

EDITORIAL

We welcome Dzimbabwe Journal of Multi-Disciplinary Research Volume 4 Issue 1 of 2023. We bemoan unforeseen publication challenges that the host of this journal, the Research and Postgraduate Studies Department continues to face in the production of the journal. This volume, meant for December 2023, was slightly delayed, but we celebrate its eventual arrival. This particular volume follows the Dzimbabwe Journal of Multi-Disciplinary Research Volume 3, Issue 1 of 2022. We would want to assure contributors that there shall be a publication annually, prospective contributors should look out for the 2024 Dzimbabwe call on the GZU website. Journal operations have been revised to align with the contemporary Heritage based Education 5.0, a renewed shift from Education 3.0 that previously drove Zimbabwean education. This is a second issue after the journal became an online journal. The revamped editorial policy, editorial board and University publications policy come with a promise of rigour, efficiency, compliance and relevance.

This issue contains ten articles which are coming from GZU faculty and beyond. To start the ball rolling Musebenzi Douglas's article 'A Critical Examination of the Realisation of the Right to Mental Health for Children with Mental Disabilities in Zimbabwe' evaluated Zimbabwe's current legal frameworks that are in place for the realisation of the right to mental health for children living with mental disabilities. This article also interrogated the international and regional instruments that promote the right to mental health observing that mental health has fallen down the importance list in Zimbabwe as; cancer, COVID 19 and the AIDS menace have taken precedence and higher consideration.

Shuvai Wutawunashe in 'A World in Flux: Options for Africa' comes to contribute options for the repositioning of Africa to end its marginalisation and underdevelopment against the backdrop of a changing world order. She observes that Africa is widely perceived as a stepchild of global diplomacy, always on the fringes of benefits and marginalised at diplomacy's top table despite numerous efforts to reverse the trend.

Wiseman Nyakatsapa with his ‘Revitalising Indigenous Names in Balancing Environmental Science: A Case of Ignored Names of Places in Rusitu Valley examined how narrow options for survival and challenges in the Rusitu Valley have continued to expose the vulnerable Ndaou community to a direct conflict with nature. The study employed the re-imagination of nature theory as a lens in revitalizing indigenous names of places that have been ignored by the Ndaou community.

Kajongwe Collen, writing on ‘Labour Brokering as a Corporate Strategy for Sustaining Joblessness in Zimbabwe’s Mining Sector showed that in the mining industry, the labour broker acts as a catalyst for workers who are absent for short periods of time due to illness, maternity leave, or other reasons. The research observed that mining firms regularly employ recruitment agencies like FC Platinum Labour Brokers to acquire cutting-edge know-how and expertise. Findings suggested that brokers were employed by mining corporations to reduce the potential for human mistake and danger while also overcoming inefficiencies and risks.

Mutimukuru-Maravanyika Tendai and Chimwai Ledwin in ‘Goat marketing challenges for smallholder communal farmers: The case of Beitbridge, Matabeleland South Province, Zimbabwe’ note that goats contribute to household food, nutritional security and household income. This study investigated the challenges that smallholder farmers faced in the marketing of goats in Beitbridge District in Matabeleland South. The study revealed that despite positive developments such as the introduction of goat auctions, small farmers in Beitbridge continue to face a plethora of challenges including: lack of feed; failure to access external markets; loss of livestock due to theft and predators; and low market prices for goats.

Charakupa Takudzwa LeeMarvin, Mudzengi Clarice Princess, Poshiwa Xavier and Clapperton Chakanetsa Mavhunga in their ‘A Review on the Invasiveness, Uses and Opportunities of Rusakadzi (*Helichrysum kraussii*) in Zimbabwe’ observe that livestock-based livelihoods of most semi-arid areas are mainly dependent on rangelands for animal nutrition. However, invasive species such as *Helichrysum kraussii* reduce rangeland productivity. The aim of this study was to review invasiveness, uses and opportunities associated with *Helichrysum kraussii*.

Lawrence Saunyama with ‘A mini-review of conservation challenges and sustainable use of *Lippia javanica* (Zumbani): A case of developing countries’ sets out to close a knowledge gap

about *Lippia javanica*. The current research assumed that overexploitation of *L. javanica* is occurring as a result of unsustainable harvesting practices, habitat damage, and climate change. This review examined the use of *Lippia javanica* in developing nations using reputable academic sources like Google Scholar, Web of Science, Scopus, and ScienceDirect. Based on current information, *L. javanica* is used as a preservative, food source, insecticide, acaricide, remedy for food poisoning, healthcare medicine, security measure, and a host of other applications.

Ruzengwe Faith in ‘Potential of Bambara groundnut in improving food and nutritional security: A review’ evaluated the potential of Bambara groundnut in improving food and nutritional security in Sub-Saharan Africa addressing issues of malnutrition. Bambara groundnut contains protein (19 - 25%), fat (4.5 - 7.4%), ash (3.2 - 4.4%), carbohydrate (49.0 – 63.5%), fibre (6.4%) and minerals (magnesium, zinc, iron and potassium). Ripe seeds of Bambara groundnut can be milled into a flour that can be used to make biscuits and/or otherwise mixed with cereals and boiled to make porridge. The flour has also shown potential as a composite in bread production

Zinhuku Praise with ‘Diamond in the Dirt: Repositioning the Teaching and Learning of Music Theory in Secondary Schools in Zimbabwe’ claims that the teaching and learning of the theory of music in Zimbabwe is ineffective, yet it is the backbone of music studies. This study therefore sought to critically explore challenges affecting the teaching and learning of the theory of music and explicate how these challenges hinder the successful acquisition of music education.

Chimbudzi Weston and Muranda Richard with their ‘A study of the impact of sound checking in Sungura live performances in Harare looked at preparations by musicians and sound engineers before and during performance events. Live events require ample time to set up equipment and to do sound check to ensure efficiency. Costs for equipment hire force organisers to put little attention to sound check. Sound check enables performers to work and interact with sound engineers.

By



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