

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

BACHELOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PEACE STUDIES HONOURS DEGREE

TOPIC

**CRITICALLY ANALYSING A GRAND COALITION CABINET (GCC) AS
A TEMPORAL SOLUTION TO DEMOCRACY IN AFRCA. CASE OF ZIMBABWE
(2009-2013)**

BY

BLESSED HONDO

STUDENT NUMBER: R145932A

SUPERVISOR: Dr MUDYANADZO

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS OF THE BACHELOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCES HONOURS DEGREE
IN PEACE STUDIES.**

APPROVAL FORM

The signatories confirm that they have read the dissertation and proposed for acceptance by the Institution. The dissertation entitled **CRITICALLY ANALYSING A GRAND COALITION CABINET (GCC) AS A TEMPORAL SOLUTION TO DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA. CASE STUDY OF ZIMBABWE, (2009-2013)**, submitted by **BLESSED HONDO** in partial fulfilment of the requirements of Bachelor of Social Sciences Honours Degree in Peace Studies

.....

SUPERVISOR DATE

.....

CHAIRPERSON DATE

.....

RELEASE FORM

NAME OF STUDENT: BLESSED HONDO

DISSERTATION TITLE

**CRITICALLY ANALYSING A GRAND COALITION CABINET (GCC) AS
A TEMPORARY SOLUTION TO DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA. CASE STUDY OF
ZIMBABWE, (2009-2013)**

DEGREE: Bachelor of Social Sciences in Peace Studies Honors Degree

YEAR DEGREE GRANTED 2018

Permission is hereby granted to the Midlands State University Library to produce single copies of this dissertation and to lend or sell such copies for private, scholarly or scientific purposes only. The author does not reserve other publication rights and the dissertation nor may extensive extracts from it be printed or otherwise reproduced without the author's written permission

SIGNED.....

Permanent Address:

VE 166

VENGERE T/SHP

RUSAPE

DECLARATION

I, **BLESSED HONDO** affirm that the work that I have submitted is my own exertion which has only been submitted to Midlands State University. I surely confirm that the information that has been acquired from other sources has been acknowledged. This dissertation has been submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of Bachelor of Social Sciences Honors in Peace Studies at Midlands State University.

Signature Date

.....

DEDICATION

Special dedications to the Higherlife foundation patrons (Mr and Mrs Masiwa) and the crew behind the scene for financial support from my High school stage up until I attained the degree programme. May the Almighty God bless you abundantly?

Undoubted dedications to my loving Mother, Hondo inner family members for their love and care throughout the course. May God richly bless you

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to acknowledge the almighty for his protection and guidance throughout my success. My sincere gratitude goes to my supervisor, Dr Mudyadzo for his outstanding and unmerited support and encouragement. To all various stakeholders from different institutions and ministries I salute you all for your sacrifices

ACCRONYMS

A. K.A	ALSO KNOWN AS
BEAM	BASIC EDUCATION ASSISTANCE MODULE
CAMFED	CAMPAIGN FOR REMALE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
CIO	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION
CPI	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
CSO	CIVIL SOCIETY GROUP
CSO	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS
FAO	FOOD & AGRIC ORRGANISATION
GCC	GRAND COALITION CABINET
GPA	GLOBAL PARTY AGREEMENT
GOAL	
GVNT	GOVERNMENT
KGs	KILOGRAMS
IMF	INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
LRP	LAND REFORM PROGRAM
MDC	MOVEMENT FOR DEMOCRATIC CHANGE
MP	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
UNICEF	UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGRNCY FUND
US	UNITED STATES

US\$	UNITED STATES AMERICAN DOLLAR
ZANU PF	ZIMBABWE AFRICAN NATIONAL UNIITY PATRIOTIC FRONT
ZANLA	ZIMBABWE NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY
ZIPRA	ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTUIONARY ARMY
ZIMSTAT	ZIMBABWE NATIONAL STATISTICS AGENCY

Table of Contents

CHAPTER ONE	1
DEFINITION OF TERMS	1
INTRODUCTION.....	2
BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	2
Significance (aims) of the study	5
RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	5
RESEARCH QUESTIONS	5
Research Methodology	6
DELIMITATIONS	6
LIMITATIONS	7
Structure of the study	7
CHAPTER 2	11
LITERATRE REVIEW	11
Introduction	11
Origins of Grand Coalition Cabinet	11
POLITICAL ACHIEVENTS	18
Introduction	18
Accomplishments	18
Conclusions	22
Introductions.....	22
Changes	22
Overall Conclusion	23
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	24
CHAPTER 3	29
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	29
METHODOLOGY	29
Introduction.....	29
Research methodology	29
Mixed methods research.....	29
Sample selection	30
Purposive sampling or Judgmental examining.....	30
Methods of data collection	30

Questionnaires	31
In-depth interviews	31
Pros of in-depth interviews.....	32
Ethical considerations.....	32
Document analysis.....	33
Data analysis.....	34
Content and thematic analysis	34
Qualitative Content analysis	34
Chapter summary	35
CHAPTER 4	35
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS	35
Questionnaire Response rate	36
The pie-chart below indicates the % response rate from the table above	38
Interview response rate.....	39
Document Analysis	41
CHAPTER CONCLUSION	47
CHAPTER 5	48
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	48
Introductions	48
Establishment of marriages of inconveniences.....	48
Its achievements are as follows:	48
RECOMMENDATIONS	50
REFERENCE LIST	51
ANNEXURE A: QUESTIONNAIRE	52
ANNEXURE B: INTERVIEW GUIDE	56

CHAPTER ONE

DEFINITION OF TERMS

GRAND COALITION CABINET –Generally, is a mutual consensus between two opposing political giants’ parties to run the governance systems simultaneously (coalition government)

DEMOCRACY –a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections (Merriam Webster)

TEMPORARY –useful and lasting for a short period (dictionary.com)

SOLUTION –a move intended to address a problem

INTRODUCTION

Grand Coalition cabinet is a terminology used interchangeably with power sharing government, GPA, IG, GNU.

The study aims to unravel the temporal resolutions and stability brought by the emergency of Grand Coalition Cabinet (GCC), popularly known as the Government of national unity (GNU) in Zimbabwe. The research dwells much on different temporary economic, political and social developments and improvements brought up by GCC during states' economic, political and social chaotic and meltdown era from 2008 -2013. The researcher would be looking at how problems and crises which were prevailing before signing of the Grant coalition cabinet (GCC) were addressed during its tenure. However, historically before the signing of GCC, there was a signing of Global Political Agreement which was a mutual consent between ZIPRA and the ZANLA IN 1982 which gave birth to ZANU PF. The Grand coalition cabinet in Zimbabwe was birthed on 11 February 2009 out of mediations by Thabo Mbeki, president of the Republic of South Africa. Negotiations started in September 2008 and it subsequently resulted in the signing of the GCC on 15 September 2009 by R.G Mugabe (ZANU PF), M. Tsvangirai (MDC. T) and A. Mutambara (MDC.M).

Also in 1982 ZANLA and ZIPRA ex-combatants also formed a coalition which gave birth to ZANU-PF, Mugabe being the president and Nkomo ordained a prime minister. The researcher will be considering this Agreement in this researches majoring on aftermath on the impacts on economic, social and political system is concerned.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Generally, GCC had once emerged in nations, such as, United Kingdom, Greece, Italy, and Luxembourg, Israel. In Africa, Kenya had a GCC government in 2008. It comprised of the adversary Party of National Unity led by Mwai Kibaki in conjunction with Orange Democratic Movement led by Raila Odinga following 2007 presidential elections and which was brutal episode in Kenya . This barbarity acts emerged after ODISM won the dominant part of seats in the National Assembly, yet dubiously lost in the presidential contest by an edge that has since been raised doubt about for its legitimacy.

Focusing on Zim situation, 2008-2013, the coalition was established between ZANU PF, MDC-T and MDC-M which was driven by His Excellency, R.G Mugabe and Prime,

Minister, Tsvangirai in particular. Before 2008, which is in the vicinity of 2003 and 2007, the nation's financial muscles value was at its collapsing peak, therefore the scandal was temporarily addressed by the establishment of parties' union.

Mapuva, 2010, defined GCC as a delicate, sharp, generally transitional game plan with a high danger of deteriorating at the limited opportunity. Zimbabwe's GCC can be named as a "marriage of comfort". The three political gatherings that is ZANU (PF), MDC (T) and MDC (M), were compelled to this "marriage of comfort" by conditions on ground that is the political, economic and social turbulence which hit the nation of Zimbabwe.

The GCC was framed from the real inconveniences of the socio-economic and political disorder. The rationale behind this is even-handed support that it could lessen the potential for struggle and improve prospects of national security, combination and advancement. Zimbabwe's GCC was shaped through an agreement between the primary political gatherings' pioneers just of ZANU-PF, MDC-M and MDC-T forgetting common society associations and different pioneers and lesser political gatherings (Chigora and Guzura, 2011).

The period from 2000-2008 had been named by Sachikoye, (2009) as a "lost decade" since Zimbabwe was dominated by extraordinary economic, political and social related doldrums. Bratton and Masunungure (2011) considered it to be "crisis decade". According to Sachikonye (2009), the nation was largely affected by the basic amenities shortage crisis, for instance, fuel and its pricing was becoming the chaos of the day, and moreover of fundamental life needs stock in shops and supermarkets shelves was becoming a history to narrate about. In view of these harsh-hard conditions experiences in Zimbabwe during the era of the ZANU PF government, the western international companies, such as, Lever Brothers lost its production levels and other influential and profitable industries shutdown due to economic meltdown in Zimbabwe. It has been confidently argued that the hardships were a result of the US and its partner's sanctions attacks imposed on Zimbabwe. On account of the devastating economy, influential industries, health centers, like, Parirenyatwa and Chitungwiza General Hospital was largely exposed to the effects of the crumbling states economy. This paved a way for the nurses and doctors to continually conducting strikes. To worsen the scenario, pharmacies were just bearing name without carrying its prospective and respective duties since medical facilities was just an object to dream about without the marriage of the parties, which after its union turned the goal post for a nation to have a state owned governments healthy medical facilities which caters for its populace.

Government has failed its workers. Workers' incomes were regarded as peanut allowance, hence failing to support the earners livelihoods, by so doing, the qualified workers had to migrate to different neighboring sister countries looking for greener pastures. Makumbe, (2009) postulated that three to four million Zimbabweans were said to have migrated to South Africa, Botswana, USA, Britain, Australia et cetera because a government workers' pay in October 2008 of about twenty-four billion Zimbabwean dollars couldn't buy two liters cooking oil.

Comparatively, in 1982 the Zimbabwean government formed a Coalition with the cooperation parties in an bid to settle the disputes which fueled the political ,economic and social disorders in Zimbabwe and uttermost parts of African neighboring countries .After independence struggle,umvukela in 1980 , power struggle conflicts for one part states leadership arose between ZANLA and ZIPRA parties ex-combatants which pronounced and declared more than 20 000 lives, by death , some seriously wounded (impaired) ,while others were left homeless ,hence becoming squatters and some became widows, widowers and orphans .However the battle was thwarted by the party leaders negotiations, Mugabe and Nomo .Scholars argues Mugabe had a Marxist mentality ,who had confidence in one party state, forced ZAPU to combine and have one state parastatals (Mike Auret).Therefore the two established a coalition which brought about the emergence of ZANU PF in 1987 , Mugabe being the President and Nkomo appointed a VP .Thus the political parties coalition is a matter of major concern to be examined by researcher ,principally considering its primary positive effects in as much as the political ,economic and social issues are concerned.

To put it plainly, political and socio- economic chaos became the order and norm the of day. However, with the establishment of the GCC, economic, political and social turmoil were temporarily managed hence temporarily conducive atmosphere stirred to the citizens of Zimbabwe

Economic changes

- Foreign currency was issued in Zimbabwe
- Salaries of the civil servants started to regain the value
- Banks started to have money for salaries for the civil servants
- agriculture and mining sector temporarily renewed its strength

Political change

- Unity between the parties' leaders experienced
- It allowed citizens participation in decision making
- The state security agents (ZRP, ZNA and CIO began to regain support for their leader.
- Unification with the neighboring countries state security.

Significance (aims) of the study

The study aims to unravel the Government of national unity impact on the economic, political and social sphere through agreements signed through the inter mediators, hence at the end, nailing GCC as a tool for temporary solution to democracy in Africa.

However, challenges faced by the GNU will be discussed in the research document

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Examine and analyzing the push factors for GCC establishment
- To examine the economic improvement experienced after GNU arrangement
- To examine the political changes experienced after the establishment of the power sharing cabinet
- Analyzing the social improvements that erupted during GCC era
- To examine whether this unification was done frankly and decently
- Successes and difficulties confronted by GCC

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What encouraged the arrangement of GNU?

- What economic changes did in Zimbabwe acquired during GCC era?
- What are political accomplishments and stability it encouraged in Zimbabwe?
- What are the social changes and improvements tied amid this time?
- What are the difficulties experienced amid the ruler ship of GNU?
- Where the progressions happened expected or anticipated before the association or parties' marriage?

Research Methodology

The research shall mainly focus on the accomplishments as well as challenges and failures encountered during the GCC era (2009-2013). Particular strategies would be approached and applied for a sounding research results. The researcher would approach news and daily papers, websites, secondary sources as well as YouTube. Purposive sampling would be implemented in the research, targeting political, business personals among other well informed reliable few individuals. At the end of the research, the researcher will mainly analyses conclusive achievements and failures by GCC.

DELIMITATIONS

The researcher shall focus on Zimbabwe cases only, without extending to other countries, thus he will not go beyond the Zimbabwean borders. Secondly the researcher will be visiting the authorities for interviews during the working hours of the day. Thirdly, the writer will mainly focus on the achievements made by GCC as well as the challenges it faced during the era.

LIMITATIONS

Challenges towards the scholar research will be in the availability and accessibility of information from the reliable and responsible persons targeted within the respective disciplines because of the phobia on the politically biased research. Suspicions and mistrusts from consultants will distort the information gathering. The respondent's tendencies of fear airing out their political views among citizens of Zimbabwe might be another hindrance for a successful research. Furthermore, biased and exaggerated information might affect the researchers work because the community and society are categorised based on gender, geographical location educational level, tribe and race. Therefore, the scholar is looking forward on school (institution) recommendation letter and confirmation letter from the institution (MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY) as well as the authorization from the local and respective District Council and village herds will have a significant impact towards the response from the masses.

Structure of the study

The study constitutes of five (5) chapters which are to be offered in a summary form below:

Chapter 1: Introduction

In this section, researcher presents his chapter by highlighting the issues to be conferred in the study. Under the presentations, sub sections like:

Background of the study

Under this section the scholar gives a brief history of his learning for example on the impacts of Grand Coalition Cabinet political, socio-economic development in Zimbabwe, the researcher writes about the factors that paved a way to the formation of Grand Coalition Cabinet, particularly in Zimbabwe.

statement of the problem

a segment in which the scholar recognizes the problem in his literatures, for instance the essence of GRAND Coalition Cabinet, and it is under this section that the researcher finds what where the root causes of GCC, achievements and failures of GCC

Research objectives

These are under a certain sub-topic of the research just soon after the statement of the problem. On this portion, the scholar illustrates his targets he seeks to attain during his data gatherings. The targets can be discovered after the discovering of the problem.

Research questions

Are crucial part and parcel of the study. Questions are crafted the aligning with study objectives. Research questions are to be linked with the research objectives in order to attain the intended information and purpose of the study for example, if they are 6 research objectives, research questions should be also 6

The justification of the study

is included under this chapter, under this section, the scholar clarifies through explaining why he decided to study such area and topic.

Delimitation

The segment of the study in chapter 1, the scholar writes about the decisions he made in relation to his study and also the restrictions set by the scholar to this study. For example, in this scenario the researcher chose to concentrate on the boundaries in which the research will be inclined to, thus not exceeding beyond Zimbabwe borders and considering consultations interviews that will be held during the working hours. Government officials and business personels will be the most targeting group for the scholarly researches.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

On this segment, the researcher employed qualitative research in relation to his research produce the research script. The researcher acknowledges several scholars.

Expectations in the chapter. On this segment the scholar uses reviewed literature in relation to his research. The researcher acknowledges several scholars on their work and also notes some leakages(weaknesses) in their writing. At the same time the researcher links his literature review section with. Firstly, the researcher concludes the chapter by stressing on be a theoretical framework to the theories propounded by innumerable scholars to explain the study. Sub themes that tally with the research questions are also formed to formulate answers for the study in question. Lastly there is a chapter summary that sum up the chapter as a whole.

Chapter 3: Methodology

Under this section the scholar states the techniques that he strives for to employ in his research and gives reasons for why he chose such a research method over the other as each and every method has its merits and demerits. Under methodology there are sub segment like the research design in which the scholar explains the overall strategy that he employed to demonstrate an argument. At the same time the segment also concentrates on sample selection methods that the scholar picks together with the approaches that the scholar will use in the analysis of data and data collection. Lastly this chapter also talks about ethical conducts that the scholar used in the conduct of her research and a chapter summary is offered to give a summary of the deliberations above.

Chapter 4: Presentation and analysis of findings

This chapter presents interpretation of findings and analyses of its importance to the study. On this frame, the researcher employs different skills and techniques implemented throughout the research. Finally, the researcher poses a conclusion, explain the whole chapter on what he was really talking about

Chapter 5: Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter hem up the whole thesis or research. It summarizes all the chapters and also proffers recommendations to the problems raised accordingly. After a recap a chapter summary is also offered to give a summation of what the chapter was all about and after this chapter summary there is a section of the references, where all scholarly work used by the researcher is referenced orderly in a manner that it was referenced in the study.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This chapter evaluates literature on the subject issue of the study and will favourably put into consideration what has been explored as well as published, relevant to the current study. The main objective of this chapter is fixed on identification, evaluation and interpretation of the prevailing recorded work shaped by researchers and scholars. It emphasises on point's difference and integration among various authors, identifying the gaps and areas of further study. Rooted in this chapter in particular, is an overview of the arrangement of the history and development of GCC between Political parties, the relationship between political parties, inter-marriages and economic, political development together with social relations that had been tied up as a result of Grand Coalition Cabinet. The chapter also addresses the causes of Grand coalition cabinet in an analytical and theoretical manner, explaining the various concepts behind the causes of GCC. The chapter also addresses the research questions through formulation of sub themes tallying with the questions. At the end of this chapter a chapter summary is offered that gives a summary of the study under discussion in short form.

Origins of Grand Coalition Cabinet

The Grand Coalition Cabinet was fashioned in February 2009. This move was precipitated by three political giants and representatives from ZANU PF, MDC-T and MDC-M intended to alleviate the spontaneous economic disaster in Zimbabwe. The state wealth shifted from outstanding richness to strange wrinkle in as much as the economy of Zimbabwe is concerned. The inflation in Zimbabwe was dramatically intensifying of which the country could hold a breadbasket world record but later was holding begging basket record. On top of escalating inflation, cholera-related deaths records had been rising. Thus the study seeks to unravel temporal positive solutions brought by GCC on Zimbabwean situation at her peak.

FAO&WFP recorded that the statistics on Zimbabwean dollar could officially bartered at US\$1 to Z\$30 000 in May 2008, whereas on the comparable market, US\$1 bartered in the ranges of Z\$4 million. Reasonably, no one was in favor of using ZIM DOLLAR, favoring

hard currencies or petrol coupons. Barter exchange had also turn out to be an ordinary act as hyperinflation reached 56 million percent in 2008. Farm staffs desired to return to the colonial way of compensation in kind, landholders were now demanding rentals as groceries like soap, sugar and cooking oil if they could be found.

The Gross domestic product growth was predicted by Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) as being slow in 2011 considering the commodity prices, supply constraints, business as well as political uncertainty. Therefore, the idealism for sustainability largely depend and lies on reforms undertaken by insubstantial Global Political Agreement.

United Nations, 2005 argues that in 1998, international benefactors bump into Zimbabwe to plan a blueprint on land reform following stages. This effort was disillusioned after the Zimbabwean government indulge into contentious Fast Track Land Reform Program conducted in 2000. This chaotic movement was a very forceful transfer of land from commercial white farmers to African landowners. Sorrowful, the outcome was very distressing especially for the economy of Zimbabwe. Thus the economy of Zimbabwe was crippled because of poor maintenance on the agricultural sector thus undermining access to food by usual individuals who lost their work in agriculture and related sectors. Moyana debates that the procedure which was used by the government operating on the land reform affected negatively on the political and economic institutions of the nation of Zimbabwe. This was evidenced by the levels of production agricultural sector which dramatically resulted in intensifying hunger diagonally the whole nation, which was the breadbasket for a long lapse that could sustain the economy of Zimbabwe. Therefore, status of the ZW as a breadbasket of southern Africa turn out to be history and grow into a basket case, (depending on imports to sustain hunger languishing nation). According to Rukuni and Jensen the sad chapter in Zimbabwe's post-independence history was induced by many factors such as, the ill-advised land reform programme tightening of the democratic space in the political arena and economic sector thereof, and lawlessness and corruption in the whole facet of Zimbabwean society. Political polarization and apparently desperate economic policy shifts that was undoubtedly, predicated on political pragmatism rather than economic prudence, ushered in a cocktail of economic and moral crises that have dealt a heavy blow to Zimbabwe's once promising economy.

Moreover, in such an economic meltdown the European Union and the United States of America enforced illegitimate sanctions on the nation of Zimbabwe, claiming that the fast

track land reform which Zimbabwean government implemented was not a democratic way forward. EU and USA claim that the Land reform Program (LRF) violated human rights in Zimbabwe. From this sanctions era, the Zimbabwe's economy was crippled, import route was then blocked hence Zimbabwe being secluded and banned from the international market.

During pre-GNU era, the state was very fragile. Makochekanwa and Kwaramba states that fragile state is where the nation's commands are un conducive to the mission necessary to deliver the multitudes of its nation with main amenities like: essential infrastructure, property rights protection, vital and basics for public services that paves a wide way to political and socio-economic breakdown.

A decade-long of political tensions between the ZANU (PF) led government and the challenging opposition party, MDC, intensified the already existing precarious socio-economic and political turbulence in Zimbabwe that increased punishing state instability which exacerbated the command economy policy.

Velasquez argues that a command economy was actually bad in the sense that it stifles competition in the free-markets and individual business organizations are not motivated to employ their economic and human resources to the fullest because government decrees prices for commodities that are, more often than not, economically unviable. As result, production levels of manufacturing industries go down and shortages set in thereby leading to the suffering of consumers. In addition, quality of products goes down since there is no incentive and stiff competition that justify an improvement of quality of products. It is in light of the above reasons, that this essay argues a case for the utility of a free market system that was introduced by the GNU government's efforts to rebuild its battered and destroyed economy. The positive economic developments that have accrued from GCC replacement of a command economy with a market driven economy validates the contention of this paper that a free market system brings about greater utility compared to the command economy.

As a result of stiff economic chaos Amanda and Tsonga, posits that the price and value controls were executed because of intensifying financial emergency and record-breaking swelling by requesting value reductions and stop of generally items. This price control was under the hash-tag code-named Operation Reduce Prices (Operation deredzai mutengo), was executed so as to manage, among others, theoretical estimating in the economy that debilitated the survival of the conventional natives of Zimbabwe. Be that as it may, the result of this ponderous legislative interruption in the tasks of private business associations incited

the country's unstable monetary circumstance as generation levels of key assembling associations fell on the grounds that the costs they were being ordered to charge were underneath showcase esteem and, hence, out appropriately uneconomical. Accordingly, the self-destructive miscount of executing value controls in the expectation of subduing value expansion and general rebellion in the monetary segment was been met with appalling financial outcomes as well as approved the position that a charge economy was not a sensible panacea to the endemic economic crisis that harrowed Zimbabwe in the pre-GCC period.

As indicated by IMF Country Report No. 09/139, various positive changes in the administration of Zimbabwe's economy have given some measure of certainty to generally exceedingly distrustful financial specialists in the capacity of the transitional course of action to stop and switch 10 years in length monetary emergency that was to a great extent caused by defective monetary and political choices by the legislature that was then in control. (IMF Country Report No. 09/139, 2009: 1) takes note of that it is against this foundation of the financial and compassionate emergency, the new organization has quickly taken a few macroeconomic and supply-side approach activities in the financial, fiscal, money related, and basic regions went for keeping up low swelling, ending and switching the monetary decrease, and enhancing social conditions. These activities are enunciated in the Short-Term Emergency Recovery Program (STERP) of the new organization.

As per Muzondidya&Nyathi-Ndlovu the shortcomings in the approach advancement parts of the transitional government have contrarily influenced its capacity to create inventive systems to manage the inheritances of the emergency and its ability to build up the nation monetarily (Zimbabwe Institute 2010). There is hence requirement for non-state performers to discover methods for helping the state to create arrangements that can move the nation out of its current political and financial mess. However, not very many Zimbabwean common society associations have responded to the call to create or to enable the state to think of elective strategy structures that can help the nation to beat its present social and financial difficulties. Financial approach settling on choices have remained to a great extent in the hands of the state and political gatherings.

Zimbabwean civics has additionally neglected to enough screen the usage of state strategies and the general monetary administration of the nation. The concealment of metro action by the state and the unfriendly working connection between the Zimbabwe state and civics has in reality constrained common society out of people in general space for a long time.

As per Anthony Giddens' structuration theory is of awesome utility in featuring the organization created by both the educators and bank employees, who are the focal point of this paper, in surviving unfriendly basic powers (an ominous political atmosphere and economy). Regardless of this organization guaranteeing the sustenance of a few families, to some degree, the survivalist reactions to the emergency utilized by a portion of the educators and bank employees had the impact of propping up a culture of degenerate and illegal exercises that fueled a get rich brisk attitude among a few segments of Zimbabwean culture.

Therefore, it can confidently have argued that the negative exposure coming about because of this influenced the tourism industry, prompting further negative effects on and the crumbling of the country "economy. By January 2005, the Zimbabwean economy was described by a high inflation rate; a lack of outside money; deficient venture; a spending shortfall and stagnating employment. With this in regard, the GCC was only a tried and tested mechanism for democracy in Zimbabwe, as it wanted to try and address the states catastrophes. Therefore, this review shall explore the developments brought by the GPA systems.

GCC impact on the economy of Zimbabwe

Introduction

As indicated by Kamidza, Zimbabwe's era of economic meltdown and political unsteadiness particularly during the last period of Zimbabwe crisis had a sounding disastrous effects to the state's economy, which left the profitable industries and as well as sectors exhausted. Therefore the union of Zimbabwean political parties (2009-2013) is evidently argued that it have had temporarily brought an economic stability in as much as cash flow, infrastructural development, medical facilities supply, basic commodities availability in supermarkets among other issues are concerned, through its enactment of the short term Emergency Recovery Program that rapidly facilitated the inflation levels reductions as well as precipitate the basic commodities provision that was in short supply. The GCC and its execution agenda had achieved a vast of achievements during its era to the nation of Zimbabwe at large though later Mugabe claimed that it was not properly functioning.

On economic issues, the GCC has temporarily healed the crumpling economy through its dollarization efforts. Checking with Zimbabwean economy after the foundation of Grand

Coalition Cabinet one may be forced to conclude that the economy had temporarily positively stabilized between 2009 and 2013 GCC era. During the GCC era, multi-currency system was adopted, where Rand, metical notes, US\$ issued in Zimbabwe. This multi-currency system tightened the fiscal policy stance since it implemented a cash-based budget system which helped Zimbabwe to suppress its outstanding inflation to reasonable levels of 3.0% by April 2011, thus rampant economic transition after a long lapse of dramatic shrinkage was experienced. Therefore, the emergence of GCC greased the wheels of temporal measures to democracy in Zimbabwe.

To add on, during the 2005 to timely 2009, pre-GCC era, the country was marred uncontrollable hyper-inflation. Mayhem and pandemonium affected the banking sector, and citizens failed to withdraw their incomes. Investments as well as savings were cruelly and brutally eroded with the banking sectors. Evidently, the inflation was to have reached two hundred and thirty percent (230%) and the country could not own its legal tender. This has pushed the RBZ to launch a BEARER CHEQUE tender and to worsen the situation, it slashed more than thirty zeros from the currency. In 2013 June, the state inflation and its currency is nailed at 5% single digits. The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) latently depicts that the annual percentage change according to Consumers Price Index (CPI) dipped 0, 29% -2, 20% to rate of 2, 49% in APRIL 2013(the independent co.zw). Therefore, this undoubtedly brought a temporal solution to democracy in Africa and specifically Zimbabwe.

According to ministry of finance`s reports of 2012, inflation rate declined to 3, 2% by September 2012. This further shows that GCC managed to halt hyperinflation and made it possible for inflation rate to fluctuate at lower levels like 3, 2, 3, 8 and 4, 8. To add the same bulleting states that both exports and imports increased by 32, 6% and 17% to US 1billion and 2 billion respectively. From the above aspect only a blind eye will deny that GCC improved the country`s economy during its tenure in office.

Moreover, after the signing of GCC, notable developments, in Agricultural sector and food security, production of staple food, maize temporarily stabilized and improved. It becomes clear that with the signing of GCC, municipal water supply, power, industries, hospitals, airways, colleges boosted and regained its stance to its acceptable operating norms. Therefore, the establishment of GCC helped to democratize the market in Zimbabwe which

significantly brought some measure to economic energy that had abandoned the economy of the country, thus exceptionally democratization of the market has helped in destroying blockages in the economy that birth previously to outstanding crude business practices in the economy such as dishonesty, inducement black market trading and exploitative pricing.

Looking at the Agriculture sector during this period one cannot deny the improvement brought by GCC to the country's economy. This is so because availability of funds during the tenure of GCC boosted the agriculture industry. for example, Tobacco output mounted to 144,5 million kgs by close of the selling season in August 2012 against the 130 million kgs that had been projected at the start of the selling season.

In an interview, Mr Gwembe, director at the ministry of agriculture gave an example of milk production. Gwembe said that, "milk production increased by 30% on a monthly basis in 2012". Gwembe further argues that this was due to availability of funds which enabled the usage of silage which is more nutritious than conventional grazing. From the above it is clear that Agriculture industry performed better during GCC era than the period before. So it is justifiable for one to argue that GCC had a positive impact on the country's economic growth.

On mining sector, in an interview, Doctor Jailos, deputy director at the ministry of finance pointed out that although they were some overall slowdown in economy's growth during the tenure of GCC output improvement were noted in some sectors particularly in the mining industry. Jailos stated that the mining sector did perform well during this period. This is so because most minerals including gold, platinum, and Palladian and nickel recorded improved outputs in 2012 compared to previous years. Gono argued that this was due to adequate flow of funds towards mining industry which boosted mass production. However, one should note that this was more associated with the recovery in international mineral prices. So for one to give all the credit to GNU will be a gross miscarriage of justice.

Conclusion

Conclusively, the MDC arrangements have figured out how to give steadiness in the governance system through their control of basic economic and social services. It had been noted that when the GCC was made the economy and the social spheres had truly been positively affected. The MDC arrangements were religiously actualizing the majority of the

things of the GCC, Zanu PF was hypocritically revamping its structures and doing everything it could to ensure the stability atmosphere. This worked for whatever length of time that it gave the gathering space to re-compose. It is not necessarily the case that all MDC pastors are holy messengers or paragons of prudence and all Zanu PF clergymen are villains and devils, however Zanu PF priests speak to and are a piece of a shrewdness and mafia-like framework while the two MDC arrangements imply to be a piece of a framework that is typified by majority rules system and so forth depending on how it is understood.

POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Introduction

The political-sphere in Zimbabwe was very hot blooded. Tight stiffness and antagonism emerged before the signing of the GCC between ZANU PF and MDCs parties. Revulsion utterances and empty promises was becoming a norm of the day during this period as it was spoiled and associated with disastrous violence which resulted in the butchering and torturing of the citizens. By so doing, Zimbabwe was now argued and regarded as bloodshed zone and become uncomfortable for her people. Therefore, these violent act which can be linked to Gukurahundi have had calmed by the signing of Inclusive Government on 15 September 2008, challenging the abnormal trends which were becoming the order of the day.

Accomplishments

The political issues of the Government of National Unity and power sharing in Zimbabwe: Challenges and prospects for majority rules system Percyslage Chigora and Tobias Guzura Department of History and Development Studies, Midlands State University, Gweru, Zimbabwe. Acknowledged 21 February, 2011 September 2008 denoted another period in Zimbabwean political instability, as a result of tensions between the major political parties which pushed the establishment of a system that framed an administration of national solidarity/unity. The grand coalition cabinet has conveyed a better message of hope to Zimbabweans as well as international groups and sister countries since it was viewed as a

lucrative step forward for the nations stability compared to its previous disastrous experiences. Therefore, this paper seeks to expagorate on the importance of GCC considering its temporal steadiness it offered to Zimbabwe during its tenure. Just comparing the 1982 period and treaties, it is of great importance to note the pre-GCC era, during GCC era and after GCC era experiences, a vast of political achievements experienced in Zimbabwe tracing logic of events.

The research additionally illustrates basic investigation of the importance, advantages and disadvantages of administrations of grand coalition cabinet through highlighting difficulties that the GCC politically experienced.

Scholars have had argued that Zimbabwe *political* parties were as like water and oil which can never mix. The Global Political Agreement of 1987 after the Gukurahundi atrocities stirred up unity among antagonist's political parties in Zimbabwe. Before the signing of GCC in 2009, Global Political Agreement was also signed in 1987 December 22, between ZIPRA and ZANLA by the parties' representatives thus Presidency, Mugabe of ZIPRA and Nkomo of ZANLA. This had enabled the parties to reach a mutual consensus of Uniting and create a one party state. This, however have had paved a way to the establishment of ZANU-PF, Mugabe being the president of the one state and Nkomo became the Prime Minister. This union had created temporal peace and latent peace between the Shona's and Ndebele clans. This however may force one to conclude that unity has been promoted through the signing of GPA hence it can be inclined to as a temporal solution tool to democracy in Africa.

During 2009-2013 GCC era, (researcher's area of study), which was formed between, Zanu Pf and MDC parties. Previously the alliance parties could not dine on the same table, sharing and conducting meetings for the developing the nation of Zimbabwe. Therefore, after 2008 electoral elections, after ZANU-PF is believed that it has lost the public support election against MDC-T. This triggered the suspicions and wavering conflicts between Zanu-PF and the revolutionary government. However, through the mediation by South African President, Thabo Mbeki, GCC was formed. As a result of the GCC, relationships development occurred among the parties whereby political parties could conduct meetings on the same dining table. Mugabe once quoted saying on the eve of 2013 harmonized elections 'we should put our differences aside in order to develop Zimbabwe' (30 July 2013, press conference). Article 6 of Global Political Agreement acknowledges that the three parties adhere to the fundamental duty and right of the citizen of Zimbabwe to draft a constitution for and by themselves which

generate a new and plausible atmosphere for the elections and the rule of law. The new constitution crafting procedure was orderly and successfully done though it had some complications encountered during the crafting process especially on targets and time management.

Despite the fact that there were a few instances of brutality announced all over, as of now Zimbabwe can be viewed as a tranquil nation when compared with 2008 where individuals were being tortured and butchered. The established submission in support of the GCC was done between 16 and 17 March 2013, shows that 94, 5% voted in favor of it. Individuals voted gently for the pre-eminent tradition that must be adhered to. The rate which voted for sustainability for GCC meant that majority were glad on the work done by the union government.

During the operation of GCC in Zimbabwe, a vast of changes were experienced in Zimbabwe such that the US and international organizations reduced its illegitimate sanctions upon Zimbabwe. For instance, the European Union outside arrangement, economic giants said in an announcement 'the EU has today concurred quickly suspended the use of measures as sanctions against African countries especially Zimbabwe hence authenticating its political relations (The broadcast .co.uk EU suspends Zimbabwe).

To add on, the security became very weak during pre-GCC era, and states

However, GCC of 2009-2013, in trying to implement its core duties, it encountered abrupt challenges which are argued as hindrance to political stability during this era. First and foremost, in as much power decentralization is concerned, the government portfolios of course were occupied by alliances personnel's, but there was no even distribution of the powers. Mugabe just remained the President and Tsvangirai became the Prime Minister, just as the 1987 GPA treaty of Matabeleland where Nkomo ordained a Vice President from 1987-1999

From the beginning, Mugabe, Zanu-PF leaders showed no interest to adhere to the Global grand coalition cabinet signed on Sept 15, 2008. There had already been predictable squabbling over the distribution of government positions. Article 20 of the GCC stipulated 31 ministers and 15 deputy ministers, with 15 coming from ZANU-PF, 13 MDC-T and 3 MDC-M for a total of 46. The most asinine GCC proposition was the joint control of the Home

Affairs ministry by ZANU-PF and MDC-T. However, s ZANU-PF set out to grab all the key and important ministries. It was originally allocated 15 but seized 22 anyway. A commotions erupted and 15 additional ministries were created, bringing the total to 61. Still, Mugabe was not satisfied and transferred major portfolio powers from Communications Minister Nelson Chamisa of MDC-T to Transport Minister Nicholas Goche of ZANU-PF party. In the long run, this has shown a great unwillingness to share power in as much as inclusive government is concerned.

In short scholars have had listed failures by GCC which system neglected and failed to execute according to the constitutional consensus. These gratifications consist of :

- I. They failed to adhere to constitution making process as articulated in article 6 missed its due dates and was described by terrorizing, complication and mayhem.
- II. The govt neglected to advance uniformity, national recuperating, union and solidarity. It just figured out how to set up a structure and a secretariat of the organ.
- III. War veterans and Zanu PF young people keep on disrupting free political action as confirm by the anarchy in Harare.
- IV. When it goes to the rule of law, regard for the constitution and different laws, the police have connected the law specifically and have remained by as Zanu PF young people occupied with plundering and brutality in Harare. The police rather as proved by Commissioner General Augustine Chihuri's announcements on the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Holdings demonstrate that they have taken sides with the culprits and captured casualties.
- V. State organs, for example, the police and the armed force have neglected to be unprejudiced with senior officers straightforwardly favoring Zanu PF and announcing that adjustment in Zimbabwe can't be achieved by an insignificant pen (in reference to voting/decisions). The GPA is inexhaustibly clear in expressing that state organs and establishments don't have a place

Conclusions

Having a closer look at the political setup and achievements, centralization of power was a tremendous challenge. Mugabe remained the president, Chancellor of all the universities, Commander in chief of defense forces.

The defense forces remained the puppets of the Zanu –Pf hence the opposition lacking support and populace from the defense forces. In other words, MDC have had no standing army just like of the ZANU PF.

SOCIAL CHANGES

Introductions

The researcher would unravel the social relations developments that were facilitated by the signing of inclusive government. The script will date back to the Shona-Ndebele relations that were achieved after the Gukurahundi atrocities up to the 2009-2013 era between the ZIM political parties, which consists of educational centres re-opening and some broadcasting channels gaining its lost power through economic chaos

Changes

Treda & Mukuhlani evidently argues, the emergence of GCC have had paved a way to vast social changes. During pre-GCC era, schools and colleges closed. Be that as it may, the GCC turned over the tables and re-opened. The Unity Government liaised with the CSOs like UNICEF which end up donating course sources (textbooks) to academic institutions. Moreso, incentive system was introduced to schools and teachers regained strength to untirelessly work compared to the pre-GCC chaotic era. Above all, the US American dollar system, the civil servant's salaries regained its trade supremacy. Argumentatively, Zim Diasporas flew back to the motherland (home).

In addition, the broadcasting systems reformed during the GCC era, whereby ZIM FM, STAR FM, DAILY NEWS, NEWSDAY among others were authorized to operate. These reporters and editors of the independent Medias could be reportedly arrested time and again during sole dominance of the ZANU PF.

Moreover, basic amenities such as electricity provision, water provision among others had temporarily improved

Overall Conclusion

The inclusive government's approach seems to have been somewhat finished yearning in that it looked to unravel an expensive range of social-economic and political issues, for instance, legislative issues and administration issues, social security sustenance, wellbeing training and defenseless divisions ,financial adjustment incorporating limit in all areas, re-establishing the estimation of Zimbabwean cash, guaranteeing accessibility of essential products and restoration of fallen social ,wellbeing and instruction part (as alluded in national spending budgets and articulation

Be that as it may, the economy hence started to show up with some experts demonstrating interest for the nation. In Spite of these positives, Zanu pf went on its standard way of monetary suicide by tabling indigenization laws, requesting races, participating in a composed land confounding new spate of intrusions and brutality in and around the nation of Zimbabwe, majoring on CBD

However, credit can be given to GCC though it can't totally be celebrated. As per Bratton and Masunungure (2011), limit settlements that attention on political power sharing alone are more averse to persist than far reaching settlements that likewise address the Partner's economic and political interests. This was the situation the Zimbabwe's GCC key causes which prompted political polarization stay unaddressed. As indicated by Goredema (2013), in spite of the fact that there was a quality of political soundness, there were undercurrents between the political parties.IG had been portrayed by quarrels, differences, withdrawals and re-engagements among the principle on-screen characters. Makoni (2012) said that the GCC was not individuals arranged and thus it was a disappointment. He said five years after the development of the GCC; Zimbabwe was still battling with enormous water and power cuts, weakness offices, organization terminations converting into tremendous misfortunes, abilities flight as confirm by right around four million of the nation's nationals who have left the nation looking for better prospects in the abroad

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Peace Practitioners have underlined democratic peace theory which was propounded by a German Philosopher, Immanuel Kant. The conceptual part of democratic peace states that the democratic countries never pose and wage a war against other countries. It poses the idea that the democratic countries are more peaceful than non-democratic countries hence don't fight each other as postulated by international relations. On the concept of transitional governments, the theory is clearly of the opinion that democratic country associated with transitional government is largely guided by the following principles as to make sure that Peace prevails in a nation. The theories include participation, freedom of expression, free and fair election, transparency and accountability as well as decentralization of power. These five (5) democratic principles promote peace in a nation as well as greasing the wheels for development in a nation.

In a democratic peace theory, *transparency and accountability* is a major tool that is to be considered as a weapon to peace and stability in a transitional government. On this principle, in a transitional government system, there should be total representation from both parties. Formal and casual instruments of transparency and responsibility urge authorities to act in general society interest, or on account of party, in light of a legitimate and genuine concern for their stakeholders and citizens. Without transparency and accountability of administration and other data, rare assets might be misused or blundered. In political setup condition, law makers, representatives and citizens require straightforward frameworks of states progression and exchange and access to open assets, (for example, adverts, funds expenditure among others.), and in addition, party leaders and cabinets require clarity and consistency in the way they are controlled by government, and also precision in the data reported by the transitional government. Potential providers, clients, and speculators need to believe the portrayals of firms which they work together with to prepare themselves satisfactorily to exchange on world markets as a way to promote peace and stability

The other useful principle that should not be swept under carpet is *Participation*. This principle argues that every political party and members involved in the power sharing governments should be given right and freedom to participate in any decisions making for the ongoing of the state plans regardless of the stature and status quo. The participation is associated with the core values that enables peace to prevail in the nation. The participation

accommodates the citizen, party members thus decision makers. Therefore, during the GCC, MDC was seeing occupying 36 seats and Zanu PF occupied 39 seats. Women were also participating and occupying very influential seats and positions. Dr Joyce Mujuru ordained the VP, Khupe(MDC) -deputy Prime minister, Kashiri -Zanu, Sekai Holland. Approximately, more than 15 women emerged in the political arena.

The participation principles core values are as follows

(www.co-intelligence.org/CIPol_publicparticipation.html)

a) Participation principle depends on the conviction that the individuals who are influenced by a choice have a privilege to be associated with the basic leadership process.

b) It incorporates the guarantee that the general population's commitment will impact the choice and decision making.

3. It advances manageable choices by perceiving and conveying the requirements and interests of all members, including the cabinet itself.

4. It searches out and encourages the association of those possibly influenced by or inspired by a choice.

5. It looks for contribution from members in outlining how they take part.

6. It gives members the information they have to take an interest definitively.

7. It conveys to members how their information influenced the choice and decision.

Free and fair election conduction is another democratic principle that should be upheld, in a bid to promote peace in a transitional government state. US agency for international development posit that a nation or state won't be uprightly democratic unless the representatives or state leaders are chosen by the citizens through credible free and fair elections. Scholars argued that precarious development determinations and struggles as well as efforts won't succeed without a democratically and legitimated elected governments which is not responsive and responsible to the citizens. Free and fair elections deliver a vital

privilege to improved democracy and promotes party-political liberalization. In a democratic country where free and fair elections should be conducted, the following expectations should be considered, certain civil liberties like association and assembly, freedom of speech are required for free and fair elections to be conducted. In a democratic state, elections are viewed as a chief instrument to temporal political pre-ample hence enlarging political participation. In a democratic nation it is argued that elections offer bravery to political debates and public discourse.

In short, USAID supports political parties' competition. By so doing it had a consensus building exertions which provided leadership systems with the political parties' representatives. In the leadership session held they mentioned of 10 crucial elements that are essential for free and fair election as to promote peace and development in transitional government systems which include :***Impartial electoral frameworks ,Credible electoral administration, Effective oversight of electoral processes, Informed and active citizens, Representative and competitive multi-party system, Effective governance by elected leaders and bodies, Inclusion of women and disadvantaged groups, Effective transfer of political power and Consensus-building for democratic reform Sustainable local engagement***

Free and fair elections have an influential impact in political transitions through progressing in democracy hence encouraging political liberalization which promote non-violent, self-governing political revolution that pave a way to increased stability as well as prosperity.

Freedom of expression is also known as freedom of speech. It incorporates the free use of press. The right to say what one wants through any form of communication and media, with the only limitation being to cause another harm in character or reputation by lying or misleading words.(thelawdictionary.org/freedom-of-expression).

In case of Zimbabwe, the State media mostly publicize the state issues in favor of the ruling party hence undemocratic. The state should also consider all party rights and need to advertise themselves even at ZBC and radio Zim just like Zanu-PF do.

Pre GCC era, nearly 20000 people were brutally beaten, tortured and some to death. Most citizens were left orphans, widows, widowers and homeless after contesting and protesting the opposition parties.

The images below portray the citizens persecuted after deciding to freely support the opposition party in Zimbabwe

IMAGE 1 –

www.theindependent.co.zw



The citizens were beaten up by Zanu-PF supporters after supporting the opposition parties particularly MDC

IMAGE

2(www.amnesty.org.uk)



The opposition were chased and attacked by ZRP for conducting the elections campaign. The ZRP crew was in support of the ruling party hence no democracy was experienced in Zimbabwe.

Therefore, freedom of expression is needed in a democratic state since it is a source for a peace and stability in a country.

Decentralization of power is another principle for democratic peace theory in the studied topic. In this theory, it emphasizes that powers should not be centered on one person just like the case of Zimbabwe in the IG era. Mugabe just remained the President others following him. This stimulate bitterness on the opposition representatives, hence becoming the weapon for mass destruction through day a-day conflicting

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This part explicates the procedures used by the researcher to gather his data. A research is defined as examination undertaken under the use of constant techniques to gather information, (Creswell 2003). The episode also depicts the research design designated by the student throughout his research. At the same time, sample selection methods and techniques are to be invented in the research and data collection together with methodical devices to the collected data. Above all, the ethics to be considered by the researcher are to be discussed for the successful conduct of the study

Research methodology

Research method simplified as the aptitude or system which the researcher employed in his research (Popkewitz, Tabachnick, and Zeichner 1979). There are particular reasons why the researcher selected a specific research strategy over the other. The decision of research methods relies upon the example that is controlling the examination, all the more accurately hypotheses about the idea of authenticity and mankind ,(ontology),the hypothesis of understanding that illuminates the exploration (epistemology) and how the comprehension could be picked up (methodology).Hence giving careful consideration to the epistemology ,metaphysics and strategy ought to be a central element of any related talk on the idea of sociology look into as these components shape and characterize the direct of an examination. (Popkewitz, Tabachnick, and Zeichner 1979).

Mixed methods research

These are also known as Blended techniques. Therefore, it is the examination strategy that incorporates gathering, analysis and reconciliation of subjective and quantitative research (Casey 1993). This kind of research is usable when this digestion offers an enhanced

comprehension of the research results than either subjective or quantitative strategy. A standout amongst the most favorable ways he analyst found in utilizing the blended techniques look into is that it gave a more total and extensive comprehension of the examination issue on impacts of grand coalition cabinet improvement in Zimbabwe, however the researcher was not constrained to either quantitative or subjective methodologies alone.

Sample selection

This is a choice of people or protests from a picked populace in a way that the picked amass includes the components speaking to the existent qualities of the whole gathering (Leary 2004). Thus in this examination/research the researcher drew in the purposive testing/sampling strategy in his exploration. The decision of this sampling strategy is vindicated by the possibility that it was usable to a chosen people for the examination and the chose people spoke to a bigger gathering from their choice Thus, the specialist utilized example of the Parties representatives, business sector and health sector among other industries authorities, since they had the encounter and experience of Inclusive government circumstance of 2009 -2013 in their fingertips.

Purposive sampling or Judgmental examining

Purposive sampling or judgmental examining is a think test picked in an insightful way to accomplish certain goals to assigned measures aimed to answer particular research (McMillan 1999). Purposive inspecting is likewise characterized as a non-delegate or non-representative subset of a huge masses and is manufactured to fill an extremely unambiguous need. For this situation the analyst accumulated data especially from the general population with the know-how of the study topic, like, political activists, political analyst's understudies and economic analyst experts. The positive aspect of this examining strategy were that the specialist figured out how to get data from respondents that were exceptionally vital to the investigation in this examination /study, thus the economic, political analyst and specifically those health sectors which were the main groups on target.

Methods of data collection

Data collection entangles behaviors or procedures utilized as a part of information gathering, it usually includes observations, (Leary 2004). The analyst utilized the blended techniques approach in concealed examination, in this way he picked polls and inside and out meetings in the exploration and report investigation. Daily paper articles and diaries were additionally

utilized in the examination, the web sources likewise incorporated the utilization of YouTube data. The researcher put more spotlight on the surveys or questionnaires, archive examination document analysis, in-depth interviews. Some different materials like the diaries as well as daily papers were simply supplementary data to the information in presence.

Questionnaires

A questionnaire a.k.a survey is a document or paper utilized during data gathering. The respondent force is asked for to react to the coordinating arrangement of inquiries in a prearranged arrange (Leedey 1999). For the drive of this examination, the analyst utilized a survey included with a common place number of inquiries pointed and focused on health sectors, educational sector, as well politburos and business personnel's as all the enrolled work force seemed to have material confirmation on the GNU issues and economic crisis experience issues

In-depth interviews

In depth interview is a type of subjective research technique including the lead of thorough individual meetings with couple of respondents investigating their recognitions on a particular thought, position program, (Michael, 2002). For instance, members could be asked or any staff and other individuals with the know-how of a specific program or thought, about their understandings and prospects identified with a specific program or thought would be could become the source of valid information basing on what they think could be possible to change the results of any program or thought.

This instrument is helpful when looking for Nitty gritty of data about an individual judgements and practices or in investigation of new issues inside and out, (Adamchak et al 2000). Interviews are typically utilized to convey setting to the current information as result information, representing a more exhaustive representation of what unfolded in the program and why it happened. For instance, one may come up with vivid information dedicated to the rapid social, economic and political temporal stability fashioned by the existence of GCC.

In-depth interviews can substitute focus group discussion if the likely partakers might be avoided or on the off chance that they might be awkward in opening up to a gathering, or

when you need to remove singular assessments concerning certain issue. They are routinely used to enhance inquiries for future investigations of a specific gathering. Henceforth for this situation inside and out meetings with ZANUPF government officials were utilized and it helped the specialist to accumulate legitimate and solid information important to the exploration inquiries and goals relating to impacts of IG on economic social and political improvement in Zimbabwe during GCC era. Interviewees or respondents in the investigation consolidated the economic analyst, business personnel's, ZANU PF authorities, ZANU PF administrators and political activists as among others.

Pros of in-depth interviews

The benefits of this tool used by the specialist consists of that they conveyed more exhaustive data at more prominent multifaceted nature than what was possible through other information. They additionally if a more unperturbed troposphere in the gathering of data and individuals felt more casual having a discourse with the specialist or researcher about their feelings on GPA as clashing to rounding out a review. Alternate benefits derived from this instrument is that there was versatility of reshuffling the polls, besides, the specialist figured out how to keep his gathered information after a few meetings in connection to impacts of GPA on political, economic as well as social advancement in Zimbabwe during this era

Ethical considerations

Ethical considerations are also known as moral contemplations. These assign the ethically acknowledged standards when directing and conducting a research, (Stevens 2013). As indicated by Resnick (2011) ethics helps advance the examination's goals, for example, information, truth, and abhorrence of erroneous conclusions, in addition ethics and morals advance the qualities that are pivotal to common work, for example, genuineness, responsibility and responded regard. Scientists ought to be ensured that partakers are well knowledgeable on the industriousness of the exploration they are taking an interest and that they cognize the dangers and advantages of the examination. Besides, members ought to be ensured security and privacy, (Stevens 2013).

Evidently, polished methodology and secrecy were seen in directing the examination. The specialist maintained individual rights in that it didn't attempt to control anybody into making commitments to the investigation. After talking the interviewee, the analyst initially educated

the interviewee that everything about to be recorded and kept secret and guaranteed that the examination was implied for scholastic utilize and not for exposure. Henceforth every recorded meeting was after an understanding. In the meantime, the specialist guaranteed not to cite any poll respondents in the compositions and furthermore a portion of the authorities met asked for secrecy which they were allowed by the researcher. The specialist likewise did not constrain authorities to answer questions they were not happy in replying.

Document analysis

Report or Documentary analysis or report investigation is an oppressive research apparatus and it is a contributory piece of most examples of triangulation, (Richie 2003). It additionally alludes to the limitless practices engaged with the examination and translation of information caused from the examination of reports and records suitable and appropriate to a specific report. Besides, narrative work includes perusing heaps of composed material. It helps in the examining of records in computers and internet useful for the subjective and successful study objective. A report is something coherent and something identifying with a few features of the social world. Official reports are imagined to be perused as fair assertions of data yet they are openly delivered, (Richie 2003). The scientist likewise utilized daily paper articles and diaries as extra devices to archive determined study

Daily paper articles and diaries evaluate optional data. They are promptly accessible sources in reference to the information gathered, examined and distributed by somebody, (Robson 2011). Hence the researcher took additional alert in choosing which daily paper articles and diaries 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 GCC and the advancement and its accomplishments in Zimbabwe. The analyst likewise utilized books in his research. The motivation behind why the analyst utilized daily papers, books, diaries and the web were that it was a piece of the information that was utilized to supplement the data procured by the specialist through utilization of inside and out meetings and surveys, subsequently this additional up to adequate data to the examination, and it helped the scientist abstain from delivering silly and shallow data.

Data analysis

Data analysis is any technique utilized for showing clarifications on presentation by precisely and efficiently distinguishing particular qualities of messages (Goode 2005). It also be considered as the technique for transmuting crude data into functional data, every now and again introduced in the way of a distributed expository publication to enhance the numerical yield. Having accumulated every one of the information from respondents, utilizing as a part of profundity meetings and polls through the blended techniques look into, information was breaking down utilizing the unmistakable measurements, a strategy noteworthy from the factual bundle for the sociologies, this technique was connected through utilization of a pie diagram in introducing the observational discoveries of the scientist. The specialist additionally utilized substance and topical investigation in his data presentation, the analyst broke down all recorded data, duplicates of meetings, expositions, and you tube data, energizes and reports as substitute data

Content and thematic analysis

This a.k.a qualitative analytical technique that is fashioned for exploring, investigating, and identifying and report patters inside information. It clearly arranges and depicts the information in detail. Other than sorting out and portraying information, it additionally interprets various features of the examination subject (Braun and Clarke, 2006). Whilst substance investigation incorporates each recorded correspondence, duplicates of meetings, talks, decencies of understandings, video tapes, and archives. Content examination does not just break down the obvious substance material as the name recommends, (Becker and Lissmann 1973). There are recognized phases of substance, subjects and ideas of the content that are arranged as essential substance, and also setting information constituting dormant substance.

Qualitative Content analysis

Is the utilization of replicable and usable strategies for amassing particular hints from a content to different positions or assets of its source (Krippendorff 1969). Qualitative method research depicts itself inside this foundation as a strategy for observational, methodologically controlled investigations of contents inside their milieu of correspondence, following substance diagnostic principles, without imprudent measurement. The points of interest that

the scientist found from content investigation were that it is a successful strategy for information gathering, it helps in the examinations of an arrangement by contemplating arrangements like an official's announcement of an open hearing as opposed to interviewing the administrators.

Chapter summary

This section enthralled the technique utilized for information accumulation and diverse details received in the gathering of information to gather pertinent information plentiful to validate the targets of the examination which is to fundamentally break down the impacts of Inclusive Government on economic, social and political improvement in Zimbabwe giving careful consideration to pre, during and after the GCC era. The data gathering strategies and systems chosen were legitimized. In the succeeding part, the accumulated information and discoveries will be unfilled and examined presenting to the scientist's disclosures.

CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

On this stage, it undergoes the synopsis summary of the information and findings, presentation as well as the data analysis. On this study, the information was obtained through the use of document analysis, sampling, questionnaires, YouTube, interviews and television reports. To authenticate the research, newspapers and journals were also approached by a studier for a detailed and sounding research results. The scholar also used the research

techniques and thematic subtopics which later encouraged a researcher to draw graphs as analysis tool. The questionnaires and interview guide were distributed and worked side by side hence interlinked with the research objectives and questions. All these tools were employed to unravel the effectiveness of the power sharing government as temporary solution to democracy in Africa, specifically Zimbabwe.

In this research, the scholar mainly targeted the health sector, politburo's, mining sector, teachers, ZNA, ZRP, business personnel and civil society groups (NGO). The respondents showed overwhelming interest in the studied topic, and it sound being a major believed solution, considering the current '2018' economic situation of Zimbabwe as well as political dispensation. The respondents could even argue that the upcoming 2018 elections, given a chance should rebirth the grand coalition cabinet political systems if political constraints erupt.

During this research, the respondents from different sectors were in favor of both interviews and questionnaires answering. However due to secrecy, they would prefer questionnaires since there is no name mentioning and handwriting tracking for any abuse and persecution after the process taken. Be that as it may, some respondents could undermine questionnaires to interviews as they argued that questionnaires are little bit time consuming compared to interviews, though they had a risky inferior.

Throughout the research, the scholar has had discovered that respondents from political spheres are seemingly busy and are not open up to share on such topic since its bit sensitive to their nature of work. Sometimes, some of the legislators couldn't turn up for their appointments for interviews due to ups and downs for presidential elections rallies and campaigns hence became a major underperformance on this research. The targeted interview respondents from politburos were 18 from all different sub-extensions but the scholar ended up interviewing only 9 willing and reachable respondent. The most challenge the researcher encountered was resistance from the politicians since the topic was a bit sensitive regarding soon upcoming 2018 presidential elections. The respondent could feel insecure and they conservatism to ruling party secrets hence limited information was being uttered.

Questionnaire Response rate

The researcher applied and distributed the 35 questionnaires to the defense forces, (ZRP & ZNA), Mining sector as well as Businesses Sector (Pote Holdings) in Zvishavane expecting to hear their side on effectiveness of power sharing governments of 2009-2013.

The questionnaires distributed summed to 52. ZDF responded to 25 questionnaires, mining 20 and business 7.

However, the research was successful though it had some loopholes whereby other respondents vaped on the way back to the researcher to collect the responses.

The table below shows the total questionnaires given to the respondents, responded and not responded questionnaires as well as % percentage rate. This information will be later presented on the pie chart.

Department	Distributed questionnaires	Responded questionnaires	Not responded questionnaires	Percentage (%)
ZDF and politicians	25	17	8	68
MINING SECTOR	20	13	7	65
BUSINESS SECTOR	7	5	2	71
TOTAL	52	35	17	67

The questionnaire targeted the ZDF and Politburo's because the researcher wanted to investigate temporal solutions brought by the GCC. However, questionnaires posed questions to Politburo's and ZDF who did not all favorably respond because they both wanted to maintain their and national status quo, thus they did not want to fully give credit to this parties' marriage. They failed to give favorable response whether the powers were equally distributed and decentralized though it was clear that they were centered on Zanu Pf, just like 1987 Ndebele-Shona treaty. They also failed to respond on the question why did they remain the puppet for ZANU PF, leaving the opposition with no standing army. In addition, due to 2018 presidential elections preparations, some politicians were not settled due to campaigns and ED has my vote launch, thereby leaving some questionnaires

unattended to hence becoming a short fall to the research.10 & 15 questionnaires distributed to politburo's and ZDF respectively.

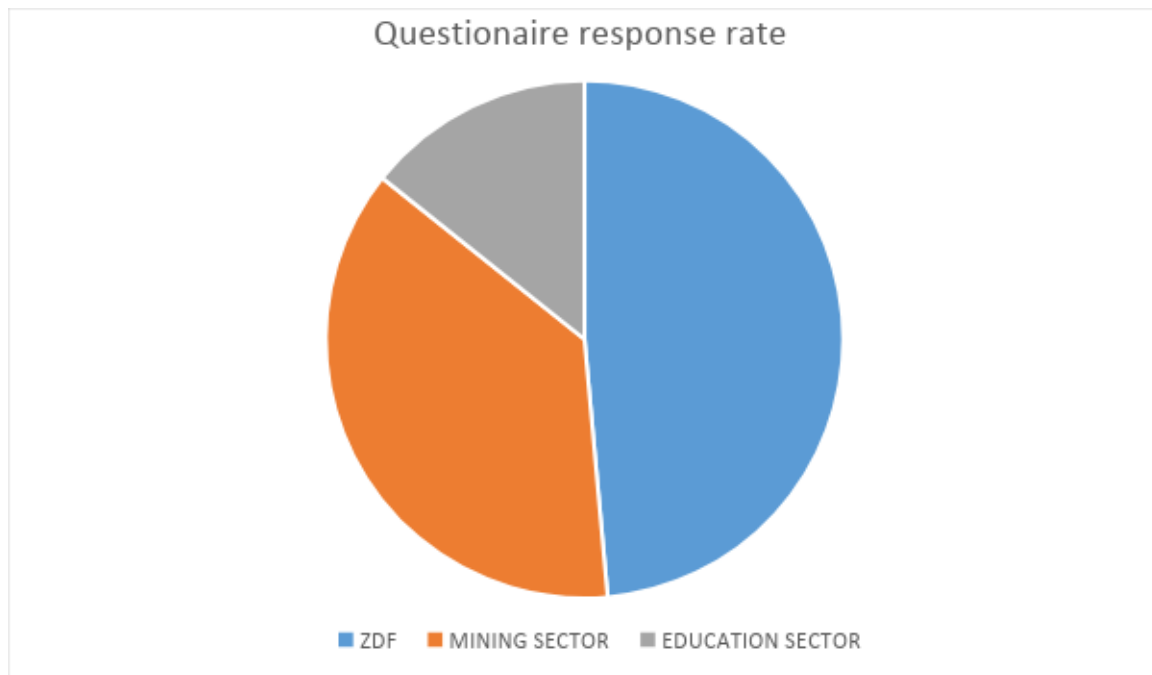
On mining sector, 20 questionnaires were distributed and the response rate was very conducive though only 7 were not responded to. The mine workers' response clearly shed light to the researcher that they are bitter, hence giving credit to IG era of 2009 -2013.They respondents showed that the economic situation in Zimbabwe, basing on their nature of work temporarily stabilized during IG era.

They supported that the mining equipment became purchasable, compared to 2003-2008 era of economic turnaround. They also minerals like Gold and chrome in Zvishavane mining cites boost its value by the issuing of US \$. The unattended questionnaires were due to poor timing by the researcher. The scholar could miss some officials in their offices because they could have gone or visit to mining grounds and sites hence becoming a challenge to a researcher to give an outstanding research results.

The researcher also distributed questionnaires to business personals who fairly responded. Out of 7 distributed, only 2 were not responded to. This was because the respondents had a field trip when the researcher visited for the collection of the responds. Be that as it may, they largely accredited the GPA era, considering the economic and wealth temporal stability brought by GCC from 2009-2013.The respondents considered the re-existence of groceries in the shops as it was clear that the basic amenities disappeared in the shelves before the GCC era. More so, they were in consideration of the dollarization which happened to replace the ZIM \$ which was pilling with bearer cheques. They mentioned of the multi-currency system as a temporal tool which boosted their business during the GNU era. Fuel to deliver goods to shops before GCC was becoming a sampling block, which was TEMPORARILY addressed by the establishment of GCC.The business sector have largely credited the IG for giving a thwart to inflation and skyrocketing of prices.

The pie-chart below indicates the % response rate from the table above

PIE CHART



Interview response rate

Department	Intended interviewees	Responded interviewees	Not responded	% respond rate
Health sector	15	12	3	80
Civil Society groups (NGO)	18	11	9	61
Educational sector	25	22	3	88
Total	68	45	15	68

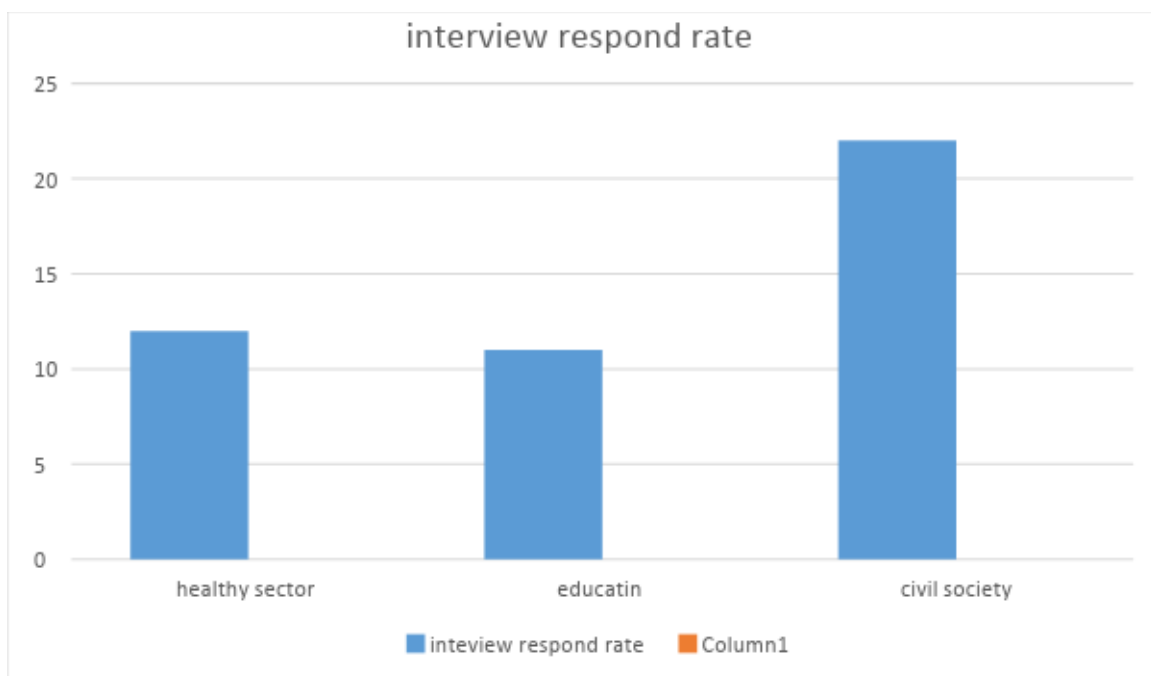
The researcher also indulged into one on one in-depth interviews with the Education sector and health sector. He however visited the ministry of Education offices in Zvishavane as well as few school primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. Zvishavane High school, Govaridze Pri, Dambudzo Pry sch, Shabani Primary school as well as Msu-zvishavane campus were used as the source of the research information. From the interview done at Govaridze Pri,

SEC SCH, the authorities have highly accredited the inclusive government as a tool that raised hope to the dry economy of Zimbabwe.

The ministry of education personnel who were of different ranges - posits that in an interview, the education system burdened the country's economy such that all schools could not sustain themselves Stationery became an unbearable burden to the Zim crumbling economy. A total number of 55 from all these interviews had a one on one interviews pertaining the GNU temporal accomplishments.

The authorities mentioned that GCC stirred up the intervention of Civil Society group like UNICEF which was just aimed to providing stationery to schools. UNICEF is outweighed of providing academic text books, exercise books, pens and pencils to most of the schools in Zimbabwe.

Moreover, interviewees postulated that the power sharing governments facilitated the emergence of scholarships and bursaries by NGOs such BEAM and CAMFED.CAMFED mainly targets a girl child, fighting for their educational rights, providing them with stationery and complete uniforms. Also GOAL came into existence in Zimbabwe as a result of GCC



Document Analysis

The researcher during his research encroached to Wikipedia looking for the 2009-2013 IG cabinet. The diagram below summarizes the cabinet that govern the nation during parities unification era.

The ZIM-GNU cabinet Structure

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Cabinet_of_the_Zimbabwe_Government_of National Unity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Cabinet_of_the_Zimbabwe_Government_of_National_Unity)

Portfolio		Party
President		ZANU-PF
First Vice President	Minister	ZANU-PF
Second Vice President		Robert Mugabe
Prime Minister	Morgan Tsvangirai MP	MDC-T
Deputy Prime Minister	Professor Arthur Mutambara	MDC-M
Deputy Prime Minister	Thokozani Khuphe MP	MDC-T
Minister of Public Service	Elphas Mukonoweshuro MP	MDC-T

Minister of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development	Olivia Muchena MP	ZANU–PF
Minister of Defence	Emmerson Mnangagwa MP	ZANU–PF
Minister of Youth Development, Indigenisation and Empowerment	Saviour Kasukuwere MP	ZANU–PF
Minister of Science and Technology Development	Professor Henry Dzinotyiweyi MP	MDC–T
Minister of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion	Elton Mangoma MP	MDC–T
Minister of Higher and Tertiary Education	Stan Mudenge MP	ZANU–PF
Minister of Industry and Commerce	Senator Professor Welshman Ncube ^[7]	MDC–M
Minister of Regional Integration and International Cooperation	Senator Priscilla Misihairabwi-Mushonga ^[7]	MDC–M
Minister of Home Affairs	Co-minister: Giles Mutsekwa MP	MDC–T
	Co-minister: Kembo Mohadi MP	ZANU–PF

Minister of Finance	Tendai Biti MP	MDC-T
Minister of Health and Child Welfare	Senator Doctor Henry Madzorera	MDC-T
Minister of Local Government and Urban Development	Ignatious Chombo MP	ZANU-PF
Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs	Senator Patrick Chinamasa	ZANU-PF
Minister of Agriculture	Senator Joseph Made	ZANU-PF
Minister of Education, Sport and Culture	Senator David Coltart	MDC-M
Minister of Environment	Francis Nhema MP	ZANU-PF
Minister of Tourism	Walter Mzembi MP	ZANU-PF
Minister of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs	Eric Matinenga MP	MDC-T
Minister of State Enterprise and Parastatals	Senator Samuel Nkomo ^[7] Sipepa	MDC-T
Minister of Information and Communications Technology	Nelson Chamisa MP	MDC-T

Minister of Public Works	Theresa Makoni MP	MDC-T
Minister of Labor and Social Welfare	Paurine Mpariwa MP	MDC-T
Minister of Transport and Infrastructural Development	Nicholas Goche MP	ZANU-PF
Minister of Mines and Mining Development	Obert Mpofu MP	ZANU-PF
Minister of National Housing and Social Amenities	Fidelis Mhashu MP	MDC-T
Minister of Energy and Power Development	Elias Mudzuri MP	MDC-T
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Senator Simbarashe Mumbengegwi	ZANU-PF
Minister of Media, Information and Publicity	Webster Shamu MP	ZANU-PF
Minister of Water Resources and Development	Joel Gabuza MP	MDC-T
Minister of Lands and Land Resettlement	Herbert Murerwa MP	ZANU-PF

Provincial Governor of Mashonaland East	Senator Aeneas Chigwedere	ZANU-PF
Provincial Governor of Mashonaland West	Senator Faber Chidarikire	ZANU-PF
Provincial Governor of Mashonaland Central	Senator Martin Dinha	ZANU-PF
Provincial Governor of Masvingo	Senator Willard Chiwewe	ZANU-PF
Provincial Governor of Matabeleland North		
Provincial Governor of Matabeleland South		
Provincial Governor of Manicaland		
Provincial Governor of Midlands		
Provincial Governor of Harare		
Provincial Governor of Bulawayo		

From the above pasted document, the researcher come up with different conclusions concerning the structure of the cabinet. The analysis mainly focuses on the post ordained to

Zanu pf and MDCs in particular and particular temporary accomplishments experienced during this era. Very few ministerial post will be analyzed on by the researcher.

Politically, unfair distribution of powers was done. Mugabe just like after the GPA of 1987 between ZIPRA and ZANLA, maintained his status quo through ordaining himself a President whilst the MDC leader, Tsvangirai became a Prime Minister. Above all, ZANU pf continue being supported by the military force, leaving the opposition parties with no standing army hence prone to attack and demise.

To add on, from the above table, it is clear that the most critical ministerial post had been temporarily handed over to MDCs representatives, for instance the Finance ministry, information and technology system, national housing and social amenities, sport and culture, public service ,industry and commerce, constitutional and parliamentary affairs to mention but a few. The ministries however are argued to have boosted up temporarily hence promoting democracy in ZIMBABWE. The finance Minister of the regime, Tendai Biti (MDC-T), ran around under his master, Tsvangirai to make sure the currency existed in Zimbabwe. By so doing, this gave rise to the emergence of multi-currency system in Zimbabwe which comprised of the US \$, rand, pula, metical. This however argued as a tool for temporal democracy that existed in Zimbabwe during this terror.

The ministry of industry and commerce was also given to MDC personnel (Welshman Ncube). This ministry largely focuses on the availability of the basic amenities especially in the business industry thus shops, supermarkets and wholesales. It was evident throughout the nation of Zimbabwe that shop shelves were empty, such that Zimbabwe became a beggar. This was because the trade routes became blunt, thus import and export became a tremendous challenge. Thus therefore, from the researcher's personal encounter and experience in support of other scholars as well as respondents, the basic human and economic amenities came into existence in their respective industries and shops. Therefore, it is crystal clear that the GCC became a useful tool towards democracy in Zimbabwe.

Moreover, The GCC cabinet has encouraged and promoted participation of the citizens. Before the inclusive government formation, women were not allowed to occupy the influential political post .This evidenced by the appointment of Amai Mujuru,VP of Zimbabwe,Thokozani Khupe being the second Prime minister ,as shown on the chart above.Cde Oppah Kashmiri Muchinguri was quoted saying 'Tsvangirai and the 2008 unification has promoted the promotion of women to participate in the influential political position' on the burial of the late Mdc founder and President in Buhera(YouTube),hence giving credit to inclusive government.

CHAPTER CONCLUSION

The conducted research prioritizing on the analysis of grand coalition cabinet as temporal solution to democracy in Africa, case of Zimbabwe was to deeply unstitch and extract the importance and usefulness of marriage of inconveniences of ZIM political parties on the economic, political and social spheres in Africa. The studier has implored various skills to approach relevant stakeholders from different perspectives thus the education, mining ,ZDF, healthy sectors and civil society groups (CSGs).During the research ,vast research methods were employed which consisted of mixed research methods though qualitative method was dominant ,questionnaire ,in-depth interviews, and document analysis. During the interviews, the respondents were committed and fruitful to the carried discussion since the turn-up was unexceptionally sounding since it was very lucratively informative to the discussion under study. From the interviewed departments, they largely gave credit to the temporal solutions which the unity government availed during its tenure. On questionnaires, the respondents were not as ignorant as expected by the researcher though it cannot be fully accredited especially those from the defense forces and politburo's. They had really submitted that the pre-GPA Zimbabwe economic turmoil was really precipitated by poor governance. The persecution era of 2008 citizens economically, politically and socially was temporarily addressed and attended to by the establishment of the power sharing governments. There the techniques used to gather data and information were useful such that it greased the wheels of the detailed research by the researcher.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introductions

This chapter concentrate on summarizing judgements and assumptions as well as conclusions on the results extracted and issued raised by the researcher throughout the research. The conclusions are to hem-up the contributions and thoughts of the research respondents and to add already existing understanding and knowledge on issues pertaining the grand coalition cabinet as temporary solution to democracy in Africa, specifically Zimbabwe. As the researcher hem up the findings, he shall be suggesting some useful recommendations on how inclusive governments can be handled and addressed so that it can be fully and undoubtedly given credit hence benefiting both involved political parties.

Establishment of marriages of inconveniences

Plethora of factors have had paved a way to the foundation of GCC system. Economic turmoil, political chaos and social grievances are solely blamed to the formation of this inclusive government system.

Economically, the hyperinflation, shortages of basic commodities like soap, oil, sugar, among other commodities, valueless state currency which was replaced and associated with powerless bearer cheques. All these economic turmoil was necessitated by poor governance and imposed sanctions on Zimbabwe by western countries.

Politically, power struggle between the alliance parties MDC-T, MDC-M and Zanu Pf. This is believed to be the major driving force in the political sphere.

Socially, the need to return the normal educational system, healthy and sweet and accommodative and conducive relations among and between the tribes and legislation parties which was at its demise stages and ends.

Therefore, with this, the Establishment of GCC was seen as a medication for the crumpling and ill-fitted political, economic and social systems in Zimbabwe.

Its achievements are as follows:

On the economic and wealthy aspect, foreign currency was issued in Zimbabwe. whereby the multi-currency system was endeavored in the county to try and replace the crippled Zim dollar which was affiliated and associated with short term valued bearer cheques. This encouraged the import and export system to regain its stance, cross-borders and business personnel's have started boosting their believed source of living.

To add on Salaries of the civil servants started to regain the value. The civil servants have argued to be doing community services. Their salary could just afford a 2 litres cooking oil. Their salary was argued as, 'Large bundle of cheques, little sustenance' due to its valueless

All this detestable was largely precipitated by the unavailability of Cash in the banks. Thus with IG banks started to have money for salaries for the civil servants. They started surviving from the tireless earnings. Therefore, this arguably shows that GCC has just brought about a temporary solution to democracy in Africa, particularly Zimbabwe. A lot of economic accomplishments had been experienced in Zimbabwe in most sectors including Mining and agricultural sector.

Politically, Zimbabwe political parties which were argued AS like water and oil which can never mix. It promoted the parties to dine on the same table, planning on the way forward of the nation. The 2008 brutality report reports by Zanu-PF was buried and tranquility was temporarily becoming the order of the day. Participation by all citizens in decision making in the constitution emerged. Equal participation in politics also arose. Women were now found on top influential political position, for instance, Mai Mujuru becoming the first lady VP, Thokozani Khupe among becoming the second PM, where Tsvangirai was the Prime Minister. Freedom of expression was now becoming the norm. No opposition personnel could utter any slogan without hustles after, but the Unification revised the system and constitution, hence openly and free expression of the concerns by the citizens. All these political accomplishments can be interlinked to social improvements experienced during this time of unification of parties

Incentives and NGO like UNICEF, BEAM, and GOAL, JOMIC intervened try and promote peace though latent peace was only experienced. These organizations offered with stationery and school fees and food like porridge in primary and secondary schools

RECOMMENDATIONS

In as much the as 2009-2013 cabinet is concerned,

1. There should be even distribution of powers. There was no even and equal distribution of powers. Mugabe just remained the President hence supposed to handover the post to the opposition leader. Therefore, the researcher recommends that the union should not be power based and the constitution should be revisited for transparency sake
2. From the above cabinet chat ,the sensitive economic posts was handed over to MDC just leaving the room for the potential part to deal and work on it ,for instance ,finance ministry ,technology and information among other sensitive post .Therefore ,the researcher that in party unification, the seek and hide policy should be dealt with because this had clearly that they Zanu-PF just wanted the opposition personals to actually deal; with these weak and crumpling portfolios which was going to be retrieved back to Zanu when they are panel beated.
3. The opposition should be also given its standing army and security
- 4.Those who suffered and lost relatives should be compensated by the doers of the turmoil basing on who did it despite of political party background
- 5.The transitional government should abide by the principles of democracy in order to have a long standing regime

REFERENCE LIST

2010 Cabinet of the Zimbabwe Government of National Unity ...

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010 Cabinet of the Zimbabwe Government of National Unity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Cabinet_of_the_Zimbabwe_Government_of_National_Unity)

Bratton and Masunungure, (2011), The Anatomy of Political Predation: Leaders, Elites and Coalitions in Zimbabwe, 1980-2010

Bwanya, N (2008), Prospects dim for Zimbabwe peace deal, Mail and Guardian, July 25, 2008

Chigora P and Guzura T (2011), The politics of the GNU and power sharing in Zimbabwe:

Challenges and Prospects for Democracy, African Journal of History and Culture(AJHC) Vol 3(2) pp20-

Chitiyo, K (2008), Zimbabwe's Government of National Unity, Harare. RUSI

Goredema D (2013), "Prevalence of power sharing agreements: Lessons from Zimbabwe" in Themes in Contemporary History of Zimbabwe Emerging Perspectives in Afrikology, Mambo Press, Gweru

Laws, E (2012) "Political Settlements, Elite Pacts and Governments of National Unity: A conceptual study", DLP Background Paper 10.

Makoni, S, Government of National Unity not for people, Zimbabwe Mail, 6 February, 2012

Makumbe, J (2010), from national unity to parallel government: understanding Zimbabwe towards 2011, Marshalltown. Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition.

Makumbe, J (2009) The impact of democracy in Zimbabwe-Assessing political, social and

economic developments since the dawn of democracy, Research Report 119, Centre for Policy Studies, Johannesburg

Global Political Agreement, (2008)

Hamill, J (2008), National unity option is a dead end. The Guardian, 3 July 2008

International Crisis Group (2011), Zimbabwe: The Road to Reform or Another Dead End, Crisis Group Africa Report, No.173

Mapuva, J (2010), Citizen Participation and Democracy: Safeguarding Citizen Participation Through Government of National Unity (GNU) or democracy violated, Journal of Public Administration

Mapuva, J (2010), Government of National Unity as a conflict prevention strategy: case of Zimbabwe & Kenya, Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa, Clarion University of Pennsylvania

Mkandawire et al Estimating the reproductive numbers for the 2008-2009 cholera outbreaks in Zimbabwe <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>

Mukoma W.N (2008), 'A caricature of democracy: Zimbabwe's misguided talks in The International Herald

<http://www.ihf.com/articles/2008/07/25/opinion/ednug.php>

thelawdictionary.org/freedom-of-expression

ANNEXURE A: QUESTIONNAIRE

My name is **HONDO BLESSED** a PEACE STUDIES student at Midlands

State University. I am carrying out a research for my dissertation that is focusing on **CRITRICALLY ANALYSING A GRAND COALITION CABINET (GCC) AS A TEMPORARY SOLUTION TO DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA. CASE OF ZIMBABWE (2009-2013)** The questionnaire is designed to collect data on the events that have happened during the period of 2009-2013 and its prior to economic, political achievements and failures during its tenure. The information will help me understand what the general populace think of the relations and what they have personally experienced due to these relations.

I am therefore kindly requesting you to complete the questionnaire anonymously in the spaces provided. Be assured that the information you are to share answering the questions shall be used in absolute confidence and for academic purposes only.

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRES

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF RESPONDENT

Question. Critically analysing grand coalition cabinet as a temporal solution to democracy in Africa (case of Zimbabwe 2009-2013)

(G.N.U)

Tick where appropriate

Gender: MALE

FEMALE

Age	Tick where appropriate	Area of expert	Tick where appropriate
20 to 25		politician	
25 to 30		Health sector	
30 to 35		Business sector & mining sector	
35 to 40		farmers	
40 and above		Student	

40+		Civil servant (zna,zrp,teachers)	
-----	--	-------------------------------------	--

1)QUESTIONS

1. Do u have any experience of economic hardship and GCC intervention of 2008-2013?

YES () NO ()

If yes,

2) What encouraged the arrangement/formation of GNU, your experiences and encounters

- a.....
- b.....
- c.....
- d.....
- e.....
- f.....

4) What economic changes did in Zimbabwe acquired during GCC era?

YES () NO ()

Explain (*if yes*)

- a.....
- b.....
- c.....
- d.....
- e.....

f.....

g.....

.....

5) What are political balance and calmness it encouraged in Zimbabwe?

YES ()

NO ()

Explain (if yes)

a.....

b.....

c.....

d.....

e.....

6) What are the social changes and improvements tied amid this time?

(Tick)

Tribes

Political parties

Explain how

a.....

b.....

c.....

d.....

e.....

f.....

7) Where the progressions happened expected or anticipated before the association?

(Yes)

(no)

8) What are the difficulties experienced amid the rulership of GCC?

economically

a.....

b.....

c.....

d.....

politically

a.....

b.....

c.....

d.....

socially

a.....

b.....

c.....

d.....

.....

ANNEXURE B: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Question. Critically analysing grand coalition cabinet as a temporal solution to democracy in Africa (case of Zimbabwe 2009-2013)

(G.N.U)

Welcome remarks

Guide lines

- There is no wrong or right answer, please feel free to share your thoughts.

- For the purpose of getting each other much clearer, let us speak one person at a time.
- The discussion has the maximum of 40 minutes to be done so let us be timely in Speaking.
- It is allowed to disagree with someone but let us do respectfully while respecting Other people's opinions.
- As the moderator, I will only be guiding the discussion

QUESTIONS

1. Do u have any experience of economic hardship and GCC intervention of 2008-2013?
2. What really facilitated the formation of GCC
3. What are political balance and calmness it encouraged in Zimbabwe?
4. What economic changes did in Zimbabwe acquired during GCC era?
5. Where the progressions happened expected or anticipated before the association
6. Do you recommend the Union to be done again in the near future e considering the current economic situation?