Faculty of social sciences

Department of Politics and Public Management

An analysis of the role of security service in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe: A case study of Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services (ZPCS).

By

Anotida Makotore

R145929V

This dissertation is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Bachelor of Science in Peace Studies Honours Degree to Midlands State University, Zimbabwe.

Zvishavane Campus, Zimbabwe.

June 2018

The undersigned certify that they have read and made recommendation to the Midlands State University for acceptance of this research project entitled: An analysis of the role of security service in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe. A case study of Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services (ZPCS).This dissertation was submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the BSC Honors Degree in Peace Studies.

Supervisor

Signature…………………………………………Date…………\.................\

Chairperson

Signature…………………………………………Date………….\…………..\

Release form

Student name: Makotore Anotida

Registration number: R145929V

Degree program: BSC Honours Degree in Peace Studies

Year of completion: June 2018

Dissertation Topic: An analysis of the role of security service in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe: A case of Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services (ZPCS).

Permission is hereby granted by the Midlands State University library to produce copies of this dissertation and to sell such copies for private, scholarly or scientific research purposes. The researcher and author reserves other publication rights and neither nor may extensive from it be printed or otherwise reproduced without the authors written permissions.

Signed…………………………………

Date…………..\......................\...............

Contact details…263783146362………………………..

Email address… anotidamakotore@gmail.com…………

Home address…1440 Mkoba 12, Gweru, Zimbabwe

I Makotore Anotida, declare that this dissertation is my own single handed work. Citations, references and borrowed ideas have properly acknowledged. It is being submitted for the Honours Degree in Peace Studies in the Faculty of Social Sciences, Midlands State University.

Student name……………………………………………

Student signature……………………………………….

Date……\……….\..............

Abstract.

Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services (ZPCS) cannot afford to adequate resources for prisoners from various prison centers. These centers are Chikurubi Maximum Prison, Mutimurefu Prison, Mutare Prison, Harare Central Prison and Whawha Medium Prison. Prisoners are facing challenges to access health facilities and good hygiene, transport, food, clothes and other basic items which they may need for example sanitary pads for women . Juveniles lack stationary to upgrade themselves in their educational studies and they are also in need of sport kits such as those for tennis, netballs, footballs and volleyballs. However prisoners and prison officers they face a quite number of challenges for example lack machinery to use in their farming activities such shortages would lead prison service into a forum of punishment. This research analyses the role of the security service in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe. ZPCS rehabilitates and reintegrate prisoners through a number of programs and activities such as workshops, bands, dramas and cancelling sessions. Mediating between inmates and their relatives and friends to heal and comfort prisoners where as there is need to conciliate with friends and relatives. The research also patterns prisoner's protection, in cooperated into all national capacities in peace, security and development through giving them dignity and should be represented where necessary for the humanitarian assistance and human rights action by the government, non-governmental organization, civil societies for example churches, independent bodies and commissions. There should be improved work of service by ZPCS in handling inmates with a broad research and assistance from various institutions such as ZACRO and ICRC. The study provides alternative choices in decision making which the ZPCS could rely on in its daily service by avoiding victimizing prisoners and should allow them to participate in their area of interest and specialization to promote peace, security and development locally, regionally and internationally.

Table of contents

Acronyms.

AIDS………………………..Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AU…………………………….African Union

CIO…………………………….Central Intelligence Organization

COMESA……………………Common Markets for Eastern Southern Africa

ECOWAS………………………Economic Community of West African States

ESR…………………………..Economic Sector Reform

HIV…………………………..Human Immune Virus

ICRC…………………………International Committee of the Red Cross

MDC …………………………Movement for Democratic Change

MDCT………………………Movement for Democratic Change Tsvangirai

REC………………………………Regional Economic Communities

NSC…………………………….National Security Council

SADC…………………………..Southern African Development Countries

SSR…………………………..Social Sector Reform

UN………………………………United Nations

UNCPCTO………………………..United Nation Conventions and the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders

ZDF……………………………Zimbabwe Defense Forces

ZACRO…………………………Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Offender

ZANLA………………………..Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army

ZANU PF……………………..Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front

ZIPRA……………………………Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army

ZSS……………………………….Zimbabwe Security Service

ZPCS……………………………Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services

ZRP……………………………Zimbabwe Republic of Police

Acknowledgement.

Dedication.

I dedicate this work to my parents who serve as my bearers and have been the banner of my vision to my tertiary education at the Midlands State University.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.

1.1 Introduction.

The research seeks to examine the role of security service in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe. The provision of the comprehensive peace processes such as mediation, negotiation, advocating and facilitation in the security service for the protection of human beings locally, regionally and internationally give specific responsibilities to correctional authorities in spheres of social, political and economic development. United Nations Trust Fund (2009), promoted decisive approaches in regular peace building mechanizations, peacemaking and peacekeeping processes for the fundamental human rights which needs much attention under the surfaces of effective conflict resolution, management and transformation. Research shall promote issues of national foundation to Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Service (ZPCS) to ensure the criteria of healing, conciliation, demobilization, demilitarization, reintegration and rehabilitation. However, development of peace activities and tools of conflict resolution for the preventive methods through awareness, economic campaign and peace education structures are key instruments to human security. Demonstrating good faith in peace dialogues by third parties in ZPCS makes impact for correctional centers to reach recognized international standards through improvements in infrastructural development, increasing of food production projects, taking seriousness and sensitivity to issues of health facilities as an emergency facility, being active in any unfamiliar threatening environment in the security sector taking notes and present issues in parliament while there should be a room of international institutions to declare disarmaments, seize fires and social unrest, economic constrains and political instabilities. ZPCS should facilitate in regard to inhumanity presented by Zimbabwe constitution (2013) security service must be pursued with utmost respect of human rights, democratic principles enshrined and keeping the rule of law. ZPCS is responsible in managing criminal records for the incarnation and rehabilitation of convicted individuals and others who are legally required to be detained and take duties for the administration to ensure elements of self-determination for peace, security and development.

1.2 Background to the study.

Security service emerged to broad views and interpretations. Defined interests among communities whose agenda was to develop an establishment of policies, views, values,

principles, desires, ideas, issues and concepts that may qualify to international progress. Kennan (1948), this analysis traces the historical events of states protecting their national interest through military or any other security force as to guarantee and safeguard their values, principles, morals and ethical considerations. Baldwin (1997) propounded that collective decisions were made amongst individuals, groups, societies, clubs and cultures to keep peaceful dialogue among groups having the same political, social and economic parameters.

The existence of league of nation provides an outlook of peace, security and development among world giants. The succession of the United Nation Security Council advocated security reforms after experiencing serious human suffering due to consecutive world wars .While article 55 of the United Nation Charter advocated for the principle of equal rights. The approval of better standards of living and the availability of equal sustainability in which social, economic and political progress are fundamental freedoms for everyone in which common goal lead to the satisfactory interest for the security agents. As for the case of security service in the colonial era, those detained by the colonial government, their activism were on the agenda of liberating the oppressed entities during the course of war such that land was a prominent natural resource in which conflict began through abuse of human beings by torture and assassinations which highly violate principles of security service, therefore, to safeguard interest and the desire for power white settlers, collectively punish those who challenge the colonial system but Meredith (2002) revealed key players in the liberation war of early 1970s which are Zimbabwe African Liberation Army(ZANLA) and Zimbabwe African People's Army(ZIPRA) forces on their joint work for Zimbabwe to restore her world political power in issues of peace, security and development.

In addition, ZPCS is a government security service that was set under the ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs , this sector should be apolitical and its management functions is preceded by government, Ploch (2010) to ensure justice to inmates, this security sector should take considerations for healthy sector such that provision of medical treatment is accessed by every inmate, social and economic sector where by clothing, bedding and food stuff are delivered and this research seeks to evaluate ways of ensuring peace, security and development by ZPCS through working on permanent management strategies of reducing human suffering while they are still in custody and raise programs that encourage social, economic and political standards

expected in the international arena because inmates have the right of self-determination for peace, security and development.

Therefore, Africa is known of her vast resources as propounded by Chitiyo (2009) and due to international global economy is facing serious social, economic and political conflicts because world states are contesting in establishing protective policies in which is a debate in the utilization of wealthy such that former western colonizers will find ways to occupy land of Africans through comparative demonstration that may leave Africa insecure. This external syndrome has threatened African programs in peace, security and development although peacekeeping missions are carried by African Union (AU) and regional organizations such as Southern African Development Countries (SADC) in support of security service, the region has involved herself in the strategic source of income into the global community and perpetuated to other challenging discourses of climate change that may need to be evaluated from below the surfaces of security service in implementing peace, security and development locally, regionally and internationally.

The new dispensation of the new millennium in Zimbabwe has been championed with opposition parties for instance Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) where the party contested the transition in the affairs of the government. Meredith (2002) lambasted that the involvement of security service for the militarization of security forces among its roles to protect human beings due to political, social and economic participation has marked political divide between civilians and security forces.

1.3 Statement to the problem.
ZPCS is in the state where there is poor conditions in providing necessary human facilities in social, economic and political assistance. Prisoners are dependent to government revenues which in turn give inadequate resources for inmates who are concerned to access better treatment in poor health, education, food, clothes and other items like tissues and sanitary pads for women in the course of serving. This research focuses on the role which needs fatal procedures and reformations in analyzing the role played by the security service to ensure the protection and warfare of prisoners in support of peace, security and development. This study shall examines vivid alterations and practices which the ZPCS could play through inclusive processes of the security service in decision making. Programs that are essential and related to correctional

centers to ensure good prison administration that visit, assess and evaluate the nature and state affairs. The situation that the government, civil society and individual could play in dealing with prison problems which may be an advancement to perennial food shortage, lacking of medical treatment , clothing materials and overcrowding.

1.4 Theoretical framework.

This research shall strongly be guided with the theoretical framework namely integrative peace theory. This is an approach of education for peace and it actually for social, economic, political, ethical, spiritual and psychological state of expression. The theory also involves integrating with communities for the development of peace on its intra personal, interpersonal, intra group, intergroup and international events to protect the rights of citizens as well as bringing attributive, distributive, procedural and restorative justice. This theory also supported the right to life for everyone and deeply concerned on the behavior of human beings that their actions and responsibilities are derived with interests and this theory seek to create relationships on the basis of peace , healing and reconciliation processes.

1.5 Research objectives.

Research seeks to fulfill the following objectives:

1) To examine the role of the ZPCS in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe.

2) To examine the challenges faced by the ZPCS in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe.

3) To examine alternative decisions by ZPCS in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe.

1.6 Research questions.

The study intentionally seeks to answer the following research questions

1) Examine the role of the ZPCS in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe?

2) Examine challenges faced by ZPCS in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe?

3) Examine alternative decisions by ZPCS in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe?

1.7Justification of the study.

The research is significant in the literature review to examine specific roles that the prison service could play to promote peace, security and development in Zimbabwe .Also to give effective peace processes in overcoming challenges associated by the security service hence they need to be addressed and resolved effectively .To improve qualities, conditions, treatment, expectations and care of inmates for the administration of ZPCS. Here as to ensure continuous well handling issues to do with humanity among inmates and to maintain favorable relationships with the community at large by giving sound social, economic and political standards for the ZPCS in the management and promotion of its core values and integrity in full respect of justice.

1.8 Delimitations.

The place where this research is consolidated is an affordable distance and the availability of information is unique oriented. However, it is an advantage to the researcher who is studying the program of Peace Studies, it becomes easier to simplify terms and conceptualize words in an academic discourse such needed data was presented and analyzed respectively. The inclusiveness of the role of security sector in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe.

1.9Limitations.

There is much gap in the scholarly literature review concerning the subject matter particularly in the Security sector. The force' roles in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe is criticized. Scholars failed to lay the foundation of the traditional activities in conflict management consolidations of national healing and reconciliation which promote peace building in the region specifically by the ZPCS. There are challenges that need necessary intervention in the culture of peace and justice, however, this research have managed to identify areas of social, political and economic need to human beings presented in the era of humanitarian aid.

1.1.0 Literature review.

Government should deeply able to provide security in food, shelter and health to its citizens .Onibokun (1990) for example prisoners, refugees, displaced people and asylum seekers, there is need to handle their dignity because it is stimulus to national security through the comfort which

it brought to the economy. Turner (1976), Ohadike (1988), Admilayi (2010) and Bloom et al (2008) highlighted the basic procedures in the security services for humanity which include shields which are contrary to the predatory elements and the polices that the security organizations should have strength on issues of protecting human rights by improving the quality of lives of many people bound to poverty, diseases , torture, assassinations and any kind of oppression socially, economically and politically as to be able to revive the vibrant culture of oppression and suppression for the welfare of human beings .

Payne (1999) agreed that human, social, political, cultural and economic resources provides physical framework which can be enriched and integrated and supported the idea of public goods. They are for all basing on the divine theory which discuss about vegetation, water, land, space and any other natural resource which a human being need to benefit however, the government of Zimbabwe adopted special programs that are harmoniously to the promotion of peace, security and development. Aldrich and Sandhu (1995) better programs include those that are democratically accepted to societies although they may contain fewer leaks. However, challenges faced by various countries on their capabilities include issues of national interests that benefit those in power especially in African countries like Namibia, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanganyika, Malawi, Burundi, Kenya and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Payne (1999) the security service generally suspected of borrowing colonial tribal of governance thus as a result ended up benefiting those in authority in various institutions such as political parties which at large exacerbates distortions and inequalities. This promote instabilities within communities. Cheza (2010) black majority rule experienced squalid in terms of the standard of living where by women and children are greatly affected to poor economic standards while there is need for productivity, Wekwete (1994) questioned the liberation struggle versus the colonial era where governments are obsessed to national ideologies and socialist goals which are a critical mass movement in African countries.

According Mkundawire and Mtlosa (1993) security sector in Africa can be carried with certain programs of achievement in the sub efforts to military, police, intelligence, prison service and any other security agency. However, policy formulation helps much in controlling the situation as the key to security sector thus International Organizations conducted special networking and

technological advancement in promoting, peace security and development and this can be evidenced by the experiences to the RUF leader Sanko in a comprehensive government in Sierra Leone where Sanko is imprisoned for his failure to respect fundamental principles of human rights. Raychiller and Piffenholz (2001) security service have been played by the assistance of the United Nations that intervenes in transitional trade networks.

Security sector aims at giving partnerships among stakeholders and to provide a balance of trust in economic, political, social and environmental protection. Perseveration and in doing this coordination classification consisted of building national relations by inclusion of the poor, building relations in societies through pensions, funds and land developing programs in the role of service delivery however, in Kenya Inter-governmental Authority on Development including the West African Armed groups carried post construction processes to protect the agenda of civilians through introducing programs of reintegration and rehabilitation that strengthened in Mozambique under Johaquim Chisano, who mediated on behalf of the regional community. Utas (2012) the South Sudan human rights security initiatives which brought improvement in the food production, health, accommodation, industry, and economic development which support the production sector within the region of South Sudan .Independence of nation has to recognize democratic transition in the security force.

Regulatory bodies such as African Union (AU), United Nations (UN) Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Common Market for Eastern Southern Africa (COMESA) and Regional Economic Communities (REC). They held services in security action that include deployment of the combatants in places where violence and armed struggle occur while instabilities is evidenced. Principles of humanity in zones such as Duffer region are violated these bodies operated in countries where terror is practiced and settle disputes nonviolently in comprehensive ways and intervened and took control through the platform of effective tools to mediation, negotiation, facilitation and advocating for the promotion of humanitarian aid processes for reconstruction and destabilization of economic structures, political activism and social network that drives social cohesion.

According to Wildrow Wilson Centre for Scholar (1999) respects the idea of the core values to human perspectives in common interests, values, norms and principles to manage intra state conflicts through improving stratified diplomatic call. Human kind for example the enclosure of

Rwandan genocide create disrespectful intensity on the nature of human beings while development is stretched through national stability of a country where abuse can happen due to abundance of resources and special minerals such as oil production, diamond, ponds and gold increase exploitation in the direction that may bring instability if poorly handled for example the fishing ponds in Democratic Republic of Congo in the region of Dongo has poorly intensified the internal operation by the government where if forced the government to sign humanitarian treaties with foreign stakeholders, hence United Nations(2013) encouraged institutions and states to build the continental regime as the means to manage and issues of keeping dignity of human beings and that African States should transform from using indigenous problems to associate them with their security operations as the idea of international law is governed by the principle of sovereignty as the architecture of peace building mechanism designed to give a strategic panel to peace, security and development.

1.1.1 Research methodology.

Research methodology refers to the requisite technique of finding necessary information that directs knowledge in gathering and analyzing data to predict events framed for the outcome Leedy (2012) and frequency that defines academic discourses. However, research study lays a foundation of useful and success of accurate information conducted with the methodolgical choices used during research study. It Consist of a research design, data sources and data collection, sample design and justification for the devices and target.

1.1.2 Research Approach.

The study shall use mixed research in conducting the study which involves collecting, analyzing and integrating of quantitative and qualitative research. It used when the integration provides a better understanding of the research study than either of each alone by mixing both qualitative and quantitative approaches, the researcher gains in breadth and depth of understanding corroboration and validation of population system

1.1.3 Research design.

 Research design for this study is the descriptive survey method employed. Leedy (2012) it is a method which gathers information in a logical way to give an answer to the research problem. Nangin (2008) research design is a set of ideas or approaches for collecting and analyzing data.

Oliver (2010) said that it is a strategy in a research study through integrating in order to get the response to the research question whilst managing possible variations.

1.1.4 Descriptive research.

This research is carried out by descriptive approach because it is flexible in analyzing data Gay (1981) a descriptive survey report the nature of the study. Therefore, it is crucial in describing the condition as it appears in studying variables. It also makes the researcher to study and learn phenomenon which is under the analysis of investigation because the research study provides interviews, questionnaires, surveys, and observations as methods of data collection.

1.1.5 Population.

Population refers to a complete group of specific population elements relevant to the area of study in a research product. It's a theoretical specified aggregation of the study element. The population of this study specifically relies to ZPCS targeting prisoners, prison staff and administration, officers, authorities and employees responsible for looking the ZPCS. Kumar (2011) population is collection of observations of random variables while the researcher draws conclusions. For the purpose of the research accessible population is one hundred the researcher could not access all the population therefore, a sample is represented.

1.1.6 Sampling.

Sampling techniques gives a range of approaches thus helps to research by reducing the number of data gathered. Sounders et al (2010) the population is too great and it's not easy to conduct alongside the population sample chosen. Velde (2010) sampling is a representation of the total population whilst Gilder and Kabacott (2011) sampling generalize results of population from which a sample is represented. In this study the researcher shall depend on simple random sampling and stratified sampling.

1.1.7 Sample.

A sample refers to a group in a research where information is taken on a set of people chosen for observation and analysis Frackel and Walen (2005) however, this research out of a given population of one hundred people, a sample of sixty four people for questionnaires and eight people for interviews hence the probability represented the whole population becomes sixty eight percent.

1.1.8 Sampling method.

These are methods used to select represented sample. Various techniques were available but the researcher used purposive sampling and stratified sampling method.

1.1.9 Simple random sampling.

Teddlie (2011) defined random sampling as the easiest approach on the basis upon which other sampling model techniques. All sub sets of frame are given an equal probability. The researcher develops an accurate sampling frame according to elements that is selected for inclusion in the sample after numbering all elements in a sampling frame, the researcher uses a list of random numbers to decide which element to select.

1.2.0 Stratified sampling.

According to Cooper and Schindler (2011) population is scheduled for numerous equally sub sections Sheaffer et al (2012) is where the population covers a number of distinct categories into separate strata and each stratum is then sampled as an independent sub pattern out of which individuals can be randomly selected.

1.2.1 Purposive sampling.

It refers to sampling that requires fewer resources as it is economical than conducting a census, it enhances timeliness as one can collect much needed data quickly. It helps in accessing some of the populations that are so difficult to access for examples special events that might occur as it requires one to acquire data before occurrence. It provides the greater scope normally done by specialized personal, however sampling enhances speed in the collection analysis and presentation.

1.2.2 Sample size.

Dane (2010) refers sample size as an analysis represented by elements of selection from the given population. Kuman (2011) stated that sample size depends on the reason of which study is conducted Fielding (2010) a sample size must represent at least thirty percent of the population to be considered valid.

1.2.3 Data collection methods.

The types of data used were primary and secondary data.

1.2.4 Primary data.

Primary data is the information collected for specific purpose at hand. Lacobuka (2002) it refers to data collected by the researcher from respondents for specific reasons of this study, while primary data was gathered using interviews, questionnaires, as well as general observations .It is crucial for the study as it involved little bias and this data was collected from ZPCS various departments such as construction, administration, transport, health sector and farm managers.

1.2.5 Secondary data.

This is data already gathered and is readily available from other sources. Secondary data is easier and quicker to access as it is available when primary data cannot be found. Wilson (2006) is data collected through sources such as warrant of arrests issued to defaulters, clerk of court, magistrate and prison records. The research took place through sub collector schedules distributed by district courts to the provincial administration.

1.2.6 Research tools/instruments.

The research tools employed were questionnaires which were redistributed to respondents which include management, inmates and prison officers and staff. Bel (1993) supported the idea of questionnaires as an effective research instrument, interviews were held on heads of sections because they have greater influence on the role of ZPCS although observations were conducted at various correctional centers.

1.2.7 Interviews.

Interviews refers to the discussions between an interviewer and an interviewee for the purpose of gathering detailed information on particular phenomenon and can be structured or semi structured interviews. This research shall employ structured interviews in which questions are predetermined and standardized or particular set of questions to read out each and write down on a standard schedule of response. Sounders et al (2011) and Denzin (2012) suggested that the kind of interviews chosen must encourage participants to share relevant information. Interaction with interviews is a crucial technique as it gives necessary data and that feedback of events can observe even nonverbal response by the respondent.

1.2.8 Reliability and validity.

Reliability and validity refers to assessing and observing information researched. Sounders et al (2010) it is an instrument to measure what needs measurement Yin (2008) it is a tool that give

constant result and gives the researcher confidence that the outcome represented what the researcher opt to study. Sounders et al (2010) objectivity which refers to absence of subjective judgment (Fauler, (2009).

1.2.9 Structure of the study.

The study was categorized into chapter 1 to chapter 5. The genesis of chapter 1 is the introduction which provides an overview of this study. The second chapter is defined by the trajectories of the Zimbabwe Security Service and it's relevant in supporting peace, security and development by giving consensus of reforming the state of human security. Chapter 3 analyses the state of ZPCS in handling prisoners deeply by describing correctional centers, their structure, problems, duties, aspects and decisions for its security affairs, whilst chapter 4 is the presentation, analysis and findings of the role of the security service in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe, and in this chapter all research findings are shown and scrutinized. Finally, chapter 5 which covers the conclusions for the study

CHAPTER TWO: ZIMBABWE SECURITY SECTOR, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT.

2.1 Introduction.

This chapter emphasis on reforming the imbalances of the security sector through the process of political, economic and social transition. Zimbabwe constitution (2013) chapter 11, part 1 sub-section 206 to ensure human security through policy making where by representation is important by political parties, military, police, intelligence and prison services to re-introduce professionalism and develop skills of national security reform programs among communities and individuals and groups such as chiefs to promote the necessary needed peace, security and development.

2.2 National Security Council (NSC).

The Zimbabwe parliament placed a bill for the security service in the year of 2009 which support the establishment of the national security council, this was agreed on the basis of the opposition parties Movement for Democratic Change led by the late former prime minister Morgan Tsvangirai and the chiefs in recognition of the agenda to revise national polices , acts and bills to national security service .This was reservedly structured under the Global of national unity which became the comprehensive government among the political parties which included the ruling party, Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front(ZANU PF) and Movement for Democratic Change (MDC T) the opposition party and this in context was suggested the first historic official meeting on the basic of security sector reform in Zimbabwe.

There are mutual gains to the elements of political sector reform (PSR) , Economic Sector Reform (ESR) and Social Sector Reform (SSR) there as to develop national growth by various institutions and departments as a measure of developing skills in peace building processes . Security sector for example the military were drivers, agency and managers of violent election through using force as a tool of passing national requirements and procedures of some informal dialogues. Bless and Higson (1995) stated that the armed services are complementary to government policy as there is much attention to consider wider society into the gains of government planning and to encourage formal transitional justice approaches to the security services because it is beneficial to integrate security service as key structural pattern of peace, security and development and determination of national productivity, also to relocate Zimbabwe

security sector within a national context as the country's discourses are in the age and catastrophe to the ideal of unitary settlements.

2.3 Structure of the Zimbabwe Security Services (ZSS).

The formal and constitutionalized security services include, Zimbabwe Defense Forces, Central Intelligence Organization (CIO), Zimbabwe Republic Police and Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services (ZPCS) and any other security service commenced by an act of parliament. These forces are allied to the history or war of liberation which is accompanied by the security sector of Zimbabwe Liberation War Veterans Association(ZLWVA) which operated during the independency war struggle which took place from the year of 1965 to the 1979 and to date .There was duality between politicizing and professionalism although the Rhodesian security forces were ideological in the national service were also highly professional in the operation while the guerrilla security force Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) and the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA) administered on quantitative survey although it later transformed its trajectory operation to qualitative in the year of 1979 particularly were extremely logical in politicizing its security service.

2.4 Human security.

According to the Human security in theory and practice (2009) human security is crucial to answer the complexity and Interco relatedness of old and modern security in capabilities from chronic to persistent famines to ethnic violent action. In turn will lead to human trafficking, climate change, drug abuse, international terrorism, healthy pandemics, sudden economic and financial downturns such issues tend to bring transactional dimensions and step over traditional logical set ups of human security that concentrate on peace, security and development and to reduce external force of aggression beyond its function.

Gilbert and Gugler (1992) these are concerns for comprehensive approaches in utilizing wide range of new heritable prizes of the security sector such in tackling disputes through conventional mechanisms. Instead, these require new arrangements that acknowledges the linkages and interdependencies between peace, security and development. Gilbert (2004) posited that human security seeks to give protection and vital core values for everybody by opening up ways that enhance freedom of human beings and their fulfillments which represents securing fundamental rights of human beings. The essence of life by directing people from critical, harsh

and severe situations and building mutual capacities to people by pouring strength on them also noticing their aspirations by creating space in economic, military, environmental, political and cultural systems that promote peace, security and development in Zimbabwe. Through cooperation construct blocks of sustainability of livelihood and dignity.

Human security mainly moves away from tradition state centric conceptions of security that concentrated primarily on the safety of countries. The Commission of human security (2001) from security forces aggression to one that specializes primarily on the security of individuals for them to be empowered and protected by drawing attention to people that cut across aspects of human rights and clearly shows the interface between peace, security and development and promoting a new integrated coordinated people centered systems to advancing strategies within and across nations.

2.5 Types of human security and strategies in promoting peace, security and development.

There are various types of human security for the humanitarian intervention economic security, healthy security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security. These fundamental basic provisions are necessary to ensure sustainable socio-economic development in Zimbabwe.

2.6 Economic security.

Seeks to address economic problems in a manner which acceptable by institutions, firms, organizations and entities to overthrow threats such as persistence poverty and unemployment .There are potentials of competitions over scarcity of resources and tensions are observed from benefiting groups and non-receiving groups while vulnerable women and children are not looked at and they will be targeted for their increased income hence economic security concentrates to project initiatives for socio economic development among communities and seeking alternative methods of production and increasing national growth. However, according to Southern African Institute for policy studies(1998) it's important for empowering natives through having access to basic income and to pave opportunities to public and private sector in job creation which raise wages and salaries through self-employment and marketing, business management and administration which is necessary for government to earn financial, social security nets such that diversity will be improved in agriculture and other sectors of economy such as carpentry, motor mechanics, knitting and fence making. There is need for interventions and national aid and

assistance for human security to field over national relationships therefore, it's decisive to include increasing food production and ensuring preventive strategies from economic hardships and mitigate corruption or any other threat of economic instability.

2.7 Food security.

Food security is the necessity which motivate energetic to labor and outcomes of any other security of human lives. Generating strength and earning better standards of living by reducing health problems. Mufema (2008) malnutrition equipped to lack of balanced diet by being awareness to famines, drought hunger, food security is concerned to crop management where government could come up with policies such as command agriculture where distribution of inputs is transparently guaranteed. United Nations Habitat (2013) capacities needed include the entitlement to productivity for food security schemes and having the desire to purchase it or through public food channel systems for instance engaging in diversified agriculture and local food distribution programs. Relief aid meant to participate in the commercial sector to relief food to communities as it should be addressed for failure of states in the food provisions and to encounter foreign authorities as a result of illegitimate which decreases of agriculture production which affects farmers and the population through lack of mutual trust in keeping agriculture the main source of food security.

2.8 Environmental security.

According to Lloyd (2000) environmental security justify sustainable activities in the account of natural resources. Addressing issues of environmental security by avoiding land degradation, desertification, and deforestation. Giving early warning and required responses for natural hazards and the mandate to manage man-made disasters at levels that give capacities to natural resource. Capital enabled to manage natural barriers to foster action for example coral reefs for the recovery of the environment through processes such as taking note of veld fires and being secured to biodiversity and promoting indigenous or the traditional practices that protects the environment. It is crucial to have solutions over issues of depletion, natural disasters and pollution however, installing environment with sound management to restore the responsibilities of the country to address sanitation procedures into account for the security of environment.

2.9 Health security.

Accessing to basic care about health security through arrangement and sharing risk issues that pool membership funds. Promote a based community insurance schemes and interconnected surveillance systems to identify diseases outbreaks however, there is need for universal basic health education. Knowledge that is related to and traditional health practices for creation and concentrating on rebuilding the health care structures to restore and replace country 'responsibility in providing services of hygiene to institutions and organizations as this may be on account indeed. It is significant to take note of deadly infectious diseases and unsafe foods, malnutrition, lack of access to basic health provision.

2.1.0 Personal security**.**

This kind of security mainly is concerned to the safety of individuals and protection against crime, physical violence, terrorism, child labor and domestic violence. United Nations Habitat (2012) there is need for societies and states to respect fundamental provisions of humanity such thus saying no to victims of violence, torture or an act of aggression for being a subject to deprivation of human beings in acts such as rape, killings, mocking and interrogation of frustration methods, explicitly enforced protection of people to have rights of their civil liberties. All forms of isolation and segregation can be monitored through conflict styles in capacitating with good office to adaptive strategies, coping mechanisms and memorizing about trends of the historical forum which help to position personal confidence and performance for personal security while law and order interventions and an increase in policy making can shape individuals through programs and trainings related to the safety of human beings.

2.1.1 Community security.

This refers to inter-ethnic, religious and identity based tensions which basically accompanied with many sources of conflicts in a particular setting such as institutions, groups, nations, regions and political parties. Shah (2012) these disputes may be derived by lack of information, differences in perceptions, completion on scarcity of resource. Shortage of resources, unfair distribution of resources and the struggle for power however, there is high potentials in managing these constrains to enforced protection of ethnic groups by developing issues of protection against oppressive traditional practices. Aggressive treatment towards women, children, prisoners, refugees, displaced people and asylum seekers. It is important to promote

disarmament and demobilization also to support comprehensive to democratic decisions giving up social by taking note to exacerbating and creation community tensions among themselves.

The proliferation of arms can target cluster goals with fronts such as the knowledge of current geopolitical, legal developments and technology for the response of demand advice. Collina (2010) civil society organizations, academia, and government to promote cross-institutional and multi-stakeholder systems. An inclusive platform encourages universalism and implementation of the community security. The anticipation of potential developments should relate to violent extremism, transnational, organized crime, technological innovation and strategic foresight.

2.1.2 Political security.

Political repressions and human rights abuses should be addressed for the protection of human rights, protection for military dictatorships and abuse of power by the security service. Those in office to authorize and taking control of force such as state or political repression. There is need to take accountability to institutions of good governance and to take legitimacy as a measure of value also to capacitate local leadership and traditional key holders to settlement of political disputes because of their good names of office or inviting religious members and leadership to assist in any manner which violate political interest of human beings such as the right to vote, right to public participation and civil security. There are such behaviors of imposing particular type of leadership systems which are pivotal in participation of communities to ensure safety of people.

2.1.3 Peace, security and development.

Human development, peace and security have been encountered by enlarging the choice of people to live a healthy life. This was recognized by Southern African Development Countries (SADC) through highlighting gross enrolment ratios by secondary and primary schools in their improvement in the educational sector. Human development standards differ among countries on the procedure of their region, racial differences, gender and age. There are main factors that cause human threats such as prevalence and growth of diseases like cancer and HIV/AIDS, economic challenges engulfing the Zimbabwe context. Although regional organizations such as SADC work out to impose economic measures over communities falling from their economic sustainability , budget deficit and trade imbalance, there is proper way of dealing with under development and poverty and bring transition processes for example addressing racial oppression

in issues of national healing and reconciliation. In a manner that is recognizable to traditional or indigenous approaches of national justice and settlement of conflict management, to render past ethnic separation and introduce building of national ideas and reformation. Washing the narrow acquisition of nationalism and have focus on regionalization and globalization as it is crucial for the expansion of development and being competence into permanent partnership with global system.

2.1.4 Relationship between good governance and human security (peace, security and development).

Sustainable human security will not be successful without government intervention in areas of initial repression. They are inimical to sustainable peace, security and development however, procedures are historically related to colonialism where individuals experienced poverty and under development. While poor government administration can consolidate poor human development and can violate human rights and no economic growth hence experiencing instability and unsatisfactory human development. It is very skillful to get equitable programs because the current conjuncture is difference from the past historical values. Conditioning international affairs however, peace education is vital to safe guard assets and keeps choices of human security, open to national capacity as it's important to avoid uncertainties such as an increase in mortality rate.

2.1.5 Elements of state security.

The principal elements of state security are mainly derived by the agenda of economic, social, political and institutional dimension. These dimensions assist in the growth and recovery of national wealth, knowledge, research and technology because of superfluous administration for the principles of transparency, legitimacy and accountability.

2.1.6 Economic element.

The economic growth has been so down besetting the economies range from great deficits and debt burden which lead to high interest rate, high inflation, high unemployment and poor standard of living. However, issues of globalization has undermined domestic markets because the region is small to the system. Economic reforms help to design and promote peace, security and development in a manner that broaden consensus in private sector and labor movement shall be a key for the wide security in economic processes, economic programs address the necessity

for competiveness and expanding of the informal sector while events that seek experiences in building the economy.

2.1.7 Social element.

Social services such as education, housing, health and water provisions become substantially limited and the quality of these services have poor management while the vulnerable groups such as women and children have been mostly suffered while other pandemic diseases such as HIV\AIDS increases. Serious items of mortality rate and the loss of material resources in communities, programs which gives social safety through provision of funds for poverty alleviation address the needs of the poorest segments of society and for those who are facing job challenge (unemployment) and retrenchment of livelihoods. Addressing these challenges provides special units for women because women organizations operates in relative access to human rights for them to achieve gender equality while civil society groups are essential to improve schools, clinics, bridges, roads and protecting the vegetation. It is also important to consider the long duration to the education system in various institutions and commissions, therefore by implementing strong support for the growth of labor intensive firms by supporting small and medium enterprises and spread technology to the marginalized.

2.1.8 Institutional element.

Several institutions have been operating to increase the capacity through carrying out their mandate ,they also design and implement policies as well as efficiency services of basic public operation hence there are bodies to issue transparent over corruption for sustainable human development however, countries which are not yet established anti-corruption commission should find ways to establish such commissions to strengthen the legitimacy and policy making by encouraging the participation of actors in farming activities and associations for example the National Economic, Development and Labor Council in South Africa is worthy more to cooperate in the socio-economic growth.

2.1.9 Political element.

The transformation from single party to the multi-party has invited an important role to constitutional reforms in various countries especially in Southern Africa and these new reforms enhanced strategic balance of power in the legislative, judicial and executive as they seek to attend a framework for the constructed political order for example in Zimbabwe there has been

development in demand for the growth of constitutional reform as the Lancaster House Independence constitution was amended as the government of Zimbabwe accepted the need to reform to commence inclusivity in electoral participation.

2.2.0 Chapter summary.

This chapter analyzed the structure and state of the Zimbabwe security service and its relevant to the security of human being, the chapter highlighted the new board of the Zimbabwe Security Council during the Global National Agreement (GNU) to revise the security ideals which was politicized and this dialogue was involving traditional chiefs where this research underpins health, food, environment, political and community securities as major components of a human being and warfare, however, this chapter gives an overview on the necessary of various dimensions in social, institutional and political elements.

CHAPTER THREE: ZIMBABWE PRISON AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.

3.1 Introduction.

ZPCS was introduced in terms of section 99(2) of the constitution of Zimbabwe, it is a para military organization under the ministry of Justice Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and is presided currently by Retired general Commissioner Paradzai Zimhondi. ZPCS roles are in accordance to the Prison Act and some general laws and regulations for the statutory instruments. The commission statement of order represent the protection of the society from criminal through the incarceration and rehabilitation of criminals for the successful reintegration into the community while exercising useful practices to secure human beings and for prisoners not to be punished but to be reintegrated and rehabilitated because prisoners are people and should not lose their status which they may have.

3.2 Zimbabwe Correctional State of Affairs.

ZPCS has intervened some challenges in courts throughout the country because of lacking adequate resources. Although some prisoners have stayed in prison almost a year without appearing before the magistrate or the high court judge. For the issue that the prison service is failing to ferry them to court due to lack of transport also the correctional center fails to distribute drugs to its inmates who may be feeling sick because of no funding of medical bills. The major challenge to ZPCS is the acquisition of resources and inputs to buy maize that feed prisoners.

3.3 Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Offender (ZACRO).

This association aims to advocate for justice as it respect the protection of human beings in Zimbabwe, more activities are done such as facilitation and reintegration of inmates as it offers visits prisons to monitor the treatment and conditions of prisoners. Avocation for the rights of prisoners requires legal assistance and representation on behalf of inmates helps them feel comfortable and confidential that they are also human beings like others as well. ZACRO had managed to make payments for those inmates on remand especially those who had failed to offer support for themselves through raising money and would have stayed in prison for a stipulated period of time, the organization offered rehabilitation programs such as small projects and education assistance to prisoners.

3.4 Chikurubi Maximum Prison.

The holding capacity of Chikurubi Maximum prison is one thousand nine hundred and thirteen hence the prison kept one thousand five hundred and sixty inmates, this clearly interpreted that the prison is not overcrowded however, around the years 2008 and 2009 eight hundred and thirty nine inmates died because of pellagra. Veritus (2011) at this correctional ZPCS if not affordable in feeding prisoners because they suffer diseases of malnutrition and pellagra .Prisoners feed porridge with no sugar, also there is no tape water which clearly shows that prisoners can easily run stomach due to poor hygiene at the center, water which they drink is fetched from the borehole but the borehole cannot provide sufficient water necessary for the whole complex. There is need for the government to make budgetary for water purification at Chikurubi Maximum Prison.

The government failed to announce the death of prisoners to their friends and relatives which makes other prison feel that they are not treated equally as others while their relatives are not informed in such situations, prisoners are also not provided with stationary for them to attend education or to write some letters to their relatives to express their interests and emotions, this in general brings temper and no hope if they can pass out of prison service one day. Moreover, prisoners complained that their sentences are very long however, ZPCS should empower education through reading and giving them stationary and books to read at all level. The prisoners requested the amendment of some ZPCS sections for example, rules that prisoners should be examined necked twice a day because prisoners are also claiming for lighter charges. Government should consider death sentence as being much traumatic to live knowing that hanging is the next step it psychological cause mental illness.

3.5 Whawha Medium Prison.

The prison was officially opened on the fifth of January 1982 and its carries the capacity of one thousand three hundred and forty five and the prisoners were almost one thousand meaning to say the prison was not full as it contained some space ,it is a prison that contains houses and classes of prisoners . Whawha Offenders Young Prisoners is the grade three prison that young men convicted prisoners are almost two hundred whilst the capacity holding is four hundred and fifty, the prison was converted from adult to young offenders on the 12th of May 2005. This

correctional center caters young prisoners from the age of fifteen to twenty years old, these juveniles are convicted due to rape, theft and stock theft.

Veritus (20110) ZPCS is involved in rehabilitation programs and Whahwa Medium prison is the only center that caters for juveniles in Zimbabwe as it also offers academic lessons from grade one to grade seven, ordinary level have been also introduced to advanced education. Other prisoners they may want to continue with their studies are also granted to the Chattered Institute of Secretaries and Administration (CISA) and inmates are sometimes have workshops in various field such carpentry, motor mechanics, panel beating, juveniles are also participating in activities such as bands and dramas and poets, although the ZPCS in acquiring modern technology the government need to support computer project initiative as a universe to the prison services.

3.6 Harare Central Prison.

The prison center holds capacity of one thousand four hundred and seventy prisoners however, ZPCS was unable to provide uniforms to prisoners because budgetary constraints and this is evidenced by the prisoners who were half necked and this at large affected ZPCS since there are also women prison officers who make some operations saw the need for transformation in ways of handling female prisoners because much attention should be given to them but women are distinguished from getting necessary assistance such as sanitary pads and other stuffs . The International Committee of Red Cross donated uniforms to prisoners but the aid still leave prisoners possessing one pair of uniforms while the minimum should be at least three pairs. Rules and regulations state that prisoners should get at least three blankets, one mat and a pillow although they were issued some items before their materials are torn and broken, Veritus (2011) United Nations Conventions and the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (UNCPCTO) provides that prisoners who is not allowed to wear his or her cloths shall be given adequate of an outfit of clothing suitable for temperatures in good health and in a manner that do not violate norms and values of themselves, blankets will not keep prisoners warm at nights particularly in winter times. ZPCS provides maize other items are assisted by the ICRC and churches such goods include, beans, cooking oil and salt. However, ZPCS need to improve the diet of sadza and cabbages because those prisoners who indeed leave with HIV\AIDS suffered food diet while relish will be having no salt hence there is a critical issue in terms of drug shortage which makes prisoners strive by using one ambulance that serves a wide coverage in the

region of Harare, and the places include, Chikurubi and Kentucky satellite prisons as the correction center has no vehicle to operate for administration duties.

Harare Central Prison fails to meet minimum requirements because these ablution facilities are not functioning for example water problems there by exacerbating chances of increasing diseases and their outbreaks , prisoners are allowed to communicate with their relatives and friends under necessary control in regular intervals through visits or correspondents, it should be noted that prisoners were kept informed about important items of news by reading newspapers brought in by their relatives and friends by wireless transition radios and any network that the officer in charge consider necessary for prisoners.

3.7 Mutimurefuta prison.

The prison holds the capacity of eighty hundred prisoners however, was not overcrowded, uniforms were a challenge because each prisoner should have at least two uniforms but they only had one pair by all prisoners and they are saved three meals per day given sadza, beans and vegetables with no meat, Veritus (2011) ICRC donated groundnuts, beans and cooking oil, Prisoners were told of holding prison activities as a program of rehabilitation, although workshops are held in the region and other practical lessons such as carpentry motor mechanics, building, welding and fence making processes can be done through trade tests and be given classes related to the performance and level of attainment while the request for government to assist in programs formulation and support for the composing of songs may create opportunities to improvement of prisoners life standards .

3.8 Mutare prison.

Veritus (2011) Mutare prison many sections of rehabilitation for social warfare for the humanitarian necessities of inmates, officers and their dependents. Officer in charge said rehabilitation in prison context means restoring and helping prisoners and group of offenders socially, psychologically and physically by equipping them to abide with socially acceptable norms and ethics as it is also the process of empowering prisoners with knowledge and skills to aid them from being stems of crime it provides a long term protection of the society. ZPCS informed that prisoners are human and they have the liberty to self-esteem, hygiene,

accommodation, clothing, bedding, good person, medical service, treatment, religion, appeal against sentence, request and complains and to appeal before the courts of law and be heard.

3.9 Problems encountered by prison centers.

Prisoners were constructed during the colonial era where as prison officers were oppressive and punitive. Mutare prison was built in 1910 such during this period human rights were impinged and infrastructure dilapidated, refurbishment of this prison were not possible to be financial constraints.

ZPCS fails to provide sporting facilities such as pairs of socks, tennis and shoes and issuing other items as prisoners are walking half necked, remand inmates are in filed to dress khaki uniforms but the ZPCS failed to provide them, Prison diet scale indicates that prisoners should eat four times a week tea with bread but the prison service would not afford to provide these.

Shortage of transport and in adequate supply of fuel requirement in Mutare the requirement is five thousand three hundred and fifty liters on monthly basis but usually receives two thousand three hundred and twenty liters just to cover areas such as Chipinge, Marondera and Mutare Remand Prison but the ZPCS was not able to service these routes to attend courts. Manicaland region had no ambulance to ferry penitence from hospitals where inmates and prison officers are referred to Mutare Provincial Hospital, the problem is seen to prisoners who suffer mental health and supposed to be attended by two medical doctors but there was one doctor for the whole region. The doctors also failed to attend patience timely due to lack of fuel.

Although prisoners are allowed to communicate with their families and friends through letters and visits also to listen to the radio and to look television are such dynamics to budgetary constraints as the ZPCS fails to provides stamps, envelopes and these gadgets therefore, denies to the violation of human rights, shortage of sports kits, like valley balls, tennis ball, rackets, footballs and sportswear are indeed a situation that need much care by the ZPCS.

Labor is not supposed to be an affiliate nature according to the rules and regulation of the ZPCS as inmates should work in relation to their physical and mental strength as determined by the medical officers. However, due to imparting skills on farming it was perceived for punishment due to lack of resources such as machinery which include sharpened holes and spades and cannot

be avoided since farming projects provided food requirement dependence in the fiscal budgets. In other countries prisoners get a living through employment, the standard minim rules on the basic principle which state that condition shall be given to enable prisoners to undertake meaningful remuneration employment which generate their integration into the country's labor market and allow to contribute to their economic muscles also prisoners can support their families. There is fatal need for ZPCS to champion its prison Act to be amended to include this principle.

3.1.0 Interpretation of justice for prisoners in Zimbabwe.

The ZPCS is the principal and organ for the rule of law and representation of human rights. Its main agenda is to protect prisoners from human rights perpetrators through specialized agencies which gives advisory opinions. ZPCS prevents and resolve violent actions into nonviolence systems and through the support of the charismatic leadership of the International Court of justice can represent prisoners from inhuman behaviors. ZPCS monitors the implication of international humanitarian law from being violated. The commission works as the watch dog for inmates' rights in Zimbabwe.

3.1.1 Retributive justice.

Retributive justice serves on the principle of punishing offenders. The decision of fairness in the proportion that constitute justice is widely debated. This approach have its limitation due to offenders who did not reform after being punished of such high rate of crime or disposition of others from generational progress by wrong doing. The ferocities of revenge have been practiced regularly by severe punishment but there was no satisfaction of justice being evidenced with retributive justice because justice is the judicial and philosophical theory which is administered by fairness.

3.1.2 Restorative justice.

When discussing about restorative justice there are processes to brainstorm in placing events as they are practically commenced, for instance offenders should agree in such forms of restitutions. The easiest form of restitution is the direct apology as it include some elements of contrition to highlight that one is whole heartedly sorry and this in procedural should be guided

with reasonable compensations, funding, forgiving, and restoration of torn relations, mutual understandings, reconstructions, revivalism, reconciliation and fundamentalism to socio-economic development.

3.1.3 Distributive justice.

This kind of justice is economically interpreted in its fairness from what prisoners get from various correctional centers and support from the societal justice within business, corporation and social responsibility and addressing conflict and concentrate on resolution, ethics and the rule of law. Its background is evidenced far from human security and social aid as this advocates for peace and social order in various regions where equality is guaranteed because ZPCS constitute of difference prisoners having originated from difference places. Prisoners seek to gain what they opt to receive as basic commodities for human beings while there is no fairness they look other alternatives that may meet their demands.

3.1.4 Procedural justice.

Procedural justice works on the belief of fairness when prisoners agree that the principle of fairness is being used by the ZPCS then they accept on the imbalances they received in comparison to others for instance the upheavals of women and juveniles, other prisoners can understand procedural attachments of resource allocation while fairness is legally ensured to emerge interaction of inmates unseeingly and subordinate with fairness to prisoners and staff members. However, this principle is supported by the divine law and social justice which discuss about rules against corruption and lies for example the prison has the right to fair hearing also the sharing of wealth, privileges and opportunities within communities in a communicative state of free and fair exchange.

3.1.5 Chapter summary

Chapter 3 provides the dynamics of Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services relationships with other operating organs in the government and other regions for example ZPCS received assistance from the Red Cross and Red Crescent and civil societies such as churches, the ZACRO provides its strength in rehabilitation and reintegration processes as mechanism to secure human beings. The chapter give a list of prisons such as Chikurubi Maximum   Prison,

Whawha Medium Prison, Harare Central Prison, Mutimurefu Prison and Mutare Prison, issues and problems encountered with these correctional services. In addition, this chapter examines justice in various interpretations as distributive justice, retributive justice, restorative justice and procedural justice as state of fairness to the organization.

CHAPTER FOUR: THE ROLE OF ZIMBAMBWE PRISON AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN PEACE, SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT.

4.1 Introduction.

This chapter analyzes data findings and presentations to this research and shall discuss various analytical information vividly exposed by different scholars, writers , experts, organizations, trade journals , government regulations for the security service, textbooks, websites and internet in the academic field, and this research shall critically analyze the role of the security service to ensure sound human service delivery as to promote peace, security and development not only in Zimbabwe but beyond other regions through aspects of good leadership skills and improved government administration where by inmates should elaborately share their views without fear or any sense of terror in them such that there is reformation to peace processes on a diplomatic call within the security service.

4.2 Peace building initiatives.

According to Paffenholz (2010) peace building refers to constructive approaches of ending hostilities to individuals who are suppressed to their right of humanity and this kind of behavior could be managed through engaging into activities which involve addressing those hostilities in nonviolent action and introducing programs which promote peace, security and development for those who are in need of it. Flint (2010) rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates is essential especially to the welfare of prisoners as stipulated by Skovron et al (2012) that attention for inmates is crucial when it comes to their social lives as they compete over scarce resources such as food staff , higher rates of diseases due to lack of medical treatment .Clements (2012) propounded on the improvement in peace building initiatives by inmates, non-governmental organizations , the government administration and other stake holders such as ZACRO helps prisoners in cells such that like in Chikurubi Maximum Prison work from grass roots and promote issues of community engagement within the international system and introduce programs such as workshops , seminars, sports and campaigns that offers peace education to inmates and such that prisoners to participate in the sustainable peace discourses and any other project that generate income .

Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services monthly magazine (2011) the security service is also responsible for the number of inmates in their cells and are requesting land to establish housing

system that will enable to accommodate prisoners, due to economic down drown in the country the ZPCS is engaging with civil society groups such as churches, healthy services departments and non-governmental organizations to elaborately able to improve their life style. Killingray (2008) encourages partnership with the international society to enhance peace, security and development hence directly comment on Ethiopia as a stakeholder to the continental peace settlement within the global phenomena.

The security service is also responsible with the support of international humanitarian law which support safe representation of inmates and their elaborate participation with the civil society as lambasted by Levy (2012) in the viewed document that considered the prison service as a home of punishment citing relevant examples of food shortages, poor hygiene and torn clothing materials where by such environment create stresses psychologically among inmates who are struggling for the better treatment of a wellbeing, research have reviewed a number of prisoners reacting to suicidal incidents where by the security service in Zimbabwe diplomatically invite peace experts to address these situation in a particular manner whereas Fuggison (2012) concurred with Nicholas (2012) that prison services should give peace education where it's necessary to peace building processes such as climate change that may affect food production and Pascale and Athosm (2008) showed the role of other prison centers to enhance peace, security and development through valuing prisoners by allowing them to participate in their area of specialization for them to be successful to encounter the world policies through giving evidence from countries such as China which became one of the giant to international development.

Furthermore, there is much needed justice in the circuit of peace as a discipline on issues of attributive justice and restorative justice where fairness should be represented by the law of the security sector. There must be hope in the site of prisoners that they are human beings and can enjoy life expedition as stipulated by Tickchuk and Walmsley (2010) and conciliations should not be left out in promoting peace, security and development. Lederech (1997) believed abuses that happens in organizations such as young women and children and sometimes old men and are also physically and emotionally threatened as this happens in various institutions there by it is important for the security service to have its own resources and not always depend with government revenues and prisoners should have the right to be included in representation of the

decision making carried on behalf of them that they may share in any needed effort to social, economic or political change whereas the ZPCS is involved in the sector of revivalism, healing, restoration, funding and any component of peace building mechanisms.

4.3 Peace making processes.

Peace making processes refers to a settlement of two difference parties reaching a memorandum of understanding through peaceful means Zartman (2011). The processes of peace making involve diplomatic approaches which can not hinder social, political and economic relations by associations of monitoring good dialogue in peace processes, monitoring of peace talks in favorable negotiations, mediations, facilitation, arbitration, advocating and adjudication.

4.4 Mediation

 Zartman (2011) mediation refers to a process where a third party is involved in the decision making and passing an agreement among individuals in conflicts and they want to reach a settlement. ZPCS encourages staff members and inmates to reach settlement where there is tensions within the organization. Elfversson (2017) indicated the importance of theoretical framework for the integrative, communicative and manipulative approaches and the scholar in a given speech for annual conference in Kenya cited notes of security service and administration to further make suggestions where opportunities are said to be set which fundamental provisions are laid down in promoting the interest of the security service in a way which ensures impartiality, trustfulness, accountability, transparent and legitimacy.

When mediation activities are carried out inmates should highly get involved in the dialogue processes .Although House of Commons (2009) believed that prison service commissions cannot give clarity concerning its roles and responsibilities of the security agents within government administration. According to Lyons (2012) there is much needed developments for the infrastructure of prisoners and standards of living are poor while civil society is encouraged to intermediate between inmates and the prison management board on improved settlement to hold capacity in service delivery and well handling of inmates.

In addition, Fuggion (2012) mediation processes should be followed under structural mechanizations of rehabilitation and empowerment of prisoners as the scholar also reviewed participation in prison centers   to promote peace, security, and development because they engage into the society and give early warnings about the nature and situation of suffering to

those who can be affected by the prison condition way of custody, thus a professional encounter. Nicholas (2011) also intermediated that prisoners are in need of utilizing economic resources such as land and run projects that they may sustain a better response to life as stipulated by Pislow (2010) who identified that prison services possessed poor instrumental forum in managing disputes among inmates there it lacks an independent board of peace practitioners who can challenge the status quo during the process of mediation as a tool of peacemaking for the security service.

4.5 Facilitation.

Barlow (2013) believed that facilitators are crucial when it comes to inmates who have nowhere to tell or air their views on behalf of them as they are limited or represented by individuals who are also experienced to the seldom of hatred to prisoners due to cultural belief of considering prisoners as part of the isolated society. It should be seen that the international society plays an important role to the making of the progress of facilitation. Lawsaw (2013) supported the dynamics to the establishment of infrastructure such as hospitals and places of entertainment. Blanding (2012) agreed that facilitation helps in correcting events at diplomatic call in conflict resolution as one third party may properly listen the requirements of the prisoners and their complains may be taken in consideration .

Travis (2009) facilitation with international communities had improved performance of prison services such that standard of living was witnessed in the economic sector due to agricultural practices such as domesticating rabbits and growing of crops to increase food availability. Moore (2012) facilitation also assist prison services to save resources and ensure that women receive equipment such as pads, drugs and other small items to prepare their bodies as well as tissues, soap, Vaseline and towels. Greenfeld (2013) Uganda is one of the countries that should be looked at as it marked to inadequate resources .Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services Strategic Report 2012 there is much development which have lessened chronic and infectious diseases, mental sickness, and substance exploitation of prisoners .Muhr (2009) spreading of diseases is mainly caused by overcrowding of inmates while exchanging items such as sharp objects may largely affect their healthy condition. Sanborn (2012) facilitations made by the United Nations in the campaign of reducing the price of medical bill have largely affected the

prison service due medical accessibility as they failed to receive treatment. Ridge (2008) health care in prison is a challenge in decision making as little representation is prescribed.

4.6 Negotiations.

Pascale and Asthosm (2008) supported an idea that the security service can get what it wants through convincing the international community to meet its integral interests. International institutions such as World Bank, International Monitory, Finance Houses and Non-Governmental Organizations enter into negotiations with correctional centers to provide fund which improve lives of prisoners. It has been suggested that African countries seek external assistance through entering into agreement in borrowing loans to resuscitate prison centers. However, Brooks (1998) has noted challenges when African governments failed to return the borrowed amount, referendums may be hardly implied as this may affect the growth and expansion of the prison services. Building mutual relationships with various stakeholders help the security service to develop trustworthy as these create opportunities to operate with international institutions in good faith. Cullen (2008) has pinpointed to the changes in South African government on the benefits it experienced through setting agreements to the negotiating table where by the country was sponsored as supported by Maccgun et al (2008) in which there was fair records to ensure well protection of prisoners by getting provisions from the South African Government. Easter (2009) said that there are much expenses made through foreign investment than what ordinary African States can afford. International aid is derived while states preserve articles of principled negotiation where there are policies that are meant for production because these organizations championed reforms within the security service and help to the settlement and imposing of justice among countries.

Zvekic (2008) believed that negotiations have encouraged African states to tackle problems of food shortage and presented non-governmental organization for example the Panal Reform International have been helping inmates by offering peace education to the public which involves continuing with their studies through supplementary at primary, secondary or tertiary level depending on where they have stopped their academics while they also got another opportunity to pursue with their studies. Manby (2012) blamed the aid dependability as it marks the margin that lead to insufficiency administration of the prison service. Asthosm (2008) believed

discussions among organization which function independently is effective in the way that there way to mitigate crimes and resources are optically used for the benefit of the inmates.

4.7 Advocating.

Inmates mainly face threats of abuse while they are charged especially women and children, and victims do not report due to a number of reasons which include, fear of being harmed by offenders and probably sexually abuse happens in prisons were worries are certain in issues that women do not consult prison authorities such that they will not be trusted or sometimes blamed in return of such abuse. According Finkelhor (1994) believed that in most cases victims feel ashamed, guilt and embarrassment where there is need to inform an advocating officer who could represent these circumstances. The court give sentences to offenders and others are sentenced to prison while some are released on parole and the rest are released with no mandate to supervision.

The study have been looking forward on advocating programs hence it is sound to consider imbalance hormones, and such that inmates are sometime attractive and they face rape abuse ,other circumstances include, being familiar with social information and networking which develop an environment to witness domestic violence even with cells where by situations and circumstances differ. Asthosm (2008) concentrated on advocating processes through castigating contact with victims, attending of abuse offenders and avoiding drugs and alcohol, it is crucial to dismiss movement across lines of prison movement, while Finkelhor (1994) discussed use of surveillance for example GPS devices and other electronic monitoring over sex issues to develop effective tools to reduce testosterone which more functional. It is reasonable for prison centers to distribute information to inmates through communicative approaches such as one on one discussions, use of notice boards and posting fliers related to ways of representing abuse among prisoners.

4.8 Arbitration and adjudication.

Boon et al (2008) the prison services reduced prison sentences and this has been done in Kenya with the intention of avoiding overcrowding of inmates in the prison centers such that the administration managed to improve health facilities to prisoners with the judgment sentenced on them while the security service sometimes prefers probation rather than incarceration. Killingray (2008) cited examples of countries such as Niger, Angola and Mali as one bound to the process

of arbitration and adjudication where also parallel legislation is recommended. According to Sarkin (2008) Zimbabwe was legitimized the idea of probation in the early 1990s and this helped in the reduction of the increased population of inmates in prison. Zimbabwe also uses community service for the lieu of imprisonment. Thigpen (2011) also found those released also returning back to the prison custody which may be a symbol of lacking representations in issues of advocating and adjudication. Schumitt et al (2011) releasing inmates who do not take violent action is another form of giving an environment related to peace , security and development hence it is said that those inmates may not cause problems to the community in which maintenance to the security sector have been guaranteed.

Mackean (2012) added that sentencing prisoners who are peaceful behaving include programs such as community service although scholars such as Janson (2012) indicated that the system of western countries differ from African styles as they may not offer potential policies that are tangible because of resources that are scarce. Lewis (2013) supported cooperation between the management bodies in the correctional services, magistrates in the recognized places and prosecutors. Athosm (2008) and Morris (2012) supported individuals who are professionally to handle disputes in legal prospects as the agenda to establish skillful requirements to have sight of conciliation and healing which protects the rights of inmates. Ridge (2007) discussed about developments which took place in prison centers while most African governments are admitting correctional reforms through the process of advocating, arbitration and adjudication. Macgann (2008) Africa is still under threat of political instability, inadequate housing and unemployment that strongly affect inmates negatively as lambasted by Machhul (2008) that diplomatic call is necessary for the security sector to reform.

4.9 chat showing ZPCS peace making processes.
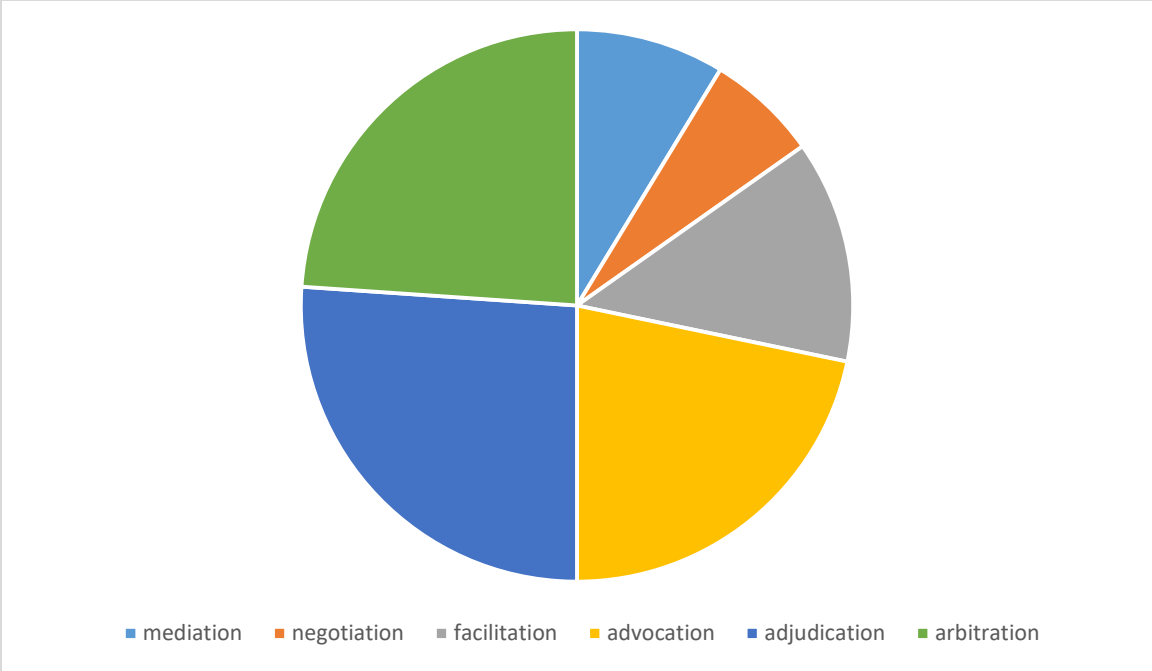
The ZPCS represented inmates with less effort to mediation, negotiation and facilitation, the chat above shows existing gap within the prison service in peacemaking processes, there is need to improve in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe.

4.1.0 Peacekeeping.

Bartholommees (2008) viewed the security service as the force to monitor implications through tactful levels of peacekeeping. Deployment of prison officers should create relationship among inmates, government and the prison officers where peace initiative should be operated with the technological advancement for the strategy and outset on the distinction of authority of the security service which is assigned to protect the rights of prisoners without imposing threat on them as they interact directly and operate in non-violent activities. ZPCS should also encourage disarming to prisoners for example surrendering use of small arms and support reconstructive demilitarized society with reintegrated mindsets.

According to the United Nations department of peace keeping operations (2018) the security service is important on issues of strengthening, reestablishment and restoration of relationship among inmates and prison staff, there should be structural procedures in law enforcement. The ZPCS should give advice on state building, offering safety and address constructive

administrative operations such as highlighting overcrowding instances, in adequate budgets, poorly paid prison officers and staff. ZPCS should have an international humanitarian compliance to improve its standards in infrastructures and any related work to socio economic development. Peacekeeping operations helps in covering critical gaps which are vital in improving the foundations of human security.

Prison service shall have a consistent and harmonized approaches as these may be functional in reserved properties and to promote supportive weak resourced correctional centers which need much operations with deployment of prison troops to support the prison vision, mission and objective in which peacekeeping should relate to leadership which should be accountable where mismanagement of prison resources , violation of prisoners on their basic rights , prolonged arbitrary and detention should be looked at because the main task of prison service is considering peacekeeping as a matter to correctional components to deploy national security on its ownership and assist national ownership in creation of respective traditional means , reintegration, rehabilitation and demobilization , humanitarian assistance and to provide trainings and to build national capacities by helping to restore and build partnership with civil society groups and the government.

4.1.1 Challenges faced by ZPCS in promoting peace, security and development.
The challenges faced by ZPCS in fostering and implementation of peace, security and development in Zimbabwe has to do with resource distribution because of their scarcity and the unfair distribution of these resources which makes difficult for peace practitioners to intervene and successfully able for peace support operations in food distribution, health, accommodation, clothing and transport facilities.

4.1.2 Insecurity of inmates.
Challenges emerged in the security service which involves human insecurity of prison services as supported by Isatal (2011) and this has been seen through issues of food shortages, poor health facilities and overcrowding of prisoners. Utas (2007) highlighted that prisons in Africa faced challenges for inadequate food supply also spreading of diseases such as HIV\AIDS, syphilis, and tuberculosis are a threat to the prison centers .Skovron et al (2012) welfare of inmates should be looked at in medical statute for health security, food security, water and sanitation as sewage disposal is necessary when it comes to human security. Clements (2012) said that suppression

and oppression of inmates is as a result of competition over scarce resources that are one of the challenges affecting the security service. Travis and Lawrence (2012) inmates faced a lot of challenges such as having psychological stresses due to ill-treatment for they lack privacy. Zimbabwe constitution (2013) the article 51 discusses about the right to human dignity that every individual has inherent dignity in their privacy and public way of life should be valued.

4.1.3 Inability to solve inmate's disputes and to protect the interests of prisoners.

Quarreling among inmates is an issue of concern which should not be ignored when it comes to peace settlement though prisoners emerge from difference cultures, religion and possessing differences to identities as recognized by Sarkinn (2009) that during serving time prisoners access to peace, security and development when their rights is commenced for example questioning homosexuality is a critical issue to African tradition and other forms of belief which are inhuman. ICRC report April (2009) noted that the ZPCS entered in a situation of recidivism which is a challenge to social, political and economic spheres. Omboko (2010) wrote about drug abuse giving a case of Kenya where prison staff abused the rights of inmates by selling illicit drugs and substances such as glue, paint, and thinner at high price to drug offenders and addicts. However, the scholar pinpointed that another challenge is due to shortage of judicial staff such as the lawyers, prosecutors, police and attorney general as it is pivotal to have effective rehabilitation centers in correctional service to be able to overcome these challenges in the security service to promote peace, security and development.

4.1.4 Unavailability of an independent peace settlement for prisoners within ZPCS.

There should be an operation prison peace settlement that deals with issues of humanity as reported by the Institute of policy world research (2016) where representation is necessary to address issues of poor sanitary conditions, overcrowding of prisoners, vulnerable to infectious diseases such as diarrhea, measles, tuberculosis, insufficient mattresses and blankets. According to Zimbabwe lawyers for human rights report (2013), a number of prisoners suffered from routine but treatable medical situations for example, hypertension, diabetes, tuberculosis, asthma and respiratory diseases. Government should not ignore issues of reforming prison centers as referenced by the prison officer in charge Pambayi (2015) in his interview during prison assessment project when viewed that there is no enough resources for prisoners especially basic human needs as the prison service worry not of luxurious items but on improved technology for

example inmates need to be updated on events happens outside the box as they are also limited to products which advance issues of peace, security and development.

4.1.5 Inclination of using political capability to violate inmates.

According to Machingauta (2014) the deputy commissioner of Zimbabwe prison and Correctional Services , the commission relies on government revenues and funds and this has championed to a number of challenges which hinders prison progression such that inmates protest for unfair distribution of items especially for pregnant women who are told conditionally to attend public hospitals and they are forced to return in their cells in two days because there is no post natal care in prison, while the correctional center offer peace education in reproductive health interventions and sexual services is not enough as children under the age of three years old also share food with their mothers allocation, according to Unites States Development (2017) , and they are given food which is not healthy for example in the morning they manage to get porridge without sugar or salt while at lunch they are given cabbages and sometimes beans .According to Zimbabwe Human Rights Association(2012) most inmates died because of malnutrition, and such in this event senior prison officers admitted on this previous case as this becomes a health hazard to the security service because toilets also is an issue to discuss on blockages as a case to an interview with Zimondi (2016) viewed this prison life threatening, however reports from Zimbabwe Daily News (2016) reviewed that Zimbabwe is far from meeting recognized international standards because lawmakers documented that inmates are surviving on scant meals which is also a prison cultural and mental disease to label prisons as centers of punishment while missing the point of correctional service which is an utmost of social cohesion , reintegration and rehabilitation offered to offenders and to improve in qualities of based responsible prison administration.

In support of the above view Chitiyo (2009) believed that the ZPCS remains politicized as it faces serious internal or systematic challenges which need to be addressed for instance moral and protection necessities should be raised for example juveniles are exposed to threat as they are vulnerable especially when they are on remand , they are not placed in their own separate cells and occasionally send to prisons instead of keeping them in reformatory homes however, prison officials and other inmates also abused younger juveniles, United States Development (2015) on human rights conference believed that security service of Zimbabwe are affiliated to political

programs in which there is unfairness of government data representation on issues of poor prison services factual or instance the capacity holding on the number of prisoners differ from government records and those of independent organizations such as Amnesty disagreed on official figures as the inmates met horrific conditions which the government has to look at where the South African Broadcasting Cooperation (2009) proved the false footage in terms of ZPCS number of prisoners in the month of March , while at that time the justice minister was Patrick Chinamasa who subsequently denied the report and in July the deputy commissioner of police Chimbwaza admitted the embarrassment of the ZPCS in its justice system

4.1.6 Analysis of alternative decisions by ZPCS to promote peace security and development in Zimbabwe.

4.1.7 Establishment of community engagement in ZPCS.

Community engagement it's formerly paving way to improvement of socio economic development through partnership with the societies such as international donors, Non-governmental organizations, institutions and individuals as stipulated by Barlow et al (2013).In community engagement there is room of having sustainable development for support in areas of repossessing destroyed equipment is indeed addressed , however this engagement involves generating resources for socio economic progress from funders where there is an expedition of addressing problems related to ZPCS for example projects such as small animal production, mushroom production, keeping of indigenous chicken, apiculture, gardening and any production work is discussed to inmates that they may personally and also as the organization can learn and benefit craft ship in technical activities such as business management, carpentry, marketing of produced commodities and fishing will professionally distributed to prisoners. However, according to Midlands State University (2016) department of work related learning and community engagement visited ZPCS where presentations were encountered in support of the service to the correctional service.

4.1.8 Identifying the role of ZPCS third parties.

Any work of assessment and evaluation is crucial for productivity within an organization where a third party give guide lines and performance as noted by Smith (2013) however, Blanding (2012) mattered on results which are produced in decision making either for peace, security and

development, and or economic transition which may also facilitate for national development as Travis (2009) showed the growth of administering prison standards through advanced implementations from countries and financial institutions in mitigating issues that are contrary to humanity. Moore (2012) cited events on prison centers how they can utilize resources with the assistance of third parties as a result of developing approaches of performance for example policy making is also an important step in reforming activities of inmates such that Lewis (2008) agreed on prison centers playing an important role in shifting growth of national products in African countries.

4.1.9 Conducting prison research at advanced stage.

According to Blanding (2012) countries have started conducting improvement through research systems, where this is necessary for investigations over chronic diseases which threaten human lives. Muhr (2009) believed that infectious diseases is always increasing and prison service should consider psychological illness which causes an increase of medical cost therefore, inmates cannot access treatment. Nesput (2007) highlighted an idea borrowing humanitarian aid assistance is the way forward which can successfully preserve humanity. Zvevic(2008) propounded on international researches proving that brought world justice in prison centers and Killingray (2008) understanding justice as it matters peace, security and development, while an example is proven by the operations of Penal reform international on its research on economic development and proffer lessons of security services.

4.2.0 Provisions alongside prison monitoring, auditing and supervision.

According to Asthon (2008) supervision in correctional centers helps to detect the work of prison services if conducted efficiently and taking consideration of misconduct to assist development of the commission through administering improper management, incomplete operations and lack of guaranteed procedures. Boone et al (2008) discussed about responsibilities of every security sector which include auditing and monitoring while reducing sentences, and releasing of prison services and probations rather than incarcerations which facilitate the prison work. Sarkin (2008) derived a sense of releasing policies having strong impacts to disadvantage the security sector as offenders may increase the rate of crime records in a country.

4.2.1 Graph showing the model of ZPCS in promoting Peace Security and development
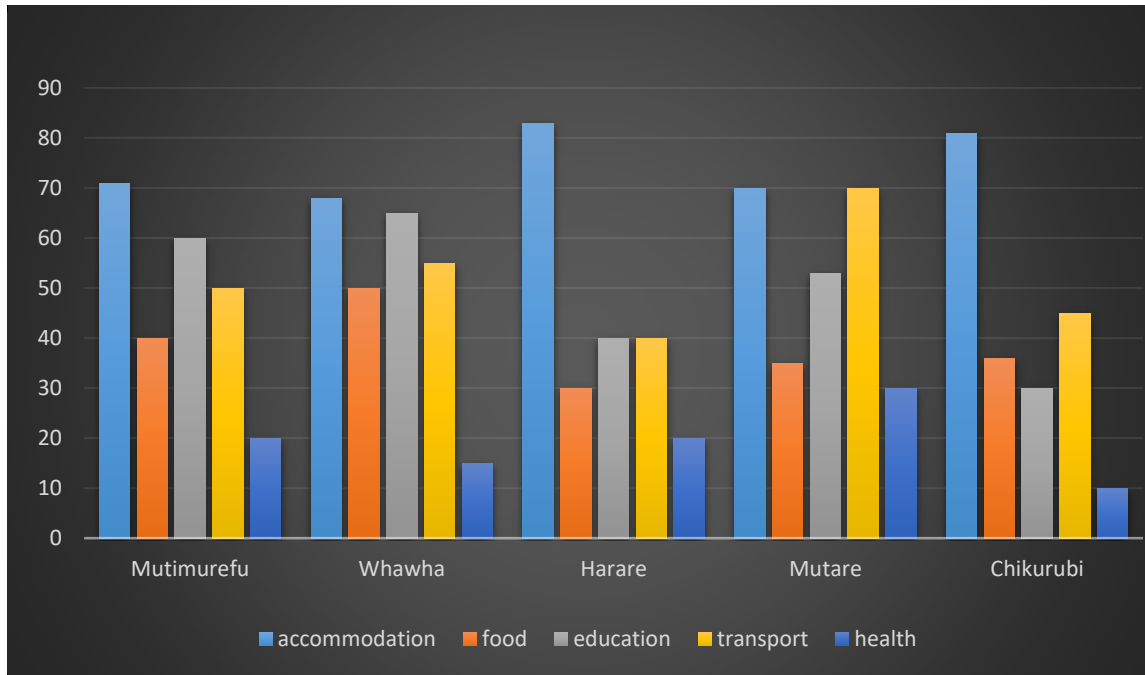
The graph shows the model in service delivery provided by ZPCS to its five correctional centers in accommodation, food, education, transport and health facilities. All prison centers are not over crowded because more space is available for inmates and graph is high, there is poor service in food delivery for inmates by ZPCS to all its centers, education is provided by various institutions such as ZACRO and Non-governmental Organizations but challenges in stationary and government cannot afford to pay money for trade tests for prisoners to handle their certificates in their performances, ZPCS fails to provide transport where it is needed on time such that prison spend a long period of time waiting their cases to appear in court due to lack of transport and fuel. The available ambulance per region covers many areas and there are no transport for the government offices where as both prisoners and staff share the same vehicles. There is poor health service in all the centers presented by low graphs, prisoners cannot be attended by doctors on time , ZPCS have no hospitals meant for them, pregnant woman are forced to travel long distances for checkups and during delivery they are given forty eight hours of delivery which becomes a violation of human rights.

4.2.2 Chapter summary.

Chapter 4 analyzed the role of the ZPCS in promoting peace, security and development, the study through procedures in peace building processes such as rehabilitating and reintegrating prisoners also for inmates to participate in workshops, trainings, and farming activities. Peacemaking for prisoners is done through negotiating because dialogue making present mutual understandings and cooperation, as well as peacekeeping through prison troops which are sent to ensure safety of prisoners. In this chapter challenges are also prescribed hence an overview to decisive approaches are presented as findings of amassed data was done through graphical representation

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION AND REFERENCE.

5.1 Introduction.

This chapter is the summary of all the research study which gives a summary concerning findings that were made for the basis of responses from questionnaires, interviews and observations to topic of this dissertation mainly on the criteria which cannot disadvantage prisoners but the force to exercise responsibilities in peacemaking, peace building and peacekeeping operations and able to heal and reconcile with prisoners by rehabilitating and reintegrating them, also improving their infrastructural development and to consider democratic principles and issues of humanity to convicted persons.

5.2 Chapter Summary.

The chapter showed, magnified and dignified services that prisoners are encountered with. ZPCS is facing challenges for the security of wellbeing in perennial food shortage health, accommodation and other resources. Research study to this academic field gave the brief summary of the ZPCS on its mandate national positioned to the capacity of internal and external domain during and after the colonial period and its strong historical grounds with the revolutionary war and provided value additional to issues of climate change and protecting prisoners' rights by using policies, traditional and cultural values morals as the study also analyzed the role of regional and international institutions to guarantee peace, security and development to inmates. Moreover, revealed the gap that the security service could play to promote safety of inmates as the ZPCS depended on government funding and resources to manage its operations and should be noted that prisoners are suffering due to poor administration which need to be assessed and developed or reformed through drawing and introducing new programs and policies that do not be a misconduct to prisoners' rights in peace building mechanisms, peace keeping operations and peacemaking processes have proffer solutions in regard to the protection of prisoners. The research was prompted to analyze the role of the security service in promoting peace, security and development however, ZPCS has to adopt professional mechanism and policy formulation in its mandate and service delivery to improve its national affairs.

5.3 Recommendation.

Prisoners have the right to determination of national conduct and prejudice of justice whereby there is need for humanitarian intervention in allocation of resources to prisoners who are sentenced in various correctional centers. Peace keeping, peace building and peace making operations are essential in the daily activities of all prison actors while dignity, humanity and humanness are crucial characteristics that individuals should adhere to for the improvement and empowerment in social, economic and political spheres. Therefore, security service is recommended to value the affairs of judicial service which protects the rights and privileges of prisoners in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe.

REFERENCES.

Baldwin, D.A. (1997), <u>Review of International Studies</u>, Britain, British International Studies Association

Bless, C. and Higson.S.C. (1995) <u>Social research methods, An A frican Perspective</u>,Lusaka, Juta and company

Brooks, P. (1998), <u>Financial accounting</u>, New York, McGraw Hill

Chitiyo, N. (2009), <u>a case of Security sector reform in Zimbabwe</u>, Rusi, Rusi organization.

Collina, T.Z. (2010), <u>Chemical and global weapons status at a glance .Arms Control Today, Arms control Association</u>, USA,Routledge press.

Fuggion, P. (2012), <u>Basic Survey research</u>, London, Sage press.

Gilbert, A. and Gugler, (1992) Cities, <u>Poverty and development urbanization in the third world,</u> New York, Oxford.

Gilbert, <u>A. helping the poor through housing subsidies: Lessons from Chile</u>, Colambia and South Africa, Habitat International, 28, 13-40.

House of Commons (2009), <u>Experimental methodology,</u> Baston, Allyn

Kennan, G.F. (1948), <u>Sources of Soviet conduct</u>, USA, Moscow

Lederech, J.P. (1997), Definitive statement on peace building, Washington D.C, UN institute of peace.

Levy, M. (2012<u>), Research project</u>, Buckingham, Open University.

Lloyd, S.P. (2007), <u>Old Age and Poverty in Developing Countries: New policy challenges;World development</u>.vol28(1)pp.2157-2168.

Meredith, M. (2002), <u>Robert Mugabe Power, Plunder and Tyrant of Zimbabwe</u>, South Africa, Johannesburg

Midlands State University, (2016), <u>Department of work related learning and community engagement</u>, MSU, Gweru.

Mufema, E. (2008), <u>Report of the operation Garikai/HlalaniKule-National Audit with the framework of social accountability</u>, Harare, NANGO.

Nicholas, N.(2011<u>), Developing a questionnaire</u> , New York, Continuum.

Omboko,J.O(2010), <u>Challenges facing the control of drugs and substances use and abuse,</u> Nairob,project paper university

Paffenholz,T.(2010) <u>Civil Society and Peace building,</u> London, Lynne Rienner.

Pascal, T. and Asthon, K. (2010), <u>Education for research</u>, USA, Allyn and Bueon.

Pislow,B.(2010), <u>Elemental statistics,</u> New York, Baston.

Ploch, L. (2010), <u>Congressional Research Service Liberation Independence</u> <u>1980,</u>

 Southern Rhodesia

Skovron, P. et al (2012), <u>Handbook of the plans to prevent overcrowding,</u> Criminal Justice, Handbook Series.

Shah, A. (2012), <u>Arms control and global issues, Global issues organization retrieved</u> 13 May 2012

Southern Africa Regional Institute for policy studies, (1998), Harare, Sapes books

Tarner, J.F.C. (1976), <u>Tools for building community: an examination of 13 hyothesis</u> .Habit International 20 (3), 339-347

Tickchuk, B. and Walmsely A. (2010), <u>Statistics</u>, USA, Pitman publishing

Tiisetso, R. (2009), <u>Women struggle for peace in Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe,</u>

United Nations Habitat, (2013), <u>State of the world cities,Report 2012-2013:Prosperity of Cities</u> Accessed 25 March 2016.

United Nations Habitat, (2012), <u>State of the world cities,</u> 2012\2013, Nairob, Kenya. ISBN:-97892-1-132494-5.

Veritus (2011) <u>Parliament of Zimbabwe</u>, Harare, Mango.

United Nations Trust Fund, (2009), <u>Human security Unit,</u> USA, www.humansecurity.un.org

Zartman,I.W.(2011), <u>Successful resolution through negotiation</u>, UK, Hull

Zimbabwe Daily News (2016), <u>Hunan rights initiatives,</u> Harare, Daily News.

Zimbabwe Constitution, (2013), <u>Zimbabwe constitution of 2013</u>, Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe parliament

Appendix A: Questionnaires

My name is Makotore Anotida student at Midlands State University registered as R145929V currently reading for Bachelor of Science in Peace Studies Honours Degree. I am carrying out a research titled, "An analysis of the role of security service in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe: A case of Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services." I am kindly asking for your contribution to my dissertation in answering below questions, your names are going to be acknowledged according to your concern in promoting peace, security and development in Zimbabwe, for academic purpose only. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Section A

Name, Surname and

Title_____

Academic

Qualification_____

_____

_____

Post and years of

experience_____

_____

_____

Section B

1. In your own understanding define the concept of security

service……

………

………

………

2. Examine the structure of the security system in

Zimbabwe……

………

………

………

3. Briefly explain the history of the Zimbabwe security

sector………

………

………

………

4. What are the main activities of the Zimbabwe Prison and Correction Services in fostering peace,

security and

development?………

………

………

………

………

………

………

………

5. Analyze the concept of development in relation to human

security……

………

………

………

………

6. What should be done to protect prisoners from

danger?...

....

....

....

7. List any international/regional organization which advocates for human security to prisoners in

Zimbabwe……

………

8. Outline any factors which contribute to peace, security and development in Zimbabwe

prisons……

………

………

………

9. What are the economic, social or political measures that can be involved to implement peace, security

and development to prisoners in

Zimbabwe?...

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Appendix B: Interview Guide and Questions.

Interview Questions.

1. What are the roles of Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services in peace, security and development?

2. Identify human security threats to prisoners in various correctional centers in Zimbabwe.

3. How is the law brought into practice by Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services for the protection of prisoners in Zimbabwe as the subject to humanitarian intervention?

4 Highlight the impacts of colonialism to the Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services.

5. Identify problems associated with prisoners in various correctional centers.

6. What are the challenges faced by staff and prisoners in the Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services?

7. What other alternative solutions can be suggested by Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services to improve the lives of prisoners?

8. How does rehabilitation and reintegration procedures help to accommodate prisoners?

9. What can be drawn from prisoners who fail to get their justice or think that there is no justice?

10. What measures are put forward by Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services to make sure that justice is on its place?

11. Identify any prison center that you know in Zimbabwe and proffer ways of improving that correctional center.

12. How can the Zimbabwe government respond to insecurity of prisoners in Zimbabwe?