



**AN INVESTIGATION INTO INTER-PARTY CONFLICTS IN BUS STATION IN
ZAMBIA. A STUDY OF SELECTED BUS STATIONS IN LUSAKA.**

BY

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Signed

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Date

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CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

This dissertation of Shanshima Noel has been submitted for examination and for partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution by the University of Zambia and Zimbabwe Open University (UNZAZOU).

Examiner signature

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to the Shanshima family for the gift of formal education and for helping me out to realise my full potential in life.

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This study would not have been a reality without the support and encouragement given to me by various people and institutions whose contributions I feel strongly indebted to. I would like to begin by thanking my supervisor Dr. G. Muleya whose main interest was to see to it that I progress with academic life.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BCP	Basotho Congress Party
CCZ	Christian Council of Zambia
CMCs	Conflict Management Committees
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
ECZ	Electoral Commission of Zambia
EFZ	Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia
EMB	Election Management Body
EU	European Union
EVER	Election Violence Education and Resolution
EVRA	Election Violence Risk Assessment
FODEP	Foundation for Democratic Process
IFES	International Foundation of Electoral Systems
JCTR	Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflections
MDC	Movement for Democratic Change
MMD	Movement for Multi-Party Democracy
PF	Patriotic Front
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
TIZ	Transparency International Zambia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPND	United Party for National Development
ZANU–PF	Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front
ZEC	Zambia Episcopal Conference

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to investigate inter party conflicts in Zambia with a focus on selected bus stations in Lusaka Central. The study was guided by the following objectives: determine the source of conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka Central, assess how conflicts are managed in bus stations in Lusaka Central, identify challenges leading to conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central and establish strategies of managing conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central. The study was qualitative in nature and was guided by a descriptive survey design. Data was collected through the use of interviews. The study established that: the local government had left the running of the bus stations to the political cadres; Bus stations had become campaign platforms for the political parties; that the prevalence of acts of violence in bus stations were being perpetuated by political cadres on account of revenue collections; that the various associations in these bus stations were under the control of the political conditions from the ruling party in government; that the local authority-Lusaka city council did not have a say in the running of the bus stations in Lusaka central and also that the other political parties were not allowed to freely conduct their business. The study concludes that the current inter party conflicts in selected bus stations in Lusaka central has become a centre of political competition due to its perceived rewards through revenue collections, political and economic as empowerment to its perpetrators. The study recommends that: Lusaka City Council LCC as mandated by the law should take over the running of the bus stations in Lusaka Central. Bus stations should be free from political interference by the politicians or the party in power. The study recommends also that bus stations should not be used as campaign platforms for political parties but a place for business to all the people regardless of their political affiliations.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This chapter gives an overview of the study and also defines the problem that the study tries to address. It highlights the objectives, the purpose and the research questions. Additionally, the chapter elaborates on the significance, conceptual framework, operational definition of key terms and the theoretical framework.

1.2 Background to the Study

Political conflicts are believed to have a devastating effects especially on different groups of societies and conflicts distorts the lives of many people across the global. It is worth noting that conflicts are common part of human life that manifests in every human interaction such as in organizations as well as institutions (Fisher, 1989). He also further argues that conflicts are inevitable. Therefore, it is not an eccentricity to find conflicting vies among political parties.

Overtly, while conflict can manifest in many forms and dimensions, inter-party conflicts in Africa are mostly occasional especially around electioneering period (Shale and Maltosa, 2008). Thus, conflict reflects a class of interest between different parties, which may involve individual groups, ethnic groups, communities, political entities or states (Akpuru-Aja, 1997). Further Fisher (1989) contends that conflict maybe avoided or solved if one understood the nature and the surrounding circumstances leading to that conflict.

Nelson (2000) looks at conflict as a disagreement between two or more parties in which one or all perceive a denial of a right, resource or the absence of capacity to obtain justice which may lead to anger, hurt, hatred, verbal and violent. Hence, conflict occur when people or other parties perceive that a consequence of a disagreement, there is a threat to their needs, interests or concerns. Additionally, the scholars have argued that the use of state's institutions and resources by incumbent governments, misuse of social cleavages, ethnicity, religion and region by parties to appease electorates, unfair access to mass media, assassination of character and illegal constitutional amendments as sources of inter party conflicts among the political parties.

In addition, current studies on conflicts such as the electoral violence, due to rigging, schisms, thuggery, bribery, corruption, arson and political violence among the political parties show that inter party conflicts have become a common global concern (Habasonda, 2018).

Since political parties remain an institution of representation for struggle for power, various multiparty systems around the world have emerged. For example, today more countries decide on their leaders through multiparty elections in which sometime these elections become more problematic because of unfair competition among political parties (Ogundiya, 2005).

For instance, in Nigeria after the early parties formation in 1998 and voting behaviour patterns in 1999 elections which clearly manifested themselves on ethnic or regional sentiments (Randall and Svasand 2002).

Tyoden (2013) affirms that these are three fundamental explanations to party relations and party conflicts among politic parties which centres around the quest to capture power, nature of the society and the origin of the parties these are the factors that lead to inter party conflicts in Nigeria. The above evidence and indicator is not farfetched from how the Zambian political system is today mostly influenced by selfish ambitions and sectional of the political leadership that are usually reflected in conflicting personal interests that have been at the core and periphery centre of their operation in the current political system (FODEP, 2012). Thus leading to the current occurrences of inter-party conflicts in the country among the political parties.

Onekalit (2008), he stresses that conflict is a disagreement between two or more parties in which one or all perceive a denial of a right or resource or the absence of capacity to obtain justice, which leads to anger, hurt, hatred, and possible verbal and violent actions and reaction, resulting in damage to persons emotionally, physically, and/or to property. In addition, Randall and Svasand (2002) delineate conflict as arising from the interaction of independent people who perceive an opposition of goals, aims and values, and who see other parties as potentially interfering with the realisation of their goals. He further, highlighted the three general characteristics of conflict, namely, incompatible goals, independence and interaction (Omodia, 2010). Also further explain that in any organisation the nature of goal incompatibility can vary substantially. Many organisational conflicts stem from contradictory ideas about the distribution of organisational resources, and when management and labour negotiate about working

conditions. Therefore, incompatibility is not a sufficient condition for organisational conflict and it is only when the behaviour of organisational members are interdependent that conflict arises. The last critical component of conflict is interaction, which could destroy work relations or could create an impetus for organisational change and development. Since political parties remain an institution of representation for struggle for power, the struggle by political parties to capture power in Zambia remain their main driving factor.

Notwithstanding, the foregoing, political parties in most African countries faces some challenges towards managing inter part conflicts violence being perpetrated by political parties. In this case Zambia is not an exceptional. Inter-party conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central arises as a result of competition and among political parties. Against this background, this study sought to conduct an investigation into inter party conflicts.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

There is a growing national concern over inter party conflicts in selected bus stations in Lusaka central. Bus drivers, passengers and the general public have been exposed to political violence in bus stations which is being perpetuated by political cadres and this has resulted into injuries, hatred, damage to property and life. This situation requires redress before many lives could be lost. It is against this background that the study was carried out to investigate inter party conflicts in selected bus stations in Lusaka central.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 Main Research Objective

To investigate inter party conflicts in selected bus stations in Lusaka central?

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i) Determine the sources of conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central.
- ii) Assess how conflicts are managed in bus stations in Lusaka central.
- iii) Identify challenges leading to conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central.

- iv) Establish strategies of managing conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central.

1.4.3 Main Research Question

What factors lead to inter-party conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka Central?

1.4.4 Research Question

- i) What are the sources of conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka Central?
- ii) How are conflicts managed in bus stations in Lusaka Central?
- iii) What are the challenges leading to conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka Central?
- iv) What strategies can be put in place to manage conflicts in bus station in Lusaka Central?

1.5 Theoretical framework

The study was guided by frustration, aggression theory, in this theory aggression comes as a result of blocking as well as frustrating a person's effort to attain a goal. For example, human beings are goal oriented and naturally become aggravated when they are prevented from achieving what they desired (Dollard et al, 1939). Suffice to add that, a natural build up of blocked energy seeks release and aggressive action is directed to the source of one's frustration. For instance, in the political sense, absence of the rule of law, denial of human rights, lack of political tolerance, no freedom of expression or the right to assemble, poor governance systems, selective application of the law, unemployment, high levels of poverty and rise in food prices always leads to violent conflict (World Bank, 2011).

Banking much on the frustration-aggression theory. In conflict parties perceive or treat each other as stumbling block which may result in frustrating others in attaining set of goals or furthering one's interest through their attitudes, behaviour or actions. Therefore, conflict arise if one party perceives that one or more goals have been threatened or existence of injustice and lack of freedom (Onekalit, 2008).

The frustration-aggression theory also provides the basis on inter party conflicts. Further, it is believed that conflicts leads to an aggression toward self or others given the conditions of reduction in self-esteem and social interest as well as the development of an unchanging self-centred behaviour. Additionally, this theory is applicable to the study because inter-party

conflicts emanates from different ideologies and philosophies among political parties. Take for instance the United Party for National Development (UPND) is currently in opposition and its party members are being harassed and abused by the ruling party the Patriotic Front (PF). Thus this has resulted into frustration and aggression.

This theory therefore, has impacted so well on the study because, of its pre supposition or assumption that conflict will lead to aggression towards oneself and others under the given conditions. For instance, at the bus stations in Lusaka Central constituency, it is believed that inter party conflicts among political parties leaves a permanent mark on the people involved in political violence and the violence has the potential to bring out behaviour likely to disturb the businesses in bus stations.

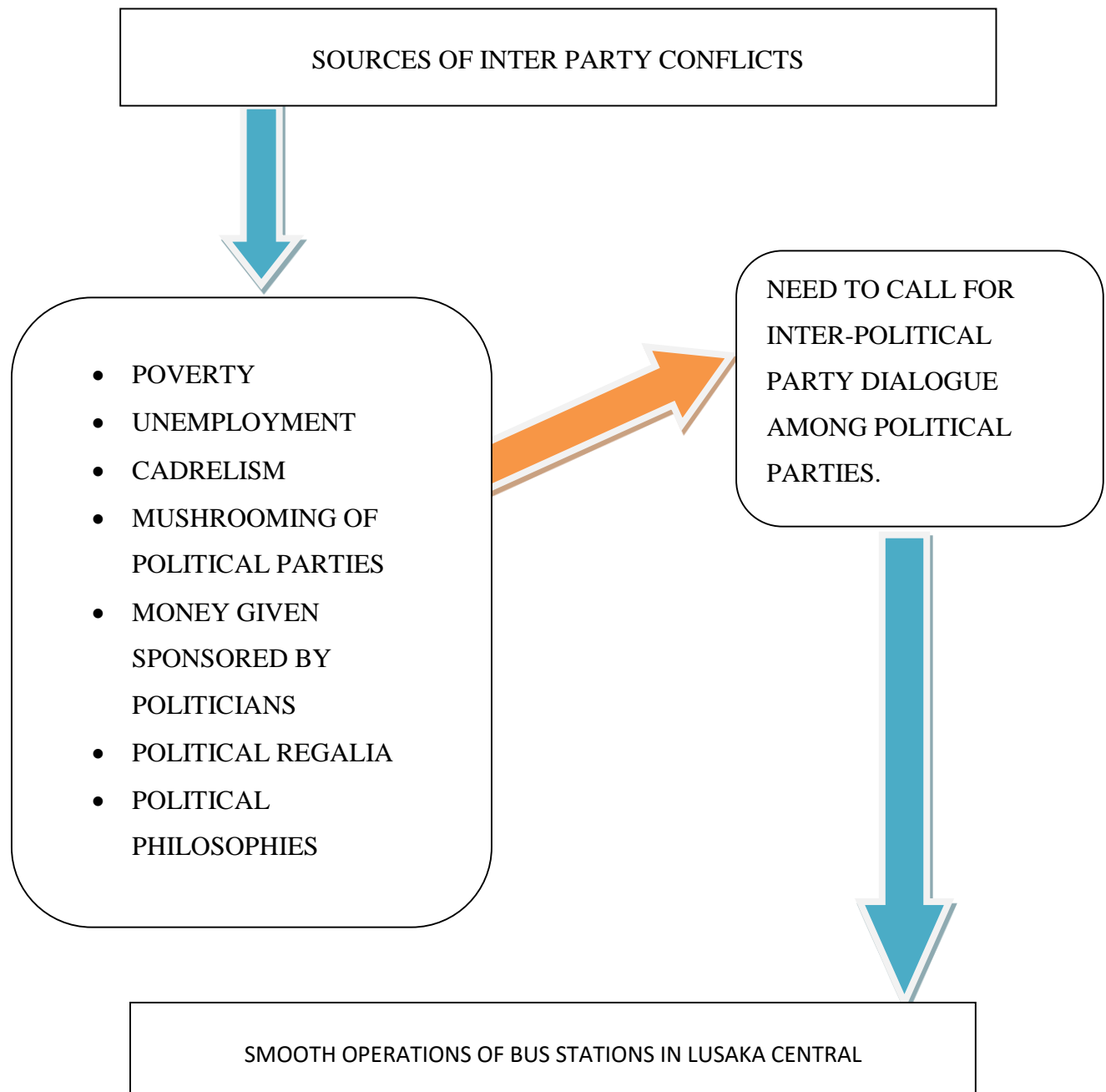
1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study might be useful to researchers and other stakeholders as they may provide them with valuable information for promoting good and responsible citizens through co-existence and tolerance. This study may also contribute to the body of literature that exists in the field of conflict management. Furthermore, the findings and recommendations of this may also help the Ministry of Local Government and the local authority to devise effective strategies of managing inter-party conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central.

1.7 Conceptual Framework

Kombo and Tromp (2013) defines a conceptual framework as a set of broad ideas and principles taken from relevant fields of enquiry and used to structure a subsequent presentation. From his understanding he stresses that it helps a researcher to organise the information and to carry out an investigation of a study successfully and explain concepts that are interlinked in the study.

Figure1: Conceptual Framework: Inter party conflict



The conceptual framework above shows the main sources of inter-party conflicts among political parties, which are poverty, unemployment, cadrelism, mushrooming of political parties, money given to cadres by politicians, wearing of political regalia and political ideologies. It also shows how these sources of interparty conflicts can be addressed through inter party dialogue among political parties. Suffice to add that, through this dialogue each political party's interests can be table and addressed. Thus contributing to the effective management of inter party conflicts among political parties and eventually lead to smooth operations of bus stations in Lusaka Central.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

Conflict– is defined as a disagreement through which the parties involved perceive a threat to their needs, interests or concerns.

Inter party conflict-is defined as a personality rivalries between factions and members of leadership of the parties (for example, UPND cadre and PF cares disagreements aimed at either skewing the playing ground or indeed to alter the outcomes of an election.

A political party- signifies a group of people who hold certain political beliefs in common or who are prepared to support the party candidates, work together for electoral victory, attain and maintain political power.

Bus station is defined as a place where public and private bus transport gather.

1.9 Summary of the chapter

The chapter has given an overview of the study on an investigation into inter-party conflicts in selected bus stations in Lusaka central. It has also presented the background to the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, theoretical framework, significance of the study, conceptual framework and the operational definition of terms.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview

The chapter presents literature review which is segmented into sub-topics on the study under investigation. The review is also in line with the objectives of the study.

2.2 Historical background

Africa's experiences with political parties dates back to colonial rule and the current occurrences of inter-party conflicts on the continent is nothing but throwback into the past replete with rigging, schisms, thuggery, bribery, corruption, arson and violence (Babatope, 2012).

In addition, Epstein cited in Jinudu (2011) provided useful framework for analysing historical sociology of African political parties described as developmental circumstances. These circumstances of the colonial rule associated with struggles for independence and early quest for suffrage. Also included were the influence of educated elites who challenged the traditional ruling class. Alanamu (2002) further argued that the use of state's institutions and resources by incumbent governments, misuse of social cleavages ethnicity, religion by parties to appease electorates, unfair access to mass media, assassination of character and illegal constitutional amendments are sources of inter-party conflicts in Africa.

2.3 Related sources of interparty conflict

Inter-party conflicts is a major factor to political violence and war in many states. Most of these conflicts contribute to political wars and violence. Some of the political parties fail to perform all their constitutional duties due to these conflicts. In the western world like the

United State of America (USA) for example, where democracy emanated from, it has been mandated for a political party to perform some certain functions in maintaining peace and security. Suffice to add that, inter-party conflicts if not managed well can lead to intrastate conflicts as well as non state conflicts have a devastating effects on civilian population with a large-scale displacement and the loss of livelihood (Salmi,1993). For example, in line with the

function of political parties according to the United States Democratic Institute, that political parties are to present social interest (Simbine, 2013).

In this regard it means that members of political parties must not be denied their constitutional right to vote and to be voted for during election. This is the only way citizens can express their interests. But on the contrary the Nigerian political parties are not performing their constitutional function of political parties. For instance, election malpractices has dominated the system, members of political parties have not totally been given the constitutional right to vote and to be voted for, citizen have not been given a total freedom to express their interest, independent National electoral Commission (INEC) has not been totally independent, in this regard political parties have seen it as an opportunity to train political cadres that will defend their stand during election and this has led to manifestation of inter-parties conflicts in Nigeria (Olaniyan, 2009).

Worse still, inter-parties conflicts have become the hallmark of party politics in Nigeria. The inter-party violence that have been experienced in the last decades is a manifestation of practices that predates the attainment of political independence in Nigeria. For example, the first republic paraded the National Council of Nigeria Citizens (NCNC) the Northern People Congress (NPC) the Action group (AG) the Northern Element Progressive Union (NEPU) and the United middle-belt Congress (UMBC). This entails that political parties were characterized by party feuds. Also in the second republic, there were intensive struggle and a hearting rivalry among the registered parties namely, the People Redemption Party (PRP) the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) The National Party of Nigeria (NPN) the Nigeria Peoples Party (NPP) and Nigeria Advance Party (NAP), the Nigeria Republic Convention (NRC) and the Social Democratic Party (SDP) created by Ibrahim Babangida who also exhibited internal and external schisms and rivalries and also lead to inter parties squabbles as well as a bitter struggle among parties (Olayinka, 2009).

Furthermore, the desire of individuals to rule at all cost has sold political leadership to the highest bidders as huge amount of money are needed for campaign, mass mobilization and electoral manipulations. For example, desperate political aspirants who wish to win elections even if they are not qualified to contest such election embrace godfatehrism which has become a factor in Nigeria politics such that no politician can achieve success without the backing of a godfather (Atere and Akinwale, 2005).

He further contend that, in the fourth republic godfathers created democratic setback by encouraging illegitimate means of seeking political power thereby indulging in corrupt practices such arms-stockpiling, thuggery, bribery, election rigging and other forms of political misdemeanor and this issue of godfatherism in Nigeria has motivated inter-party conflict since the political parties believe that political systems belongs to the political parties.

Apparently, Aristotle viewed politics as who gets what, when and how. Politicians in Nigeria especially in Southwest geopolitical Zone of Nigeria have been acting on this when and how. Some of these politicians also believe in machavelic style of politics. Because macheaveli believed that the end justifies the means, inter party conflicts have become the hall mark of party politics in Nigeria (Omodia, 2010). He further contend that, in the first republic in Nigeria infighting within AG resulted in serious conflict which eventually became the conflagration that consumed the republic. Additionally, also in the second republic, there was widespread violence in Oyo state and Ondo state between (UPN) and (NPN) that led to Wanton destruction of lives and properties. In this fourth republic, inter party conflicts had turned to frequent activities, because the political parties had seen the political system as a business centre. They believed that political system belongs to any political party that occupies the system (Michael, 2013).

Overtly, in 2011, election became thug of war between the people democratic party and labour party in Ondo state, between Action Congress of Nigerian and People Democratic Party in Ogun State.

For instance, these political parties wanted to get the political power at all cost encouraging illegitimate means of seeking political power through blackmail and acrimony which is not in line with the principles of democracy. Further, party conflict is not spontaneous or uncoordinated activities by illiterates, but carried out by political elites who are determined to get power by all means regardless of consequences. Inter party conflict has caused several political assassinations in Nigerial of which the majority one are the killing of Bola Ige, the former Attorney General of the federation, the killing of Funsho William in Lagos State, the killing of honorable Ogunkehin in Emure Ile in the 2012 election period in Owo, on the day of governorship debate on Ondo state and several others (Ogundiya, 2005).

Political parties are the institutional representation of the struggle for power between aggregations of the prevalent interests in the society. The quest and struggle for the capture and control of political power are in fact the reason for the formation of parties (Tyoden, 1994). As a result, each party perceives any other party as a competitor and an opponent.

The decision to ally with one party or the other, or to carry out an independent struggle during the elections, to be part of the abroad-based coalition all depend on the extent to which a party's success to power is advanced by each of these political strategies. The intensity of the struggle for power which depends on the centrality of political power relative to other sources of power in the society, also define the nature of inter party relationships. Moreover, this situation best accounts for inter party conflicts in Nigeria where political power determines the Ebbs and flows of social, Economic and political processes thereby making the contest for control of such power intense and ferocious (Alanamu, 2005). He further contend that since the inception of the present democratic experiment, there had been series of inter party conflicts in their quest to retain power at all cost. For instance, those wishing to unseat incumbent elected government would not hesitate to use foul means to attain their objectives including election rigging.

2.4 Definitions of inter-party conflict

In general literature, conflict is interchangeably used with other terms. This is where it becomes pertinent to mention words or terms that represent synonyms of conflict. These include contrast, disharmony, discord, struggle, contest, strife, antagonism, controversy, clash, rivalry, contest, contention, brawl, fisticuff, fight, battle, feud, combat and war. In politics, it is not too dissimilar; however, conflict technically means an existing state of disconnect between two or more parties on a prevailing issue (Babatope, 2012).

Coser (2007), conflict refers to some form of friction, disagreement or discord arising within a group when the beliefs or actions of one or more members of the group are either resisted by or unacceptable to one or more members of another group. Conflicts appear historically inevitable and may be socially desirable if they result in personal and/or political progress. Conflicts may, perhaps paradoxically, promote and increase peace and diminish violence if the conflicting parties negotiate in good faith to reach solutions to problems that are achievable and tolerable, if not ideal (Webel and Galtung, 2007). It is important to understand that conflict is inevitable in

every human society because people cannot think in the same way. People will always have different opinions, ideologies and philosophies, and so on. It is therefore wrong to treat those holding different views as enemies.

Conflict is defined as a contest between people with opposing views, needs, ideas, beliefs, values and goals. It is presented when parties perceived that their interests are incompatible, express hostile attitudes or pursue their interests through actions that may damage the other parties (Mutisi et al 2008).

Assefa (1993) also defined conflict as a perceived divergence of interests or beliefs that the parties current aspirations cannot be achieved simultaneously. It can manifest itself in many forms, some of which maybe violent and inflict pain and suffering on both parties in conflict and to other people who may not be directly involved due to its spillover effect.

For instance, conflict is a situation in which two or more parties perceive that their goals or interests are indirect contradiction with one another and decide to act on the basis of perceptions or on hearsay. Thus how conflicts erupt among individuals and groups. Additionally, conflicts are inseparable and significant part of human life on every level of interaction and also conflicts can be classified as interpersonal conflicts, intra-group, inter-group, inter organization, intra-societal and inter-ethnic as well as international conflicts.

Inter-Party conflict: This refers to the kind of disagreement or feud that takes places between two or more sectarian or religious groups, ethnic groups, communities, or interest groups. The contention between Christians and Moslems in Nigeria is a classic example of inter-faith conflict. Nigeria has been riddled with clashes between members of the two faiths since the 1980s. The Maitatsine riots in Kano, Bulumkutu crisis in Maiduguri, Sokoto university campus riots over use of Othman dan Fodio's daughter's name in a pageant, Cross vs. Crescent crisis at the Ibadan university, among others, are worse scenarios of this violence (Gienath,2008).

Political party can be defined as an organized body of people with a clearly or roughly defined policy agenda whose primary aim is to win or retain power through the aggregation and articulation of diverse views of nation's population for further political programmes and actions (Umar and Kura, 2004). In other words, political parties will mean an organized formal avenue of interest aggregation which gives candidates the political and ideological labels that introduced

them to the electorates through setting of policy goals and agenda with the sole intend of capturing or maintaining legal power to control government for a particular period of time.

On the same vein, Shale and Maltos (2008: 3) defined political party as an organized group of people with at least roughly similar political aims and opinions that seek to influence public policy by getting its candidates elected to public office. This definition has for instance captured the very essence of many political parties unlike other interest groups where the primarily aim is to capture political power and therefore in position of authority to steer and manage policy decision making process defined within the arm bit of law and constitution of the country. Also closely related is the definition provided by Lemay, 2001) where he defined political party as any group of politically active persons outside a government who organise to capture government by nominating and electing officials who thereby control the operations of government and determine its policies.

Inspite of the differing views, a number of themes underlie most of definitions of conflict mostly involves two or more parties in opposition to interests, principles, practices towards achieving particular goal. Conflict thus reflects a class of interest between different parties, which may involve individuals, groups, ethnic groups, communities, political entities, or states. Conflicts may reflect a determined action or struggle over a goal, which may be overt or subtle; manifest or imaginary put together according to (Akpuru-Aja, 1997). In conflict parties perceive or treat each other as stumbling block which may result in frustrating others in attaining set of goals, or furthering one's interest through their attitudes, behaviours or actions. Conflict therefore arises if one party perceives that one or more goals or means of achieving a goal is been threatened or existence of injustice and lack of freedom (Akpuru-Aja, 1997).

For example, Nigeria being a plural society is mostly divided along fragmentations. These cleavages are linguistic, religious, cultural, regional, or sometimes ethnic in nature; which are usually promoted or advanced in their crude forms to achieve certain goals (Randall and Svasand, 2002). While it may not be easy to classify conflicts in a categorical way, not all conflicts in Nigeria are of the same kind, form or nature. However, political competition mostly remains significant aspect of Nigeria's political system over the years (Babatope, 2012). As a result, Tyoden (2013) observes that, in the political system with multi-party systems, each of the political party treat other parties in the democratic space as rival and therefore, an enemy towards

the struggle to assume and control governmental powers thereby leading to conflicts in the process.

2.5 Causes of Inter-Party Conflict

Inter party conflicts has an adverse effect on the society. It polarizes the general public along conflicts margins and in the worst case could lead to an outbreak of political violent. Olaniyan (2009). He further affirms that ethnicity and regionalism if not well handled it has the possibility of plugging the country into divisions and continued conflict.

In addition, most of African countries conflicts arises because politicians have increasingly thrived on ethnicity and regionalism to ascend to political office. For example, issues of who is the real son of the land have arisen and in the process ethnic groupings and are incited to rise against each other.

Furrow (2004) stresses that, conflict was more likely to occur in a country with strong ethnic cleavages. He further explained that inter party conflicts had drifted from being purely between groups wishing to take over government to being tribal or ethnically driven. To this effect, if inter party conflicts are not checked can spark political violence which can lead to civil war.

Gallagher (2011) further asserts that, there is unanimity that primary perpetrators of repressive acts that culminate into party conflict. Conflicts arises as a result of clashes between political parties especially political cadres from the ruling with the help of partisan security forces. Additionally, targets or victims of inter party conflicts are usually opposition party members. Inter party conflicts perpetrated by the ruling party is largely a feature in areas where the opposition potentially also enjoys massive support.

Several factors are responsible for inter party conflicts in Nigeria most especially, Southwest of Nigeria. Some of these factors are politics is conceived as investment, the politician, having invested colossally on campaigns and other political activities, coupled with the existing systems of winner takes all, would want to win at all cost (Michael, 2013). He further contended that they employ the use of thugs and touts to destabilize and rig elections becomes inevitable especially when such politicians are not popular candidates. Political party's orientation, the orientation of political parties in Nigeria is that the political parties to divert from the principles of democracy

by introducing thugs into politics because every party wants to win the election by all means. Additionally, the sit-tight syndrome this is very common in Nigeria politics. This is a situation in which a political party tries to hold on to power. Further, in an attempt to hang on to power, parties often create a regime of violence, conflict political thugs, hooligans and scavengers to sing their praise, intimidate and kill opposing political parties member if they become intransigent (Atere and Akinwade, 2006).

For example, for any democratic society to experience development, the principle of democracy must be put in place. Citizens must not be disfranchised; they must be allowed to express their interest. Suffice to add that, civil liberty and individual rights must be respected. Although conflict is bound to happen in every society, but once it is becoming too much, it will definitely lead to the underdevelopment of that particular society. The intention of political parties to rule at all cost has created too much conflict in Nigeria. Political party's crises have altered the affection of an average Nigerian towards party's activities which have not only affected the legitimacy of the elected incumbent political heads but, also the citizens beliefs in democracy as a sustainable model of government (Omodia, 2010). He further contended that, inter party conflict creates insecurity of life and while some have lost valuable properties in the course of political violence arising from country. Apparently, in any democracy that is full of inter parties conflict as witnessed in Nigeria, fundamental human rights will always be denied, the right to vote and to be voted for will definitely be eroded, it will be difficult for citizens to elect the right candidate of their choice and unqualified people will occupy political power within the political system and mismanage the available resources in the political system (Akindele and Olaopa, 1998). He further adds that the effects of inter-party conflict leads to breakdown of law, order, anarchy and civil disobedience. For instance, inter parties conflicts in Nigeria mostly in Southwest geo-political zone has gotten to the stage of assassination, rigging of elections, arson, vandalism, riot and political violence.

In view of the above, one of the major challenges facing political parties in Zambia is internal conflicts and most which are caused by fierce contestation over the leadership. Suffice to add that no single political party in Zambia seems to be immune from conflicts related to leadership. The Southern African Centre for Constructive Resolution of Disputes (SACCORD) is deeply concerned with the heightened of political tension and escalating political violence by various

political players in the country. The recent inter party clashes between the Patriotic Front (PF) and the United Party for National Development (UPND) are indicative of an upsurge in violent conflict trend in the country. Political violence is now taking place at various places such as international airports, villages, schools, churches, hotels, markets, bus stations and in the streets.

The inter party conflicts must be stopped and justice must prevail over the perpetrators of political violence. SACCORD, therefore, strongly condemns this emerging threat to national cohesion, peace and security and if the inter party conflicts is left unchecked, it can lead to an open conflict during and after the post-election period. Further, Zambia as a country is a signatory to the African Governance Architecture and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and it is mandated to uphold democratic tenets which include a free-political space, political tolerance and respect for human rights (SACCORD, 2016).

Alston (2010), further affirms that, motives for repression can include the desire by the ruling party to skew the field, limit opposition political space, prevent opposition candidates from running for political office, weakening the opposition or a desire to retain power and stay in office. Further, repression also takes the form of unlawful detentions, threats, harassment, breaking up of opposition meetings, denying individuals and opposition political parties the right to freedom of assembly and association. But the perpetrators of political violence goes unpunished especially those from the ruling party are hardly brought to justice.

Olaniyan (2009) adds on that most of inter party conflicts were as a result of social exclusions especially in societies with centralized political organization. For example, a number of unemployed youths roam the streets of the major towns and are desperate to have ties with political parties for either monetary or material gain. Additionally, these youths do not only augment the membership of armed youth gangs but also, act as perpetrators of inter party conflicts. Also due to unresolved grievances over youth unemployment, high poverty levels, corruption and inequitable distribution of resources, the young people are ready to be used as tools of violence.

Collier (2009) further argued that the readily available of weapons supplied by men and women in uniform with links to politicians had made inter party conflicts more violence and tenser. For instance, machetes, axes, and slingshots, including tire arms were widespread during elections

period. For example, the intercity bus station bloody fracas in 2017 was largely orchestrated by youths armed with machetes.

In addition, Gienath (2008) asserts that conflict in the southern party of the Democratic Republic of Congo had been protracted by the supply by weapons to militia groups in the area by politicians with Congo origins residing in neighbouring Rwanda, Burundi, Congo Brazaville and the Central African Republic. Additionally, countries where small and light weapons were smuggled, guns have been a common feature during the election period. For instance, Democratic Republic of Congo is a typical example due to such weapons, thus conflict behaviour and attitude is cultivated such that people are enticed to attack their opponents.

Gallagher (2011) affirms that elections themselves are a major catalyst for political violence. He further argues that elections on the globe present both challenges and opportunities and on the other hand elections may spark violence contests and conflagration among political parties.

With the nature, composition and dimension of political party delinquency in Nigeria, it is not surprising that, over period of time, has been marked by outbreak of political violence prompted by periodic elections (Ikpe, 2015). The electoral and party violence particularly between 1999 and 2015 have on several occasions plunged the country into a phenomenal and deep-seated crisis of pre and post-election conflicts fueled by the members of ethnicity, religion and region (Omotola, 2009). These forms of violence, in its garrisoned nature as Omotola (2009) described it led to what Jega (2007) further claims that, the political system is dramatically transformed into state violence with ruling party militias across the country holding to power by hook or crook through: MASSOB and Bakassi boys in the south, Yan Kalare and ECOMOG or Yan Tauri in the North and area boys in the West.

The nature of these conflicts largely associated with deficiencies in the political parties consequently fosters the development of political thuggery, armed banditry, arson and assassination in their desperate bid to win political power at all cost, (Randall and Svasand 2002). Additionally, which continue to signal dangers to peaceful democratic process. The effects and consequences of such desire by continued to generate inter-party conflicts as several attempts were made to squeeze opposition parties out of government business no matter the cost (Tyoden, 2013). He further adds that, the consequences of the conflicts over time remain the

serial cases of political assassinations including most prominently that of Chief Bola Ige, Chief Dr. Harry Marshall, Chief Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, Chief Ogbannaya Uche, Hajiya Sa'adatu Rimi, Chief Funsho Williams, Chief Labert Dogogo, Hon. Aminasoari Dikibo, Chief Ayo Daramola, Hon. Modu Fannami, Hon. Dipo Dina among several others.

In the light of the above, as political competition in Zambia becomes stiffer, corruption, ethnic politics and political violence and poverty become party part and parcel of the political environment. The current governing party the patriotic Front has especially found to apply a triple strategy for its political survival. The past three presidential elections (2011, 2015 and 2016) have witnessed many incidents that have threatened the country's democracy. These include uncontrolled violence hate speech based on tribe and corrupt behaviour by political contestants. Although these vices have been practiced in the past, they have become overt since the PF assumed office in 2011. The PF government won the elections in 2011 under the leadership of the late president Michael Chilufya Sata and ushered in a mobilization strategy that encouraged the intimidation and harassment of opponents never witnessed before under their predecessor, the movement for multiparty democracy (MMD). Coupled with the above strategy is the increasing reliance on ethnic identity as a strategy form of control to increase the party's hold on economic and political power. Ethnic identity has become an explicit qualification for control of state institutions to frightening and alarming levels. For example, the corruption strategy has been tacitly used through the creation of by-elections threats to judges, illegal collection of money from the markets and bus stations as well as the illegal allocation of land (Habasonda, 2018).

He further stresses that, the use of political violence as a form of mobilization is certainly not unique but in Zambia, the phenomenon has become particularly acute since the PF came into power. While the focus of this analysis is on the PF rule, it is important to acknowledge that the problem of political violence in Zambian politics is not new. Political violence dates back to the Kaunda era just before the establishment of the one party system when the newly independent country experienced spouts of violent clashes between rival political cadres in many areas of the capital city Lusaka during the period leading to elections and Kaunda eventually used pretext of political violence and tribal politics to forcefully introduce a one-party state in 1972. Additionally, during the first decade of independence, political violence and tribal politics

triggered tensions both within the ruling (UNIP) and between parties. After initial attempts to please different groups by reshuffling ministerial portfolios, Kaunda established a one-party participatory democracy in 1973 and in doing so, centralized power firmly in the office of the president, away from competing power struggles. However, Kaunda's growing authoritarianism also had a negative effect, with its satisfaction eventually led to the rebirth of multiparty politics. From 1990, political violence under the MMD was viewed critical (Mphaisha and Chisepo, 1996).

Upon assuming power on the 23rd of September 2011, the PF supporters that had helped mobilize votes became an unruly gang, which begun to terrorize and beat anybody with dissenting views. These supporters or cadres are mainly composed of unemployed youths who are usually paid or given alcohols to harass and intimidate all those considered to be non-PF supporters. The cadres are largely restricted to urban areas of the country particularly in the stronghold of the governing party, but from time to time they are also sponsored to travel to rural areas during elections. They have become so powerful that the police authorities seem to be afraid of them because of the backing they receive from those in high political offices. Although there are many cases of violence perpetrated by the ruling party cares, the state authorities have decided to pay less attention to this violence, and as such tacitly become a strategy to control political activities. Sponsors rivals, intimidate members of the public and protect their patrons from similar attacks. The opposition UPND and other minor parties have also formed these cadres gangs in response to the state polices failure to protect them when they are under attack by the PF members. This has created an ever present volatile environment (Habasonda, 2018).

He adds on that, even after 2016 elections there are still reports of politically motivated attacks on ordinary citizens by suspected PF cadres. There are still hundreds of political opposition's detainees following the presidential election fall out by the two major parties the detainees were arrested on suspicion that they would cause chaos in the aftermath of the controversial election, shortly after president Lungu was sworn in as president in 2016. On the 4th of October 2016, the opposition leader together with his deputy and his supporters were arrested and detained by the police on suspicion of sedition. The opposition has accused president Lungu of encouraging acts of violence. They argue that president Lungu cannot end violence because he is a product of a violent PF convention, which catapulted him into power. For example, in December 2017, a

horde of PF cadres invades 5 FM radio stations and attacked and damaged vehicles belonging to the newly formed PF splinter party- the National Democratic Congress (NDC) when they were on a new a live program to discuss their party and its manifesto. In January 2018, PF cadres once again stormed the free Radio station in Eastern Province and ordered staff to stop airing a paid for political program that featured National Democratic Congress officials. A recent incident of political violence in 2018 was one that happened in Lusaka when suspected cadres from the ruling party attacked the former PF Minister Chishimba Kambwili's supporters at the Central Police station in front of the police. The supporters had gone to show solidarity to their leader who was taken in by police for questioning before the anti-fraud unit (Goldring and Wahman, 2016).

He further contend that, not everyone within a group or organization will have the same goals and objectives. By definition, different groups, business units, functions, operating companies, or locations within one organization will each have a set of expectations and operating principles that differs from the others. Each specific entity within an organization may have a unique customer set, employee profile, product orientation, management style, business niche, set of tasks and procedures, and culture or work environment. Business units in the same organization differ significantly in such areas as primary role, task assignments, workloads, vacation scheduling, pay or promotion policies, chain of command, work flow process, and others. For example, within General Motors are very different entities separate organizations whose primary business is financing (cars and homes), production (building or assembling cars), sales and service (dealership and warranty organizations), and research and development (making continuous improvement on existing car lines as well as developing new ones such as GM's electric vehicle). Employees in these different units likely work together, sharing expertise as well as information. A variety of situational or organizational factors lead to conflict.

Also adds that, inter-party conflict arises when two or more groups of any type clash or disagree with each other but, it isn't always about personality differences. In a nutshell, such a conflict develops when at least one person in a group behaves inappropriately, feels rejected or offended or perceives opposition of any sort from at least one person on another team or side.

It's no secret that this type of strife is ever-present between religious groups and even countries that disagree with or develop a dislike or hatred for each other. In the business world, inter-party

conflicts can arise between various levels of employees or management or can flare up when workers naturally gravitate to each other, forming an in-group and causing a divide that offends the out-group.

Like the causes of war between countries, upsets can trigger inter-party conflict in organizations. For instance, workplace disputes or confrontations between parties might stem from misconception, disagreements, intercultural differences, poor negotiations, poor social exchange, a perception of unfairness or various other circumstances or negative types of interaction. And we all know what happens when one person perceives a conflict. Others often see the conflict as well and then feel pressured or obligated to join forces. Or, they become empowered and eager to fight the imagined, or actual, injustice (Matlosa and Sello, 2005).

He further explained that, gender factor can also play a role in inter-party conflicts, such as when men or women flock together out of a feeling of superiority. On the other hand, each gender group might band together if harassment is a hidden or overlooked problem. It isn't always about disagreements or injustices. Sometimes people form groups naturally, due to circumstances, preferences or differences, such as culture, gender or personality. But with separation and conflict often occur.

Transparent international (2009) reported on the infamous violent incidence during the 2001 Chawama by election in Lusaka in which political parties orchestrated a blood violence that sent dozens of people to the hospital with machete wounds. Other incidents of political violence in Lusaka in the same year were recorded in Lilanda, Kanyama and at the Civic Centre (Nakatindi hall). Additionally, police in Mufumbwe recorded a total of six casualties from an incidence of political violence in which a (UPND) cadre lost his eye after sever beatings and four MMD cadres sustained deep cuts injury after the clashes between political parties.

Furthermore, many conflicts are as the result of differences in political ideologies, attitudes and values. For example, fear, confusion, anxiety and hostility are common attitudes and perceptions are a frequent source of inter party conflicts among political parties.

2.6 Political use of the Cadres in Bus Stations

It is just the cadres from the ruling party that are used to intimidate the members of the opposition in bus stations and they are harassed for wearing a political regalia. In most cases the police have been frequently used to disrupt meetings held by the opposition political parties. A tactic the PF borrowed from their predecessor the MMD. This has made it difficult for the opposition to freely interact in bus stations and do their business peacefully. In the first quarter of 2018, attempts made by the opposition to conduct membership renewal and recruitment were denied, thwarted or delayed by the police while the ruling party counterparts continued meeting their members to explain government development programs. This has been another form of control to limit the opposition from mobilizing and strengthening their structures (Goldring and Wahman, 2016).

2.7 Causes of Conflict in the Transport Sector

In the metropolitan transportation system, bus drivers, fare collectors, and passengers are exposed to noise and air pollution, traffic, pedestrian accidents, collisions with other vehicles, occupational accidents, user dissatisfaction with the quality of transportation services, and other situations that favour the development of conflicts. For this reason, social reforms and sectorial policies that address the inherent dangers in the metropolitan public transportation system have been discussed. In this scenario, the activity of bus workers is affected by events that reflect different opportunities and socioeconomic conditions, and these events in turn impact access to transportation services and the health statuses of people (Mayhew, 2007).

Apparently, work-related violence constitutes any conduct considered unreasonable that results in abuse, threats, or aggression in the workplace with explicit or implied damage to the safety, well-being, and health of professionals, any event directly or indirectly related to the labor activity of the victim. According to the work absenteeism data from Canada, 17.0% cases of victimization and violence occur in the workplace. In Brazil, there is no consistent and detailed data about this phenomenon. Several aspects of such violence should be considered when assessing the risk factors: nature (individual, cultural, organizational, or system-related), origin (internal or external to the institution), form (attack, abuse, aggression, slander, persecution, and harassment, among others), and type (according to the relationship between the offender and the

victim). The latter is divided into: type I, where the event is triggered by aggressors who are not from the workplace, such as thieves, terrorists, protesters, and individuals under the influence of drugs and other substances, resulting in theft or assault in most cases; type II, where the aggressor is the user of the service where the victim operates; and type III, where the aggressor's acts are a consequence of disputes (grudges between former coworkers, family conflicts, marital disputes, financial debts, and others) with the target victim, who works in a certain business establishment (Hogh et al, 2003).

Furthermore, work-related violence is the main occupational health problem worldwide, regardless of the country's level of development. The most vulnerable groups are public transportation workers, health care workers, security officers, military personnel, taxi drivers, judicial officers, educators, social workers, and staff in commercial establishments. As a sociological fact, scenes of urban violence can be interpreted in light of the associations between social and physical spaces. Municipal transportation users, including bus users, are located within the physical space and express their social status in relation to other social groups, including bus workers. Considering the dynamics of the circulation of these social groups, social inequities become evident in different organizational layouts (suburbs, ghettos, neighborhood with both lower and higher socioeconomic strata, and downtown areas) and in the access to/characteristics of the transportation system for example, individual or collective, motorized or not, public or private) used by the distinct social groups (Cauto et al, 2009).

The spaces (public or private) in which the social groups are integrated are related to the distribution structure of the goods or services available. With regard to metropolitan public transportation buses, passengers, pedestrians, and bus workers converge into the geographic space of the transportation system that connects the downtown area to the suburbs, and consequently these groups share a motorized physical environment, thus, we observed that 45.0% participants reported having experienced acts of violence in the Belo Horizonte Metropolitan area (BHMA) in the 12 months prior to the study, and these experiences correlated with age, health status, sickness absenteeism, working conditions, and traffic conditions. Although worrying, the percentage of reports of acts of violence identified in this study was lower than that found in a similar study conducted in Maputo, Mozambique⁴ (70.8%), particularly with regard to type II violence (passenger-related). Despite the absence of a national

panorama, a study conducted in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, showed the vulnerabilities of bus workers: 20,572 assaults on buses, with an estimate that each bus worker experienced one or two assault incidents in the workplace between 1990 and 1998 (Mayhew, 2007).

The negative association between acts of violence and age may be a result of skills developed during the professional career, and these skills help more experienced workers face stressful situations and events. With regard to the respondent's health status, a positive correlation was found between the event, sickness absenteeism, and the number of chronic diseases diagnosed by a physician. Considering the entirety of the situation (environment, labor relations, and security), this result was expected, considering that exposure contributes to worsened health status, which in turn affects the personal willingness to confront situations or occupational stressors that culminate in violent acts. In Canada, the duration of work absenteeism after acts of violence was 50.0%, which was 68.0% longer compared with the duration of absenteeism from other causes (Johansson, 2012).

With regard to the correlation between the event and chronic diseases diagnosed by a physician, previous studies have shown that intimidation suffered by workers while performing their duties is associated with increased fatigue and stress, depression, suicidal tendencies, anxiety, and psychosomatic complaints. In Denmark, men involved in occupations susceptible to exposure to violence were at 50.0% higher risk of developing stress-related diseases. In Sweden, workload (in hours) was associated with arterial hypertension and musculoskeletal disorders in metropolitan bus drivers. In addition, organizational aspects (long work periods, restricted breaks, poor social support) and uncomfortable eating conditions were associated with harmful habits (for example, unbalanced diet), which in turn were correlated with the development of chronic diseases (Litman, 2013).

The relationship between fleet available bus lines and number of passengers as well as the fleet's state of conservation can affect not only drivers and fare collectors but also the passengers who suffer the effects of such conditions. Moreover, lack of transportation coverage in certain metropolitan areas, delays, overcrowded buses, long lines, and discomfort during the trip are common. In short, the many risks that drivers and fare collectors encounter are associated with increased susceptibility to illnesses among these professionals and the decline in the quality of services provided. The experience of poor and very poor traffic conditions and exposure to

whole-body vibration and temperature and inadequate lighting conditions inside the bus were statistically correlated with violence in the workplace. These results are unprecedented and reinforce the occurrence of various physical and psychosocial risks to which these professionals are exposed. Considering the complexity of this environment, Zamnin suggested a decrease in the workload to help reduce exposure to noise. Similarly, the author highlights the importance of wage increases to prevent the use of overtime, which results in more exposure and less recovery time.

Violent acts are more common in areas with a high social vulnerability index, where the transportation network and bus fleet are commonly in poor condition. Vehicles circulating in degraded transportation routes suffer damages and vehicle misalignments can affect the professionals for example, whole-body vibration. The poor state of conservation of the transportation grid is one of the factors responsible for high mortality in traffic, primarily affecting drivers and fare collectors. Governmental regulation of the services provided by private companies creates tensions between the profit objectives of these companies and decreased transportation fare prices that passengers demand. In this situation, wages and working conditions are sacrificed, and both of these factors can negatively affect the quality of services provided and the health of workers. Additional studies addressing labor relations in the context of the creation of public-private services are needed, as in the case of urban transport in the BHMA. With limited profit margins due to governmental regulations that control the fare prices, the companies strive to control costs related to workers' pay, the scale of supply, and the rate of fleet renovation, all of which impact fleet conditions. A previous study found that, in parallel with wage stability, the prices for the other inputs needed to maintain the bus fleet increased above inflation levels (Hogh et al, 2003).

This same study is one of the few that addresses the violence experienced by public bus workers in the BHMA. It reported a high mortality rate due to violence (17.3 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants) and a positive correlation with working conditions, a dimension which has not been analysed in most studies. The technical and organizational environment and context of urban transport services were examined and indicated that acts of violence in the workplace were hidden and had no social visibility, a situation also observed in other occupational

categories. Therefore, it is plausible to hypothesize that the consequences of violence in the workplace decrease the efficiency and effectiveness of the services.

Furthermore, the cycle of fear refers to the observation that fear of being the victim of crime on public transport leads to drops in the use of public transport. Thus, factors strongly related to fear of crime such as incivilities, graffiti and vandalism are targeted directly in many public transport. Other factors, more distantly related to violence on public transport, include community variable such as lack of community cohesion, social disorder delinquency and weak social structure, the media's role in creating fear through the exaggeration of problems of crime on public transport and broader factors such as race, poverty, welfare and unemployment (Hogh et al, 2003).

For example, security officials employed by urban transport systems argue that there is a close link between violence and aggression in public transport and the more general violence in urban suburbs. Also related to the problem of general violence are the reports from a number of countries such as Australia, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States concerning violence on public transport (Brunno et al, 2012).

In addition, crime on ground public transport can have an even wider impact on the social construction of a city and particularly on the stereotypes that lead to social exclusion. For example, a study in Brazil showed that crime on buses increased racist and elitist attitudes. When drivers try to protect themselves against potential aggression they sometimes chose to exclude certain clients, black people and the poor were frequently targets of these arbitrary choices sometimes supported by other passengers (Brunno, et al). He further contend that,

fear of crime on urban public transport affects millions of city dwellers who travel daily, because they end up risking their physical safety and lowering their quality of life. Additionally, a research conducted by Kipyego (2009) in Kenya states that conflict occur due to people's disagreement and see things differently because of different levels of education, social standing religion, personality, belief system, past experience, affection shown in the home and a lot of other factors that affect human behaviour.

He further, argues that people have different styles, principles, values, beliefs and slogans which in turn determine their choices and objectives, as a result, this provokes conflicts. For example,

political parties come from different homes with different backgrounds and due to their differences they tend to bring misunderstanding among themselves thereby causing conflicts.

Overly, according to the international peace research institutes indices of active conflict (2010) affirms that Africa's current inter-party conflicts stem from the issue of ethnicity, regionalism and social marginalization as well as the absence of democracy and good governance. Suffice to add that, what Kipyego observed are some of the sources of inter-party conflicts in Zambia among the political parties. For example, transport workers in many countries lorry drivers, bus drivers and taxi drivers frequently complain of harassment by political cadres. Further, the triggers and causes of violence in bus stations include fare evasion, disputes over revenue, alcohol abuse, overcrowded vehicles and unfair competition among political parties. Further, disrespect on the part of political cadres. For example, being rude to passengers and jumping of queues at taxi ranks and also robberies are on the increase in bus stations (Couto et al 2009).

He further, proposals for prevention of political violence which included: training of political cadres on conflict resolution and for employers on passenger transport administration and promoting learning among passengers and workers and political cadres on how to behave in the stations. Further, the police should prevent the sale of beer in bus stations and there is need for the police to refer perpetrators of violence in business places such as markets and bus stations to fast track courts. In addition, for instance the importance of public transport in urban setting and the impact of crime on public transport is a city's backbone. It is an essential element for both its development and its connectivity. Also it facilitates a day to day travel for individuals throughout the urban environment another example in the case of London 2.35 billion bus journeys take place every year and there are more than 3 billion underground journeys in Tokyo and more than 1.6 billion in New York (Zannin, 2006). He adds on that, crime on public transport and the fear of crime associated with it can have negative effect on how the services is used and crime implies risk to the physical safety of both passengers and staff as well as financial losses. Additionally, some studies have shown that the consequence of political violence on public transport are very serious because many people will be discouraged from using public transport and travelling will become unpleasant and sometimes even stressful.

2.8 Research Gap

From the review of various literature in this study, a lot of research gaps have been observed. It was clear that most of the studies consulted did not address inter party conflicts in bus stations and issues that causes inter party conflicts among political parties such as cadrelism, poverty, unemployment, funding of political cadres with impunity by politicians, wearing of political regalia and unfair competition among political parties.

According to Abbas, (2016), Stresses that Africa's current inter party conflicts stem from the issues of ethnicity, regionalism, social marginalization and the absence of good governance.

Kipyego (2009) in his research affirms that people's disagreements and different ethnic grouping are sources of conflicts among political parties. However, from the findings of the study, it was discovered that real issues such as poverty, cadrelism, unemployment, funding of political cadres with impunity by politicians and wearing of political regalia in public places such as bus stations have not been addressed as sources of inter party conflicts. Hence, this study attempts to address these sources of inter party conflicts in bus stations. Additionally, the study also tries to find a lasting solutions to inter party conflicts through inter- party dialogue among the political parties and Conflict Resolution through effective management of inter party conflicts in bus stations that will lead to smooth operation of bus stations in Lusaka Central. Suffice to add that, there is no particular study in Zambia that has been primarily done on inter party conflicts in selected bus stations in Lusaka constituency.

2.9 Summary of the chapter

The chapter has looked at the historical background of inter-party conflicts, related sources of inter party conflicts, definitions of inter-party conflicts, causes of inter-party conflict and causes of conflict in the transport sector as well as different views from global and the Zambian perspective.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

This chapter discusses, describes and justifies procedures as well as the techniques that were used in the study under the headings: research design, research site, research instruments, population, sampling procedure, data collection instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis, presentation of data, validation, reliability, ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is a plan or logic plan of study that guides the researcher as he/she collects, analyses and interprets data (Ghosh, 2003). Suffice to add that, it articulates what data is required, what methods are used to collect and analyse data and how research questions are answered.

In this study, a descriptive survey design was used. A descriptive survey design is a scientific method which involves observing and describing the behaviour of a subject without influencing it in any way (de vans, 2000). Further, Mertler (2012) affirms that descriptive surveys are the most frequently used designs for collecting information about people's perceptions, attitudes or habits in educational issues. Additionally, the descriptive survey design formulated important principles of knowledge and provides solution to the problem. Thus this design was appropriate because it gave an accurate authentic description of the lessons and experiences of inter party conflicts in selected bus stations in Lusaka Central.

3.3 Research Site

The selection of a study site is very essential because it influences the usefulness of the data collected (Ordho and Nkombo, 2002). The study was carried out in Lusaka district. This district was selected due to many cases of inter-party conflicts that have ended up into political violence among the political parties. And in the recent past years inter party conflicts have been

experienced in the bus stations such as Intercity, Kulima Tower, Millenium and Lumumba bus stations. Additionally, it has been observed that it was in this district where inter-party conflicts seemed to be on the increase.

3.4 Population

Population is defined as the totality of all the subjects that conform to a set of specifications, comprising the entire group of persons that were of interest to the researcher and to whom the research results could be generalized (Polit and Hungler, 1999). Furthermore, with the definitions given the study also considers the targeted population in bus stations in Lusaka central such as the Patriotic Front Party (PF), the United Party for National Development (UPND). The Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD), National Democratic Party (NDP), National Restoration Party (NRP), Bus Drivers, Passengers, Bus Drivers Association, Vendors Association, call boys and the Lusaka City Council (LCC).

3.5 Sample Size

Kombo and Tromp (2006) defined the term sample size as a research plan that indicates how cases or people are to be selected for observation or investigation. The sample size for this study comprised two (2) from each political party Chairperson, two (02) vendors, two (02) commuters, two (02) call boys, five (02) bus drivers and five (4) Lusaka City Council (LCC) bus drivers association (02) members in selected bus stations of Lusaka. Table 1.1 is a summary of respondents who would take part in this study and the kind of data collected from them.

Table 1: Summary of respondents and kind of data collected from them

Target population	Number
Political Party Chairperson	4
Venders association	2
Drivers association	2
Lusaka city council staff	4
Passengers	2
Call boys	2
Bus drivers	2

3.6 Sampling Procedure

A sample is defined as a finite party of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain formation about the whole population (Webster, 1985). He further defined sampling as, the process of selecting a sample from the population. In this study, purposive sampling technique was used to identify responds form the targeted population. However, under purposive sampling, maximum variation was employed to select a small number of people believed to be relevant for the study (Kombo and Tromp, 2006).

Apparently, from the researcher's category of respondents, political parties, members of the Lusaka City Council (LCC) Bus Drivers Association, passengers and Vendors Association stands out. For example, the Lusaka City Council in particular provided vital information on the actual situation on the ground and on the other hand, explained the government's reluctance position on inter-party conflicts in bus stations. Additionally, at least two respondents were targeted from each group of the respondents and this ensured that only relevant information to the study was collected.

3.7 Data Collection

The study used interview guide questions and to maintain originality, the voice recorder was employed and in some cases the content was later transcribed as to identify the critical junctions. Additionally, secondary data was used in this study. For example, secondary data collected through the internet, current updates on inter party conflicts through electronic media articles, papers presented on conference proceedings, research reports, books and journals.

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

In this study data was collected by the researcher and before undertaking this study, permission was sought from the University of Zambia. In this study, information was collected using the semi structured interview guide. This was so because the study was purely Qualitative and respondents were required to respond to similar questions. Suffice to add that during the administration of the interviews guide all the responses were written down. Further, apart from writing down the responses, the interview was also recorded.

3.9 Data Analysis

Data analysis has been defined as a manipulation of collected data for the purpose of drawing conclusions that reflect on the interests, ideas and theories that initiate the study (Ng'andu and Kasonde, 2014). He further, contended that this is done by organizing data to produce findings that require interpretation through coding and condensing the codes after which data is represented in figures or tables. Additionally, in this study the researcher used the thematic analysis. This means that the raw data from the instruments revealed the data patterns that enabled the researcher to manually transcribe and then organize data into themes.

3.10 Validity and Reliability

The validity of a research, refers to whether the findings of a study were true or certain. Further, true in the sense that research findings accurately reflected on this situation and certain in the sense that research findings are supported by the evidence on the ground (Cresswell, 2007). For example, if someone was to undertake the similar study should be able to find the same information on the ground.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

Furrow (2004) defined ethics as a morality or a position of doing what is right both morally and legally. First and foremost, the researcher adhered and upheld the ethical considerations by seeking authority from the University of Zambia and the police Headquarters in Lusaka Central to carry out a research from the four selected bus stations in Lusaka central. Additionally, the researcher ensured all the participants that all the data collected was confidential and purely for academic purposes.

3.12 Delimitation

Cresswell (2007) delimitation of a research is useful because it shows how the study is narrowed in scope. For example, inter party conflicts in bus stations is complex and enormous because it requires an exhaustive and comprehensive study of a wider spectrum of bus stations countrywide

in order to obtain well-grounded findings on the subject matter. However, for this particular study, the researcher only took an account of few selected bus stations in Lusaka central.

3.13 Limitations

This study would have been more complex if it had captured all bus stations in Lusaka central. However, the limited time available and purpose of the study could not allow the researcher to undertake a study of that magnitude. In essence, the respondents were limited to only four selected bus stations in Lusaka central and as such the results would not be generalised beyond this catchment area.

3.14 Summary of the chapter

Chapter three has presented the methodological approaches followed in the study. The next chapter presents the research findings.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Overview

In this chapter, the study presents the findings that were conducted in selected bus stations in Lusaka Central. Interviews were conducted with two bus drivers associations, two vendors associations, two police officers, two bus drivers, two political party chairpersons, two passengers, two call boys and four from Lusaka City Council members of staffs.

Qualitative data from eighteen (18) interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim and reported directly in the report. The presentation of the findings is in tandem with the research questions which sought to find out: (i) what are the sources of conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka Central? (ii) how are conflicts managed in Bus stations in Lusaka central? (iii) what are the challenges leading to conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central? (iv) what strategies can be put in place to manage conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka Central?

4.2 Sources of conflicts in bus stations

Under this research question the researcher wanted to establish whether the political cadres from different political parties comprehensively understood the sources of conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central. To this effect a question was asked on the possible sources of conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka Central. The researcher believed that the responses to the question would also help to assess what was obtaining on the ground with regard to the sources of conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central?

4.3 Weakness of the Local Authority

However, two from the local authority, Lusaka city council members of staff responded that:

The main sources of conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central is as a result of the local government that have left the running of Bus stations in the hands of the party cadres. Party cadres especially from the ruling party they are in charge of the bus stations in Lusaka central and they do not allow other political parties to take part hence the conflict.

Yet another one said that:

The running of the bus stations in Lusaka central are under the political influence especially from the ruling party.

4.4 Revenue collections

One from Lusaka city council member of staff elaborated that:

Revenues collected by political cadres are sources of conflicts among the political parties in bus stations in Lusaka central, especially political cadres from the ruling party collects money from bus drivers on a daily basis for loading the passengers as well as for the register. For example, big buses the charge not less than sixty kwacha per rip or load and small buses also not less than thirty five kwacha per trip or load.

as for the Lusaka city council members of staff, they looked at the political violence in bus stations in Lusaka central as something which is being engineered by political parties to show the popularity of their part to the several public.

However, two bus drivers also anchored the same after the other that:

Political violence in bus stations in Lusaka Central is as the result of political cadres who sometimes clashes over revenue collections and the money collected in most cases is used for personal benefits or shared among the cadres. Also the money is used to sponsor violence against those with divergent views especially political opponents who are seen as competitors in the bus stations in Lusaka central.

4.5 Political cadres or cadrelism

When interviewed to mention the sources of conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central: one from the call boys said that:

All bus stations in Lusaka central are controlled by political cadres especially from the ruling party and other political members are harassed for wearing a political regalia of their choice, while those from the ruling party are scot free.

Furthermore, the other bus driver elaborated that:

Political violence in bus stations in Lusaka central, occurs among political parties because there is an invisible hand supporting the political cadres. Moreover, police officers are not regarded when it come to keeping of law and order in bus stations. Also political cadres they can do whatever they want to do without fearing any one and deal with police officers to take action if at all it will work.

In addition, another passenger agreed with the above statement and said that:

Cadrelism is one of the sources of political violence in bus stations because these cadres are politically inclined. Thus bus stations in

Lusaka central can never be free from the influence of the political cadres, because thus how they are rewarded.

However, one passenger interjected and said that:

In essence, the bus stations were supposed to be run by the local authority, the Lusaka city council (LCC) but it is unfortunately that the political party cadres have taken over from the local authority to run the bus.

Furthermore, another passenger also emphasized that:

The local authority, the Lusaka city council have a challenge on how to remove the political cadres from bus stations in order to free bus stations from political interference.

This response also was alluded to by one from the political parties who stated that:

It is not difficult for the bus stations to be run by the local authority as long as there is a political will among political parties and the powers that be, because the presence of the cadres in bus stations triggers violence among political parties.

However, another one from the political parties interjected and said that:

Bus stations in Lusaka central are given to unemployed youths as empowerment or reward from politicians.

4.6 Bus stations used as political campaign platforms

When interviewed one from the call boys said that:

Political cadres are sources conflicts in bus stations because bus stations are used as campaign platforms. Political parties clashes as they compete in ideas and philosophies.

The study established also that there was a general concern from the general public over political violence that is being perpetuated by political cadres especially from the ruling party who are controlling the bus stations in Lusaka central whereby they do not allow other political parties in bus stations in Lusaka and thus how political violence eraps among political parties.

As for the passengers they generally indicated that bus stations are not supposed to be used as campaign platforms because thus where people from different walks of life come to access both private and public transport.

Table 2: Profile information of responses in bus station

GROUP	COMPOSITION
Political parties	PF, UPND, NDC, NAREP
Bus drivers association	Only bus drivers
Vendors association	Only vendors
Bus drivers	Bus drivers, taxi drivers and passenger proprietors
Call boys	Only call boys
Lusaka city council staffs	Revenue collectors and council police
Passengers	commuters

Source: Field Data, 2018

Table 3: Selected bus stations in Lusaka Central

Name of the Bus station	Capacity of the station
Intercity bus terminus	100
Kulima tower	50
Lumumba	70
Millennium	50

Source: Field Data, 2018

The intercity bus terminus accommodates more than 100 big buses on average, Kulima Tower accommodates not less than 50 small buses, Lumumba accommodates not less than 70 small buses and Millennium accommodates not less than 50 small buses respectively.

Table 4: Experience of Respondents in Selected Bus Stations in Lusaka Central

N/S	RESPONDENTS	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN SERVICE
1	Political party chairpersons	1-10
2	Vendors association	1-6
3	Bus drivers association	10-15
4	Lusaka City Council Staffs (LCC)	5-10

Source: Field Data, 2018

The table above indicates that most of the respondents interviewed had enough experience to understand how conflicts arise among political parties and how it can be managed in bus stations in Lusaka Central.

4.7 Associations in bus stations

One from bus driver explained that:

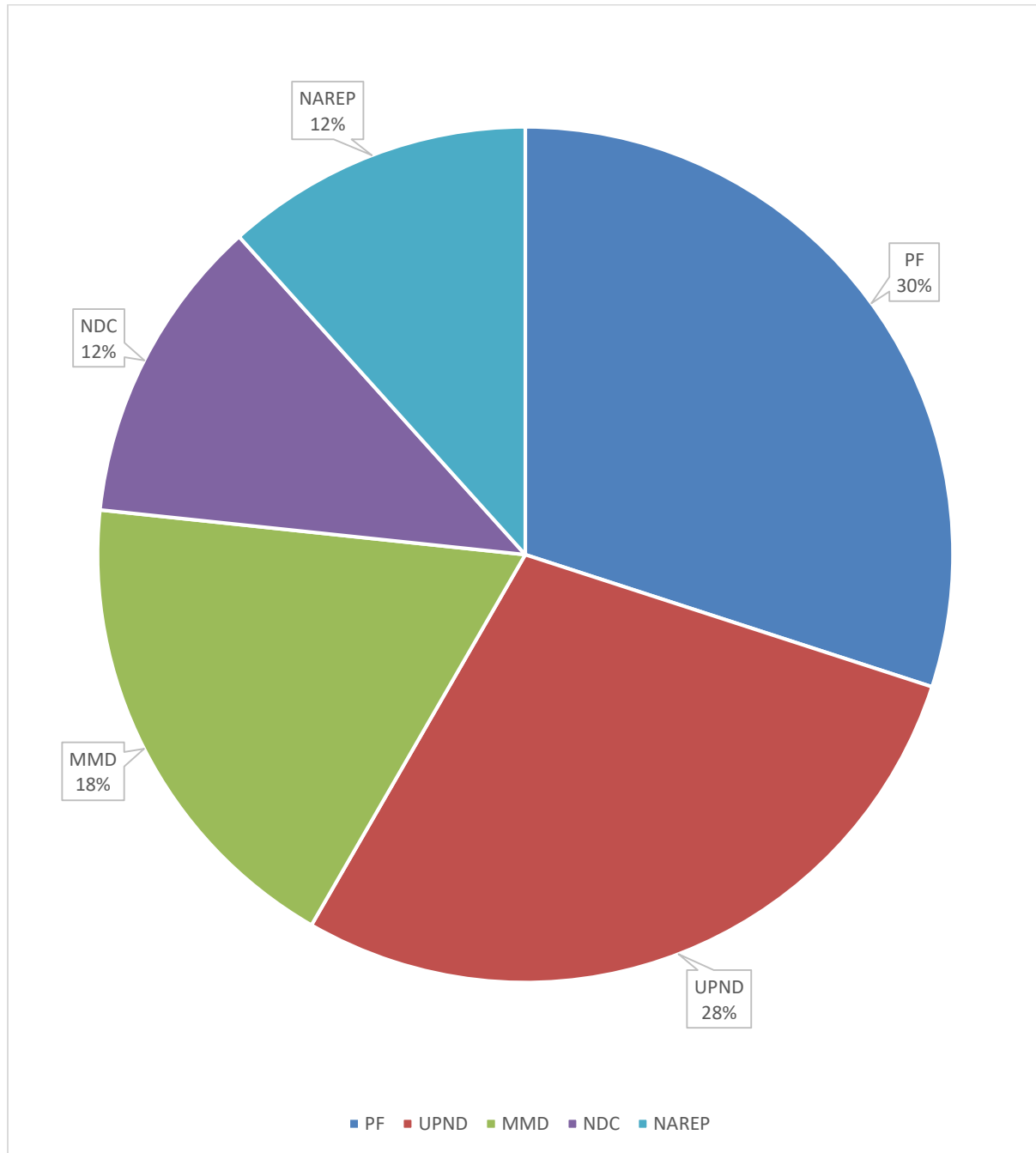
All the associations in bus stations are politically charged and inclined or bias towards the ruling party.

Also the other bus driver said that:

It is difficult for the associations in bus stations in Lusaka central to be non partisan because these unions in bus stations they are recruited by political parties.

The study also established that only the officers for the ruling party were found in these bus stations in Lusaka central and flag for the ruling party was the only one visible in these bus stations and flags from other political parties are removed or vandalized by the ruling party.

Figure 2: Clashes with other parties in bus station



Some clashes between political parties are more deadly than others, especially when they involve the PF and the UPND. Such cases usually occur to ignite social regional and ethnic tensions.

4.8 Management of inter-party conflicts

Under this research question which sought to establish how conflicts are managed in bus stations. All the respondents interviewed in this study acknowledged that, there were no established inter-party conflicts management committees in bus stations in Lusaka central among political parties in bus stations in Lusaka central.

One from the Lusaka city council elaborated that:

It is a pity to mention that bus stations have been neglected by the local authority and there is no committee or association that handles inter-party conflicts are handled by the police.

One from the bus drivers interjected and said that:

Given if such a matter is reported to the police it leaves much to be desired because, inter-party conflicts or the perpetrators of political violence in these bus stations in Lusaka central are not punished but, they are just merely warned by the police and later they are released without a charge.

In addition, one from the political party chairperson explained that:

It is possible to come up with a better solution in combating political violence among the political parties in bus station if all the political parties were willing to sit-down and discuss the way forward concerning political violence in bus stations in Lusaka central.

The study also established the local authority the Lusaka city council (LCC) had no clear understanding of their role and responsibilities' and that they were answerable to the general public and community at large.

4.9 Challenges leading to conflicts

Under this research question which sought to establish the challenges leading to conflicts in bus station in Lusaka Central.

Cadre Management

One responded from the bus drivers association said that:

It is difficult to manage political cadres in bus stations in Lusaka central because they are being supported by politicians as well as the party in power.

One from Lusaka city council elaborated that:

Cadrelism has grown to an extent that political cadres think that they control everyone in bus stations and they have no regard to other fellow human beings.

The study established that cadrelism was one of the challenges leading to conflicts among the political parties and if it is left unchecked it can escalate to civil war or violent behavior.

Unemployment

One from the call boys said that:

Unemployment is one of the biggest challenges, because most of the youths are not working and are in the street.

4.10 Strategies of managing conflicts in Bus stations

In order to respond to the research question which sought to establish strategies by managing conflicts chairpersons, the vendor association and the bus drivers association were managing inter party conflicts in selected bus stations in Lusaka central. A question was asked among political parties: how do you manage inter party conflicts and what strategies have you put in place to see to it that inter party conflicts among political parties in bus stations are well managed? All the respondents interviewed acknowledged that there was no immediate solution to inter party conflicts among political parties but, however they expressed their willingness of coming up with conflict management committee that have a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities as a strategy of managing conflicts in bus stations which will lead to a political dialogue among the warring parties.

However, one respondent from Lusaka City Council (LCC) said that he did not agree with the strategy of establishing a conflict management committee because, inter party disputes are difficult to handle. Hence there is need of a mediate who is not going to take a side but embrace everyone. Additionally, all political parties must show willingness to end inter party conflicts in bus stations and they should also come up with a legal document that will be support by the law so that whoever will be offender is punished by the law.

4.11 Summary of the Chapter

Chapter four presented the study findings in line with the study questions. The next chapter is on the discussion of the research findings.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1 Overview

Chapter five discusses the findings of the study. The discussions are presented in order of the study objectives which were to (i) determine the sources of conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central (ii) assess how conflicts are managed in bus stations in Lusaka central (iii) identify challenges leading to conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central and (iv) establish strategies of managing conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central.

5.2 Sources of conflicts in bus stations

The first objective of this study sought to investigate the sources of conflicts in selected bus stations in Lusaka central.

Weakness of the local authority

The local authority, Lusaka city council (LCC) are mandated by law to run the bus stations, but the Lusaka city council left the running of bus stations in the hands of political cadres. As a result, this has brought about competition among the political parties which has led to political violence in bus stations in Lusaka Central. The mentioned sources of inter-party conflicts in the selected bus stations in Lusaka central were actually in agreement with those of (Hogh et al, 2003), where he contend that public transport violence on public transport is strongly caused by the presence of opportunities for violence and public violence mainly by both internal and external perpetrators of violence in bus stations. For example, where there is no political will to end political violence in bus stations, this presents opportunities for offenders to continue with political violence behaviour in bus stations in Lusaka central.

In addition, (Mayhew, 2007) also pointed out that many local authority do not yet assume their responsibility for the public order at bus stations. For example, during Kaunda's reign bus stations in Lusaka central were under the control of the local authority and they had a good

numbers of guards and revenue control agents that restricted political cadres from running the bus stations. Additionally, the study found that the bus stations in Lusaka interviewing them they were too suspicious and suspecting that I was sent by the opposition to get information from them in bus stations in Lusaka central.

Furthermore, the local government means government at the local level exercise through representative council, established by law to exhibit specific powers within defined areas (Federal republic of Nigeria constitutions, 1979). Local government council is an institution whose operations addresses the needs and aspiration of the citizenry and extends the administrative work to the general public at large.

Revenue collections

The study established that revenue collections were the main source of conflicts among political parties in bus stations in Lusaka central. For example, political cadres are charged K60 per load for big buses and K30 kwacha for small buses. Since these bus stations are not run by the council but by the cadres by the cadres from the ruling party. The money being collected on a daily basis is not known where that money goes. If anything this elaborates how inter-party conflicts occurs between political parties in bus stations, in Lusaka central disputes over revenue collections and dominance over other political parties. This is probably what Lawler's (2012) meant when she asserts that violence acts are more common in areas with a high poverty level or social vulnerability.

Apparently, this study found that inter-party conflicts in selected bus stations in Lusaka Central is caused by revenue collections and competition among the political parties. However, the question that one would pose under this revelations is that are these political cadres lacking dialogue skills in avoiding political violence in bus stations in Lusaka central and promote harmony among the political parties regardless of their political affiliation.

Abbas (2016) confirmed this in his investigation that what causes political violence include disputes over revenue collections and unfair competition among political players. However, what raised the researcher's concern was the fact that inter-party conflicts in bus stations are engineered by politicians and taking advantages of the youths who are not working to use them as tools of violence.

5.3 Bus stations used as campaign platforms

Notwithstanding the foregoing, there was an observation especially from the interviews that were conducted that inter-party conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka Central are caused by the presence of political cadres who have turned bus stations as a political arena or a platform for their preferred candidates and harassing those from the opposition even those with divergent views on how the bus stations should be run without political party or politicians.

However, what became worrisome to the researcher was the revelation by some cadres that bus stations in Lusaka central were strongholds for the party in power and those from the opposition are not allowed to take party in business and on the wrong run it triggers a conflict among political parties in bus stations in Lusaka central. Additionally, the researcher established in all the four bus stations in Lusaka central the flags for the party in power were flying all over the bus stations.

In addition, the researcher, also established those from the opposition were being harassed on the basis of wearing the party regalia of their choice and this sometimes how this act leads to inter-party conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central.

Undoubtedly, the inter-party conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central is being perpetuated by political cadres who controls the bus stations. I agree with Flaniken (2009) who further explained that the cycle of fear refers to the observation that fear of being the victim of crime or violence on public transport leads to drops in the use of public transport.

In the same vein the study also established that because of fear of inter-party conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central the general public have resorted to use other alternatives in accessing

public transport and this also in turn has led to the mushrooming of bus stations in Lusaka Central and min bus drivers stopping along the main road to carry the passengers.

In addition, the study also established that inter-party conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central are being sponsored by the politician with impunity to show the popularity of the party to the general public. Additionally, the researcher established that the majority of political cadres in these bus stations have not gone through the formal education and most of them are unemployed youths who depends on the commission given to them by their chairpersons for collecting revenue on behvaiour of the party in power.

For example, work related violence is being caused political parties and the most affected are the passengers, traders, bus drivers, taxi drivers and Lusaka city council workers respectively.

5.4 Associations in Bus stations

Notwithstanding the foregoing it was also recorded that, more than half the number of associations in bus stations are controlled by the party in power. To this effect the researcher observed that one of the causes of inter-party conflicts in bus stations are the associations because they are politically inclined to the party in power.

5.5 Challenges leading to conflicts

The researcher established there is no political will among the political parties to end violence in bus stations. It seems political parties are somehow benefiting from the violence that is being perpetuated by political cadres in bus stations in Lusaka central. (Ogundiya 2011) asserts that fear of crime on urban public transport are on increase and they affect millions of city dwellers who travel daily, risking their physical safety.

On the other hand, the researcher found that political cadres especially from the ruling party were the ones running the bus station in Lusaka central and it is difficult to remove the cadres from the bus stations because they are being protected by the politician and as a result it becomes a recipe for political violence in bus stations in Lusaka central.

However, political cadres fight over control of the bus stations and unfair competition arises among the political parties and violence becomes imminent and health hazards to the travelers. All the respondents (18) interviewed in this study agreed that the biggest challenge was addressing cadreism and lack of political will among political parties to end violence in bus stations in Lusaka central. And also they were no committee to deal with perpetrators of inter-party conflicts in bus stations.

5.6 Management of inter-party conflicts

The study established that there was need for sensitization and leadership within political parties because the behaviour of some political parties was unbecoming and needed to be termed. To this effect, this study strongly note that inter-party dialogue should be encouraged among political parties in order to avoid political violence in bus stations in Lusaka central.

The respondents agreed that political parties should come up with a committee that is non partisan to be handling inter-party conflicts in bus stations and to come up with a legal framework so that perpetrators of violence are punished by the law.

Political parties play a key role in the democratisation process especially in elections and without inter party competition for control of government they become meaningless on behalf of the electorate. Apparently, for political parties to remain key agents of democratization, they need to embrace internal democratic ethos, practices and principles that would allow them to manage inter party disputes and conflicts constructively (Katz and Mair, 1994).

Furthermore, besides ensuring internal democratic processes and constructive management of inter party conflicts, parties need to build relationships that allow for political tolerance of their divergent opinions and tolerance should be accompanied by constructive engagement of parties on various national issues, both during and in between elections, which guarantees inter party dialogue where misunderstanding prevail (Katz and Mair, 1994). For instance, one of the major challenges facing political parties in Zambia is to nurture and consolidate its democratic governance that has revolved around inter party conflicts among political parties.

5.7 Summary of the chapter

Chapter five discussed the findings in line with the objectives and the next chapter presents the conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Overview

Chapter six gives the conclusion and recommendations of the study. The conclusion is given in line with the objectives of the study. The recommendations are segmented into those that are broadly related to the identified challenges and then the recommendations for future research on inter party conflicts among political parties.

6.2 Conclusions

The study revealed that inter party conflicts affects the smooth running of bus stations and if not controlled can lead to civil or political instability in the country. The study also established that the main sources of inter party conflicts among political parties in bus stations in Lusaka Central are caused by interference from the ruling party through the use of party cadres to collect revenue from bus stations as a means of empowering the unemployed youths and unfair competition among political parties as well cadreism which is the main sources of inter party conflicts in bus stations.

The study also highlighted a number of challenges that the local authority face in the running of the bus stations such as political interference especially from the ruling party through the use of party cadres.

6.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings of this study, recommendations suggested that;

- (1) The local authority since they are mandated by the law to run the bus station in Lusaka central should take over the running of bus stations from political cadres as well as they should start collecting revenue from bus stations in Lusaka central.
- (2) The ministry of Local Government should start findings the local authority so that they can employ more security guards to help them remove the vendors and party cadres from the bus stations in Lusaka central.
- (3) The local authority should ban the use of stations as a campaign platform for politicians and wearing of political regalia in bus stations.
- (4) The local authority should ban all political activities in bus stations and should close all political offices and remove all political materials such as flags and bill boards inside the bus stations in Lusaka central.

6.4 Suggestion for Future Research

1. Since the research was only limited to Lusaka Central constituency, the findings of this study should not be generalized to other constituencies in Zambia. Thus more studies should be on aspects of inter party conflicts among political parties.
2. In addition, the ministry of Local Government should come up with a legislation that would hinder political activities in Bus stations across the country. Also the Ministry of local Government should ban wearing of political regalia in bus stations.
3. Political parties should find a lasting solution to inter-party conflicts in bus station in Lusaka Central through dialogue among the warring parties and also to censored politician who are giving money to political cadres to cause violence in bus stations.

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APPENDICES

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA IN COLLABORATION WITH ZIMBABWE OPEN UNIVERSITY

APPENDIX I: Semi structured interview guide for bus drivers association, vendors association and Lusaka city council staffs.

Research topic: An investigation into inter party conflicts in bus stations in Zambia. A study of selected bus stations in Lusaka central.

I am post graduate student in Master of Science in peace, leadership and conflict management at the University of Zambia in collaboration with Zimbabwe Open University in the school of education. I am conducting a research on an investigation into inter-party conflicts in selected bus stations in Lusaka Central.

Kindly spare a few minutes to answer inter questions, the information you are going to provide will be kept in confidential and is just purely for research purposes.

SECTION A		
1	How long have you worked in bus stations in Lusaka Central?	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
2	Would you share with us your experience in bus stations?	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
3	In your own view what are the sources of conflicts in bus stations?	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
4	In your own view how are conflicts managed in bus stations in Lusaka Central?	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

5	In your own view what are the challenges leading to conflicts in bus stations?
6	In your own view what strategies can be put in place to manage conflicts in bus stations in Lusaka central?

Thank you very much