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*Review*

# Without divine intervention Zimbabwe is in irreversible de-industrialization (2014)

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**Abstract**

**The mission of the discourse in this Paper on the irreversible de-industrialisation in Zimbabwe is to line up a coterie of prominent journalistic personalities from the private media (Private media from the print media comprise the dailies the most prominent of which circulating in the Harare region are Newsday and Daily News. The weeklies from the private print media are the Standard, Financial Gazette and the Zimbabwe Independent. The emphasis on the private media is for strategic reasons i.e. they are famous for balanced reporting meaning they state facts and figures as they are on the ground without fear, favour or prejudice. Whereas the public print media such as the daily Herald and weekly Sunday Mail owned by government are notorious for not stating the truth but propaganda in praise of the government of the day) in Zimbabwe and be prepared to hear the unravelling stories about de-industrialisation in Zimbabwe during 2013 going forward.**

**Keywords:** De-industrialisation, Divine, Intervention, Irreversible, Zimbabwe

## INTRODUCTION

The Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) congress held in Bulawayo, the city most affected by de-industrialisation in Zimbabwe had come and gone, but questions abound surrounding the implementation of the resolutions made in reversing the massive de-industrialisation the country has been facing for years. The high powered three-day conference under the theme 'Imperatives for Reversing de-industrialisation' in early October 2013 was attended by top company executives and high ranking government officials including Cabinet Ministers to map out a policy implementation matrix in the turnaround of industry currently in the doldrums. Industry and Commerce Minister Honourable Mike Bimha, Youth Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Minister Honourable Francis Nhema and Finance Deputy Minister Honourable Samuel Udenge were some of the high profile delegates who attended the congress. According to CZI, the hosting of the congress in Bulawayo was strategic as the city is hardest hit by de-industrialisation after recording close to 100 company closures in 2013 leaving thousands unemployed (Staff Reporter 2014).

Experts say Zimbabwe's second largest city once the country's industrial hub had been relegated to an industrial carcass as companies closed down. The congress was hosted a few days after the industrial lobby group announced results of its annual manufacturing sector survey which showed industry capacity utilisation had plunged to 39.6% in 2014 down from 44% recorded for 2013. The CZI attributed the decline in capacity utilisation partly to erratic power supply from the perennially bungling Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA) cynically renamed in social circles 'Zimbabwe Electricity Sometimes Available', influx of cheap imported goods mainly from China, an antiquated machinery and high labour costs among other things which however are challenges that have remained unresolved for many years. Coming with an implementation strategy to improve the currently low levels of capacity utilisation and curbing de-industrialisation was the main thrust of the congress. To stimulate growth in industrial capacity, the congress resolved that the financially hamstrung government should urgently implement the long standing plan of declaring some areas in the country special economic zones (SEZ) in a move likely to attract foreign direct investments (FDI). SEZ are designated areas in a country that possess special economic status, enjoying tax incentives and exemptions from duty on importation of raw materials among other things to create an investor friendly country (Staff Reporter 2014). Industry has for long been struggling to attract foreign capital inflows partly attributed to a difficult business environment. Zimbabwe according to a World Bank Business survey is currently ranked 172 out of 185 investment destinations. Critics blame the country's punitive tax regime, stringent labour laws, lack of clarity on Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Regulations for spooking FDI. Speaking at the congress Honourable Minister Nhema however, said the implementation of the Indigenisation law going forward would be flexible with different sectors of the economy.

'We never said one-size fits-all with regards to companies complying with indigenisation. We will be flexible.' Honourable Minister Nhema said.

To improve the business environment the congress proposed that the National Economic Council Forum should be restructured to be a 15 member body on economic and industry issues which reports to the vice president once a month and publishes monthly updates. This is expected to ensure research and close monitoring of implementation of policies driving the recapitalisation of industry in the country. Industry capacity continues to decline also due to high labour costs emanating from restrictive laws blamed for suffocating the recovery of industry. According to CZI congress resolutions, the country's restrictive labour laws, coupled with high minimum wages, are unsustainable and are contributing to the industry's failure to recover and as such, should urgently be reviewed (Staff Reporter, 2014).

The congress agreed to submit a proposal to the government to introduce a wage correction policy citing that the country's minimum wage as too high and uncompetitive compared to other countries in the region and if not revised, would continue to hamper industrial recovery.

'Labour laws are the greatest drawback to productivity and the competitiveness of industry, and as such, we want a wage system, that is productivity-based', read part of the CZI resolutions.

'There is need for an automatic wage reduction in terms of companies that are in distress. We need to be able to retrench at acceptable standard retrenchment package of one week per year versus the current two to three months per year salary.'

Local industry has also been rendered uncompetitive by an influx of cheap imports largely due to lack of tariffs protecting locally produced products (Staff Reporter 2014).

Captains of industry also resolved that the government must revisit the South Africa-Zimbabwe trade agreement signed in 1996. The agreement calls for a review of the duty-free regime or preferential tariff quota which applies to items including dairy products, potatoes, birds and eggs, among other things, which captains of industry said were rendering Zimbabwean companies with high cost base structures uncompetitive, as it had allowed the influx of cheap foreign commodities. Commenting on the issue, Zimbabwe Chief Executive Officer Zondi Kumwenda said there was also abuse of trading protocols especially of SADC (SADC is an acronym for Southern African Development Community which is a regional grouping of 14 member states who are DRC, Angola, Malawi, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Madagascar, South Africa, Mauritius and Tanzania. Binding these 14 member states together is a common philosophy on democratic election guidelines and protocols visa free travels for SADC citizens travelling in the SADC region, free trade, among others). Certification, which he added was the reason for cheap products flooding the market, while local industry continued to suffer (Staff Reporter 2014).

'Not all protocols are bad but there has been serious abuse of the SADC certificate of origin where goods from China are now originating from South Africa,' Kumwenda said.

'This has to be stopped by serious anti-dumping tariffs'.

The congress said leaky borders were undermining industrial development, adding that there was need for the government to prioritise modern central techniques and technologies. In addressing power shortages, the congress called on the government to identify quick-win projects in the power sector, including independent power importers' and alternative energy sources; adding that ZESA should not be the exclusive focus for the provision of national electricity needs (Staff Reporter, 2014).

So far so good about the long ignition to the discourse in this Paper. Up next is how the Author handles the short Literature Review to the study, the Research Methodology and the data analysis, presentation and discussion of Research Findings.

## Literature Review, Research Methodology and Data Analysis and Discussion of Research Findings adopted for the study

As aforementioned in the Abstract section of the Paper the Author straight away gunned for prominent journalistic personalities who are the proven *gurus* under the topic under discussion in this Paper.

Without any further ado the Author called upon Mukoshori (2014) to give his side of the story on the rampant de-industrialisation buffeting Zimbabwe left, right and centre.

**64% of industries idle (Mukoshori 2014)**

It is quite amazing how some aspiring leaders in Zimbabwe such as Dr Grace Mugabe can choose to prioritise spitting fire against Mujuru, Kaukonde etcetera to overlook a commerce and industry fighting for its life in a rural missionary hospital in particular Mt St Mary's missionary hospital near Hwedza. Why rural missionary hospital in Hwedza? It is because Parirenyatwa Group of hospitals has no money to purchase life saving drugs while a ZANU PF (ZANU PF is an acronym for Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front. The party is not only notorious for bad governance when it comes to practising democracy but an anti-West stance which was in sharp contrast with the democratic trends in the region. The party was born in 1977 from the ashes of the Ndabaningi Sithole-led ZANU of 1963. A former liberation movement, ZANU PF has been the ruling party in Zimbabwe since independence from Britain from 1980 to date kleptomaniac leadership is splashing money on succession battles (Mashava 2014).

Industrial crisis has intensified reinforcing previous warnings that the manufacturing sector was headed for the swamps the latest CZI manufacturing sector survey has revealed. The survey for 2014 painted the picture of an industry whose health was fast depleting with capacity utilisation retreating by 3.3% points to 36.3% in 2014 from 39.6% in 2013. It was clear from the report that industry in Zimbabwe had failed to respond to peace meal measures introduced by government to revive the country's comatose economy under the much hyped Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-economic Transformation (ZimAsset) blueprint. The financially hamstrung Zimbabwe government had revised the 2014 Gross Domestic Product growth targets to 3.1% from an earlier projection of 6.1% citing low business and investment confidence. Evidence is there for all to see that the country's manufacturing industry was clearly giving in to economic pressures. As a result 63% of the country's industries say their operations have hit a rough patch operating below 49% of their installed capacity to confirm the fears that the country's manufacturing is virtually dead and buried. The grim CZI report had said that only 37% of the 250 polled Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) and managing directors said they were operating above the 49% benchmark (Mukoshori, 2014).

'We are approaching a year end with a myriad of operating challenges,' said Charles Msipa who is the current CZI president. 'The base is under severe threat. There is everywhere evidence of financial and economic distress. More can and should be done before we can say we have arrested de-industrialisation.'

A blazing liquidity crisis, worsened by an ailing banking sector, extensive company closures, rising formal unemployment estimated at 85%, a slide in production levels, non performing loans in banks, acerbic power shortages by the perennially bungling ZESA and a rapidly slackening consumer buying power have all been giving business managers sleepless nights while the cashless government has been piling more pressure through ZIMRA (ZIMRA is an acronym for Zimbabwe Revenue Authority whose mandate and vision are:

- To collect revenue on behalf of government.
- Facilitate trade and travel.
- Advise government on fiscal and economic matters

Protect civil society (Staff Reporter 2014) to pay more taxes. 28% of industries said their problems emanated from low consumer demand underpinned by extensive job losses triggered by failing industries. About 26.5% of companies have been crippled by a critical shortage of working capital.

The report said an average 14% of manufacturers had made an indication that they were battling to beat competitively priced imports, while 7.3% output had been undermined by funding shortages in a bankrupt financial market. The influx of cheap imports from China has resurfaced to deal a blow to industrial output and demand in Zimbabwe. The government is scared to take action on cheap imports fearing a backlash from none other than an all the weather friend to ZANU PF who is China, the second largest economy in the world after the United States of America (USA).

'We have to pay attention to some of the regional agreements that we have with other countries', said Industry and Commerce Minister Honourable Mike Bimha.

It was also clear for all to see that the government had run out of ideas on how to revive the economy which is now proving a big headache to the sleepless ZANU PF party (Mukoshori 2014).

The Honourable Minister Bimha could not answer questions put to him on corruption, excessive imports that are eroding local production and getting the government to procure its requirements from local producers. Kanye Kanye, the former CZI president had predicted that from the way things stand the country was headed towards a recession which is always preceded by deflation and the 36.3% capacity utilisation (Mukoshori, 2014).

Economists called for urgent and decisive intervention to stop the carnage on industries, warning that delays in taking action could further hurt firms with dire ripple effects.

'The manufacturing sector is in limbo', said Takunda Mugaga, head of research at Econometer Global Capital.

'It is gloomy, it is anaemic and it is a haemorrhaging industry' he told the Financial Gazette (Mukoshori 2014).

It was not proper that the Ministry of Industry and Commerce could simply watch while the ministry was ablaze from financial and economic challenges buffeting commerce and industry left, right and centre. Something was certainly up the sleeves of the Minister of Industry and Commerce. Mtomba (2014) had more on this story as she takes the floor to make her contribution on the increasing de-industrialisation in the country.

**Government moves to tackle industry challenges (Mtomba 2014)**

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce was planning to produce a comprehensive report on the challenges faced by industry in its dealings with the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA), an official had said. Speaking during a CZI manufacturing sector survey launch in the first week of October 2014, the Industry and Commerce Minister Honourable Mike Bimha said the report designed to address the carnage in the Industry and Commerce ministry would look at how tax regulations were adversely affecting the smooth operations of companies.

'We are supposed to produce a report on the issues that business is having with ZIMRA.' Bimha said.

An official from the Ministry had told Standard Business that a proposal had been made to form a committee to specifically look at problems faced by businesses at ports of entry into the country such as the busy Beit Bridge boarder post with South Africa.

'I do not know if it will be on ministerial level', said the official.

According to the CZI survey the troubled manufacturing sector was facing many challenges including ZIMRA as well as high fees and licence costs (Mtomba 2014).

Zimra administers several taxes that include corporate income tax, mineral royalties, pay as you earn as well as withholding taxes, among others. Corporate income tax is derived from sources within the country. Corporate tax was currently at 25% since 2010 while 3% goes towards aids levy. Pay as you earn rates range from 0% on the low income brackets to 50% on the higher income brackets. Employers are required to withhold tax from remuneration paid to their employees. Speaking at the launch, ZIMRA representative Florence Jambwa said if business had tax issues they should approach the revenue collector.

'I have noted that we have been cited as a barrier to business but if you have issues in terms of our inability to deliver approach us,' she said.

Royalties are collectable from all the minerals or mineral bearing products obtained from any mining locations and disposed by a miner or on his behalf. They are chargeable whether the disposal is made within or without Zimbabwe. Withholding tax is deductible from all amounts payable to all who enter into contracts with the state or statutory body; quasi government institution and taxpayers registered with Zimra. Early this year Zimra Commissioner General Gershem Pasi said the revenue collector was owed over US$500 million by co-mpanies. Many companies have had their bank accounts garnished by the revenue collector due to non-remittance of taxes (Mtomba, 2014).

Makamba (2014) argues for a reason known to himself that de-industrialisation in Zimbabwe is set to escalate in the short to medium term. For more on this details coming your way in just a moment.

**De-industrialisation set to escalate (Makamba 2014)**

The domestic economy has been reeling under a slur of uninspiring economic data since the beginning of the year 2014. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth forecast was slashed from 6.1% to 3.1%, government revenue by 7% to US$3.85 billion while export proceeds were cut to US$3.53 billion. The current account deficit is consequently expected to widen to US$3.51 billion by the end of the financial year. In the first week of October 2014 the CZI released another dismal though expected set of annual manufacturing sector survey results for 2014. The results were as expected in the sense that there are a host of adverse factors affecting not only manufacturing firms but the broader economy. CZI survey results were published under the theme 'Taking industry to the next level' where the average capacity utilisation for the manufacturing sector continued to deteriorate. A 3.3 percent point decline was recorded from prior year's level of 39.6% to this year's level of 36.3%. This year's 36.3% marked the third year successive deterioration of the sector from the 57.2% peak recorded in 2012. Such a trend which is a reality check reveals that the sector is still far from attaining sustainable growth. The purchasing managers under (PMI) will be produced on a monthly basis in collaboration with ZIMSTAT as a key economic indicator. Such an index measures five factors in business: new orders inventory levels, production, supplier, deliveries and employment conditions. Over 50% means that manufacturing is growing and expanding while one below 50% signals a contraction. For 2014 the reading stood at 43.5% affirming a contraction as is also revealed by trends in capacity utilisation. Assuming full co-operation by all stakeholders' availability of this indicator on a monthly basis will be beneficial for close monitoring of one of Zimbabwe key sectors. In addition this move will pave the way for the introduction of other indicators such as business confidence, unemployment rates, retail sales, industrial production, among other factors. The same challenges haunting the sector's capacity in the last three years, if not 2009, were highlighted viz low local demand, working capital constraints, competition from imports, and use of ageing equipment, machine breakdowns, raw material shortages and the high cost of doing business. Worth noting from the survey was the fact that the major constraints cited by respondents were low domestic demand and working capital shortages and inadequacies. At the current pace of economic contraction, more company closures may be recorded as well as subsequent job losses by households (Makamba 2014).

De-industrialisation has had an adverse impact on capital flows as the domestic economy has been turned into an import-reliant economy for most goods both basic and capital. Another disappointing statistic from the survey was the nature of capital expenditure by corporate predominantly replacement rather than expansionary. Replacement capital expenditure does not necessarily translate into improved productivity and efficiency as firms continue to use unchanged methods of production. This scenario has been one of the major downfalls for the nation as we still rely on archaic technology ultimately being labelled as high cost producers of most products relative to regional peers. While acknowledging the developments in the sector one is forced to question whether it is feasible to breathe life into the sector. From a funding perspective the ailing industry is estimated to require US$8 billion if ever it is to be reviewed. As things stand, availability of long term capital has become a mammoth task and may not be forthcoming in the short to medium term. Against such a background the sector is likely to be squeezed even further with manufacturers of capital or non-food items being the hardest hit. It therefore follows that if policy makers do not come up with viable solutions to these challenges the industry may not be taken to a higher level in line with the 2014 CZI theme. In fact what is most likely to be witnessed will be further de-industrialisation of the sector. Assuming the government value addition focus is sincere, manufacturers may need to focus on first addressing their existing capacity utilisation levels. Value addition is only possible if there exists a vibrant environment for promoting manufacturing industry. The reason why export proceeds remain low to a certain extent lies in the fact that most of them are exported in unprocessed form thus fetching lower values. Thus solving the country's woes does not only entail focusing on the key sectors of agriculture and mining but also calls for the resuscitation of the manufacturing sector. One positive solution to addressing local woes was highlighted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its recent World economic outlook for October 2014. The IMF called for policy makers to carryout an array of structural reforms especially when growth in the global economy was fragile. For local policy makers this entails specifically unlocking affordable long term capital and raising infrastructure spending to stimulate activity across the economy into the future, economic growth will remain weak unless the government comes up with sustainable solutions to address a host of challenges haunting it especially the liquidity crunch. The manufacturing industry may therefore not be taken to another level unless some broad based decisive actions are taken (Makamba, 2014).

With Mtomba (2014) giving her side on de-industrialisation in Zimbabwe to wrap up the discourse in this Paper up next therefore is the Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations. But its Summary first ahead of the other two.

## SUMMARY

The ignition to the discourse in this Paper is a CZI Conference held in Bulawayo on 17 October 2013. The theme of the Conference held in Bulawayo for strategic reasons was to craft 'imperatives for reversing rampant de-industrialisation in Zimbabwe'.

Then there was talk about Literature Review, Research Methodology and Data Analysis, Presentation and discussion of Research Findings. Prominent journalistic personalities were lined up each to give his contribution on how best to reverse the massive de-industrialisation sweeping across the country sparked by shortage of working capital but chief among them was the acerbic policies adopted and relentlessly pursued by the paranoid ZANU PF party.

Mukoshori (2014) of the Zimbabwe Independent weekly newspaper makes a stunning revelation that an incredible 64% of Zimbabwean manufacturing industries are lying idle. This is as good as an admission that Zimbabwe has no manufacturing industry for reasons which are an undersupply of power from ZESA, a dearth of both working and expansion capital because of an ailing banking sector with most of the indigenous owned bank folding up for lack of managerial skills to manage them and an influx of the more competitively priced imports from China flooding the market more than the locally produced goods because of high cost of production.

The financially hamstrung ZANU PF government cannot simply stand akimbo while the economy is burning.

Mtomba (2014) dwells at length at the scatter-gun approach of collecting revenue on behalf of a government facing dwindling revenue sources and job losses the translation of which is automatic loss of revenue by way of corporate tax and pay as you earn from employees of the closed companies. The ZIMRA tax raids are explained by a Shona proverb *mai vatsva kumusana mwana atsva dumbu* (meaning a double tragedy where a mother with a baby on her back catching fire). Both the mother and child will have to perish in the fire accident). The government with no money is making a series of tax raids on companies to boost its working and expansion capital. And for the raided companies already in life threatening sickness the ZIMRA tax raids become a double tragedy for the raided companies.

After carefully weighing his evidence Makamba (2014), comes with the unpalatable conclusion that on top of this suffering and the de-industrialisation sweeping across Zimbabwe like the deadly Ebola virus in West Africa killing 4 500 people in the process, is the sober truth that de-industrialisation in the country is set to escalate, hurting people in the process before, hopefully it disappears to leave behind it unhappy times plus a catastrophic de-industrialisation which is life threatening in nature.

With the Summary now conveniently out of the way up next is the Conclusion of the Paper.

**Key assumption**

In presenting this Paper the Author, would right from the outset wish to reassure the beloved Reader that all the facts and figures as contained herein are stated as they are on the ground without fear, favour or prejudice.

With his Christian background it is imperative on the Author to pay homage to God the father, our Lord Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit in his closing remarks in the discourse in this Paper i.e. to pray for Zimbabwe and its suffering masses as below.

**Short prayer for Zimbabwe to restore not only industrialization but loss of jobs and to restore unemployment levels back to normal**

*Ndopedza ndichiti ngatitendei Mwari neVadzimu venyika ino kuti vatipe utongi hwakanakira veruzhinji. Mwari wamasimba ose muvambi nemupi we zvose zvakanaka; sikai mukati medu rudo rwezita renyu, wanzai munesu chitendero chezvokwadi; tipei isu hunaku hwenyu hwose, nenyasha dzenyu tichengetei muzvakanaka, kuburikidza na Jesu Kristu Tenzi wedu.* Amen. (meaning, Let us pray for Zimbabwe and its suffering masses to you the Almighty God and the Country's Ancestral spirits to have mercy on us and our country as follows: Lord of all power and might, the author and giver of all good things; graft in our hearts the love of your name, increase in us true religion, nourish in us all goodness, provide Zimbabwe with an accountable and reputable leadership, and of your great mercy keep in the same through the Father, Jesus Christ the Son and the Holy Spirit. Amen) (Pew Paper 2014)

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

For risk treatment in this study given the Conclusion as arrived at as above the Author cannot wait to see the underlisted measures being implemented to address the de-industrialisation in Zimbabwe which without divine intervention is set to escalate (Makamba 2014).

- From the long standing friendship that exists between Zimbabwe and China *in'anga yabata mai uroyi* (meaning the witch doctor employed by the son has fingered the son's mother as the village witch) The influx of cheap goods from China now flooding both the formal and informal sectors of the Zimbabwean economy has paralysed the local industry in a situation where an all weather friend like China has inflicted some pain and suffering on Zimbabwe, a dear friend intentionally or otherwise.
- Again in a double tragedy of *Amai vetsva kumusana mwana wotsva kudumbu* (meaning a double tragedy of both the mother with a baby on her back both getting killed in a fire accident). Zimra, on a mission to save the day for the cashless government, has mistakenly used a scatter-gun approach to raid companies on behalf of a Zimbabwe government faced with empty coffers and dwindling revenue sources because of massive company closures.
- Because of massive company closures in Zimbabwe unpalatable reports are bountiful that even university graduate students have turned to street vending in a country where the unemployment rate in Zimbabwe has reached stratospheric levels at ±85% benchmarked against regional peer South Africa's unemployment rate of ±25%. And to make matters worse for the clueless government it had in the lead up to the 31 July 2013 harmonized elections promised the gullible electorate most of them putting on trousers without underpants because of humiliating poverty that come the post election era ZANU PF would create 2.265 million jobs. But the fact on the ground is that more jobs have been lost than created in Zimbabwe in the post election era. Tarisai Mukahanana (26) aptly summed it up for her fellow university graduates when she said:

'Those who are graduating these days have no one to blame but themselves because they have set themselves on a rough and tough road – a tougher than any university assignment' (Masekesa, 2014).

All this happening in our background is a pointer that unemployment in Zimbabwe has become a ticking time bomb and a fatal accident waiting to happen. This calls on the clueless Zimbabwe government to wake up from its deep slumber and address this acerbic problem of unemployment in the country here and now ie revive Commerce and Industry in the country.

- All said and done the Zimbabwean economy seems to be in an autopilot aeroplane. Nobody knows where it is coming from nor its destination. And this happening 15 months after being overwhelmingly voted into power is surely a bad sign for Zimbabwe, in particular the ruling ZANU PF party.

Up next is an assurance given to the beloved Reader on the authenticity of the facts and figures as contained in this Paper. The key assumption in this Paper will address this critical aspect of the study in just a moment.

## CONCLUSION

Kenkel (1984:343) cited from Rusvingo (2008) defines a hypothesis as: 'A statement about the values or set of values that a parameter or group of parameters can take'.

According to the same Kenkel (1984:343) 'The purpose of a research hypothesis testing is to choose between two conflicting hypotheses about the value of a population parameter. The two conflicting hypotheses are referred to as the Null Research Hypothesis denoted, $H_o$ and the Alternative Research Hypothesis denoted, $H_I$. The two hypotheses are mutually exclusive, so that when one is true the other is false.'

The definition of the Null and Alternative Hypotheses are that: 'The Null Research Hypothesis represents an assumption or statement that has been made about some characteristic (or parameter) of the population being studied. The Alternative Research Hypothesis specifies all possible values of the population parameter that were not specified in the Null Research Hypothesis (Kenkel 1984:343).

For this study: Without divine intervention Zimbabwe is in irreversible de-industrialisation, and according to the survey which was carried out under the auspices of this study, it follows therefore that there will be one Null Research Hypothesis and one Alternative Research Hypothesis as below:

The Null ($H_o$) and Alternative ($H_I$) Research Hypotheses in respect of this study as aforementioned shall be:

$H_O$: Without Divine intervention Zimbabwe is not in irreversible de-industrialisation.

$H_I$: Without Divine intervention Zimbabwe is in irreversible de-industrialisation.

Given the overwhelming evidence given elsewhere in the study and in particular by Makamba (2014) of the Zimbabwe Independent the Conclusion to be adopted in this study is to resoundingly reject the Null Research Hypothesis ($H_o$) and resoundingly accept the Alternative Research Hypothesis ($H_I$) as above.

With the Conclusion now out of the way up next are the Recommendations whose details are on the way coming to you in just a moment.

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