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Malawi, an introduction

Malawi, (/ma'lawi/; Chichewa: Malaŵi; Nyanja: Malawi; pronounced Nyasaland), is located in the southeastern rift valley of Africa and is bordered by Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia.

The country has more than 20 million inhabitants with the indigenous ethnic groups, Maravi and Europeans, Asians and Arabs which people recognize in Chichewa, English is the official language.

According to 2007 estimates, about 80% of the population in Chichewa. About 10% in Yao in the southern region and Tumbuka in the north.

Capital city: Lilongwe (Population: 1,077,116)

National population growth is 3.25% (2017).

Life expectancy is 63.7 years. Over 70 and women over 65.

Income in Malawi per capita is about $600 per year. According to the CIA standard, 60% of the population live below the poverty line.

Lake Malawi originated in a large depression of land in the Earth's crust. Lake Malawi is the 9th largest lake in the world and the 3rd largest in Africa. It is over a million years old. It is over 560 km long and 75 km at its widest point. It is over 700 m deep. It is home to more than 1000 species of cichlid fish, most of which are found only in Lake Malawi. It is home to more than 1000 species of cichlid fish, most of which are found only in Lake Malawi. It is home to more than 1000 species of cichlid fish, most of which are found only in Lake Malawi.

A sailboat in Chiwoniyo with storm and singing

Politics

Malawi's history can be divided into four historical periods: the pre-colonial era (before 1891), the colonial era, the post-colonial one-party era and the democratic multi-party era from 1994 after the decolonization and independence of Malawi in 1964, the centralization of power was strongly implemented under the country's first president, Hastings Kamuzu Banda, who ruled as dictator and was proclaimed president for life. Under the leadership of the Malawi Congress Party, composed of political movements. Democratic elections were held.

In a referendum in 1993, the Malawians voted for a multi-party system and following year parallel traditional elections were held. The new constitution was based on liberal democracy, guaranteeing the rights of the people, including the freedom of speech and the freedom of association. The elected president was given the executive power in the country, and a bicameral legislature was established, consisting of the National Assembly and the Senate. The first multi-party elections were held in 1994, and Bakili Muluzi was elected as the first president. The Supreme Court of Appeal and a High Court, the judiciary, were also composed.

The new parties that arose after that turned out to be led by power-oriented people. It the participation of the Malawi Congress Party, the dominant political mass party had to be overturned in the course of a national referendum.

The 75-year colonial administration (1891-1963) and the 30-year authoritarian one-party system (1964-1993) will determine the way the country is governed.

Board

The public sector that transitioned to a democratic process after the introduction of the multi-party system in the mid-1990s, the Malawi Government, the Malawi Law Society, and other civil society officials could potentially fall back on executive organizations, public bodies that could be formulated and monitored. The establishment of democracy caused disappointment because the new system of governance was not able to have the effective management of the resources of the country and its citizens.

In addition to the formal, democratic system, the traditional system has been maintained with chiefs. The village chiefs have traditionally had a strong sense of leadership and authority in rural areas in common and have been directly chosen by the villagers. In turn, the village chiefs choose their region chiefs, who in turn choose the district chiefs, who in turn choose the chief of the region. The chiefs and residents have chosen a tie their choice on a voluntary basis, but there is a taking discussion about the system.

Malawi has 28 districts, including the cities of Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, Kasungu, Mangochi, Nkhotakota, Nkhata Bay, Karonga, Rumphi, and Mzuzu.

The district is headed by elected representatives from the district who can hold one or government services with minimal resources.

The historical legacy of strong chiefs is the basis of contemporary politics. Decisions usually go from the central government through the ethnic regional chiefs, to the traditional authorities. As such, the traditional authorities have a strong influence over the population in Malawi, the allocation of public funds and the distribution of services.

Society

Malawi is densely populated but largely rural with 162 inhabitants per square kilometre. Seven percent of Malawians live in urban areas, mainly in Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu and Zomba. Eighty-four percent live in the countryside in small residential communities where they provide for themselves by farming and fishing. Life expectancy is 63 years for men and 65 years for women. Farming and processing is significant in the southern part of Lake Malawi. 90% of the staple is dried or ordered for domestic consumption and for export. Industry exists in the cities because of lack of, but it is not developed because of lack of.

In fact, the rural population in Malawi does not always have basic necessities, namely food, clothing, housing and household items. Although it is a relative concept, the cause of the deficits is mainly in the economic sphere. Malawi is a country with a low income and a GDP per capita of $ 300 per year, ranked, ranked, ranked

For Khasu, we had brought school supplies for 700 children. There we were received by the school board, teachers, village chief, district head, parents and 800 children

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