



Poverty and Sustainable Development in Traditional Authority Chimwala in Mangochi District in Malawi

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Abstract

Poverty and sustainable development is the need of today's world which turns into equalitarian concept of sharing foods, shelter, clothes and education for the people needs. Enhancement of local income to develop the nation pricks the conscience of the world leaders for the downtrodden people of the poor countries. This article focuses on the existing level of poverty in Malawi and its control with the collaboration of present entrepreneurship. Poverty exoduses especially in the African continent in the Chimwala traditional authority, Mangochi district in southern region of the country Malawi. The level of people's living style is monitored by the Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) in Malawi.

Keywords: Poverty, Development, Traditional

Introduction

Poverty is a multifaceted concept which includes social, economic, and political elements. Poverty falls in the stream of absolute poverty and extreme poverty. Poverty means the basic needs of humans like food, clothing and shelter in the personal needs (1).

Poverty is the greatest challenge which leads their lifestyle to be converted into the religion which provides the livelihood things for their living. Survival of the fittest affects them more to rely on the person who issues the essential home articles.

This article depicts the clear idea of prevailing poverty of Malawi as third poor country in the world. Also this article picturizes the poverty in the streamline of cause and effect which includes the historical datas of Chimwala traditional authority. This study is focused as sample method of random sampling of 18 villages for the data collections. Thereby the reason found out

for the occurrence of poverty through immigration of village people who are migrated to towns like Blantyre, Lilongwe, Zomba and Mzuzu. Also sustainable development goals were recollected to show the portrayal of poverty from UNDP program. This endows the clarity of laxity of facilitating the requirements of basic needs of the people in Malawi from Chimwala traditional authority.

The hungry people were gradually increased to 777 million in 2015 to 815 million in 2016. In 18 countries, the report finds out the conflict that is a main driver of food insecurity. Ending the hunger by 2030 is the ambitious goal of world men and women (2). Chimwala is known for its cultural upbringing and appraisal of Malawi. Especially the whole southern region in Malawi will look into the predominant growth of Islamic brethren who competitively developed to the Catholic Church.

Problem Statement

Malawi is one of the world's poorest countries on the human development index. Poverty in Malawi has posed a great challenge for decades. More than ninety percent of rural people are smallholder farmers with customary land tenure. Rural households earn their livelihood only from farming or fishing. Due to poverty, rural people in Malawi are unable to diversify out of agriculture and tend to remain underemployed for greater part of the year.

However, progress towards attaining sustainable development goal of eradicating extreme poverty has been limited.

Main objective

- The overall objective was to assess poverty as a barrier to achieving sustainable development goals in in Traditional authority Chimwala in Mangochi District.

Specific Objectives

- To investigate the effects of sexual morality in achieving sustainable goals.
- To assess the influence of religion.

1. Literature Review of Poverty in Chimwala Traditional Authority

Poverty has many faces changing from place to place and across time. This has been described in many ways. Poverty is often described as a situation in which people want to escape. So poverty is a call to action for the poor and wealthy alike. It is a call to change the

world. So that more people have enough to eat, adequate shelter, access to education and health, protection from violence which happens in the communities as voice of somebody.

Malawi Demographics

There are 19,231,508 one crore 92 lakhs 31 thousand and five hundred eight people live in Malawi as per 2018 June 18 population. The growth rate of Malawi in 2018 is 2.91% (3). Malawi has several tribal ethnic groups which are named as Chewa, Nyanja, Yao, Tumbuka, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, and Ngonde. There are sizable populations of Europeans and Asians. The official language is Chichewa which is spoken by 57% of the population although English, Chinyanja, Chiyao, and Chitumbuka are spoken by a large percentage of people. There is also several languages, such as Malawian Lomwe, Kokola, Lambya, Ndali, and Nyakyusa-Ngonde.

The main religions are Christianity and Islam in Malawi. But it was estimated 68% of the country is Christian while 25% is Muslim. Malawi is one of the least developed countries in the world with an economy that centered on agriculture. Population is said to be mostly rural. There is a low life expectancy in Malawi with a high infant mortality rate and a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS (85% cervical cancer among the population) (4).

Background

Mangochi is a district of more Muslim brethren in town. Chimwala traditional authority contains more Muslim people with less Catholics and Christians. The growth of Islamic religion started at the time of Swahili Islamic traders who influenced the businesses in Malawi. Because the lake was the main transport route to East Africa through Tanzania (5). Thereby the Yao tribals were the ones who embraced the Islamic religion in the suit of their lifestyle. But poverty was another element which induced them to move away from African traditional religion into Islamic religion. Fishing is the primary job of Yao of Chimwala traditional authority people. They are also farming the lands as the secondary job for the financial support of the families.

CHIMWALA

Chimwala is the ancient old place known for the Islam people in Mangochi district. Chimwala is known for its hardworking in fishing and agricultural works in the traditional authority. There are 18 villages which come under Chimwala traditional authority. They are

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Mkwanda | 7. Bulayimu | 13. Mbulukuta |
| 2. Chilunda | 8. Misewo | 14. Likala |
| 3. Kafucheche | 9. Misesa | 15. Mwalija |
| 4. Mpinganjira | 10. Steven | 16. Ntanga |
| 5. Changamire | 11. Chiwaula | 17. M'pembena |
| 6. Njingama | 12. Msamu | 18. Mpale |

Poverty in Chimwala Traditional Authority

Poverty is more existing in Chimwala traditional authority which prevailed more in the form of (Makala) charcoal businesses and this has destroyed the natural resources by cutting down the trees of about 191 hectares or starting fires for the trees in the mountains and hills.

Due to poverty, young girls fall pregnant as they engage with people working in different projects within the areas in in search for money to avoid early marriages, initiation ceremony was promoted by the forefathers in Malawi. But initiation ceremony is not properly conducted through counselling by experts in sexual life of the human hood in family life.

Working hard produces the healthy living to the human beings. Poverty could be alleviated in the form of working in the lands. Whomever is working in the agricultural lands, they are producing the fruits of daily foods to people in Malawi. Chimwala people work in the garden irrespective of their qualifications, posts, power in the hierarchical system of Malawi nation. All Chimwala people are proud to navigate their identity of being farmers in the mother nation Malawi.

2.2. Causes and Effects of Malawi Poverty

Poverty is a state of losing all hope which occurs due to the financial problems. So people end up losing all hope of ever retrieving natural rights towards social equality. Poverty can be passed on from generation to generation depending on the environmental aspects

2.2.1. Causes of Poverty

a) Hereditary Poverty

This paves a foreword response to the parental accordance due to their neglect. When the children automatically fall into poverty chain. This is because of family socialization as a primary type of socialization

b) Economic Poverty

This happens due to the people holding the higher power in the social stratification. Hence they are having the power to stall themselves at the top in order for their coming generation to remain in the high living standards.

c) Educational Poverty

Children who have grown around the parents with a non-educational type of mentality which are usually in the position to neglect education as a big part of the social upgrade and gaining knowledge about how to solve their own financial problems

d) Diseases

With diseases there is a higher chance of leaving the children orphans as the parents might die at younger age, with this the children keep living in poverty because the relative might have not been around. With diseases the people at the working age cannot perform accordingly.

2.2.2. Effects of Poverty

i. Child Labour

Due to poverty and diseased parents, children are not given an option but to start work in order to take the responsible side of the parents, feeding them, sheltering them. Children are then exploited by the employees, sometime even exchanging sex for an increase in organizational social status.

ii. Informal Jobs

This can bring about informal jobs in the sense that women can relieve their demands for needs by, starting informal jobs for example prostitution, working as house cleaners for minimum wages and some time the jobs descriptions are not clear, as long as they can feed their children.

3. Sustainable Development Goals

193 country leaders gathered to discuss on facing future in the year 2015. Hope for the future was the topic to change the world from poverty, famines, drought, wars and plagues. 193 country leaders created plan which is called sustainable development goals (SDGs). They framed 17 set of goals to change the world fate from hunger and poverty. The United Nations development program (UNDP) is working upon establishing the SDGs by the year 2030.

Goal of Sustainable Development

The goal of sustainable development is to eradicate poverty in both education, economical resources and others.

1) No Poverty

End poverty altogether is the main stream work of United Nations Development Program in the first SDGs. European people live in extreme poverty with \$1.25 per day life survival.

2) Zero Hunger

Hunger has been eradicated on 50% worldwide. Yet one out of nine people reach bed without the night meal. Thereby promotion of agriculture is taught practically in the Malawian primary and secondary schools. Whether poor or rich, every citizen demands to eat with sweating of hard work. One who does not keep his hand on ploughing, he does not eat. This paulian message should become motto of all countrymen.

3) Good Health and Well-Being

Health is the wealth of human being. Before 25 years of SDGs goal of 2015, world countries prevented half of child deaths due to malnutrition. Making good health maintains healthy relationship among nations. In fact, 6 million children die every year before their fifth birthday.

4) Quality Education

If fundamental is strong in the person, everything is perfect in his/her life span. The right to education is the basic available source of the children. Thereby society is responsible to educate all children irrespective of poverty and armed conflict from societal status point of view.

5) Gender Equality

Education is common for all children which comprises of both girls and boys. Even equal salary concepts have to be implemented in the working areas. For the gender parity, discrimination has to be alienated from childhood onwards to domestic work.

6) Clean Water and Sanitation

Sanitation starts or emulates the health hygienic from the house. Thereby usage of clean water remarks drinking of all human beings. There is 40% of water scarcity affecting the nature through climate change (2). Natural path in river or stream reduces the shortage of water to one of four people at 2050. Natural path accomplishes the sanitation goal of using clean water.

7) Affordable and Clean Energy

Balancing act is performed on the requirement of fulfilling electricity from natural affordable energies. The usage of electrical resources is supplied to all electronic items in the world like computers, phones, android phones, i-phones, and Laptops and house appliances.

8) Decent Work and Economic Growth

Hard workers are identified, but smart workers are recognized for the higher level promotions on their employment. Thereby middle class people are growing worldwide upon their managing capabilities. Since job work increases gradually, the equality of economic growth relies on the employees who do the decent work primordially.

9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The three I's of industry, innovation and infrastructure are the key roles of building technical progress of global challenges. The more innovative investments are keeping the strong foundation for the sustainable development on artificial intelligence concepts.

10) Reduced Inequalities

Providing the opportunities could change the old story of rich becoming richer and poor becoming poorer. Such as opportunities facilitate the upcoming entrepreneurs in the society. Therefore, reduced inequalities pursue their changeable endeavours in the branch of financial markets and institutions in sending the development.

11) Sustainable Cities and Communities

The commonality is built in the form of sustainable cities and cities through affordable public housing on creating goods. Since cities are widening bigger, the best way to reduce the city through public housing. For that, village set up could be built on the sustainable development on facilitating the required facilities to the village through urban planning decision.

12) Responsible Consumption and Production

The utilization of stuff is shared by more people, and few people. Thereby population consumption fulfills the basic needs to thrive for survival of existence. If natural resources are used properly and effectively by current generation of people, then the toxic water can be disposed for avoiding the massive business production.

13) Climate Action

Climate change brings the natural disasters like earthquakes, tsunamis. Thereby world leaders took a decision to solve the climate change through urgent actions. If the countries work

together to meet the urgent challenge of climate change, then the technological measures should be handled by the technicians with the help of political will.

14) Life Below Water

The oceans make the human to live the possible life on the earth. Because creatures are living in the ocean which are falling in the temperature and their current forms of chemistry. More than three billion people rely on marine and sea food. Today third of fish stocks are overexploited in the world. Oceans absorb about 30 percent of the carbon di oxide. Because ocean species are inhaling the human emitted gas of carbon di-oxide (CO₂) which causes more acidic gas in the ocean.

15) Life on Land

Every human and animal depends on their livelihood from clean air, clean water from climate change of combating the land. Plant life makes up 80% of the human diet. Forests cover 30% of the earth's surface is helping to keep the air and water to be cleansed in the earth's climatic change. The land and life are in sequential trouble. Arable land is disappearing 30 to 35 times faster than it has historically. Desserts are spreading. So the sustainable developments goals are aimed to conserve and restore the use of terrestrial eco-systems in the forest, wetlands, dry lands and mountains by 2030.

16) Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Humans promote the peaceful sustainable societies for the development purpose. The institutions provide the inclusive feasible justice for all to build effective, accountable loyalty among the leaders of the organization. Some countries encourage the peace and justice in the relative level of working. Self-development groups aim to reduce the violence in the government sector. Communities build to give solutions for the conflict and insecurity.

17) Partnerships for the Goals

The world is more connected through social Medias like internet, whatsapp, twitter, instagram and face book. They are all considered as travel and global institutions.

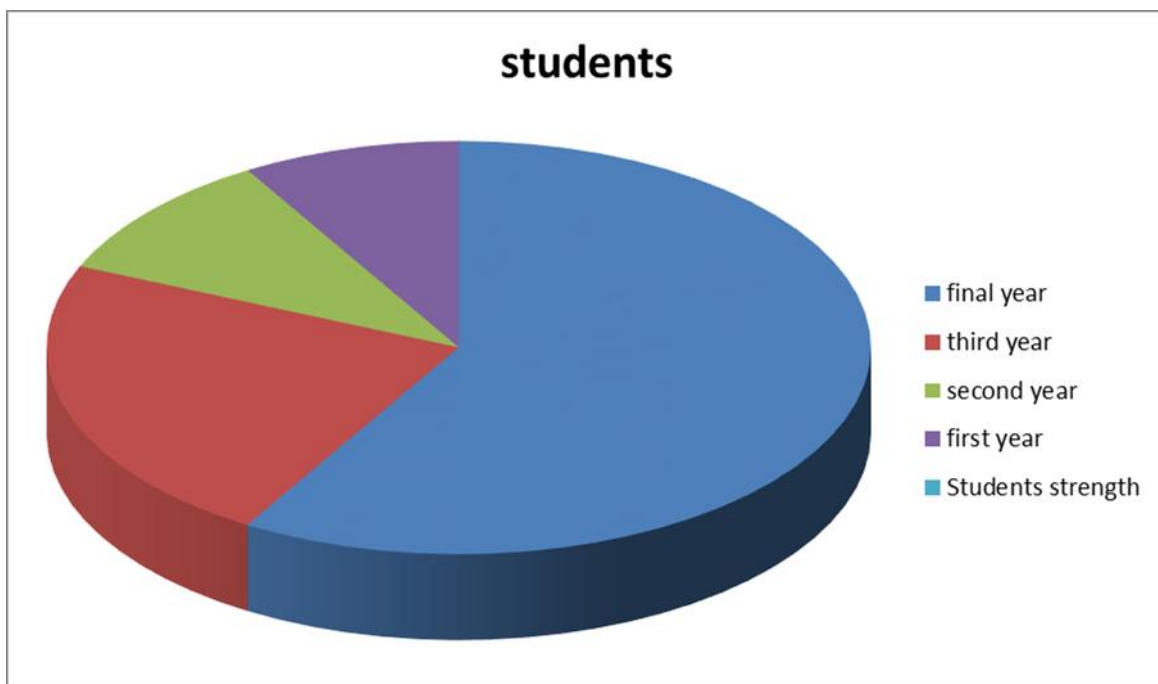
Global partnership requires the need to work together to stop the climatic change. 193 countries work together for 17 sustainable development goals to achieve the global partnerships.

Sustainable development starts in the institution of DMI-St.John the Baptist University, Mangochi, Malawi. The following student detail picturizes strength of both boys and girls in the

university hostel, so to establish the equality among the students. So there is no poverty seen among the students in the hostel.

Sl.no	Boys hostel		Girls hostel
	Year	Students strength	Students strength
1.	Final year	46	65
2.	Third year	30	34
3.	Second year	30	45
4.	First year	70	57
5.	Total	176	201

Table 2: Collected information of equality amidst campus hostel students in Mangochi



Fig, Hostel student strength of boys and girls in DMI-St. John the Baptist University

4. Why Malawian people are poor ?

People are poor because they don't have the recommended resources that can help them in their daily living.

The reason why Malawi is poor ?

Malawi has a population of 15 million people, and 74 percent live below the income poverty line of \$1.90 per day. The causes of poverty in Malawi include problems with

the agricultural sector and diseases (6). These complicated issues prolong impoverishment for many communities in Malawi.

Weather-related complications often shock rural communities, plunging them deeper into poverty. Droughts are the root of the largest harm in the agricultural sector. When a drought occurs, there is a significant fall in crop production and sometimes crop failure occurs. Lower crop outputs are common in subsequent farming seasons after a drought.

Farmers have harvests that are not large enough to sustain their communities. This causes food shortages, generating larger numbers of malnourished people. More than one-third of rural households earn their income through either farming or fishing, so when there is a drought, income is scarce because food production is scarce (7). The agricultural sector's problems are among the serious causes of poverty in Malawi. These problems affect the food security of Malawi's citizens and the overall economy.

Diseases are a vast problem for the citizens of Malawi. When a family member gets sick, other members often have to sell belongings, withdraw school payments and cut back on daily food consumption. Many families of those infected are no longer able to pursue a productive lifestyle and escape from poverty. To make medical payments, the patient's family often has to sacrifice their education, nutrition and personal belongings. Disease causes substantial impoverishment. Apparently the following are some of them which Malawian people don't have;

- Education
- Infrastructure
- Proper cultivation
- Corruption

4.1. Education

Some of the Malawian people are less educated. They don't go far long distance to study. They just do the primary and secondary school only which makes them to be less trained people. Since education is the key of everything, many people are just staying with nothing to do. As a result many people are lining in poor. If this problem can be checked out Malawians would be motivated.

Lack of Education

Poverty is the biggest enemy of education on every level in Malawi. Education can help the removal of poverty which can only be benefitted from education for Malawian childrens. Right education can lift people from poverty and can also improve their health issues, financial crisis, it can change their lives. It is the fact that poverty is both cause and effect of lack of access to education.

There are ways to overcome these issues. One is to improve education opportunities for the people. Improving vocational training would be helpful. Since many of those who are below the poverty line are women, improving educational opportunities for them would also be helpful.

Pumping more money into the economy, especially with micro loans, would help to overcome the poverty.

4.2. Infrastructure

Apart from lack of education, lack of infrastructure is another impact. Many people live in poor conditions. They don't have the potential to motivate themselves in building the proper houses because of having nothing to do. There is also unavailability of good roads in rural areas of Malawi which can help them to carry their commodities to the big markets in town. As a result farmers sell their commodities on giveaway price.

Malawi has struggled with successful infrastructure development due to economic and natural disasters and currently has plans in effect to reduce poverty and increase urbanization for its people. Because of its rapid population growth, urbanization and infrastructure in Malawi are crucial for the nation's survival and success.

Malawi's poverty rate has barely changed from 2010 to 2016, falling from 70.9 percent to 69.6 percent. In 2013, Malawi faced an economic scandal known as "cash gate" in which government officials were laundering millions of money from government reserves. The cash gate scandal caused many donors to withdraw their funding, which resulted in more detriment to the nation because 40 percent of Malawi's wealth comes from independent donors. While it was much publicized, it was not the first time donors withdrew from the Malawian government due to the corruption within it. This kind of scandal has affected Malawians, as well as infrastructure in Malawi.

Infrastructure in Malawi faced a large-scale flood in January 2016 which severely impacted the country's development (8). Many solutions included providing short-term shelter for Malawians who had suffered from the disaster.

The creation of jobs encourages the creation of infrastructure and vice versa. To combat the nation's poverty, The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) was created in 2006. The goal of the MGDS is to encourage continued economic growth and infrastructure in Malawi. The MGDS is meant to create long-term jobs for Malawians in mining, trade, and tourism and culture. Another goal is to encourage the use of the environment and natural resources. Utilization of Malawi's culture and wildlife will increase tourism to create more economic growth. Creating jobs within Malawi's government, such as in the health and safety sectors, will also provide more growth for the nation's economy and help the people of Malawi to overcome poverty. In addition to practical job creation and tourism growth, the MGDS will consist of urban improvements such as in airports, more media/telecommunications sources, and housing developments.

4.3. Proper Cultivation

Proper cultivation is the process of following the good methods of farming and has the bumper yield after harvesting season. Malawians face a lot of problems in farming. They just harvest a little amount of yield due to poor cultivation. This is so due to the unavailability of farming resources that can help them to grow crops twice a year. They depend on the local resources that are contrary to nowadays weather as a result they harvest nothing by the end of a season.

Causes of poverty in Malawi, such as agricultural struggles and diseases, are severely complex issues, but there are programs being developed to help. The government of Malawi developed a National Nutrition Policy aimed at coordinating food security programming. USAID training increases the productivity of farmers and their incomes, leading to long-term agricultural development. The diseases are still a cause for concern, but USAID is helping by increasing access to high-quality healthcare (9). There are certainly issues, but there are ways to fix those issues, and that is what needs to be focused on. Malawi depends much on rainy season rather than irrigation for them to be continuously farming. Malawi also lack crop rotation which makes

the soil to lose its fertility, crop rotation helps the soil to gain its fertility and produce more and health crops.

4.4. Corruption

Malawian people are facing the political corruption each and every day. Corruption occurs in many ways which can be mentioned inside and outside the organization of government ministries. People watch the development of neighboring countries which intends them to look for favourable growths from individual to institutions in the society. Corruption also portrays in the internal and external corruption of the officers who force the people to give bribe for their own works to be completed. In the name of poverty, politicians sing the poverty of Malawi to the developed nations and the church. Thereby politicians receive the money from donors and sponsors for developing the country. But the sponsored money was swindled by the politicians' sophisticated living. Rural areas are not developed from the basic level of making shelter for the families living purpose. Especially electricity supply is not improved due to lack of power stations in the country. The country has four power stations in the southern region which is not sufficient for the industries and institutions in the cities. Thereby country leaders politicize the donor's money into their trust construction works. Only 25 percent of money was used for the power stations whereas remaining money is going to the trust accounts.

In Malawi, corruption has been characterized by the misuse of public funds, for example, as evidenced by the World Food Program (WFP), it is predicted that 2.8 million Malawians will face hunger in the coming months. The WFP also noted that stealing of funds for relief is still a problem in Malawi. The organization reported that since last year organizations provided relief services to help families hit by floods but to their shock the relief services was remitted to reached vulnerable people due to corruption and theft.

Bribery has also been a form of corruption. This is receiving resources in order to incur benefits that if proper channels were applied, those benefits would not be acquired. Misuse of donor aid has also been an issue related to corruption. Foreign aid which is supposed to help poor people ends up into the hands of a few individuals. The funds are then channeled for their individual use. All the above examples of corruption in Malawi have made it difficult for the country to develop (<http://www.anticorruptionintl.org.com>).

Three Factors of corruption

The main factors are directly involved in the misuse of the public power and resources for their personal benefit. These are the individuals who directly and mercilessly drag the development of the country backwards.

The victims

These are the people who are the voiceless. These are the people who bear the consequences of the corrupt actions of the main actors. The victims, in most cases are the poor people who have little influence on the affairs of the nation. A poor patient who cannot get a pain killer from a free government hospital, because the pain killer has been re-channeled into a private use is an example of a typical victim of corruption in Malawi.

The silent citizen

“The ultimate tragedy is not the oppression and cruelty by the bad people. But the silence over that by the good people”. Says Martin Luther King Junior

These are people who does not take action but observes the evils taking place. He or she notices the corruption practices but hardly takes action to stop. Because he or she knows that their effort will bear very little or no benefit at all.

How has corruption affected the development of Malawi ?

It is not an exaggeration that Malawi is one of the poorest states in the world. Malawi depends on 40% donor funding which shows that the country relies strongly on foreign aid. With all this great dependency the nation still reveals its high level of disrespect by mismanaging the donor aid through corruption (<http://www.zaha.com>).

i) Corruption alienates foreign and local investors from investing in a country

No one would want to establish a business in a corrupt country. Corrupt and unfriendly tax charges are the obvious expected attitudes the investors have about a country. Malawi attracts very few foreign investors yearly. Although there could be some attributes but corruption is among the key reasons. Local investment is also discouraged because of the corrupt practices present in the nation. Since corruption involves use of public resources that could have been utilized for social welfare services, it robs a country of its capital for investment, which is necessary for economic development. In doing so, it victimizes the poor Malawians since it perpetuates poverty in the country.

ii) Corruption in Malawi has made the country to lose its foreign aid.

Foreign aid isn't the ideal when it comes to the development of poor countries. Most poor countries depend on foreign aid to run the affairs of government. The biggest corruption scandal, popularly known as the 'cash gate' has made many institutions and nations that give aid to Malawi lose interest in their goodwill. The monies that was supposed to be used by the poor Malawians has ended up going into the pockets of few Malawians. In the year 2014, Malawi lost 30% of its budget to corruption related reasons. The 'cash gate' only, made Malawi lose approximately \$250 million.

iii) Corruption has also killed innovation and creativity in Malawi

The majority, who are the poor, do not have any say on the expenditure of the public resources. They are not even consulted on how the money is going to be used. This top down approach makes the poor people's contribution to development not to be recognized. The lack of the poor people's contribution in development projects hinders holistic development, because the poor are the ones who know the actual situations facing them (10).

iv) Corruption has also led to a number of strikes especially among the civil servants

Workers become annoyed because they do not get their payment on time because of the misuse of the money. This has demoralized workers and reduces the amount of commitment that workers put in their various works. One sad example is the strike of the medical personnel which leaves the sick people in the hospitals without care and eventually led to death. What is unfair is that the rich never go to the local hospitals. For example, patients in Lilongwe were left without any staff member and this was because of the delay in payment by the government. Strikes have also applied to teachers seeking their payment on due time.

v) Corruption has also led to losing of government revenue in Malawi

Most of the government money has been misappropriated by few individuals who use the money for their individual purposes. This has well been the case with the resources and it undermines the country's attempts to fight poverty and inequality.

5. Exploitation of Other Countries in Africa

Due to the grabbing resource mentality of foreigners, Malawi loses lot of natural resources in the hands of other land people. These foreigners reached Malawi for business purpose in the name of development and flourishing country growth. Specifically, most of the estates are owned by the north Indians who came for railway track work at the time of British slavery. They were brought to swindle the resources from Malawi by British government. Most of the people don't have a

place to live and cultivate in the mountainous places of tea and coffee estate towns. Even Malawi government fails to take back the lands from the hands of foreigners who grabbed more places in Malawi as their own lands.

African countries are mostly affected with poverty because of exploitation of other countries in Africa, e.g. the British which still control other countries in Africa. Malawi is one of the countries which is still experiencing the poverty and is one of the countries that are poor in the world. Some people of other countries help in developing the country but some of them stay in the country just to get what they want and then they leave the country. For example, before Malawi got its independence it was being controlled by the British who took so many minerals which only helped them to develop their country. Even these days the British still want to control Africans like Malawi by controlling the prices of the goods or resources that Malawi has on the market, this may be the prices of tobacco and minerals. This slavery act was well used in the word of 'BOMA' as government in the national language of Chichewa in Malawi. The expansion of the word BOMA is

B-British

O-Overseas

M-Management and

A-Administration.

During the colonialism of British on Malawi, people used to say that they are going to BOMA to the capital city of the country in Blantyre.

Some foreign countries bring development to the country. China government built Bingu stadium and Parliament building in Lilongwe and they are also building some shops which help to boost the economy of the country. Indians are also helping in business building which also boost the economy of the country. Some countries come into the country just to steal the minerals of the countries. Malawi is the victim in kayelekela mining which did not benefit the country. Most of Uranium minerals was stolen by those people who were mining. This shows that Malawi is being controlled by foreign countries in business and minerals. At the end, this exploitation is bringing poverty to the country because most of the things which would have helped the country are being stolen by the foreign countries.

Population of Malawi in 2018

Population of Malawi is described accurately on June 18, 2018 by UNO display list, according to 2018 historical data.

Year	Population	Malawi Global Rank
2018	19,164,728	61
2017	18,622,104	61
2016	18,091,575	62
2015	17,573,607	64

Malawi Population (2018) is calculated from the usage of World meters (11).

6. Presidents Contribution for Controlling Poverty in Malawi

Bakili Muluzi as a business man to end poverty in the country with poverty. The Former president comes from Machinga district. The bridge Machinga was named after him as “Bakili Muluzi Bridge”. Two presidents were called “Ngwazi” in Chichewa meaning warrior in English. They are Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda and Dr. Bingu Wa Mutharika the late presidents.

The country Malawi had a great personality in Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, the first and lifelong president who worked for the development of the country with high zeal of far thinking ahead of Malawians. His dedications are witnessed in the development of hospitals in all districts, schools in every village, university with highly facilitator and road facilities such as national highway.’’

Similarly, Malawi had another warrior who worked for granaries in big towns to eliminate poverty at the time of famines. Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika prepared the people to cultivate chimanga for two years which redeemed the people from starvation at the time of drought (11). People identified the warrior who brought the remuneration to people through direct selling of maize into Ad marc without vendors’ involvement. But nowadays vendors are swallowing the hard work of poor people in the form of commission in the selling pedagogical systems.

The current president Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika does his work very silently. But he never bombast his good works in bringing the development of Malawi into higher level. The president who is a professor of international law taught in various countries like America, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. He also served as minster in his elder brother’s party.

7. Random sampling method of poverty and sustainable development in Chimwala village

Globally, efforts to reach and help the poor work out of their impoverishment has for years now been viewed and adopted with paramountcy in microfinance, to the extent that objectives for poverty outreach and alleviation have been constituted. “The United States Congress passed the microenterprise for self-reliance Act in 2000, mandating that 50 percent of all U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) microenterprise development funds must benefit very poor people.” (12) These targets usually include women who are subjected to poverty.

In order to determine the degree to which these very poor are affected, a sampling method is conducted. The process itself allows the surveying of all the clients or by just choosing a representative from the client’s population to be surveyed.

“The sampling method is the process of selecting units (People or organization) from a population of interest, whereby the results of the study can be generalized to the whole population. By directly observing only a sample, which accurately (proportionately) includes each subset of the population, one can draw conclusion about the population.” (12)

7.1 Sampling and survey methodology.

This usually focuses on two main types of methodologies, which are;

- Probability sampling.
- Non-probability sampling.

Even though this is the case for poverty in Malawi, much emphasis is given to probability sampling for finding out the eradication of poverty by Malawian government. Late president made the farmers to sell their maize direct to the Ad marc markets. That is why Malawi was able to export maize to other foreign countries. Vendors’ insertion was removed during his reign in Malawi which made people to call him “Ngwazi” as warrior.

9.1.1. Probability Sampling.

This type can be seen used in places like lotteries, political polling and so forth. “The methodology is based on probability sampling theory and utilizes some form of random selection.” (13) The sampling technique is further classified into other four techniques which are;

- Simple random.
- Systematic random.
- Stratified.
- Clusters.

Simple Random:

This sampling technique should be the first choice as it is simple to use and not time consuming. Though this is the case, it requires a complete list of all the members of the population in Malawi. “In a simple random sample, all the units in the reference population have the same probability of being included in the sample.” (14)

Stratified:

“Stratified random sampling involves dividing the population into homogeneous subgroups and then taking a simple random sample in each subgroup.” (15) This development was accomplished in Malawi as three regions to flourish the country in development wise. Like northern region in Mzuzu, central region in Lilongwe and southern region in Blantyre. This ensures the three region development in the overall population that is presented in the sample random. This methodology uses some stages to be effective

- 1) Divide into different groups based on age, occupation, gender etc.
- 2) Random sample selected from the strata.
- 3) The samples drawn from each stratum are combined together to get an overall sample.

7.1.1 Sample table:**Children:**

STUDENT NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	AGE	SEX	WHAT THEY DO
1	JumaDaudi	17	Male	Don't go to school
2	BiyashaAtibu	14	Female	Schooling at st Johns primary school
3	ZioneAmadu	15	Female	Don't go to school
4	Mores saidi	13	Male	Don't go to school
5	AtwayaAbasi	10	Male	Schooling at st Johns primary school
6	MariumSwadiki	11	Female	Schooling at mic primary school
7	FalahaWanja	13	Male	Schooling at mic primary school
8	Bashilu Muhamad	12	Male	Don't go to school
9	Fatima Mambo	9	Female	Schooling at st Johns primary school
10	Annie Mtambalika	14	Female	Don't go to school
11	Shumanira Mandala	12	Female	Don't go to school
12	Emma Salanje	15	Female	Don't go to school
13	MussaAtwabi	13	Male	Schooling at st Johns primary school

Females:

Women no.	Name of women	Age	Mobile number	Occupation
1	Abiti Yamikani	27	0886203508	Business (selling Mandasi)
2	Marriam Yusuf	33	0991614781	Working for off campus student
3	Fatima James	-	0997547524	House wife
4	Rashida Ali	44	0881280890	House wife
5	Ruth James	28	-	Piece works
6	Talandira Banda	26	-	Working for off campus students
7	Emmie Machaka	30	-	Business selling vegetables
8	Miracle Makaika	42	0886249468	House wife
9	Halima Mussa	26	-	Business selling Mandasi
10	Maggie Bwanali	25	-	House wife
11	Miracle Chinga	28	-	Business selling fish.
12	Wendy Isa	33	-	Working at a maize mill.
13	Rueneila Isa	39	-	House wife

INCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH HEAD CHIEF TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY**CHIMWALA**

1. What is your name?

→

2. What is your original home?

→Mangochi

3. How old are you?

→ 70 years old

4. How many children do you have on your family?

→7 children

5. When did you become a Head Chief (Mafumu)of traditional authority of Chimwala?

→1981

6. How long have you been working in a Traditional Authority?

→37 years

7. Do you have any qualification?

→No, I did primary School

8. What is your occupation?

→ Farming (and I am in need of fertilizer loan)

9. What is your tribe?

→ Chewa

10. What is your Religion?

→ Muslim

11. How many chiefs are there in Traditional Authority of Chimwala?

→ 81 Chiefs

12. How many head chiefs do you have in traditional authority of Chimwala?

→ 34 Head Chiefs

13. What is the population of people in your Traditional Authority?

→ 89289 people

14. What is the population of people who migrated to cities?

→ 15484 people

15. What is the population of Children?

→ 23018 children

16. What is the population of the adults?

→ 66036 Adults

17. What is the population of the females?

→ 33018 Females

18. What is the population of the Males?

→ 33018 Males

19. What is the number of married people?

→ 25015 people

20. What is the number of unmarried people?

→ 8003

21. What are the challenges you face?

→ The rudeness of some villagers

22. What is the good moment you won't forget?

→ During the ruling party of United Democratic Front(which was led by Former President Bakili Mulizi)

23. What kind of food do you like?

→ I like eating nsima with vegetables

24. What is your hobby?

→ My hobby is listening to the Radio and watching television.

INTERVIEW WITH CHIEF STEVEN

1) What is your name?

→ Chief Steven.

2) What is your original hometown?

→ Steven village.

3) How old are you?

⇒ I am 58 years old.

4) How many children do you have in your family?

→ I have 7 children.

5) When did you become a chief for Steven's village?

→ The leadership started in 1932 but I became a chief in 2004.

6) How long have you been a chief?

→ I have been a chief for 14 years.

7) How many villages are there in Steven village?

→ Two villages namely; Steven village and Misewu village.

8) What is the population of your village?

→ 5000.

9) What is the population for the children?

→ 2950.

10) What is the population for the adults?

→ 2050.

11) What is the population for the females?

→ 1542

12) What is the population for the males?

→ 502.

13) What is the number of married people? → 1934.

STEVEN VILLAGE - DATA COLLECTION OF CHILDREN

S.no.	Children's nsme	Sex	Age	Qualification	Village	Contacts
1.	Olipa Chilambo	F	12	STD7	Steven	
2.	Trinity Joseki	F	14	STD8	Steven	+265999214885
3.	Aisha Kalamule	F	12	STD5	Steven	
4.	Mercy Madi	F	12	STD4	Seven	
5.	Shakila Banda	F	14	FORM2	Steven	+265881888071
6.	Aisha Time	F	12	STD5	Steven	
7.	Hamida Yasini	F	13	STD7	Steven	
8.	Esitele Hasani	F	13	STD7	Steven	
9.	Aisha Lawe	F	12	STD5	Steven	
10.	Yahiya Shaid	M	10	STD5	Steven	
11.	Rajab Alfred	M	14	STD6	Steven	
12.	Orlando Mahwayo	M	10	STD5	Steven	+265996802208
13.	Nice Banda	M	15	FORM1	Steven	+265881888071
14.	Annet Julius	F	15	STD8	Steven	
15.	Sakina Julius	F	13	STD6	Steven	+265993740798
16.	Linesi Ali	F	14	STD7	Steven	
17.	Ishmael Hasani	M	15	STD7	Steven	
18.	Holace Chilambo	M	14	SRD8	Steven	
19.	Efasi Chilambo	M	10	STD4	Steven	
20.	Ashim Masiku	M	10	STD3	Steven	
21.	Samida Joseck	F	10	STD3	Steven	+265999214885
22.	Miracle Joseck	M	10	STD3	Steven	+265999214885
23.	Ismael Labiyano	M	14	STD7	Steven	

Case Study

There is a case study of a boy named Mr. Precious from Stevens's village. He is a catholic boy who had an eight months old baby. Precious had a relation with a girl at the age of nineteen. Now he is 20 years old. The boy was met by the DMI Women's World Self Help Group (SHG) from the university. After the conversation, this boy accepted to go back to school. Now he updates his form 3 education, in order to achieve economic sustainable development goals for his family.

Results:

Sexual morality has to be taught by the parents, teachers, priests, imams and counsellors in the society of Chimwala traditional authority especially among Muslims who promote more time of marrying the women and men, according to their religious teachings. Thereby the children who reached the age of puberty from girl into womanhood, from boy into adulthood or manhood who need to be sensitive of their future life. This fullness is happening in every creatures as the form of transformation in their lives.

Conclusion

Poverty can be resolved, when there is a collaborative work of the country people in Malawi. Also it is the responsibility of people in sharing with have-not from the haves as the equalitarian theory description (16). Thereby people are sweated in the level of hardworking through the stream line of their intelligent quotient level. The former president of Malawi, *Late Bingu wa Mutharika*, once said in proper quote: ***'Malawi is not a poor country, but it is its people who are poor'***.(17) This means that if all people in Malawi are skilled and are educated with service of developing fellow human life standards, then the whole country could be developed. Thereby every citizen of Malawi works with the collaboration of government and non-governmental organizations where the country will be shone like pearls of Malawian educationists.

Future Enhancement

Provided jobs like solar panel and electrical chip's making in the huts, so to be promoted with tying hands with china which is the predominant helping hands to the country through various scenarios of Malawian growth especially in Mangochi district. Also DMI-SHG plans to implement the mushroom cultivation for Chimwala traditional authority people. So to facilitate

the mushroom gardens, the makkala business can be converted into mushroom cultivation along with proper soil fertility test and room availabilities.

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