EDITORIAL POLICY

Dzimbahwe Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Research and Postgraduate Studies P Bag 1235 Masvingo

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DJMR is a scholarly, peer-reviewed accredited online journal that seeks the submission of unpublished articles on current multidisciplinary issues. It encourages debate, both theoretical and practical, on a wide range of topics that represent a variety of interdisciplinary, cross-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary interests. DJMR is interested in attracting submissions, which exhibit innovative diverse research paradigms, methods and approaches. The Journal seeks to arouse reader' interests and stimulate debate on a range of heritage based Education 5.0 aspects, and to be accessible to the readership of the society. What is of particular interest to the Journal are manuscripts that seek to contribute to the challenges facing the University, industry and local community on the African continent as well as in broader international and global contexts.

The Journal is cognizant of the need for capacity building in the area of scholarly writing and publication among budding writers. It is also committed to the acceleration and development of capacity among marginalized groups, including those from developing countries, with particular emphasis on Africa.

SUBMISSION OF ARTICLES

DJMR invites submissions in the following categories:

- Research Articles: of between 5 000 to 8 000 words on contemporary scientific researches.
- Reviews and review articles: critical, evaluate reviews of professional books, texts and other primary resources of a maximum of 3 pages.
- Conversations about research practice: dialogue on critical issues in the research process
- Brief reports and summaries: short reports on any aspect of theory and practice in academia.
- Research Posters: Information summarized attractively for publicizing.

PEER REVIEW OF MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED TO DJMR

All articles published in the journal are subject to rigorous blind-reviewed process. A reviewer is given a maximum of two months to review an article. Authors will be informed of the editor's decision on receipt of all the peer review reports.

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Authors should submit their articles with a letter confirming that their article is original work, does not violate any contractual agreement and has not been published or is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. A copyright must also be signed and returned to the journal editor.

Papers are considered for publication provided that:

- The work is original
- The copyright of the work is transferred to DJMR (on acceptance for publication)

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- The work has not been previously published and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere (in selected cases, this condition may be waived)
- The manuscripts conform to the APA publication manual for referencing
- The author has secured the permission of all named co-authors, and have agreed on the order of the names for publication
- The author has secured all permissions for the reproduction of original or derived material from a copyright source
- The language and content of papers is non-sexist, non-racist and is not offensive to other cultural groups
- The paper has been edited by a professional language editor
- The paper has been subjected to turn-it-in

The editor reserves the right to make editorial changes in any manuscript accepted for publication to enhance clarity or conformity with journal style.

NB. Not more than two articles per volume may be published from one author/co-author.

PRESENTATION

Authors should submit their articles to the address researchpostgrad@gzu.ac.zw. The full title of the article should be supplied on the title page. The article should be typed in Times New Roman, 12 font size, in 1.5 spacing (including all notes and references), on one side of the paper only, and be between 5 000 and 8 000 words in length (including references, and notes). All photographs or figures must be clearly printed originals –no fill or grey shading may be used. All notes should be kept to a minimum and appear at the end of the article before the list of references.

A structured Abstract of 250 words in length, covering the main factual points and statement of objective or problem, method, results and conclusion, should accompany an article plus a list of about five to six keywords for abstracting and indexing services.

Abstracts are an important part of scholarly publications for a number of reasons, two of which are critical. First, they provide an opportunity for readers to get a sense of what the paper is about whether or not it is worth their while to continue reading the paper. They therefore provide an opportunity to make the best impression to the reader.

Second, abstracts are often indexed separately from the main articles to provide summaries of the latest findings and methodological approaches in research. The more well written they are, the better your research may be profiled among the significant contributions to knowledge.

Good abstracts should therefore include, but not necessarily indicating the following as subheadings:

- A brief background, for example:
- A strong statement why authors need research in this area.
- A statement or the objectives of the paper.
- A statement depicting the theoretical perspective.
- A statement on the methodological approach should then be included.
- A statement of findings.
- A statement of key implications for practice, policy and further research, highlighting the significant contribution of the study.
- The abstract must not exceed the word limit and must end with a carefully selected set of key terms.
- For conceptual research, key elements are generally similar but with emphasis placed on the core argument you are making, how you will develop the core argument and the theoretical tools you will use, the conclusion you arrive at and the implications of your argument to policy, practice and further research.

• The final version should be supplied with short biographical details of each author on the first title page, as well as the name, mailing address, telephone, e-mail address, and affiliation and country of each author. Type only the title and remove other obvious indications of author identity on the second title page.

REFERENCING STYLE

DJMR accepts manuscripts that use APA Referencing Style

Referencing Citations in the Text

Single author: Use the author's last name and year.

(Barker, 2006) or Baker (2006) showed that....

Two authors: Use both authors' last names, separated by ampersand if in parentheses.

One view is that (Nkomo & Baker, 2006) OR In their study, Nkomo and Baker (2006) observes that....

Three to five authors: Use all authors' names and year, the first time the reference occurs, in subsequent citations, include only the first author by "et al." and the year.

First citation: One view that (Ceaser, Nkomo, & Peterson, 2010) OR Ceaser, Nkomo, and Peterson (2020) are of the view that

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Subsequent citations: One view is that(Ceaser et al, 2002) OR Ceaser et al (2002) are of the view that....

Six or more authors: Use only the first followed by et al. and the year as illustrated above.

Direct quotes are to be used very sparingly. For quotes of fewer than 40 words, write them in the text and place quotation marks around the quoted statement. For quotes of 40 or more words, block the quoted text indented 1.3 spaces from both margins, without quotation marks. Give specific page numbers when directly quoting:

"quote" (Nielle, 1993, p.276) OR Miele (1993) found that "quote" (p.176).

List of References

Order of entries: List all references in alphabetical order. Each reference is listed only once.

Authors: List the author's last name, followed by a comma and initial separated by period

Journal article, personal author(s): Nkomo, A., & Barker, V.D. (2012). Teaching in the context of mixed race classroom settings. Dzimbahwe Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, 11 (2), 137-153

Book, persona author(s): Borrowe, R.T., & Sikosana, J. (2013). Leadership skills in education. (2nd ed.). Cape Town: Oxford South Africa

Book, editor(s); chapter has own author: Farber, T.J., (2005). Education and change. In Langa, H.B., and Brown, S. (Eds.), The education management handbbok (pp.465-78). Cape Town: Oxford South Africa

Newspaper article: Gundani, D. (2015, February 26). Schools in presidential success club come together to meet the presidency. The Daily Times

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Electronic journal article: Mufumadi, S., Hamony, P.W., & Swadna, V.P. (2013). Gender factor on success in mathematics: A case of urban schools. Journal of Mathematics Education, 14(3), 152-169. Retrieved on July 14, 2014, from: www.Mathematics.Articles.Database.