Midlands State University

Established 2000

Faculty of Social Sciences

Department of Politics and Public Management

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF FACTIONALISM ON POLITICAL

DEVELOPMENT IN ZIMBABWE, THE CASE STUDY OF ZANU PF

BY:

WELLINGTON .K NZIRA R145360Q

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, Zimbabwe.

MAY 2018s

Midlands State University

Established 2000

The undersigned strongly certify that they have read and made recommendations to the Midlands State University for acceptance of a research project entitled:

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE
IMPACT OF FACTIONALISM ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN ZIMBABWE, THE CASE STUDY OF ZANU PF.

The dissertation was submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
of the Honors Degree in Politics and Public Management.

Supervisor
Signature …………………………………….Date ………/………/…………

Chairperson
Signature …………………………………….Date ………/………/………

DECLARATION

I WELLINGTON. K. NZIRA

declares that all material presented for examination in this study is my own
work and that it has not been submitted before any Degree or examination in any other
university; and that any quotation or paraphrase from the published or unpublished work of
another person has been duly acknowledged in the work which I present for examination.

Date

MAY 2018

Student's name Wellington .k. Nzira

Signature ………………………

ABSTRACT

Factionalism in ZANU PF has achieved a few difficulties to political advancement in Zimbabwe, obviously MDC has had its own particular decent amount of factionalism however the effects were never had an inclination than the present factionalism in ZANU PF. The wild factionalism in ZANU PF swelled since the December 2014 gathering where a few ZANU PF individuals confronted the ZANU-PF hatchet counting the then VP Joyce Mujuru ,from that point forward poor Zimbabweans still keep on feeling the warmth of factionalism inside the ruling party. This factionalism inside the party is enrooted in progression issues, associate association intercession, contrasting gathering approaches and new ideologies, ravenousness and narrow-mindedness Moreover, the current ZANU-PF factionalism can be advocated as law based contestation of power, subsequently the marvels of the multi-party framework owes its credit to the democratization standards in Zimbabwe ,despite the fact that factionalism inside the ruling party postures incredible dangers to political improvement in Zimbabwe, the brighter side of the democratization procedure ought not be neglected. Consequently the motivation behind this exploration is to fundamentally examine the impacts of factionalism on political improvement in Zimbabwe giving careful consideration to ZANU-PF. In addition, demonstrable skill and classification were seen by the researcher as a major aspect of his moral leads, the researcher did not constrain anybody to partake in his investigation neither did he record the meetings without the interviewee's assent. The researcher found that despite the fact that factionalism in ZANU-PF was a reasonable sign of the democratization procedure in Zimbabwe, numerous individuals endured as a result of it. Impacts of ZANU-PF factionalism to political improvement which were talked about in the investigation included intensifying rise of revolutionary activist groups, political violence, address of corruption cases, defilement issues and the ascent progressive gatherings were likewise different impacts. ZANU-PF is prescribed to ensure that it introduces robust education on political leadership to its party members, unity is recommended among members.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my Lord and Personal savior, Jesus Christ for taking me this far. To my

father for Mr. J.E Nzira his care and his need to see me achieve great things. Also to Mama and

Papa Ruth and Emmanuel Makandiwa for their prayers on my life.

ACKNOWLEGDEMENTS

Contents

ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

ANC   African National Congress

FROLIZI   for the Liberation of Zimbabwe

IMF   International Monetary Fund

NDP   National democratic party

PF   Patriotic Front

PDP   Peoples Democratic Party

SADC   African development committee

UN   United Nations

VONC   Vote of no confidence

YARD   Youth Advocacy Reform and Democracy

ZANLA   Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army

ZANU   Zimbabwe African National Union

ZANU PF   Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front

ZAPU   Zimbabwe African People's Union

ZBC   Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation

ZCTU   Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Union

Zim First   Zimbabwe First

Zim PF   Zimbabwe People's First

ZIPRA   Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army

G 40   Generation of 40

MDC   Movement for Democratic Change

MDC M   Movement for Democratic Change led by Mutambara

MDC N   Movement for Democratic Change led by Ncube

MDC T   Movement for Democratic Change led by Tsvangirayi

PF   Patriotic Front

SADC   Southern African development committee

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLE

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The investigation centers around the impacts of ZANU PF factionalism on political improvement in Zimbabwe. This initial section offers a foundation to the examination, giving a short historical background of factionalism in ZANU-PF following it back to when factionalism became more prominent in 2008 to 2017. The chapter additionally offers clarifications on the research study's pitfalls of the impacts of factionalism to political advancement in Zimbabwe under the ruling party ZANU-PF, it likewise offers a segment on nation encounters on factionalism. Ultimately the section covers the statement of the problem, research objectives and questions raised from the statement of the problem, justification of the study, and the delimitations and limitations of the investigation with the structure of the research study included.

1.2 Background of the study

The essential political party to be set up in Zimbabwe was the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress (SRANC) in the 1930s anyway it was sensitive (Sibanda; 2005). It was to be modified in 1957 by Joshua Nkomo in the wake of organizing it with City Youth League. The political party depended on factional lines as they had unmistakable interests however comparative idea in forms. This is the reason the gathering was isolated in the mid-1970s to shape FROLIZI. In the 1960 it took the name National Democratic Party and finally it was Zapu by 1961. Regardless of the way that gatherings were not discernible by then they were to occur in 1963 when Zanu was surrounded and moreover in the 1970s when FROLIZI was furthermore shaped (Sibanda; 2005).

As indicated by Tekere (2007), the Zimbabwe African National Union was a contentious affiliation which battled against the white administration in Rhodesia, It was framed under factional lines as it was a section from the Zimbabwe African People's Union. Zanu won resoundingly the 1980 elections under the activity of Robert Gabriel Mugabe and following seven years in 1987 Converged with Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU to shape ZANU-PF. ZANU was encircled on the eighth of August 1963 when Ndabaningi Sithole, Henry Hamadziripi, Mukudzei Midzi, Edgar Tekere and Leopold Takawira split far from ZAPU at the habitation of Enos Nkala in Highfield, (Ndlovu 2005).

The originators were baffled with the dissident frameworks of Joshua Nkomo, on the other hand the two sides drew from both the Shona and Ndebele which are the two noteworthy tribes of the nation Zimbabwe, (Bhebhe 1999). ZANU and ZAPU both formed political wings inside the country, the military wings outlined were the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) an accomplice of ZANU that firmly relied upon China and other comrade countries for their back, getting ready and military arms. There was comparatively the formation of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionery Arm, (Reed 1966).

There were 2 divisions in Zanu before Independence in (1980).The first gathering was of Nathan Shamuyarira and others that left to join the Front For the Liberation of Zimbabwe (FROLIZI).In 1973 after Shamuyarira's recommendation for the social occasion organization was overpowered by Chitepo, (David 1981).After Chitepo's destruction on 18 March 1975, Sithole acknowledged activity of the get-together however was tried by the skillful lobbyist wing of Zanu as it was ensured that Sithole was a legend of arrangement. Consequently this emergency made with the Mgagao attestation where pioneers and guerillas explained their aggregate frustration with Sithole inciting the gigantic split of Zanu into a group drove by Sithole that clearly denied the savage fight and the other social occasion was started by Robert Mugabe and Simon Muzenda who had the full sponsorship of ZANU and favored an unpleasant change. They executed and scared agriculturists both Mugabe and Sithole were serving under the banner of ZANU in any case they had distinctive outlooks towards the fight, (Sibanda 2005).

Sithole later on joined a transitional Government of whites and Blacks in 1979 which was driven by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and in joint they went to London to the Lancaster House assention where another constitution was set up and race dates were proposed. In the Independent races of 1980 Mugabe and ZANU PF were selected as a social event with an extra moniker of the Patriotic Front to disengage themselves from Sithole's get-together, it was in these choices that Mugabe created as a victor and Sithole's ZANU that later on persuaded the chance to be ZANU NDOGA which failed to win any seats, (Sithole 1999).

The factional fights were not yet completed as Mugabe was going up against other intra battles even after his choice triumph. There were fights to succeed Mugabe in the late 1990s, (Mandaza undated). The mistake of the Structural Adjustment Programs showed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank for the nonexistent progress of African countries can

be attributed as one of the jug which prompted the protestation to Mugabe who acknowledged organization of the social affair since 1977 in the present style, pushing for his movement. In 1997, there was a 'stay away' and in January 1998 there were support riots. These intersection are said to have impelled the challenge of substituting Mugabe. Solomon Mujuru who was for the most part called Rex Nhongo changed into a prickle in the substance for Mugabe as he was coordinating the ouster of Mugabe (Smith 1977).

In the 1999 Zanu pf Congress, Solomon Mujuru was bold to plot the pathway into an intelligent unique idea of removing Mugabe from office which was disturbing to the party structures. He besides, accepted that if his planned had succeeded, the individual that should have been named as the National Chairman of the social event was relied upon to succeed Mugabe for the 2002 races. Before long, Mugabe was triumphant and Mujuru's plans were unbeneficial. After the 2002 races, Mugabe emerged as a victor and the general people were distressed as they were certain that the voting philosophy was marred by imperfections. It was represented both on the print and electronic media that in the wake of this trouble, Mugabe confided to Thabo Mbeki, the then leader of South Africa and Olusegun Obasanjo the then leader of Nigeria that he had lost the votes.

Mugabe is said to have asked for the assistance of Mbeki to empower him to rifle for the successor from among his Zanu pf experts and Simba Makoni was in addition a potential, hopeful before his breakaway from Zanu pf around the 2008 choices. After the 2004 Zanu pf Congress, the movement conflict was hoisting. Solomon Mujuru again was pushing for the complete of Mugabe organization. This changed into his discussion amidst the 2006 Zanu pf Conference held in Goromonzi, the December 2007 Extra-Ordinary Congress and the 2008 'Bhora Musango' Campaign.

The present resurrection of Zanu pf factionalism has been depicted as a battle for movement which has been ordered by two social affairs, one drove by Vice President Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa hiding under the name Lacoste, and another by Grace Mugabe who is purportedly the pioneer of the expected G40. Neither of these parties have more than an instrumental energy for supporting democratization and sweeping progress in Zimbabwe. The two sides are hunting down control since they have amassed liberal riches, which requires epic political effect to keep up, ensure, settle in and create. The contention between these social occasions is crested by Mugabe's steady refusal to help a prevailing part lead system of picking a successor.

However the current administrative issues of gamatox factionalism endorses the impression of Rugare Gumbo as talk. If all else fails Zanu pf has been questionable about its inside issues in the past until the approach of this gamatox wash down and the 'Vote of No Confidence' period which has furthermore isolated the get-together. The December 2014 Congress revealed the factional lines in the Zanu pf which saw the ouster of the major Zimbabwean female Vice President Joyce Mujuru and her admitted assistants. Beginning late, factionalism has particularly depicted races of the social occasion's Youth League and Women's Assembly, which were purportedly destroyed by ruthlessness and settled along factional lines.

The former first lady Grace Mugabe, was named as the Secretary for Women's Affairs an unmistakable sign that she tries to secure her family's immense cash related premiums in the entire arrangement. In any case, her choice has been limited by the Mnangagwa (Ngwena) faction, who felt that she has been moved into the movement legislative issues to help the political ascendance of the G40 faction. While Zanu pf is caught in its interior strife, the MDC also split after its race mishap. One faction, drove by its previous Secretary General Tendai Biti, blamed their pioneer Morgan Tsvangirai for undemocratic and unpleasant practices. Substitute groups are of Welshman Ncube, and Mtambara among all others. For better piece of the year, the resistance party has been destroying itself as opposed to misusing Zanu pf's trickiness to join a reinforce base in front of the 2018 races.

The current factional governmental issues in Zanu pf has prompted arrangement loss of motion inside the party and Zimbabwe on the loose. Specifically, in these battles about power and flourishing, the voices and needs of normal people keep on being slighted. Its pitiful part is that residents have progressed toward becoming subjects in their own Zimbabwe. In this way this factionalism in ZANU PF can in like manner be excessive in front of the 2018 elections, considering the way that the cut out previous Vice President Joyce Mujuru framed her new political party which was first a faction within Zanu pf, 'The Zimbabwe People's First', most of the overall public who are being removed and suspended are finding comfort in this as of late molded political gathering, thusly there is expect that the votes will be partitioned and the outcomes would be erratic as the supporters of the ruling party are diminishing each day. Under the comprehensive government Zimbabwe's economy mitigated and moved toward becoming dollarized. Monetary projections proposed that Zimbabwe's economy was required to develop by 3.9 percent in 2010.

Official experiences demonstrated that the spending deficit was required to limit from 21.4 percent in 2009 to 19.9 percent in 2010.

Since the finish of the comprehensive government and the triumph of Zanu pf, the economy has disintegrated The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) announced that an excess of 1800 workers have lost their employments in the primary quarter of 2014. We are at present far from achieving the 1.2 million occupations that Zanu pf guaranteed in the last races. Obviously, the administration of Zimbabwe is confronting different budgetary challenges, including disintegrating social and monetary establishments, administrative deficiencies, a substantial outside obligation heap of over US$10 billion, joblessness rate over 80 percent, and an absence of financial specialist certainty.

This nonattendance of financial specialist certainty is somewhat because of doubt of Mugabe himself, yet it is in like manner due to the weights that pioneers are under to press forward with plans to indigenize the economy. The Zanu pf government's indigenization strategy requires that in areas like mining, remote financial specialists surrender 51 percent their offer to indigenous business visionaries. For all intents and purposes, this isn't impelled by a longing for radical striking back however rather by a slant to advance and enhance Zanu pf elites. Convincing and thorough monetary approaches in Zimbabwe are conspicuous by their truancy.

The monetary issues are being exacerbated by the imploding factionalism in Zanu pf. Zimbabwe Democracy Institute's examination is these strains are not a result of any conflicting contemplations on democratization, but instead by individual political and financial desires playing out in front of their particular elective congresses in December. Zanu pf is wracked by groups engaging over President Mugabe's successor. Therefore these current factional quarrels, if left unattended position honest to goodness threats to political improvement in Zimbabwe, (the Zimbabwean circumstance 2013).

1.3 Statement of the problem

While factionalism can be followed in every single political gathering in Zimbabwe it has taken a greater stand in the ruling party Zanu pf. Many researchers have however fixated their studies on one side of factionalism rather than both this study seeks to correct certain pitfalls and present findings of these government flaws as a result of political divisions: issues of Impunity, justice and politics, persecution of political opposition, division as the major cause of destruction of party system structures and above all factionalism becoming the fuel of the increasing revolutionary groups with the aim of seeing a difference in the democracy claimed in the constitutions. Also the study seeks to review the truth behind the chaotic politics and the media's reaction or seemingly biasness on political factions. Questions are asked everyday by the public of the lack of inclusivity in the government systems structures, thus factions become a bicorn of hope as they try to loud out these issues in the face of the government. This study seeks to be subjective and also objective in its analysis of findings.

1.4 Research objectives

The study sought to fulfil the following research objectives:

1. To explore the causes of factionalism in Zimbabwe's political parties.

2. To analyze the impact of factionalism on political development in Zimbabwe.

3. To proffer recommendations on enhancing political development.

1.5 Research questions

In correspondence with the above objectives this research will answer the following questions:

1. What are the causes of factionalism within political parties in Zimbabwe?
2. How has factionalism impacted our country's political development?
3. What recommendations can be made to enhance political development?

1.6 Justification of the study

This research study brought out different views on change and development mastered by political divisions and also by power hungry leaders. The current factional legislative issues of gamatox and Vote of No confidences is new in Zanu pf, obviously factionalism in Zanu pf can be followed back to the mid-1980s yet this sort of factionalism is new in Zanu pf. In particular in the previous decades Zanu pf has been cagey about its illicit relationships, the legislative issues of gamatox added to the removal of huge numbers of its individuals in the December 2014 congress and it has unwound Zanu pf factional issues to the entire world. This hence gives the analyst a space to examine more on the expanding of this factionalism in Zanu pf and the harm it is prompting particularly to the political and monetary circles of Zimbabwe.

The research study is a lexicon of realities and speculations that inspires political pioneers of various political gatherings to assess the upsides and downsides of disunity to the nation's political and monetary circles. Panebiano (1988) recommend that productivity and authenticity in government legislative issues is for the most part affected by factionalism inside a political gathering therefore however this investigation bolster his proposal since rivalry prompts proficiency which achieves advancement. This research study reacts to issues of functioning democracy being fostered by factions within political parties.

This research developed a unique stance on the impotence of organized groups aimed at achieving something big, and on the good of having the ability to express your views on the existing leadership systems especially in Zimbabwe factions have been a voice for the people evidence by the march of Mugabe must GO in November 2017. In this case, the study is a masterpiece for reference to a variety of stakeholders on the subjects in quest. This makes the research very significant to readers from all works of intellectual life, including the political parties (current and future), students, the economist, journalists, political analysts and even non-political organizations or the general public.

To other future political parties this research study is a guide into the mistakes made by former political leaders and it either improves their policies and systems or correct their flaws. This research provides a very important lesson to the intellectual field. It is an interesting area of study for students of Peace Studies and the social scientists. It is a future area of reference and presents

unique and eye-catching scientific data that can be referred to by students or even policy makers. Hence this study is largely significant in different ways to different stakeholders.

1.7 Delimitations of the study

The delimitations of the examination are the decisions made by the scientist which ought to be specified. They additionally depict the limits that the researcher has set for the investigation. Factionalism has impacts on the social, financial, mechanical and political improvement of a country however important to the investigation is "the effect of factionalism on political improvement in Zimbabwe, utilizing ZANU PF as a contextual analysis. The researcher picked a contextual investigation of ZANU PF over other political gatherings in light of the fact that the ruling party impacts strategies and it is the voice of the voiceless. Additionally, ZANU PF has branches all finished Zimbabwe and furthermore abroad, in South Africa and other SADC nations making it simple to go after wellsprings of data. Henceforth this clarifies why the exploration is for the most part centered on Zanu pf.

1. 8   Limitations of the study

The limitations of the research study are the requirements experienced in directing the examination (Goode 2005). The study focuses on Zanu pf the ruling party, and the researcher faced challenges of party officials who refused to be interviewed, some officials did not agree to participate in the study even though strict confidentiality was to be observed. There were also fears of revealing party secrets by the officials. The time factor was not favorable also to the research in particular, some organizations have procedures to follow and those procedures were taking time and that also affected data collection. At the same time some officials were busy to be in contact with and as such this hampered the progress of the research. Moreover the study has urban bias as the researcher did not manage to get rural views due to financial constraints. However the researcher had to make use of some of the published information both on print and electronic media to try and amend the data gaps or challenges faced during the data collection process.

1.9 Organizational structure of the study

This study constitutes of five (5) chapters which are to be offered in a synopsis shape beneath:

Chapter 1: Introduction

This is where the scientist presents her chapter by featuring the issues to be caught in the examination. Under the presentations there are sub segments like the accompanying, Foundation of the examination: Under this segment the specialist gives a short foundation of her investigation for instance on the impacts of ZANU PF factionalism to political advancement in Zimbabwe, the scientist expounds on the starting points of factionalism in ZANU PF and furthermore specifies their current resurrection and the harm they are causing politically.

There is likewise the announcement of the issue an area in which the scientist recognizes the issue in her compositions, for example the topical issue is factionalism, and it is under this area that the specialist distinguishes where the issue of factionalism is and how the scientist looks for to address it. Research targets are likewise part of this chapter, they take after not long after the proclamation of the issue. Under this area, the scientist expresses her objectives that she wishes to accomplish toward the finish of the exploration. These objectives must be achievable after distinguishing proof of a issue.

Research questions are additionally part of this area, these are questions that are created after destinations. Research inquiries ought to be hitched to the examination targets keeping in mind the end goal to accomplish the expected objective, say if investigate destinations are 4 examine inquiries ought to likewise count. In addition the support of the examination is likewise included under this chapter, under this area, the analyst clarifies why she picked the investigation and how recognized her examination is from the rest and at the same time gives reasons why the investigation ought to be respectable. Under delimitations of the examination in chapter 1, the specialist expounds on the decisions she made in connection to her examination and furthermore the limits set by the analyst to this investigation.

For instance in this case the specialist concentrated on the impacts of ZANU PF factionalism to political improvement in Zimbabwe however factionalism can influence a nation socially, financially and innovatively. Considering the way that factionalism is additionally wild in numerous political gatherings in 10 Zimbabwe, the scientist picked ZANU PF as it is the decision party that impacts approaches in Zimbabwe and that ZANU PF has branches everywhere throughout the universe of pith is SADC thus data would be made effectively accessible not at all

like in different examinations. Notwithstanding that the constraints of the examination are likewise said in this chapter under this sub segment of Chapter 1, the analyst features the requirements that she experienced amid her exploration.

Chapter 2: Literature review

Initially the specialist presents the chapter by featuring what is not out of the ordinary in the chapter. Under this area the specialist utilizes investigated writing in connection to her examination, this is when she recognizes a few researchers on their work and furthermore takes note of a few spillages in their composing. In the meantime the scientist weds her writing audit area with a hypothetical structure with speculations that have been propounded by different researchers to clarify the examination. Sub topics that count with the exploration questions are additionally made to define answers for the contemplation being referred to. Ultimately there is a chapter rundown that compresses the chapter all in all.

Chapter 3: Methodology

Under this segment the scientist expresses the systems that she tries to utilize in her examination what's more, she additionally offers reasons why she picked a specific research technique over alternate as each and each strategy has its advantages and disadvantages. Under approach there are sub segments like the exploration outline in which the specialist clarifies the general system that she utilized to exhibit a contention. In the meantime the segment likewise centers on test determination strategies that the analyst picks together with the methodologies that the specialist will use in the examination of information and information gathering. Ultimately this chapter additionally discusses moral directs that the analyst utilized as a part of the lead of her examination and a chapter synopsis is offered to give an outline of the exchanges above.

Chapter 4: Presentation and investigation of discoveries

This chapter presents investigation and deciphers of discoveries of the examination and the researcher moreover utilizes different research strategies, in particular the researcher closes the

chapter with a chapter outline that is more similar to a guide to what the chapter was all about. The chapter includes the introduction of the discoveries acquired by the scientist through the utilization of the qualitative research approach in her introduction of information. It is of vital significance to take note of that the information accumulated reflected distinctive translations from various respondents to evade biasness of data.

Chapter 5: Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter is a last or rather a rundown of the considerable number of chapters. It abridges every one of the chapters and likewise proffers proposals to the issues raised as needs be. After a recap a chapter rundown is additionally offered to give a summation of what the chapter was about and after this chapter rundown there is a segment of the references, where all insightful work utilized by the analyst is referenced precise in a way that it was referenced in the investigation

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2. 1 Introduction

This section surveys writing on the topic of the research study and will fundamentally consider what has been inquired about and distributed which is applicable to the present investigation. The central purpose of this section is fixated on distinguishing, assessing and understanding of the current recorded work created by analysts and researchers. It bases on point's distinction and joining among various writers, recognizing the openings and areas of further examination. Embedded in this segment particularly is a blueprint of the presentation of the history and headway of factionalism in Political social affairs, the association between political change and factionalism together with sorts of gatherings. According to Tutor2u Politics (2017), Factionalism joins individuals forming a strong assembling inside a political social event.

When in doubt, they will plot a social affair that is restricting with the concentrations and estimations of the get-together's present action. The part moreover addresses the explanations behind factionalism in a symptomatic and speculative way, clearing up the diverse thoughts driving the purposes behind factions. The area in like manner tends to the investigation request through itemizing of sub sub-themes checking with the request. Around the completion of this section an area plot is offered that gives a summary of the whole chapter in short.

2.2 History of political factionalism

There is no real importance of factionalism, most mid-twentieth analysts favored using the term division to group as they felt it was to some degree culpable to the prosperity of government officials (Cole 1989). The reflection above would recommend that in the midst of that interim the word group was still connected with people who had awful motivation. Uncouthly most branches inside political parties have disparaging endings. Factionalism is an efficient, sagacious party with philosophies that are not equivalent to any made party out of legislators (Rose 1964).While Beller furthermore, Belloni (1978) characterize groups as any gathering that exists inside the foundation of some other bunches as a political group.

 While Maor (1999) contrasts in his contention that factionalism in political gatherings can be comprehended as a kind of a contention association which is intelligent of the inclinations of intra party performers acting all in all to achieve shared objectives. Factionalism can demonstrate a

situation whereby a gathering of people inside an association assistant themselves against the main gathering since they buy in to same contemplations, for13 occurrence in a political gathering, or an assembly; (Kollner and Basedau, 2005).For scientists like Cole, bunches are insignificant gatherings driven by childish interests. It is imperative that groups come in different structures and with different points. Not all factional bunches have the expectation of looking for control as conspicuous in Cole's definition.

The fundamental person who initially characterized the word group was Harold Laswell in 1931 in the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, he characterized it as a gathering which creates inside a bigger body and looks to move the approaches of one person who at last transforms into their pioneer, (Kollner and Basedau; (2005). Zariski (1960) characterizes a group as a club whose disciples are associated because of their uniqueness or offer a total reason in their own specific shape to achieve their destinations. The definitions above portray a case of forthcoming groups or parts with respect to bunch that looks for control picks up over others. Rose (1964) and Hine (1982) both concede to a typical meaning of factionalism, in their decision that factionalism is an outflow of profoundly established differences inside political parties.

In grasping factionalism in political gatherings it ought to be noticed that factional bunches introduce themselves in groupings that create inside the gathering and regularly amass together as they have joint interests and joint acumen. (Zariski 1960). In the above area it was communicated that groups don't generally introduce themselves in groupings dependably yet they can be free thinker however highlight was made that by and large inside political gatherings they happen in gatherings. Factionalism should not to be anticipated as a marvel that is constrained to political gatherings alone, in any case, rather it can likewise be common in an organization administration or some other auxiliary authority.

Groups are not confined to political gatherings just but rather they are additionally as inescapable to the common society associations, spots of love bury alia. Of note in Zimbabwe is the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Union which was part into two factional bunches in 2011 and the ZCC church gatherings and Guta Ra Mwari among others. In this way factionalism is a term we are presently familiar with in Zimbabwe while talking about the intra party lines occurring in political gatherings what's more, places of worship since a huge amount of it has took a center stage as of late. The vibe of factionalism isn't another thing, it was in appearance since time immemorial. Its parentages

must be followed to wars. Groups yielded political gatherings, in out of date Greek there was nonexistence of political gatherings but instead two groups with unique interests typified by the sanatorium. The gatherings were the Plebeians which included affluent14 shippers and working class, and the patricians which was involved the fair families. The initial two political gatherings were framed in England that is the Whigs and the Tories in the late seventeenth century after the Popish Plot, (Encyclopedia Britannica.com).

The Whigs pushed for the lawmaking body of human rights while the Tories were in moving of King Charles. It was then that the possibility of political gatherings was grasped, and it was then that political parties brought forth factionalism. The possibility of political gatherings speeded over the globe and it was then that it picked up driving force. In Africa it was grasped in the midst of the freedom battle the larger piece of which were weight gatherings to put weight on the pioneer administrations in Africa to unshackle the indigenous Africans.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 Realist theory

According to Kennan (2017) Realism theory is a school of thought in worldwide relations hypothesis, hypothetically formalizing the Realpolitik statesmanship of early present day world. It can be thought of as compilation of data obtained by the conviction that world legislative issues at last is dependably and fundamentally a field of contention among upstanding participants seeking after power. Thus the realist theory can be used to explain the drastic changes in the political structures of the ruling party Zanu pf .Taking from the fact Zanu pf leadership has been threatened by forming groups inside the party over succession disputes.

The realist theory also suggest that the end point in every leadership is a wellspring of unavoidable clash for power. Thus this theory explains the development of political factionalism in more terms because the questions of succession came as a result of assumptions of Mugabe being clingy of power in the party. The thirty eight years ruler struggled with issues of loyalty which started to become more popular in the part just as news of his wife being the one who was now making decisions for him came out during the party meetings.

 The realist theory also observes the behavior of those who will be hungry for power as harsh and unsettled as shown by amai Grace Mugabe during the party rallies whereby she would insult other

party officials in front of the party supporters (Magaisa 2016). The fact that she had formed her own faction (Generation 40) meant that she was somehow going to succeed her husband (Mumba 2016) .*Vana kuna amai* made the assumption made by the scholars clear, especially the assumption that Mugabe was planning to run for presidency and then resign to leave the office to his wife. According to the realist theory political leaders are more concern of power and position, the fulfillment of their interests is what drives them. Realists theory trust that it takes after from human instinct, neorealist center upon the structure of the anarchic state framework meaning democracy is only documented but not really practiced unless it's for the sustenance of power (Morgoh 2013).

The view that realism has more to do with reality more than what people think politics should be reflects truly on political factionalism ,whereby the political divisions are caused by the different ideologies and the different views on how policies should be formulated. The difference in ideas may influence power hungry members to form subgroups within the party which may become bigger parties that will oppose its leadership thus political power struggles begin (Marxe 2014).For example what happened in the MDC party when Mutambara did not agree with the way Morgan Tsvangira ran in the party politics.

He went on, to form his own party with Welshman Ncube (MDCM) just before the 2013 election. This separation shows the nurture of humans when it comes to power and greedy. The realist theorist suggest that power corrupts and corruption breeds faulty leaders who are more concerned with accumulation of wealth rather and staying in power to protect that wealth rather than democratic leadership.

As indicated by Madison 1967 on his address of the subject of how to accommodate natives with interests in opposition to the privileges of others or hostile to the interests of the group all in all. Madison considered factions to be unavoidable because of the idea of man – that is, the length of men hold varying sentiments, have contrasting measures of riches and claim contrasting measure of property, they will keep on forming organizations together with individuals who are most like them and they will at times conflict with the general population premium and encroach upon the privileges of others.

He consequently addresses how to make preparations for those threats. In his illustrations Madison refer to Abraham Lincoln as saying that America had isolated itself politically so as to propel

thoughts of political frameworks. Lincoln (1864) proposed that factions emerging in the American people group were because of government inability to address the issue of free enterprise and supplant it with communism in this manner Madison contends that factions will keep on emerging insofar as there are issues to address and there are being overlooked by the current government. Here we can likewise observe that factionalism permitted rivalry in America between the bureaucrats and the republicans who had first risen as one lifting weights one country.

2.4 Factionalism and political development

2.4.1 Factionalism in Nigeria

Over the years factions have been formed as a form of political opposition power and recently factionalism has also taken a stand in religion and other sectors also. According to Tarrant (2015) the separation of IS and Boko Haram is as a result of different ideologies in religious matters, it can be barely noticeable the way that the Taliban, the Afghan fundamentalist political development, is as yet dynamic. The emerging of factional groups in an organization or religious organization influences the structures and the growth of any political or religious group for example the attempt by the Taliban (IS and Boko Haram) to revamp itself and acknowledge its new pioneer following the demise of its past pioneer, Mullah Mohammed Omar.

The official title of the pioneer of the Taliban is Amir ul-Mumineen, or Commander of the Faithful, and since all Taliban individuals are required to vow faithfulness to the Commander, the pioneer is viewed just like the coupling power on all political, religious and military undertakings. The past pioneer, Mullah Omar, passed on in 2013, yet his demise was just affirmed for the current year after a strategic choice by the Taliban to conceal his passing (BBC's Lyse Doucet 2013).

Mullah Omar's representative, Mullah Mansour, expected administration of the Taliban, however the party has showed up signs of collapse and symptoms of factionalism after Mullah Omar's relatives were at first plainly against Mansour's arrangements. Every one of that has changed in the most recent week, when Omar's relatives at long last swore loyalty to Mansour, with the declaration showing up on the Taliban's current leadership change influenced by factionalism. This development clearly shows the impact of factionalism on any group's politics. Here we can however see that factionalism has been a factor of development in many political groups as it

allows dialogue and constructive criticism which highlights the flaws of the existing leadership in any group or organization.

This type of factionalism can be termed Cooperative factionalism. According to Boucek (2009) Cooperative factionalism is defined as those factions run by an association formed and operated for the benefit of those running it not for national interest. This type sometimes stirs up violence and political divisions due to the basis of its self-centeredness for example the violence caused by Boko Haram in its demand for political power. It can also impact development in that, when it stirs up chaos within political parties it gives rise to questions of legitimacy and also gives the masses a voice of choice for instance the Taliban chose a new leader whom they felt pleased with.

2.4.2 France: French revolution

Dumont (2009) comes up with another type of factionalism which is explained as those factions with an aim to overthrow or to oppose the government because of their over ambitiousness and their failed government policies. This type can be witnessed in France years back during the French revolution. Though they seemed to be activist groups which arose during the chaos in France these were however political factions in reality. On Oct. 1, 1791, the Legislative Assembly met to discuss the fate of the monarchy we can also link the same situation to the current events that took place last year in November in Zimbabwe when our own legislative assembly assembled to discuss the forced retired of the former president of Zimbabwe and also Zanu pf.

 A few individuals joined the different political clubs of Paris, for example, the Feuillants and Jacobins. Most agents were center of-the-roaders, influenced by the more radical clubs and by the Girondists. Jacobinism was picking up in this period; Liberty, Equality, Fraternity turned into a catchphrase. This however shows that Political factionalism in its nature breeds out violent oriented results ,there's is no room for slowness every activity is done on acceleration for example it did not take time for French revolution to take place in France all it needed as fuel was factions or political divisions.

Political leaders were made to choose from the sitting monarchy which had failed or to join the revolution and anoint a new leader. In the interim abroad, early sensitivity for the Revolution was swinging to disdain. Émigrés induced the courts of Europe to mediate; in France, war was upheld by the royalists as a way to reestablish the old administration, yet in addition by numerous

republicans, who either wished to spread the upheaval abroad or trusted that the risk of intrusion would rally the country to their motivation.

The Feuillants, or conservative, pastors fell and were prevailing by those later called Girondists. On Apr. 20, 1792, war was announced on Austria, and the French Revolutionary Wars started. Early turns around and bits of gossip about treachery by the ruler again drove Parisian group to coordinate activity. Violence was more noticeable in France than any other time in its history. Robespierre (1797) wrote the reign of terror had its birth in the French revolution no one was safe at that time ,night was like day there was no differentiating between the two.

This shows that factionalism did not take its originality from Zimbabwe but Zimbabwe borrowed it from the old age political factionalism. The French revolution factions were a tool of development in that they influenced change of administration for the betterment of the economy which had collapsed. The legislative meeting had clear results of policy change and democratic ideas were entertained. Already the French administration was showing development in terms of inclusion of the masses in the decisions of the government (Monarchy).

2.4.3 Factionalism in China

China is a one-party state in which the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) corners control. The party's administration, nonetheless, isn't a solid leadership. Its members don't all have a similar belief system, political affiliation, financial foundation, or approach inclinations. Truth be told, two primary political groups or coalitions inside the CCP authority are as of now going after power, impact and control over policy making issues. This bifurcation hosts made inside China's one-party state something approximating a component of balanced governance in the basic leadership process.

According to Cole (2016) the factionalism in china can be defined as Degenerative (Pervasive) which is a form of factionalism that can be argued to be apex of any organizational infighting. It is the last in the sequence of factional divisionism. It is rather descriptive and easily explained by its very naming. Perverse incentives and mismanagement can cause factionalism to degenerate and, in a worst-case scenario, may destroy a party.

This instrument, obviously, isn't the sort of organized arrangement of balanced governance that works between the official, authoritative and legal branches in a vote based framework. In any

case, this new structure, some of the time alluded to in China as "one party, two factions working together" represents a noteworthy takeoff from the "all powerful strongman" model that was normal for legislative issues in the Mao and Deng periods.

In this case Chinese government is using Political factionalism to democratize its policy formulation in the government. Though it being a one party state may make it difficult for democracy to be of much importance its coalitions are becoming useful in constructing diverging ideas for the party and the government at large (Ging-lu 2016). Thus in this case political factionalism in China is waving toward a direction of democracy rather than dictatorship.

This is evidenced by these four people – Mr Hu, Mr Wu, Mr Wen and Mr Jia – are as of now China's best political leaders. These two political factions share the seats in the best leadership associations in a way as to achieve a close impeccable adjust. The nine-part PSC, for instance, has at any rate before this 2012 Party Congress kept up a four-to-five part, with four seats for the populist coalition and five heading off to the elitist coalition (Saini 2017).

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This part clarifies the methods utilized by the researcher in the accumulation of information. The methods used to gather the findings are all explained in this chapter for example the qualitative methods of data collection. Questionnaires, in-depth interviews and document analysis used in this study are also explained in this chapter. Contained in this chapter is also the technique used in the sample selection such as purposive sampling. The chapter also incorporates data analysis tools such as content and thematic analysis. The section of ethical considerations is also included in this chapter.

3.2 Research methodology

Research methodology refers to the techniques used by the researcher to gather his findings or to analyse his data (Guba 1985).Wheeler (2002) defines research methodology as the way in which information credibility, integrity and competence is shown by the use of many techniques .There are particular reasons why the researcher picked a specific research technique over the other. The researcher investigated expert views and perceptions concerning the impact of factionalism on political development in Zimbabwe.

A qualitative research was most suitable in this study because the researcher sought to understand the actual explanatory impact of factionalism on political development in Zimbabwe. The researcher had direct connection with Zanu pf party structures from grass root to national level including political analyst and political science students. The method allowed direct dialogue between the researcher and his participants who included the figures directly involved in the factional fights.

3.3 Research design

Churchill (1999) characterized a research design as the structure or procedure for an exploration that is utilized as a guide in the accumulation and examination of information. It is likewise an arrangement utilized for information gathering and examination. It is an honest blue print utilized as a part of managing research information towards its objectives (Lincoln 1985). The researcher utilized the qualitative research approach in his data collection process.

The researcher picked this technique as it is expressive in nature, thus it isn't prohibitive to the researcher and it likewise gives him space for identification for this situation the researcher is managing with various government officials in his study henceforth this technique helped the researcher in the fortune of top to bottom point by point stories in connection to ZANU-PF factionalism without being restricted to being subjective. Researchers use the qualitative approach to explore the behavior, perspectives, experiences and feelings of people and emphasize the understanding of these elements. Researchers who use this approach adopt a person-centered holistic and humanistic perspective to understand human lived experiences without focusing on the specific concepts (Field & Morse 1996:8).

This approach had the advantages of providing firsthand information because there was no need for estimations every detail had evidence tied to it. Zanu pf officials had more experiences of the knowledge and experiences of political violence because some of them were agreeing to have been there when the violence were being perpetrated by others in their own party or by others who had either separated from the party or from other groups within the party. The advantages of using qualitative research were that it was more descriptive numbers did not matter much, what mattered was the experience and the evidenced provided.

This study was geographically Zimbabwe only with particular focus on Zanu pf .In this case data was collected mostly informally from participants due to the sensitivity of the subject under discussion. The researcher was more concerned with the perspectives attached to and experiences of politicians and the citizens in general.

3.4 Sample selection

Talcott (1976) notes that sampling is a choice of people or questions from a picked populace in a way that the picked amass includes the components speaking to the existent attributes of the whole gathering (Leary 2004). Consequently in this investigation the researcher connected with the purposive sampling technique in his researcher study. The decision of this examining technique is vindicated by the possibility that it was usable to a chosen people for the study and the chosen people spoke to a bigger faction from their place of residents. Thus, the researcher utilized example from the ZANU PF policy makers, previous ZANU PF members and ZANU PF authorities to say

however a couple, since they had the current factional circumstance of ZANU PF on their fingertips.

3.4.1 Purposive or Judgmental sampling

Purposive sampling or judgmental sampling is a ponder test picked in a keen way to accomplish certain destinations to assigned measures related, to answer particular research questions (McMillan 1999). Purposive inspecting is likewise characterized as a non-delegate sub set of a huge sample of people and is manufactured to fill an extremely unambiguous need .For this situation the researcher accumulated data especially from the general population with the know-how of the subject matter, as ZANU PF officials, political activists, political science understudies and other ZANU PF authorities. The benefits of this inspecting strategy were that the researcher figured out how to get data from respondents that were exceptionally critical to the examination in this investigation the ZANU PF authorities were of awesome noticeable quality.

3.5 Methods of data collection

Information accumulation embroils behaviors or strategies utilized as a part of information gathering, it usually includes perceptions, (Leary 2004). The researcher utilized the mixed methods approach in his investigation, in this manner he picked questionnaires and interview meetings in collaboration with examination of document. Daily paper articles and diaries were likewise utilized in the investigation, the web sources additionally incorporated the utilization of YouTube data. The researcher gave more attention on the questionnaires, interview meetings and document examination. Some different materials like the daily papers and diaries were simply supplementary data to the information in presence.

3.5.1 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a frame utilized as part of the appreciation of all information accumulation procedures in which every faculty is asked for to react to the coordinating arrangement of questions in a prearranged manner (Leedy 1999). For the advancement of this investigation, the researcher utilized a questionnaire with a normal number of inquiries pointed and focused at ZANU PF

authorities, political activists, ZANUPF lawmakers and other political understudies associated to ZANUPF as all the enrolled faculty seemed to have material confirmation on the current factionalism in ZANU PF and hence they would be advised to answers than pass. The advantages with questionnaires was that there were reliable and quicker to distribute.

It is a cheaper and quicker way of obtaining valuable data. Colleagues and friends are more comfortable in giving their opinions in questionnaires rather than in focus groups. Participants provided an opportunity to reflect or react to the opinion of others with which they may disagree or of which they are unaware.

3.5.2 In-depth interviews

In-depth interviews is a type of subjective research strategy including the lead of thorough individual meetings with couple of respondents investigating their discernments on a particular thought, position program, (Michael, 2002). For instance, members could be asked or any staff what's more, other individuals with the know-how of a specific program or thought, about their understandings and prospects identified with a specific program or thought and furthermore they could be gotten some information about what they think should be possible to change the results of any program or thought.

In-depth interviews are helpful when looking for itemized data about a participant's judgments and practices or in investigation of new issues inside and out, (Adamchack etal 2000).Meetings are generally utilized to convey setting to the current information as result information, representing a more far reaching picture of what unfolded in the program and why it happened. For case, one may have estimated an expansion in youth participation to a ZANU PF political rally, also, through top to bottom meetings you discover that the young people noticed that they took care of the rally since they saw rally posts promoting its rally and setting.

 You may likewise meet a ZANU PF part to discover their points of view on the political party and youth assemblies. Top to bottom meetings can substitute concentration gatherings if the likely partakers might be avoided or if they might be awkward in opening up to a gathering, or when you need to remove person suppositions concerning certain issue. They are routinely used to enhance inquiries for future investigations of a specific gathering.

Consequently for this situation inside and outside meetings with ZANU PF legislators were utilized and it helped the specialist to accumulate legitimate and dependable information important to the examine inquiries and destinations relating to impacts of ZANU-PF factionalism on political improvement in Zimbabwe. Interviewees in the examination fused the ZANU PF authorities, ZANU PF administrators and political activists among a couple.

3.5.3 Merits of in-depth interviews

The benefits of in-depth interviews to the researcher were that they conveyed more extensive data at more noteworthy intricacy than what was reachable through other information accumulation strategies. Individuals felt more casual having an exchange with the researcher about their assessments on factionalism as clashing to rounding out an overview. Alternate benefits derived from in-depth interviews is that there was pliancy of reshuffling the questionnaires. In addition, the researcher figured out how to compile his very own data after a few meetings, in connection to the impacts of factionalism on political advancement in Zimbabwe.

3.5.4 Document analysis

Archive or Documentary analysis is an overbearing exploration instrument and it is a contributory piece of most examples of triangulation, (Richie 2003). It likewise alludes to the limitless practices included in the examination and translation of information incited from the examination of records and records germane to a specific report. Document analysis allows comparison of ideas and quantifying of other facts. It helps with contrasting other people's views and recorded events or information about events. In this case the events that took place way back in 1999 can be weighed against the current events in the era of factionalism in Zanu pf.

Document analysis allows for newer recommendations and avoids repetition of already filed suggestions from other scholars. There's an advantage of discussion when the researcher make use of document analysis. Moreover, narrative work includes perusing heaps of composed material. It helps in the examining of records in a Personal Computer and in utilization of subjective investigation bundle. A record is something decipherable and something identifying with a few features of the social world. Official archives are imagined to be perused as unbiased affirmations of data yet they are openly created, (Richie 2003).

The researcher likewise utilized daily paper articles and journals as extra instruments to his examination. Daily paper articles and diaries evaluate auxiliary data. They are promptly accessible sources in reference to the information gathered, broken down and distributed by somebody, (Robson 2011).Hence the researcher took additional alert in choosing which daily paper articles and journals to use as only one out of every odd information was reasonable for use.

The benefits of utilizing daily paper articles and diaries were that there was at that point accessible data to utilize concerning factionalism in ZANU-PF and the impact it has been having on political advancement in Zimbabwe. The researcher also utilized books in his exploration. The motivation behind why the researcher utilized daily papers, books, journals and the web were that it was a piece of the information that was utilized to supplement the data gained by the researcher through utilization of in-depth interviews, meetings and surveys, consequently this added adequate data to the exploration, and it helped the researcher to abstain from creating useless data.

3.6 Data analysis

Goode (2005) defines data analysis as information examination which is any procedure used for depicting interpretations by decisively and proficiently perceiving specific characteristics of messages .Data investigation can in like manner be portrayed as the methodology for transmuting rough information into serviceable information, from time to time presented in the method for a circulated logical article to build the estimation of the numerical yield. Having collected all the data from respondents, using as a piece of in-depth interviews and meetings and questionnaires, data was broken down using the descriptive statistics, this method was associated through utilization of a pie chart in demonstrating the exploratory discoveries of the researcher's information. The researcher in like manner used content and thematic analysis in his data collection, the researcher investigated all the recorded information, copies of meetings, expositions, and you tube information, party congresses and rallies, occasions and reports as substitute information.

3.6.1 Descriptive statistics

According to William (1973) descriptive statistics are usable in describing the elementary topographies of the data in a study. They offer summaries in connection to the sample and measures. Collectively with simple graphics analysis, they constitute the basis of fundamentally

every quantitative data analysis. Descriptive statistics are classically dissimilar from inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics simply describes what the data is showing. While inferential statistics, tries to reach conclusions extending beyond the instantaneous data alone. For instance, inferential statistics are used when trying to deduce from the sample data what the populace might reflect.

Thus, inferential statistics is usable when making inferences from available data to additional circumstances, while descriptive statistics is simply used to describe what is transpiring on available data. The merits that the researcher deduced from using descriptive statistics were that it helped the researcher simplify large amounts of data that she gathered from interviewing ZANU PF politicians in a practical way, they also helped the researcher in her presentation of quantifiable descriptions in a convenient form. Moreover through usage of descriptive statistics there was reduction of lots of data that was gathered from interviews in relation to factionalism into a simplified summary.

3.6.2 Content and thematic analysis

Thematic analysis can be defined as a qualitative analytical technique that is used for investigating, identifying, and reporting patterns within data. It plainly organizes and describes your data in detail. Besides organizing and describing data it also interprets numerous facets of the research topic (Braun and Clarke, 2006).Whilst content analysis encompasses every recorded communication, copies of interviews, speeches, proprieties of interpretations, video tapes, and documents.

Content analysis does not only analyze the apparent content material as the name suggests, (Becker and Lissmann 1973). There are distinguished stages of content, themes and chief concepts of the text that are categorized as primary content, as well as context data constituting latent content analysis is the usage of replicable and usable methods for assembling specific insinuations from a text to other positions or chattels of its source (Krippendorff1969).

Qualitative content analysis delineates itself within this background as a method of empirical, methodologically controlled analyses of scripts within their milieu of communication, ensuing content analytical rules, without impulsive quantification. The advantages that the researcher deduced from content analysis were that it is an effective method of data collection, it helps in the

analyses of a policy by studying provisions like an official's statement of an open hearing rather than having to interview the legislators.

3.7 Ethical considerations

Ethical considerations refer to moral thought or good considerations dole out the morally recognized guidelines while coordinating examination, (Stevens 2013). As demonstrated by Resnick (2011) ethics help propel the examination's objectives, for instance, data, truth, and repulsiveness of blunders, likewise ethics propel the characteristics that are earnest to shared work, for instance, dependability, obligation and reacted respect. Masters should be guaranteed that partakers are well proficient on the unfaltering quality of the examination they are participating and that they cognize the risks and points of interest of the examination. Also, individuals should be guaranteed security and protection, (Stevens 2013).

Immediately, cleaned ability and mystery were found in driving the examination. The researcher kept up singular rights in that it didn't attempt to control anyone into making duties regarding the examination. In the wake of talking the interviewee the researcher at first taught the interviewee that everything was going to be recorded and kept private and ensured that the obtained answers were suggested for academic use and not for any other purpose. Consequently every recorded stuff was after a comprehension. Meanwhile the researcher ensured not to refer to any poll respondents in her structures and besides a bit of the researcher's respondents requested anonymity which they were yielded by the investigator. The researcher moreover did not force experts to answer questions they were not cheerful in answering.

3.8 Conclusion

In conclusion the researcher took time in critically analyzing and exploring different angles of the impacts of political factionalism from its different approaches. One could safely say the study makes examples of different encounters or spheres where factions implored certain measures that benefitted the majority of the people that needed such changes to be made. On that above ascension we can also conclude that all the chapter had an in-depth feel of the meanings and the manifestations of factionalism in organizations but above all most prominent when they manifest in political parties.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter seeks to present and analyze the captured data of this research which was obtained by the use qualitative methods of data collection. It presents data and discuss it in brief to identify the definite and correct information that can be used to quantify the research topic of political factionalism as influencing development in the Zimbabwean political system, specially Zanu pf. Different methods of Qualitative research were used that included interviews with different people of different political and social backgrounds were responsible for the collection of this data.

The information in the research study was achieved through the utilization of questionnaire techniques, the use of meetings involving the gathering rallies and question and answer sessions on YouTube and TV. The researcher utilized the qualitative methods of research, pie charts and topical sub themes that counted with the researcher's. The research's aim was to break down the sentiment of the interviewed politicians and the disseminated questionnaires on the impacts of factionalism on political advancement in Zimbabwe giving careful consideration to ZANU PF. The asked, questions and conveyed questionnaires were linked to the research objectives and the research questions.

The researcher focused on all senior ZANU PF party individuals, ZANU PF administrators, previous .ZANU PF authorities and administrators and understudy assistants at ZANU PF workplaces. Numerous individuals were intrigued by the subject as it is seen topical however just a couple of consented to be met due to dread of exploitation and voice acknowledgments through recorded meetings. A large portion of the respondents selected to fill in the questionnaires as they were careful and had no name.

Policy makers were busy individuals and now and then managing them was a problem in trying to get hold of them. On occasion they would make arrangements and change them upon the arrival of arrangement, henceforth this was a test to the researcher as some of the essential respondents (politicians) who had guaranteed to appear for specific meetings fizzled to turn up because of critical meetings booked in front of them. The focused on respondents were 30 politicians in every single distinctive wing yet the researcher wound up talking to just 6 who were willing. One of the most difficulties the researcher confronted was the point at which he would call up a meet with a

legislator being referred to and after hearing the subject on factionalism the 30 respondents would decline to proceed with the meeting as they felt it was rather sensitive hence they did not really trust where the final findings where to be submitted.

4.2 Questionnaire response rate

RESPONSE RATE

Table 1: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE RATE

Stratum	Political analysts	ZANU PF legislators	Party secretaries and party officials	Zanu pf Party activists	Political science students in Zanu pf offices	TOTAL
Returned questionnaires	2	4	7	3	2	18
Spoiled questionnaires	0	0	0	4	5	9
Not returned questionnaires	0	0	0	3	0	3
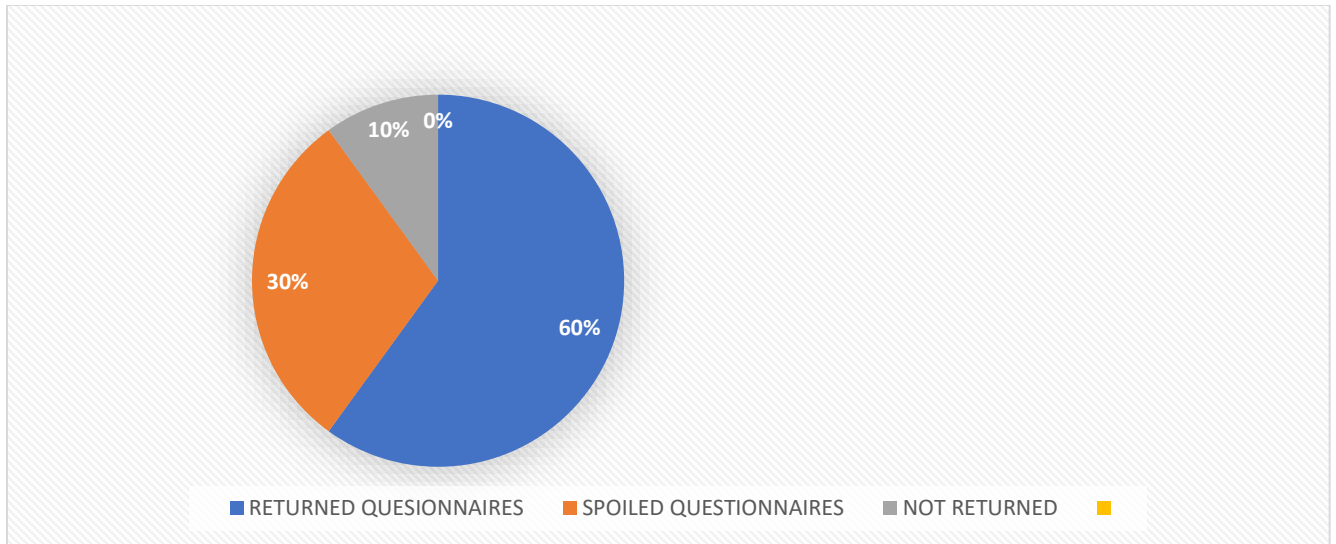
FIG 1: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE RATE

Data source 1: 2017 – 2018

The questionnaires were mainly distributed to political science students in government offices, the Zanu pf legislators, political analysts and party officials such as secretaries and party activists. The task was quite easy rather anticipated, though some of the participants refused even to answer any questions. Out of 30 questionnaires which were distributed only 18 (60%) were returned clearly filled and 9(30%) were returned spoiled and 3(10%) were not returned as shown by the pie chart (FIG 1).Most respondents preferred questionnaires as they wanted to remain unknown. This was because questionnaires did not require any personal details because the researcher wanted to observe ethical consideration by making the despondence details remain sealed. This data collection method yielded positive results.

4.3: Political affiliation of the respondents

Respondents to this data collection exercise were categorized into three clusters including the public Zanu pf supporters, selected at random during rallies, political scientists and political analyst were mainly chosen for the political intellectual on factionalism. This data collection exercise was most focused on respondents who were part of Zanu Pf only for the accuracy of the information they would provide. Despite their political intellectuals, political analyst were also taken in the survey for their skills of critical analysis thus removing bias in the results. Others were

30

only chosen so as to gain a variety of ideas from every angle in-order to be objective rather than subjective.

4.4 The major causes of factionalism in ZANU PF

The major causes of factionalism within ZANU PF were described to be multidimensional according to party members and political analyst. Most of the data found was suggesting that there are many conflicting ideas arising within the ruling political party ZANU PF. A number of correspondence also supported the idea that age of retirement of the party leaders also was raising conflicting questions within the party. Among the respondents who filled the structured questionnaires most of them ticked (YES) on questions which suggested that power hungry, conflicting ideas, failed leadership, lack of party loyalty, The Mugabe dynasty and also strategic vote rigging was the cause of factionalism within the ruling party ZANU PF.

The results supported the researcher's purpose of embarking on this research study. The fact that factionalism is mostly dominant in the ruling party suggest somehow that the issues of power hungry is also a major cause of factionalism. Soon after Independence Edgar Tekere felt that he could do better leading his own party rather than under Mugabe's party Zanu pf, so he went on to form ZUM. Though ZUM never really gained popularity compared to Zanu Pf we could actually see that Edgar Tekere was only hungry for power when he divided himself from Zanu Pf. Most of the influential leaders in Zanu Pf suggested the party was losing its popularity due to failed leadership by Robert Mugabe.

The respondents supported their answers by highlighting the critical issues facing the Zimbabwean government. Among these critical issues is Mugabe's failure to control his wife thus she had become the most prominent figure in the parties decision making processes rather than Mugabe himself. Party leaders feared Mugabe might be headed to a 'pit-cot government' just like Louis XVI of the French revolution whose wife had become a voice of political disaster. The economic crumble can also be linked to Mugabe's failed leadership.

Respondents argued that soon after the Ian Smith regime all was well with Zimbabwe's economy, with Zimbabwe being Africa's bread basket. The Zimbabwean currency could compete on the market with other foreign currency. Planes could fly straight from Harare to London .Now during Mugabe's rule Zimbabwe attracted for itself sanctions, debts and bad relations from the western

community and among other African country. Respondents who highlighted these issues as their reasons for ticking YES also said it was correct to say that Robert Mugabe had ruled Zimbabwe like a dynasty where he wanted it to like a kingship as evidenced by what had started to unravel in the party in 2016-2017 where Grace Mugabe seemed to be campaigning for the vice president position which led to the formation of the Lacoste and the G40 cabal.

4.4.1 Power hungry

In line with the above comments made by participants during the filling in of questionnaires we had power hungry as one of the major causes of factionalism. We can see that Robert Mugabe's remaining in power for almost 37 years was also a sign of power hungry. Three of the party seniors also brought to attention an assumption that fights of power began even before the end of the liberation struggle within Zanu before it was Zanu pf. Some participants argued that Cde Tongogara's death was not really clear, it may have been an assassination, because he was supposed to be the president of Zimbabwe thus divisions had already started in the party.

Also the campaigns made by Amai Grace Mugabe under the banner '*Vana kuna amai'* which suggested that people had to come to their mother was also a sign of power hungry in the party even as Mugabe was still the President. By losing confidants in Mugabe, party officials started to look for another eligible candidate to succeed Mugabe after his retirement and thus leading to the rise of lacoste led by ED Mnangagwa. Mugabe responded to this by expelling the then vice president and longtime confidant from office and from party. This act itself could show signs of wanting to keep in power against all odds thus power hungry was justified.

4.4.2 Robert Mugabe dynasty

Respondents to this assumption were quick to node their heads in YES and giving valid reasons such as Robert Mugabe's refusal to step down from office on basis his of his old age health and also his expulsion to anyone who tried to challenge his authority. Dynasty refers to a sequence of powerful leaders in the same family (Webster 2016). What caused the dysfunctional in the party was the rise of Grace Mugabe's prominence in the party. Grace Mugabe humiliated senior party officials who seemed qualified to succeed her husband after his rest from office.

Some participants in the research study proposed that this was a move toward paving way for herself in office. Though Robert Mugabe denied this, his actions did not seem to support his words.

The formation of the G40 was a move toward securing a political party that would take over from Zanu pf after its crumble. Also the formation of Lacoste was a move toward showing how the Zanu pf members were already securing the leader they wanted after Mugabe. Thus the result of this factions were to avoid Grace Mugabe ascendance to power after Mugabe.

4.4.3 Lack of party loyalty

Lack of party loyalty was one of the best responded to suggestion by most of the respondents who included respondents *A, B, H* and *E.* whilst other respondents did not give reasons for their answers, responded *B* and *E* gave their reason as the following:

> *"At first policies were mostly made in the favoring of the public people of Zimbabwe ,the government could plan ahead by observing what lacked and what was the thing that made people vote for it or for the opposition party and they could improve from there ,but now it was all about who is next in power after Mugabe and this gave rise to betrayal in the party because every senior member wanted to be the successor .These questions are what made people question the president's authority and capability to make decisions in the party. The plan to oust him from power was a planned thing which was done over the years this showed that people had already began to plot his removal already before he could resign. Who cannot see disloyal from that?"*

The other respondents were also in his favor as they gave the same reason saying the removal of Mugabe from power showed lack of loyalty from his own delegation and even as the commander in Chief of police and defense forces, the army also rallied against him in support of his predecessor ED Mnangagwa of Lacoste faction. In support of this factor the researcher had to see that in all factions that arose it was a sign that the politicians had been longing for a change as evidenced by the way other political parties like MDC sided with the public under the banner 'Mugabe must GO'

4.4.4 Factionalism as an election rigging strategy

Other suggested answers on the questionnaires was that Factionalism was a rigging strategy by Zanu pf and others said NO and many said YES. Those who disagreed who were mostly respondents *D, G, J,* supported their answers by saying that,

> *"Zanu pf had always had strategies of winning elections and always stay in the race but having small groups form within the party and later spread out to run in the race independently was not its strategy it was MDC's"*

This respondent's view was rather not clear but was maybe supported by the division that started in MDC during the 2008 elections when the party began to separate from within. Mutambara forming his own factional party called MDC M, and Biti siding with Morgan Tsvangirayi in the MDC T faction. Participants argued that MDC could have won if it had not separated like it did, because its separation, may have caused confusion among its supporters not knowing whom to vote. However other participants supported the researcher's view that political division in Zanu pf was caused by the need to disrupt votes during elections The respondents reviewed that Simba Makoni who formed his own political party was a zanu pf member that is why he had to later own gave up from the run and gave his votes to zanu pf.

4.5 The aftermath of factionalism in Zanu pf

4.5.1 Political violence

Participants *M*, *N, O* and *R* were so reluctant in answering this part of the question that required an explanation of the political violence in Zimbabwe as a result of factionalism. Respondents *O* and *R* who were among the randomly selected participants who were Political analyst gave a detailed description of how factionalism necessitated political violence by pointing out the following:

Responded *O*

"*In May 2017, 40 new victims of Organized Violence and Torture (OVT) were reported and documented from across the country. The ZRP and ZANU-PF supporters were the main perpetrators of violence. A case of intraparty violence involving ZANU-PF supporters was also recorded during the month. The violence broke at the ZANU-PF Bulawayo provincial headquarters, Davis Hall on the 21st of May after a group of ZANU-PF supporters opposed to the National Commissar Savior Kasukuwere disrupted a Provincial Cocoordinating Committee (PCC) that was being chaired by the Provincial leader, Dennis Ndlovu. This led to a violent confrontation between the two factions resulting in the stabbing of the district youth chairperson, Magura Charumbira, by youths from a rival faction who claimed that he was supporting an anti Kasukuwere campaign.*

Responded *R* added the following:

The Chairperson of the Youth League Anna Mokgohloa was also severely assaulted. Following reported cases of police and army brutality in Chiadzwa, diamond fields on the 16th of May, the Forum went on a verification mission to Marange and visited 16 villages namely Chipindirwe, Mupada, Betera, Muchena, Mafunde, Chapeyama, Namano, Farikai, Tonhorai, Mutsago, Tenda, Muteeri, Namano Mashukashuka, Ben and Chiadzwa. A total of 16 villagers (eight males and eight Females) were interviewed. Documented violations were in the form of assault, violation of freedom of movement and residence, torture, and arbitrary detention."

The involvement of factional parties of Zanu pf made this political violence an element of factionalism .Though Zanu pf was always said to have intimidated non supporters with threats of violence as reported by the United Nations activist paper (2011), the results of factionalism gave the violence more intensity. A number of Zanu pf supporters were very supportive of the fact that Zanu pf was a violent party they even supported respondent *P* and *I* who quoted Robert Mugabe as saying:

"Zanu pf 'ndeye ropa', it won't give up Zimbabwe over a pen and paper, if the need be, we will return to the forest for war" Robert Mugabe (2008)

This statement was made pointed to the MDC leader Morgan Tsvangirai after the 2008 elections .Tsvangirai had argued that he had been cheated in the elections making allegations that Robert Mugabe had rigged the elections. Therefore political violence was not only done because of factionalism but it was always imbedded within Zanu pf party. The counts of violence in the factional era had increased and were so public. Political violence can not only be atoned to Zanu pf alone but also to the MDC party (Magaisa 2016) .The late former prime minister was quoted by respondent *C* saying:

"Robert Mugabe must resign immediately, if he does not step-down we will remove him violently" Morgan Tsvangirai (2008

This was the reason he was accused of treason and was arrested in the same year he made the empty threat during his rally. The above statement was made by respondent *C* in the questionnaire. This qualified the fact that factionalism led to the precipitation of political violence. Even during the operation restore legacy there was violence between the G40 cabal and those who supported

Emerson Mnangagwa. In-line with the research topic one can be made to link the impacts of factionalism to violence that led to the restoration of the Zanu pf legacy by the army whilst they resolved the Political issue in Zimbabwe.

4.5.2 Restoration of Zimbabwe's (Zanu pf) legacy

The impact of factionalism on Zimbabwe's political system was so visible from 2008 to 2017.The questionnaire participants highlighted that Factionalism improved political development as well as economic development. Respondents *K* and *L* of the top Zanu pf officials noted that:

> *"During the coalition of the three political parties, Zanu pf, MDC T and MDC M in 2008 to 2013 the Zimbabwean economy shifted impressively. The Zimbabwean dollar had expired because of the way it was losing value during Gideon Gono's governance but the Government of National Unity stabilized the situation by the introduction of the US dollar which raised our countries investors businesses".*

They supported their view by giving an example of the opening of Companies like Pick n Pay who had closed and the restoration of industrial companies such as Cairns Foods and other industries he could not name. The researcher also found out that factionalism had really improved the people's view of politics. Politics was seen as the governments business only and not the majority's but after the rise of many small political parties who opposed Zanu pf and its policies people could now participate in issues of governance. The rise of activist groups such as Evan Mawarire's 'This Flag' and the 'Tajamuka' was a result of the improvement of Democracy in Zimbabwe's politics which allowed freedom of expression. Participants *A* and *O* also supported this assertion by noting the following issues:

> *'There was a show of Democracy introduced to the government with Zimbabwe's political leaders working together to reform the country.*

The joining together of political parties is defined as factionalism by Squintani (2015) therefore it was factionalism that brought about good governance in Zimbabwe's political systems. According to seven respondents *A, B, C, D, E, F* and *G* to this matter they highlighted that:

> *Factionalism led to the creation of the Prime minister's office which was a development since the Zimbabwean government did not have that office ever since Mugabe was the Prime minister. SADC also recommended Zimbabwe's political improvement and even applauded Zimbabweans as peace loving people"*

Zimbabwe's situation politically has shown a lot of improvements thus as a result of the tolerant of political criticism. The justice system has improved with the rule of law taking its effective role, this is evidenced by the arrest of some corrupt ministers as a result of commissioned investigations done by the corruption commission. Ignatius Chombo, former police commissioner Chihuri and some Zanu pf officials who are still under investigation were also victims of this development (Matambanadzo 2018). Chombo who was former finance minister could not have anticipated that politics could change to the extent of him being arrested. Long back Zimbabwe's corruption rate was almost at 80% with the police force itself being corrupt (Corruption Records January 20: 2018). Political activist in the party Zanu pf respondents *J* and *Q* noted that at one time an officer stopped him at the road block and asked him for his credentials and after the officer had seen that he had everything he searched thoroughly for something he could not find and just said:

> *'Ko hamunawo kana something chesadza' meaning a bribery to the nice police officer*

After the military takeover during the operation restore legacy, issues of police corruption have drastically dropped. This was necessitated by the rise of factionalism in Zanu pf which brought the army to intervene to protect the constitutionalism of Zimbabwe. So this qualifies the fact that the justice system has improved since loggerheads between Zanu pf party began to restructure itself with the fear of losing popularity just before 2018 election period draws closer.

4.6 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter was highlighting data attained during field researches that the researcher conducted, engaging data from both questionnaires and interviews in analyzing the prospective effects of factionalism on political development in Zimbabwe paying particular attention to ZANU PF. The researcher employed qualitative research techniques, thematic sub topics that tallied with the researcher's questions, and a pie chart which was in combination with its table. The study's objective was to analyze the opinion of the interviewed politicians and the distributed questionnaires on the effects of factionalism on political development in Zimbabwe paying particular attention to ZANU PF. The interview's questions and distributed questionnaires were linked to the research objectives and questions.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the whole dissertation's findings and methods used to obtain these findings .It also explains in brief what other chapters applauded and analyzed in-depth. It offers conclusions to the findings of the research to finalize. The chapter also gives recommendation that can be used or applied to improve the political factionalism in Zimbabwe and also some that can be applied to avoid the effects of factionalism. The section also applaud good characteristics of factions in a multi-party state. Analysis of the collected data persuaded the researcher to suggest potential future research areas that could not be conclusively dealt with under the current area of study. This chapter also gives the overall position of the study. A list of all the sources used in this research are also included in this chapter.

5.2 Summary of findings

The study made use of Madison's view of political factionalism where he argued that factionalism can be defined as intra-groups as well as inter-groups driven by selfish interests, the groups come in different forms with different intentions. The study also noted that a faction is not only limited to politics, any group with a leader can be affected with factionalism, for example a church. This study focused on Zanu pf factionalism and its impact on political development in the Zimbabwe.

5.2.1 Political development and factionalism

Factionalism is referred to as the formation of small groups whose aim is to oppose or support the government Boucek (2009). Factions come in different types there is cooperative factionalism which is more focused on its personal interest and competitive factionalism which runs to compete with the existing authority. In-line with the findings by the researcher factionalism allowed the improvement of many political aspects in Zimbabwe especially in the ruling party Zanu pf. It gave rise to the issue of constructive criticism, this is by the tolerance of differing ideas from the crowd.

This allows for better and debated quality ideas thus making better improved policies which are nationally centered rather than self-centered for example in Zanu pf the issue of Mugabe's resigning was discussed issue among the party officials who had however formed factions against him, but this idea led to the national appraisal. Factionalism address the concerns that the other party would have ignored or would have blindly left for example the faction of Emerson

Mnangagwa addressed the issue of restoring the Zimbabwean legacy by addressing corrupt leaders who surrounded Former President Robert Mugabe.

Developments have been made in the aspect of democracy, small activist group are now able to make their petitions heard without political intimidation or persecution thanks to Zanu pf factions (G40 and Lacoste) whose emergence gave birth to constructive criticism as commented by his Excellence the Head of state ED Mnangagwa in an interview by the US Senate in February 2018. This can be linked to factionalism as also his ascendance to power was as a result of the divisions that precipitated in Zanu pf which Mugabe could not solve and later led to his ouster. Factionalism also led to the improvement of Zanu pf party structures and systems in that there was a change of presidency which every Zimbabwean was always waiting for (an end to Robert Mugabe's) Justice system is now improved for example corruption is being addressed.

5.2.2 The causes of political groups within Zanu pf

Factionalism within Zanu pf is caused by so many factors that include Robert Mugabe himself ruling Zimbabwe for thirty seven years and never been removed from office. Most of the findings of what caused factionalism with the Zanu pf political party suggested that most of the members of his party were getting impatient with his failure to make sounding policies that could awaken the party's integrity. The fact that Mugabe was now becoming more or less unpopular to the people, frightened other party officials. So they sided with whom they thought could be a better and fresh leader.

Other factors were that there was just power-hungry amongst the party's senior leaders. For instance results of the findings suggested that Joyce Mujuru had already formed her own factional group within the party when she introduced the issue of Mugabe's age as an issue of his failed leadership. The political instability and also the economic crisis was as a result of Mugabe and his cabinet's failure. His cabinet attracted economic sanctions and large amounts of debts, minerals were exploited and no money was gained. Issues of disloyal were at large with Joyce Mujuru, Zvobgo, Mutasa and Mnangagwa being part of those who kicked out from Zanu pf party .This expulsion was also the main cause of them forming other rival political parties that became factions because they were birthed from Zanu pf scandals.

5.2.3 The era of factionalism

The era of factionalism was marked by political violence , economic crisis ,party restructuring, operation restore legacy or military intervention, the rise of many political activist groups and a high literacy rate with no jobs ,these were the negative impacts of factionalism on political

development of Zimbabwe and also its effects on the economy itself. However factionalism also improved certain aspects of the government. It fostered a periodical stability economically through the introduction of US dollar which substituted our own currency which had been affected by inflation.

Military intervention took place for the first in many years and this mad history in the world. The way the transformation was done it proved the intelligence of the Zimbabwean people. The removal Mugabe from power was the major effect of political faction in that it was as a result of his wife's Generation 40 and ED Mnangagwa Lacoste including the factional group of the war vets that gave rise to his ouster from office.

Factionalism also brought to face small revolutionary group that disliked the Zanu pf party. Evan Mawarire's this flag, Lumumba's YouTube video all acted as a means to revolt against the government. These groups were as a result of the political disability of Zimbabwe's political parties. Factionalism gave rise to a new leader in Zanu pf, ED Mnangagwa and also brought to light the most corrupt political leaders in the government.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 Political development

Zimbabwean politics has improved in a lot of ways. We begin to notice the rule of law with no exemption of political power or influence. In the media sphere we are now noticing a change in the agenda setting its now rather balanced that propaganda used to alienate opposition by Mugabe. Persecution of political opposition has drastically ended and there is a chance of free and fair elections. The abuse of human rights and of political office is now difficult as the factionalism has allowed the rise of political activist groups who advocate for the people's constitutional rights , the likes of Mawarire and Dzamara.

5.3.2 Aftermath of factionalism

The aftermath of political opposition has finally brought a change of political leadership and of a change in economic policies. The rise of political groups has brought about democratic ideas and new ways of resolving conflicts with dialogue and diplomacy in political parties. An address to

national issues is now a first priority rather than personal issues. Evidence is seen in the ED Mnangagwa cabinet his hundred days of foreign trips is need to revive the economy at large.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations to be proffered in the study are those of bettering factions as earlier on discussed that factions bring schism to political parties. If not addressed factions may greatly make Zanu pf to lose its popularity and this may affect it come election time.

5.4.1 Constructive criticism can improve policy making processes

The Zanu pf party has done well in the introduction of democratic means of politics in that it has allowed clear dialogue and also it has allowed room for new ideas .It should be applauded in its allowance of constructive criticism from other parties. This allows its growth and avoids opposition from within the party and also gives room for new and improved idea that will foster its popularity on election contest.

5.4.2 The media should not be politically biased

The media should not be politically biased so as to allow a good forum for debate and also to allow opposition because competition allows for improvement and improvement creates a better party that has good political structures and that is ever improving through learning from others parties. Zanu pf should not use the media to humiliate its members because this makes it lose popularity and makes it corrupt.

5.4.3 Zanu pf should realize that conflict within the party are necessary for change

Zanu pf should allow disagreements within the party so as to create room for open politics. It should introduce dialogues that are fruitful for solving party divisions privately without the involvement of other political parties or the public. This is to allow for political maturity within the leaders of the party because opposition feeds from small mistakes made by other political parties.

5.4.4 Zanu pf should focus its policy on national interest

Zanu pf should shape or map their policies based on national interest rather on party interest. Most respondents complained that the party was more focused on self-interest meaning its need to stay

in power rather the welfare of the people that why it was having factions from within because some of its leaders are more concerned on ending political strife and economic disasters in the country.

5.4.5 Party members should respect authority

Disloyal within the party can only be ended by having close relations within the party .This can be done by desisting from pointing fingers or blaming each other's when something in the party goes wrong. The building of constructive ideas by allowing tolerance on correction made even by the senior members privately. The party members should learn allegiance and respect to their authority.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The investigation in this manner presumes that, the present factionalism in ZANU-PF postures genuine dangers to political improvement in Zimbabwe as observed by the expanding political savagery in Zimbabwe ,ZANU PF is excessively pre possessed with its intra battles as opposed to boosting the opportunity and satisfying their election guarantees of 2 million occupations. Rather their activity is being worsened by the situation in their party which is the mushrooming political factions who are promising to offer what ZANU-PF has neglected to convey for so long, because of the distraction of ZANU PF with its factional issues, urban challenges have seemed, by all accounts, to be more essential than the ruling party.

Factionalism in ZANU PF conceived an offspring to abuse of open assets, financial hardships and destruction of party structures among a couple, henceforth with this as a main priority it is very evident that the present factionalism in ZANU-PF truly postures genuine dangers to political advancement in Zimbabwe as everything is currently at stop. What we term factionalism here in Africa is basically marked as popularity based contestation in western countries, subsequently the same can be said in regards to the current factionalism in Zimbabwe.

Appendix A: QUESTIONAIRE

I am Wellington kudakwashe Nzira, currently a fourth year student at Midlands State University studying a degree in Peace Studies Honors Degree. I am carrying out a research titled: A critical analysis of the impact of factionalism on political development in Zimbabwe, paying particular attention to ZANU PF factionalism. My research is interested in active politicians, fellow politics students, civic groups and political analysts. I would greatly appreciate your participation in this survey, and guarantee that information gathered from this research is only for academic purposes and would strictly be kept confidential.

Date…………………………

SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name of Organization or Political Party...

SECTION B:

How long have you been active in politics?

…………………………………………………

In your own view what do you understand about the term factionalism?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………

What do think is the cause(s) of factionalism?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………

Do you think the ongoing factions has an impact on political development in Zimbabwe? If yes why and if not why not.

YES   NO

Explain your answer

………
………

What are the characteristics or attributes of factionalism in ZANUPF?

....
....

Do you think factionalism can affect the forth coming elections in 2018?

YES   NO

If yes, explain your answer?

………
………

Do you think the current factionalism in the ruling party is necessary or it's uncalled for?

YES   NO

Explain your answer

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………

What solutions can you proffer to eliminate factionalism and to enhance political development in
Zimbabwe's Political parties or to ZANUPF

………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Appendix B: INTERVIEW GUIDE

I am WELLINGTON KUDAKWASHE NZIRA, currently studying Peace Studies Honors degree at Midlands State University. I am carrying out a research titled: A critical analysis of the impact of factionalism on political development, paying particular attention to ZANU PF. My research is interested in active politicians, fellow politics students, civic groups and political analysts. Your participation in this survey will be greatly appreciated, and guarantee that information gathered from this research is only for academic purposes and would strictly be kept confidential.

1. What do you understand about the ongoing factionalism within the political parties in Zimbabwe, particularly in ZANUPF?

2. With reference to the ruling party, what do you think are the causes of factionalism in Zimbabwe?

3. In your own view, what do you think is the impact of ZANUPF factionalism on political development in Zimbabwe?

4. What are the effects of factionalism in ZANUPF on the outcome of the 2018 elections in Zimbabwe?

5. Do you think the current factionalism in Zimbabwe marks the demise of the ruling party or it is a necessary evil?

6. What do you think are the advantages of the current factionalism in Zimbabwe?

7. Explain the weaknesses of factionalism in ZANUPF

8. Do you agree that factionalism is the major cause of destruction of party structures?

9. What do you think can be done to address factionalism and to enhance Political development in Zimbabwe' ZANUPF?

Appendix C: Marking Guide

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

GUIDELINE FOR MARKING DISSERTATION

ITEM UNDER OBSERVATION	COMMENTS	SCORE
Title [10 marks] • Is the title clear and precise? • Does the title expose the problem under investigation?		
Abstract/Introduction [10 marks]		

• Does the abstract successfully bridge the gap between the title and subject? • Does the student demonstrate knowledgeability about the nature, problem and purpose of study? • Have the objectives of the study been clearly stated? • How relevant is the literature reviewed and theories used?		
Content [50 marks] • Are the chapters well laid out and coherent?		

• Does the work show the use of relevant research methods? • Is the evidence authentic? • Is there evidence of research?		
Conclusion/ Recommendation [10 marks] • Has the work been resented? • Does the conclusion answer the objectives?		
Reference [10 marks] • Have the references been accurately presented? • Has the referencing style been consistent?		

Layout, Presentation and Editorial Assessment [10 marks] • Is there continuity in the style of writing? • Is there correct use of English in terms of consistency?		
TOTAL SCORE (100 MARKS)		

Signature of the Supervisor…………………………………………………Comment on Submission……………………………………………

Signature of the

Marker…………………………………………………...Date………………………………

…………………………………..

Signature of the

Moderator…………………………………………………..Date………………………………

…………………………………...

REFERENCE LISTS

Belloni, Frank P.; Beller, Dennis C. (eds.) (1978b): *Faction Politics: Political Parties and Factionalism in Comparative Perspective*, Santa Barbara and Oxford

Bhebhe, N (1999). *The ZAPU and ZANU guerilla warfare and evangelical Lutheran church in Zimbabwe,* Gweru, and Mambo press.

Boeije, H. (2010), *Analysis in qualitative research*, London: Sage Publications Limited.

Boucek, C. (2009), *Factionalism in Uncertain Times*, *Journal of Political Science, article No.179-54. 3-2.7* (08/07/2009).

Bourne, R (2011).*Catastrophe: What went wrong in Zimbabwe*, London, and Zed Books

Bryman, A. (2001), *Social research methods*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Bryman, W. (2004), *Research Design and Methods,* New Report, Harare: Parliament of Zimbabwe, *taken from the Herald on (04/11/2015)* (retrieved on 01/042016).

Churchill, L (1999*), Research Methods,* Oxford University, Prentice Hall, USA

Cole, A.M. (1989). *Factionalism, the French Socialist Party and the fifth republic. An explanation of intra party divisions*, UK, Aston University

Creswell, J. W. (2003). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches (2nd Ed.)*. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

David, M. Phyllis, J. (1981).*The struggle for Zimbabwe: the Chimurenga war.* Zimbabwe publishing house

Friedrich, C.J. (1972): *The Pathology of Politics,* New York: Harper & Row.

Goode E (2005) *Deviant behavior 7th edition New Jersey*: Pearson Prentice Hall

Hine, D (1982).*Factionalism in West European Parties*: A Framework for Analysis, in:
West European Politics, Cambridge, Cambridge University

Huntington, Samuel P. (1968*): Political Order in Changing Societies.* New Haven: Yale
University Press.

Krippendorff, Klaus (2004). *Content analysis: An introduction to its methodology* (2nd Ed.).
Thousand Oaks: Sage Leedy, P (1997) *Practical Research: Planning and Design*. 6th Edition.
Merrill, New Jersey.

Maor, M (1997): *Political Parties and Party Systems*. Comparative Approaches and the
British Experience. London and New York: Routledge.

McMillan, T. et al, (1999) *Educational Research*, Longman, New York

Mutch, C. (2005), *Doing education Research*: A practitioner's guide to getting started
.Wellington: NZCER Press.

Moyo, N.E. (2016). *The rise of Grace Mugabe, the fall of ZANU PF*, Kwekwe

Nhondo, F (2014).*Desperate times .Ink drop publications*, United Kingdom

Patton, Michael Q. (2002). *Qualitative Research & Evaluation Methods*. Thousand Oaks:
Sage Publications.

Resnick (2011) *what is ethics in research and why is it important*? Longman New York

Richie, J, Lewis J, (2003) Eds *Qualitative Research Practice*, London

Robson, C (2011) *Real World Research*. 3rd edition. Chichester, Wiley.

Sibanda, E.M (2005). *The Zimbabwe African Peoples Union* 1961-1987: A political history of
insurgency in Southern Rhodesia. Asmara, Africa World press

Sithole M. (1999).*Zimbabwe struggle within the struggle*. Rujeko Publishers

Smith, Ian (1997).*The great betrayal, London:* Blake Publishing

Stevens M (2014), *Ethical issues in qualitative research*, King's college, London 69

Tekere E (2007*).A lifetime of struggle*. Harare SAPES

Tsvangirai M (2011) *at the deep end*, London, Eye books

Waller, Michael; Gillespie, Richard (1995): *Introduction: Factions, Party Management and Party Development*, in: Gillespie, Richard et al. (eds.), L.C., pp. 1-7.

Creswell, J.W. (2009), *Research design: Qualitative and quantitative approaches*, London: Sage Publications.

Creswell, J.W. (2009), *Research design: Qualitative and quantitative approaches*, London: Sage Publications.

Denscombe, M. (1998),*The Good Research Guide*, Open University Press.

Dewan, T. and Squintani, F. (2015), *In Defence of Factions, London*: London School of Economics and Political Science

Dewan, T. and Squintani, F. (2015), *In Defense of Factions*, London: London School of Economics and Political Science.

Dewan, T. and Squintani, F. (2015), *In Defense of Factions*, London: London School of Economics and Political Science.

Gono, G. (2014), *Factionalism and the country's economy*, taken from the Herald on (17 August 2015).

Harmel, D. (1995*), Social Research Methodologies*, London: Cambridge University Press.

Kunambura A. and Mhetu, I. (2016), *Its War in ZANU-PF*, in The Financial Gazette (08 Sept 2016) retrieved online at http//www.The Financial Gazette.html.

Magaisa, A. (2014), *A Factionalized Society: Thinking in Factions*, Hiding in Factions, London: London Institute of Political Studies.

Marshall, L. and Rossman, B. (1995), *Research Methods in qualitative research*, NY: Harvard University Press.

Mugabe, R. (2008) *the struggle for Zimbabwe: the Chimurenga war. Zimbabwe*

Tekere E (2007*).A lifetime of struggle*. Harare SAPES

Tsvangirai M (2008) *at the deep end*, London, Eye books

Boucek, C. (2009), *Factionalism in Uncertain Times*, *Journal of Political Science,* and article No.179-54. 3-2.7 (08/07/2009).

Sartori, G. (1976), *Proporzionalismo, frazionismo, e crisideipartiti,* "RivistaItaliana di ScienzaPolitica1, no.3 (Dec 1976): 643 – 44.

Webster, M (2016) *Update version of English words,* google documents print

Zeleza, T (1999) *Political conflicts in the midst of factionalism,* Pretoria University: South Africa