moral framework before action. Confidentiality, Privacy, Integrity and Probity issued in good faith as to promote the integrity of the work.

Confidentiality as the research ethics, Israel and Hay (2003) argue that, it is a protective measure that requires deontological aspect, moral set up before the research and agreements. According to Diener and Crandall (1978), the aspect of confidentiality protects others from harm. Referencing this study and ethical consideration, the most information about this research is highly confidential and need to minimize risk of disclosing the name of the person, confidentiality and anonymity play a part together in legitimizing authenticating the research. Informed Consent of Non-Disclosure document signed by the researcher, participant, community leaders and police officers as third party respondent will be kept by both the researcher the other copy by respondents as to protect respondents. Social Scientist aiming to create a better place, according to Darley (1980), protecting respondent is the priority of the researcher through ethical principle of confidentiality.

Relative ethics and virtuous ethics are to be observed in the event of approaching elders of the society. Elders are highly demand the aspect of ethical virtue and relative consideration in order to come up with quite tracing the aspect through the narration of stories, and judgmental concepts, not to be rude towards elders and to be benevolent.

Limitations of the Study

- This study, as referred to so call sensitive, it is a difficult task for a researcher to publish some of the information and acknowledge names of the respondents as to bring for artifacts of the study.
- Another limitation is the identification of respondents which remains a difficult situation, since some of them are eyes witness or have friends and families affected by the conflict,

memories still reign their minds, it will be emotional for them sometimes they failed to complete interview sections

- The research focus on rural areas, where network is inaccessible, poor infrastructure, sometimes walking long distances in search of respondent's villages. The research is also costly since it consist of numerous case studies.

- Language and cultural ethic differences, might be a barrier or limitation of this study, since the research focuses on multicultural society. For instance Gokwe-Nembudziya consist of Sena, Tonga and Korekore society whilst the researcher identity and culture is Ndebele.

- Falsification of information, will be the major limitation due to the narration and discursive arguments on the bases of political and tribal affiliation or stand point.

Conclusion

In concluding remarks, research methodology as the engine of this research plays a pivotal role in knowledge regeneration of this study. Interviews, orator, questionnaires and other research technics applied to understand the discourse and the aspect, peace and reconciliation. Considering ethical principles, ethics to be considered before and after research as to promote integrity, protect respondents and promote a meaningful researches. However there are a number of limitations that are assembled as falsification of information, language barrier and the sensitivity of information.

Chapter 4; Data Presentation and Analysis

4.0 Introduction.

The main thrust of this chapter is to present data and analyze it as according to research findings, it is an avenue of theoretical development and understanding of the discourses. Data gathered through research technique displayed qualitatively and quantitatively, using themes, subthemes, graphs and pie charts to create a comprehensive thought over the discourses. In answering research questions and fulfilling the objective of the research, this chapter carries the responsibility to account for an analysis of normative and statistically research findings. Case studies headline the subthemes and provide a comparative joint continuum of what transpired in the field of peace research, practice and development in Zimbabwe.

4.1. The Case Study of Zimbabwe-West, Resource and International Conflict

The dynamics of Zimbabwe-West relations explained in background of the study shows the aspect of resource dispute, dispute over land since Mugabe regime embarked on social redemptive strategy of land reform in an objective to correct colonial imbalances and social justice. Field engagement with academia shape the arguments of this case study, since it is a general overview of Zimbabwe situation. Demographic aspect of participants and respondents, structured in academic qualifications based on humanities, social science and commerce as to understand diverse perspective of the study.

Demographic Presentation
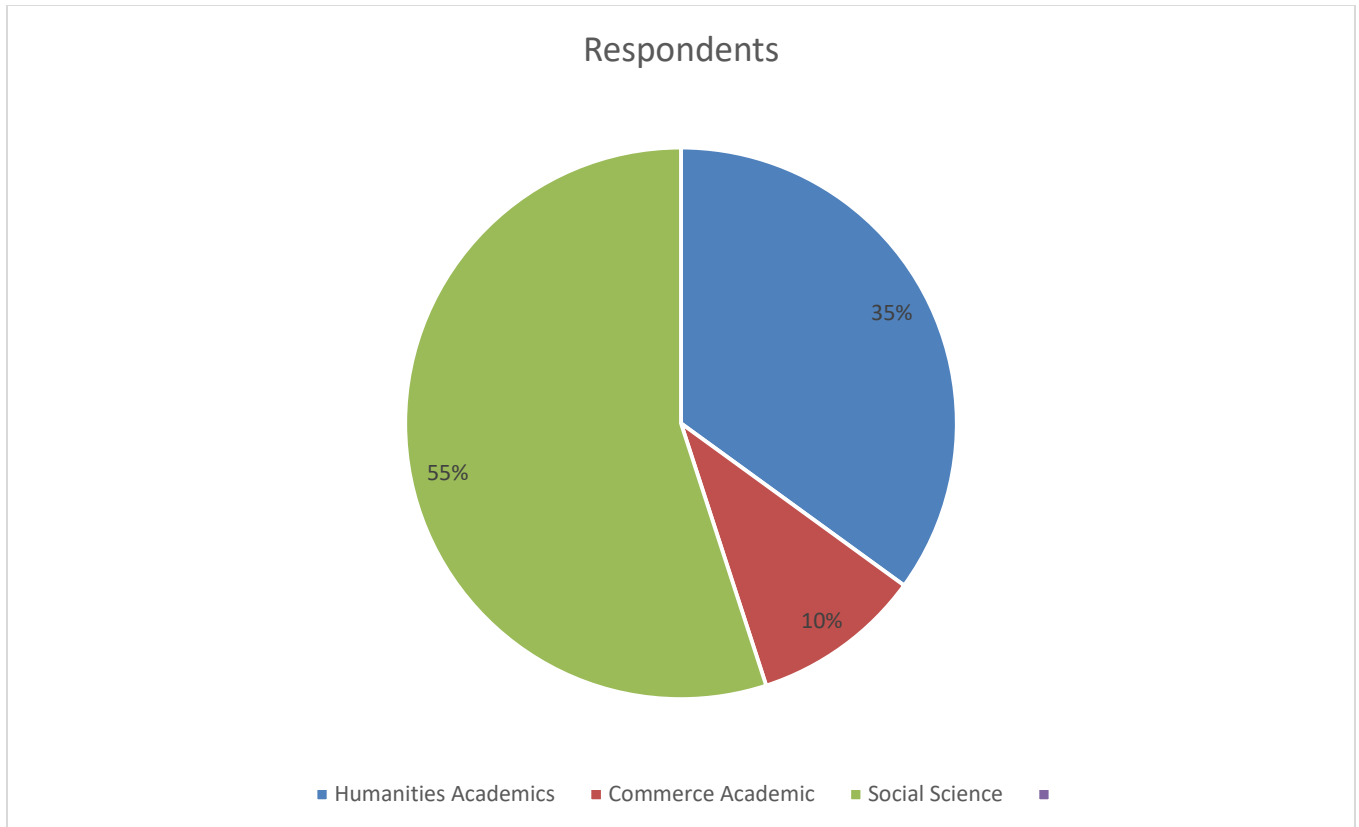
In explaining this demographic aspect, social experts in psychology, peace and security studies, political science, sociology and international relation actively participated in this research, they played a pivotal role in the theoretical development of the discourse and understanding the social scientific aspect. Humanities such as history, theology literature and international studies play a convectional role in the extraction of data, information and analysis over the thematic approach of this study.

4.1.1. Discussion of Challenges Affecting Peace and Reconciliation on the Case Study of Zimbabwe-West Hostilities

Zimbabwe-West hostilities as the discursive phenomenon over this study, explained through interpretation of the data and interview discursive aspect. This phenomenon, received wide

attention of debate in academic circles and multidiscipline ranging from sociology to anthropology, history to theology and politics to psychology.

4.1.1.1. Political Realism and Struggle for Global Governance

As the idea implemented by respondents, the discursive matter is based on the aspect of politics of interests, based on the need to spread political ideology and culture to the quasi states, this aspect acts as the major challenge in creating peace and reconciliation between Zimbabwe and the West, specifically Britain. According to an International relations expert in an Interview

> *"Political realism, as shaped by struggle for power, it is difficult for US and Britain to lift sanctions on Zimbabwe, since the main aim is to weaken the rise of African conscience ideology that threaten the European powers in world politics, hence it is a major challenge for the existentiality of peace and reconciliation"*

In an explanation of the above point, the aspect of struggle for power remains a cultic aspect in the case of global governance and the concept of rethinking diplomatic engagement in post-modern society. A historian in an interview, stated that,

> *"The global historical aspect based on the chronology of global dominant powers tracing the classical history the aspect of Zimbabwe-China relations gave more powers to China in Africa as well as in the world and that threatened the position of United States of America in global affairs. In this regard, the hostility between Zimbabwe and the West, was further strengthened by the Look East Diplomatic engagement, and it created a challenge to the reestablishment of the relations"*

Diplomatic engagement of Zimbabwe and the East, created a serious problem in the international healing of the hostility, it is now more than a decade but Zimbabwe is still under sanctions.

Political realism as a theoretical framework, explains the Zimbabwe-West relation. According to one of the participants

"The International Court of Justice, as judicial arm of the international governance failed to apprehend the case of Zimbabwe-West hostilities over the controversies of the Land Reform. In my belief Sanctions were declared illegally because the land that was taken from the whites was rightfully the Blackman's land hence there was no need for sanctions instead the whites should have been sanctioned for refusing to leave the land after our independence, however the West have more influence to ICJ hence the aspect of reconciliation and lifting of sanctions remains a pipe dream"

Global institutions are controlled by powerful actors in the international system, the west control everything in the global society, including the judicial system hence lobbying against the sanctions remains a difficult a task. Political realism and the struggle for global governance entrench and cherish the Zimbabwe-West hostilities.

4.1.1.2. Failure of Democratic Project and the Question of Reconciliation

According to research findings, the aspect of failure of democratic projects, prolong the aspect of hostilities in the protracted Zimbabwe and West conflict. According to literature, the concept of land reform resulted in strained relations between Zimbabwe and the West, which led to sanctions in the objective of democratic restoration. Sanctions were a measure to effect regime change and behavior change as to respect rule of law and democracy, Farm invasion depicted the aspect of belittling the rule of law according to the westerns who believe that the land reform violated the rights of the white settlers hence it was a breach of democracy. In an interview with Political Science expert, stated that,

"The protracted ongoing Zimbabwe-West hostilities are premised on the grounds of change in the political system and democratic reformation on the frameworks of Western Liberal democracy. As a result, the failure of Zimbabwe to agree on the aspect of the western form of democracy was viewed as Zimbabwe moving away from western standards of democracy, at the end of the day Zimbabwe was labelled a despotic nation".

In analysis, the rise of prominent problem of the definition of democracy left the two parties in a staggering conflict, since democracy as a term refers to democracy in different cartographies. the Western type of democracy, is in the struggle of being universalized but the problem is, it is subjective to the Western communities. In this regard, the misunderstanding of the term, debate and failure to agree on the terms and condition of democracy, prolong the torrential conflict between Zimbabwe and the West.

A political scientist in an interview stated that

"The failure of democratic projects in Africa invite internal and international conflicts in global politics. In the case of Zimbabwe, democracy as international norm, political landscape accommodate despotic regime, structured on the abuse of human rights, abuse of rule of law, referencing the widespread political violence in election times. This issue, have serious negative impact to the discourse of peace and reconciliation between Zimbabwe and the West"

In this regard, the conflict tightened as a result of Zimbabwe stubbornness to accept and reform political spectrum on the basis of democracy. Western countries are mainly concerned with the prevalence of democracy as post-modern approach in governance and politics according to the above political scientist's view.

### 4.1.1.3. The role of Government in Re-establishment of Diplomatic relations

The government of Zimbabwe, used China as to lobby against forced isolation and sanctions as a strategy of rebuilding relations. The Look East policy was used as a way of trying to survive the blow of sanctions and trying to restore the flow of trade along with promoting diplomatic relations.

4.2. Peace and Reconciliation Process in The 21st Century; the case of Political Conflicts from 2000-2008-Case Study of Gokwe Nembudziya.

As it is explained in chapter on the background of the study, the period 2000-2008 associated with alleged countless occasions of physical and psychological violence that resulted from political orientation. Gokwe Nembudziya, from the Midlands Province affected by the political violence from the named period. Research techniques employed in this section for epistemic regeneration as well to understand the judgmental aspect of the study. As to promote peace and reconciliation in political conflicts, various challenges arise, this creates a major objective in the aspect of this research, identifying those challenges through employing social science research. Research sample is the same, based on community leader, political leaders, youth and the elderly, ethical protocol observed since this is too sensitive.

4.2.1. Challenges in Promoting Peace and Reconciliation in Gokwe-Nembudziya; In the Case of political conflicts from 2000-2008.

The demographic presentation of the Respondents.

Percentage of Partcipants

- Youth
- Political leaders
- Elderly People
- Community Leaders
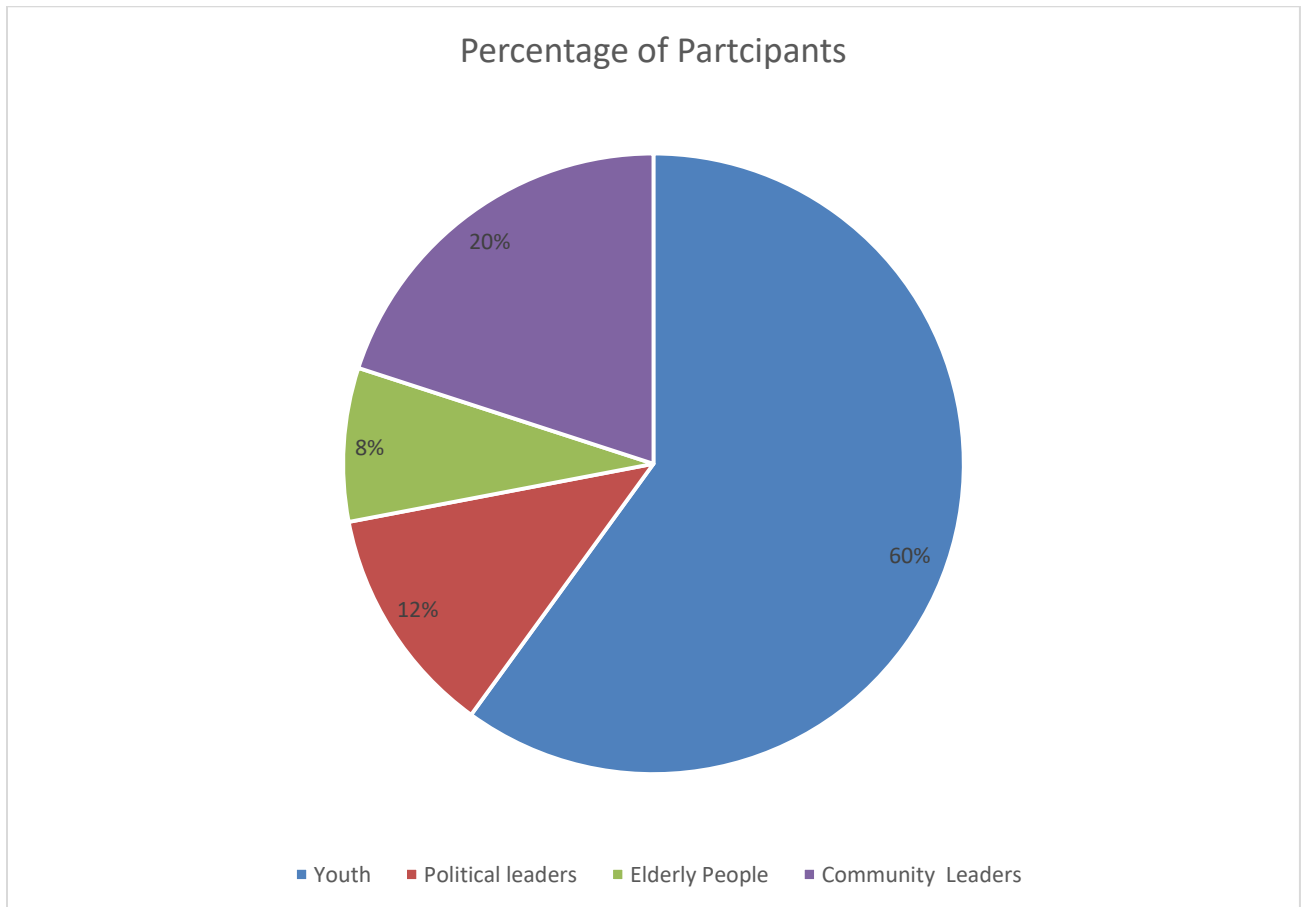
 This aspect, case study, more youth participated since they are a politically conscious group, and also participate in those political conflicts. Since it is a sensitive topic few people participated in responding to questionnaires and interviews, few political party leaders also participated

4.2.2. The Discursive Phenomenon

4.2.2.1. Continuity of Political Violence and Political Culture.
Aspect of political violence explained in the background of the study and literature review and understood by theories of passion and realistic theories of behavior of politicians and the state of

politics. Gokwe-Nembudziya was frequently affected by conflicts that are politically related from 2000-2008 this is according the general belief of the population in that area. The place is near the Munyati River and consists of Tonga, Shangwe and Korekore ethnic groups. As it is understood, Zimbabwean political culture premised on the grounds of pattern of political culture that follow the rural fault as the strongholds of revolutionary politics. This is in line with a community leader, who is not going to be named as per agreed between the researcher and the participant,

> *"Land distribution in copper queen farms, plots and resettlement villages strengthen the base of revolutionary politics in the region, and act as a source of violence due to political fanatical traits of the residence of the area".*

In this regard, the early land resettlement schemes of 1980-82 and land reform of 2000-2002, created political tolerance of ZANU PF ideology and that became the advantageous hub of conflict in political matters. Interviewee Youths in the areas,

> *"Political fanaticism play a fascinating role for political agitation. 2000-2000 elections, was associated with violence whereby opposition politicians bitten, tortured, even killed as it is alleged. One of the youth confess the testimony of mobilization and even sing songs of war, train as temporary soldiers with the places so called bases".*

In this regard, the youth responded saying that,

> *"Peace and reconciliation process at this place is quite difficult aspect, since we believe that by supporting ZANU PF government is peace, and also after the brutal violent election of 2008 many human rights cases were filed by no action was taken since the crimes were perpetrated by the ZANU PF officials, who call themselves War Veterans".*

In an interview interaction with Political leader, who is on the race of strongly advocating for democracy, argue that poor are live in fear here due to the accounts of eye witness of brutality hence the process of peace and reconciliation when citizens are afraid to express their views is far too expensive. The political leader went on to quote sections in the constitutions,

> *"Section 67 of the new constitution gave me assurance of political rights, however the law enforcement agents are the appendage of the system, courts and police follow the dictates of ZANU PF regime not public".*

Hence peace and reconciliation is difficult in such a scenario. One of the youth testified that,

> *"To beat an opposition, whoever wearing an opposition t-shirt is a culture hear, it is moral because we are trying to protect the gains of revolution since there are sellouts".*

The political culture of deep rooted society affect the progenies of peace and reconciliation in the area.

4.2.2.2. Economic downfall; the demise of Morality as challenge to peace and reconciliation

Economic turnaround impacted negatively on the livelihood of the people in Gokwe-Nembudziya. Crimes increased, social cohesion decreased and moral decadence reached its highest peak, all those aspects resulted from economic downfall, and headman of another village in Gokwe Nembudziya stated that,

> *"Peace aspect is now too expensive, our sons left us and went looking for mining opportunities, (chikorokoza) where they come back with bad habits of frightening people with machetes, raping women, robbing fellow citizens or committing even murder. Society of today is now evil"* [Translated from Shona].

All those aspects scaring away the long tradition of peace, and attempts of reconciliation after conflict occurs. Moral decadence resulting from Economic downfall affects the relativity of peace, this is according to an interview with a Christian Religious leader who stated that:

"Staying here was a good thing our ancestors ever did for us since we deported from Rhodesdale, but now today's youth is no longer respectful. During our youth days morals were engraved in our hearts, we had respect for elders and everyone regardless of ethnicity was like family. All that has changed since everywhere is now a no go area heavily guarded by the evil unemployed youth, seeking human body parts to sell as well as terrorize travelers even in the news a young unemployed man by the name GINDU killed his neighbor for body parts to sell and get money ". [Translated from Ndebele]

This aspects, totally explains the difficulties of peace and reconciliation projects in the region that are attempted by government since the unemployment seems to sprout violence and fear in communities.

In an interview with a resident of Bulawayo who lives in the high density suburbs who requested to be anonymous because of his post in the community stated that

"Corruption during the 2008 period also escalated. During that time one had to know people in high places to get food or any service delivery. The definition of the term "high place" during the 2008 period was redefined. It changed from the high place that generally means the government officials or anyone of that statue to the lowest people who are as low as the guys who drive the trucks that carry food (maize meal, rice, etc..) because during that period it was the driver who had the most valid and relevant information on the next delivery. People had to bribe these transporters to get information about the next supply of food. A lot of married man

from the lowest parts of Zimbabwe for example Cowdray park in Bulawayo lost or would catch their wives in sexual acts with such individuals all because the women wanted food or in some instances the truck driver would have demanded sexual favors for his information.''

This above information brought out the decadence in morality and linking this evidence of moral decadence to the what peace is according to………….one then can draw the conclusion that peace was affected by the economic situation which opened doors to social unrest

Corruption in 2008 overlapped and stretched to the police officials. The law lost its grip on some of the criminals who had found a loop hole in the police force. After convincing a retired police officer to participate in this research she demanded to be kept a secret and stated that

"The police officials also were involved in the corruption schemes. If one committed a crime and had enough money or a connection of getting basic commodities then that person would be exempted from being entered into the system in exchange for what they could provide the police officials with (money or food)."

This type of corruption acted as a serious challenge in promoting peace because the criminals just had to stock food to buy immunity and continue breeching peace by robbing, raping among other crimes at that time hence that challenged peace in Zimbabwe in that period

4.3. Gukurahundi; the Case of Zhombe.
Acknowledging research, this research aspect, as highlighted in chapter three, all research techniques attended as to capture how deep the wound was inflicted by the conflict in Zhombe, expressing the difficulties of peace and research projects. Number of villages, who are not going to be exposed due to confidentiality as per agreed with researcher and respondent. Community leaders such as church leaders, pastors and business people interviewed and questioned give their

expressive view on the aspect. Public officials such as District Administrators, Youth and Elders also underwent the same circumstances in field researches.

Statistical Presentation of the respondents
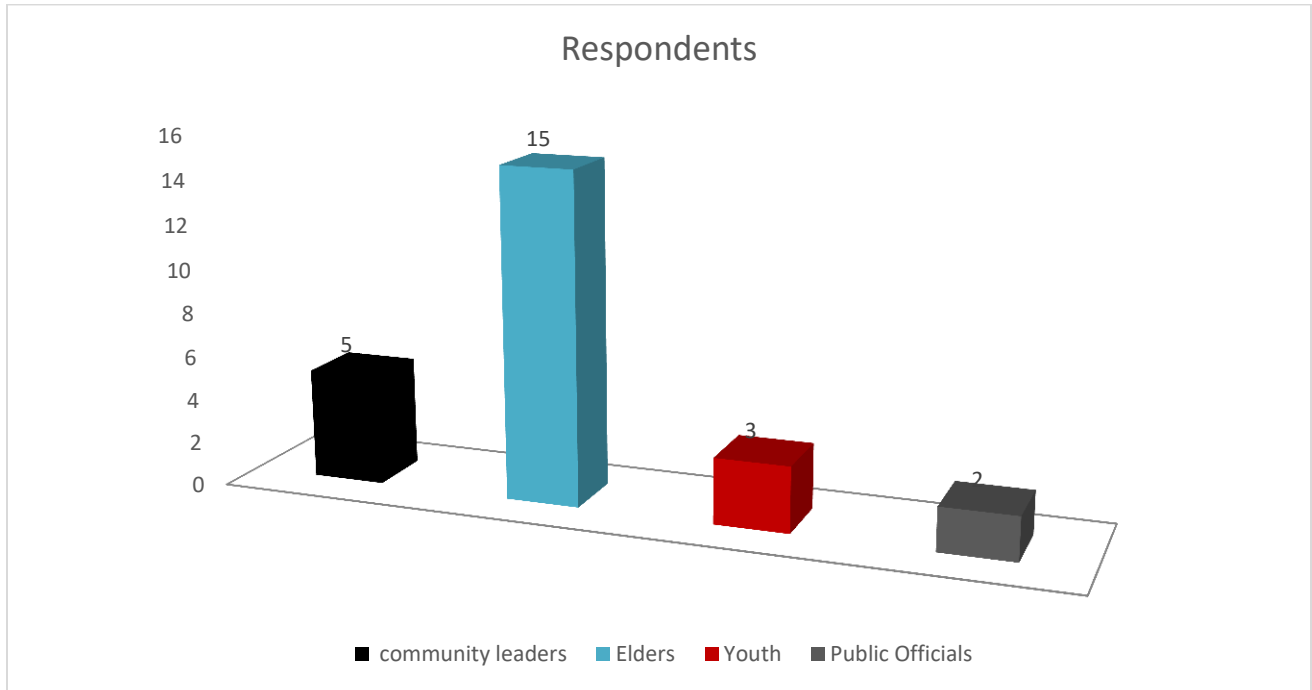
Table 1. Illustration of Respondents; Primary source

In explaining the demographic aspect of the research, 15 elders agreed to be the interviewee and were willing to speak about their eye witness encounters of the story, few youth and public officials due to confidential reason and the concept of relating elders story accounts, judgments and the youth secondary narration of the story from their grandparents, searching the truthiness of the story and able to develop theory and judgments. This graph shows the respondents statistics, responding from interviewees and questionnaires.

4.3.2. Discursive Aspect-Immortal Challenges in Peace and Reconciliation

4.3.2.1. Ethnicity, Identity and Historical Confrontation

According to research findings in different interesting and emotional accounts of the story, the causes of the conflict was agreed among elders, community leaders and public official as ethnic identity and tribal hatred. In this regard, ethnicity also act as the major challenge to peace and reconciliation operation in post-colonial Zimbabwe. Using sage philosophy, interviewing community leaders and elders, it prepared the researcher in the understanding of the roots of confrontation as historical ethnic and as a challenge to peace building. In an Interview with Anonymous Community Leader in Zhombe Rural District, he stated that

> *"Our ethnic differences will always be a source of conflict in this aspect, and they haunt the present generation by creating a barrier to peace and reconciliation process through tribal fanatical people who make the new generation fail to relate to each other because of the cruel historical stories passed on that make the new generation grow hating people of other tribes based on the history that their relatives went through because of other tribes".*

Another elder stated that,

> "*We were in harmony together when we were fighting our common enemy in the liberation struggle of the Smith regime, but soon after the defeat of the enemy the Shona people took revenge on the issues of pre-colonial Ndebele. From that moment we developed an alienation and fanaticism spirit.*"

The present and future of Zimbabwe in the event of peace and reconciliation promotion, ethnicity and identity crisis remains a heinous challenge to peace project.

In a survey of 25 respondents that took part in this research phenomenon, they answered the following question

Is ethnicity blamed as a challenge that impacts negatively to peace and reconciliation in post-colonial Zimbabwe? Tick the appropriate, strongly agree/ agree/ disagree. State the reason.

Diagram below illustrate the Results from survey
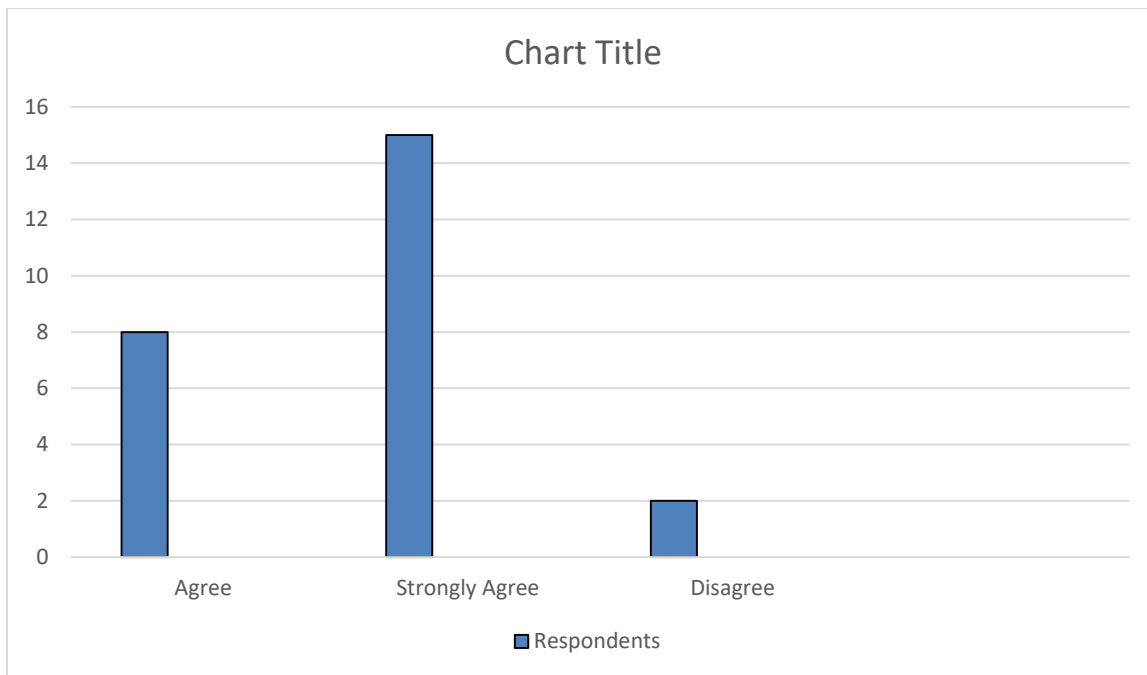
Table 2. Illustration of Survey on the aspect of ethnicity and challenge to peace project.

In acknowledging this survey, it is quite evidence enough to justify the hypothesis of that, ethnic identity plays a major role in social division and devouring the confidence of peace and reconciliation in post-colonial Zimbabwe. 15 people strongly agree on the aspect, majority of them are elders, in my understanding much of ethnic identity and conflicts are due to experience and hearing the folklore and the myth of precolonial wars, which result in ethnic hatred. 8 people agreed, but had other challenges to blame, there were moderate and expressed their views in a

balancing the ratio, other challenges such as political interest. Only 2 people strongly disagree, which means there are other factors to be denudated. The following section will explain other factors.

4.3.2.2. Political Structure and Orientation on the Case of Gukurahundi

This is more of a professional aspect, as the greater challenge bedeviling the implementation of peace and reconciliation policy is the Political manifestation in post-colonial society. As a proposed hypothesis by the respondents, this more sensitive aspect and all ethical consideration accounted as per agreed to maintain this aspect. In an interview with community elders, eye witnesses,

> "*The new government failed to be welcomed in Matebeland and Midlands, partly Zhombe, so due to political interest the fire broke out as to consolidate power, weaken Joshua Nkomo's political career, and tribally related*".

This view, clearly indicate how politics of play a pivotal role in conflict occurrence between ZANU and ZAPU in named areas. The elder went on to say,

> "*Ndebele father, Joshua Nkomo consumed by the ZANU regime joined to form ZANU PF that created a problem in the realization of peace and reconciliation in areas affected by Gukurahundi, where it was justified as a means of creating unity swept away the influence of the west*".

According to Public official, a holder of B.Sc. Sociology states that,

> "*Apartheid South African government and the British created conflicts in neighboring countries such as Mozambique, as well as in Zimbabwe by sponsoring guns and supporting ZIPRA dissidents to rebel against the government, government take corrective*

measure by deploying trained Fifth Brigade from North Korea. The decision was absolutely good, aimed to protect sovereignty and avoid post-independence incidents that took place in other countries, however it was too harsh leading death of so many innocent people.

As a sociologist, went on to say,

"The alleged brutal activities of Gukurahundi, and the silence of government up to now shows that, somehow it was a political interest".

Hence in an attempt to reconcile the debate, the aspect of western influence and political interest to Gukurahundi conflict, continue to affect peace and reconciliation outcomes. In collecting respondents answers from questionnaires number of youth widely talk about current political situation based on tribal lines, even in those opposition political parties promising for democracy, there's political identities fashioned tribal lines. The government was referred to be corrupt and too repressive hence it disturbs peace and reconciliation initiatives in Zhombe.

A survey was carried out over this discursive aspect on the aspect of weighing ethnicity and political orientation as major challenges to peace and reconciliation in post-colonial Zimbabwe. The hypothesis tested using generational aspect, elders (Include community leaders) and youth (include Public Officials).

Survey and Hypotheses Test of Ethnicity vs. Politics in Generational Analysis.
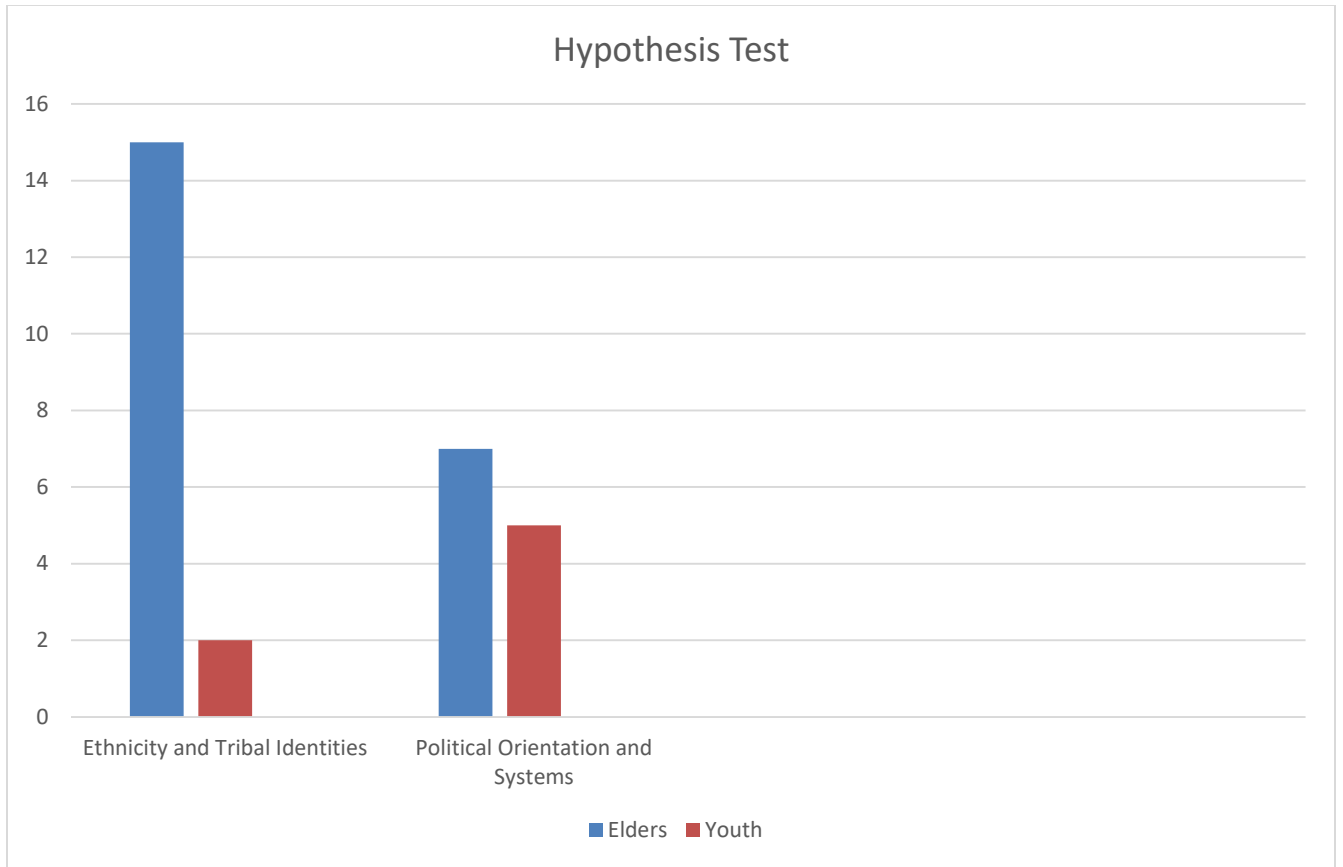
Table 3. Illustrate the different views of the elders and youth. Source Primary Information.

This survey and psycho-social observation, creating the new thought and phenomenon over the aspect of ontological consciousness. It is really seen in this hypothesis presentation whereby youth are more into political consciousness, this creates an evidence of interviewee interaction observation whereby more political views and the peace of difficulties implementing peace and reconciliation and the process. Politics, plays a pivotal role in the livelihoods of the youth, it creates a generational shift of thinking, conceptualization and understanding the social events in post-colonial society. Politics is to be blamed by the youth. However, through conservative ideology, elders are too conservative and still point fingers to ethnicity and cultural identities in

an awaken aspect. To them tribalism is responsible, or qualifies as a challenge that affects peace and reconciliation projects in the post-colonial Zimbabwe. In summation, ethnicity and politics play a major role in the understanding of the failure of peace and reconciliation through this research findings.

4.4. Conclusion.

In conclusion, the above discussion of various political and social conflicts cosmogonies play a pivotal in the understanding and development of the discourse. In multidimensional approach, international, political and tribal conflicts shapes the course of post-colonial Zimbabwe. In an attempt to promote peace and reconciliation the story remains a pipe dream as a result of the existentiality of number of crisis and challenges that are politically, socially and economically founded. The political economy of Zimbabwe exhibited in the chapters of political violence, democratic debate and politics of historiographies. Peace and Reconciliation as redemptive strategy to re-member post-colonial nationalism and state building, but political violence, political realism, ethnicity and other aspects face off the confidence of peace and reconciliation projects. According to research findings, the above aspect justified in referencing of participant testimonies, information and judgement upon this phenomenon

Chapter 5. Conclusion and Recommendation

5.0. Conclusion

In conclusion, the prologue and epilogue of the study explains the aspect of peace and reconciliation process in post-colonial Zimbabwe. Narrating historical background of Zimbabwe conflicts and conflict resolution, related literature explains the past research theories as to denudate the gap of the literature and unpack the other side of the story. Post-colonial Zimbabwe, like other African states is experiencing serious struggle over the aspect of conflicts, tribal related conflicts, political conflicts and international conflicts tear apart the aspect of peace and reconciliation. Referencing Great Lake region, the prolonged conflicts are as a result of tribal identities, political and economic issues and peace and reconciliation is speculation, a biblical allusion. Theatricalizing the aspect of peace and reconciliation in Zimbabwe political drama is more theoretical than practical, since number of challenges bedevil the existence of the named aspect. Challenges that are similar to the causes as explained in Chapter Four. Research methodology employed to create an avenue of theoretical development, presenting data using field research information, it is believed that, tribalism, political manipulation and political culture affect peace and reconciliation process in Zimbabwe post-colonial society.

5.1. Recommendations

Recommendations, built by the conception of research findings and the need to provide solutions to the challenges shape this section. In explaining the challenges, are grouped into political, anthropological, economical and sociological schema, in an attempt for theoretical development and conceptual regeneration in the objective to create peaceful society.

Social Linguistic and Multilingualism Approach in Peace and Reconciliation

As a result of diverse cultural and tribal groups in Zimbabwe, referencing research findings peace and reconciliation process are largely affected by tribal identities. Multilingualism as process of consolidating peace and reconciliation project in Zimbabwe is based on scientific understanding of the relationship between language and tribal institutions. Education sector should introduce multilingualism in the learning curriculum as an aspect of promoting diverse tolerance of all cultural groups which will erase the issue of tribal differences. According to Chomsky (2000), language is a natural object which influences the societal view and act as the subset of culture, hence speaking a certain language creates an understanding of that particular culture. Therefore, compulsory multilingualism in schools will groom a generation that understands each other's culture which will erase and establish a nation belonging, meaningful nationalism. This theory, needs to be embraced in theoretical framework and foundational framework of policy making process, adopted in education and to create the better prospectus aspect to peace and reconciliation in Zimbabwe.

Democratize the Society, Ethics and Morals in Politics

According to research findings, the aspect of political challenges to establish the ontological density of peace and reconciliation, institutions and society are not democratized due to political selfishness and escapism. Politicians, fail to observe ethical and moral aspects, there is need to acknowledge and follow the ethical principles of the society, based on legislative framework, customary law, rules and regulations, as well societal norms as way of establishing the governance of peace and reconciliation in society. Democratization, act as the recommendatory note to resolve the Zimbabwe-West international dispute, Zimbabwe was sanctioned as a result of violation of the rule of law, hence returning back to reconsider democratic projects will solve the dispute.

Strong Institutions and Practical Implementation of Policies
Government of Zimbabwe, peace institutions such as Peace and Reconciliation commission need

to engage practically in strategizing peace and reconciliation in Zimbabwe. As an institution for

peace projects and independent institution, need to engage in practical aspect in promoting peace

and reconciliation in Zhombe, Gokwe-Nembudziya as well country at large.

Legislative Framework, Structuring and Provisions
As principle to guide institutional operationalization, laws and statutory instruments need to be

reformed, for instance Peace and Reconciliation Act need to be amended in the objective

practicalizing laws in implanting peace and reconciliation. Laws to govern the aspect of

politicization of the Commissions, govern the recruitment and selection procedures of the

members of the commission as to higher qualified peace practitioners to promote peace and

reconciliation, as well promoting the efficiency and true application of the law in the field.

Role of Churches, NGOs and International Community

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The above picture was taken in a teaching of the principles of nonviolence in a social church outing

Conflict resolution tools are also tools that should be taught to the general population of Zimbabwe so as to equip the masses with the knowledge on how to deal with conflict without having to resort to violence in conflict situations just as the researcher did during the research period evidenced by the picture above.

This above is the researcher teaching the children about goals and ambitions

Goals and ambitions should be included in school curriculums, this will help nature and give children direction and motive to be serious at school so that they can be better people in the future hence reducing the number of school drop outs who then succumb to the pressures of

commiting .crime to be able to fend for themselves. Another aspect is to include certain subjects like peace studies in primary schools that will educate the younger generation from a tender age of the morals and ethics along with what we as Africans consider appropriate for young ones and adults without having to include the issue of religion because Zimbabwe has different religions so we would not want to undermine them

On the aspect of peace and reconciliation, Churches need to add more effort to promote peace and reconciliation through evangelism and Christian ethics which will help the citizens not to be corrupt in situations of despair like in 2008. For Instance, Catholic Commission for Peace and Justice, a peace institution under Roman Catholic, many churches need to engage in peace project and bandwagon with Roman Catholic to promote peace and reconciliation in crisis ridden areas which are still holding on to the memories of Gukurahundi and are failing to move forward and heal

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