About Malawi

Agora Parapsoo commented on the theme of Education?

Agora was born in Malawi by Dale Lee Nelson and Jessica Nelson who are still the heart of the work of this. An activation of agora into College is important due to the high grades, the objectives achieved and the fact that Malawi is the birthplace of modern engineering at the University of Glasgow.

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For English: **MALAWI About Education Education** Edit or Create a Wikipedia article

Education, an introduction

Education and knowledge are decisive in a society and affects the quality of personal life. At the same time, theory, general understanding and experience tend to accrete into a powerful or empirical, practical, entrepreneurship and the prosperity of society. The government of Malawi understands that the education system needs to be transformed to produce more people who are able to think critically, supposing that the crucial vocational element. Tertiary education has teacher training, technical and vocational schools and universities.

Nelson Mandela's interpretation is 1996, the education system was a shelter of the oppressor. The oppressors from Europe also had the task of propagating Christianity. Then the employees was an educated workforce, which was necessary for the colonial rule. The Malawi Education System was not to prepare for freedom, but for being a subject of the colonial government. Today, everyone can hopefully go to primary school, but especially girls are discouraged from furthering primary education.

Primary education

Primary education includes compulsory vocational education. Primary education and elderly education. In 2021, there were 6,891 primary schools of which 5,896 were public and 995 private schools.

Number of primary school school year 2020/2021

District	Public	Private	Total	Growth rate	Grow volume
Chitipa	74	1	75	1%	1%
Karonga	71	7	78	2%	2%
Rumphi	251	4	255	2%	3%
Mzimba north	277	3	280	2%	3%
Mzimba south	314	5	319	4%	3%
Nkhata Bay	90	1	91	1%	1%
Kasungu	196	10	206	2%	2%
Nkhotakota	132	0	132	0%	0%
Ntchisi	72	0	72	0%	0%
Dowa	177	1	178	1%	1%
Mchinji	152	4	156	2%	2%
Salima	150	4	154	3%	2%
Lilongwe	324	7	331	2%	3%
Lilongwe city	57	193	250	3%	4%
Lilongwe west	237	2	239	2%	2%
Lilongwe east	259	23	282	3%	3%
Ntcheu	216	2	218	2%	2%
Mangochi	356	7	363	2%	3%
Machinga	339	12	351	3%	3%
Balaka	167	6	173	2%	2%
Phalombe	185	3	184	2%	2%
Zomba rural	271	1	272	2%	2%
Zomba city	56	206	267	2%	30%
Blantyre rural	267	27	294	2%	2%
Mulanje	38	8	46	2%	2%
Blantyre city	14	31	45	2%	2%
Nsanje	121	11	132	2%	2%
Chiradzulu	54	4	58	1%	100%
Thyolo	250	2	252	2%	2%
Mulanje	156	12	178	3%	2%
Neno	47	0	47	0%	0%
Mwanza	76	0	76	0%	0%
Total	5891	778	6583	2%	1%

Some numbers

More than half of Malawi's population is under the age of 20 and that is causing great pressure on education systems and the government budget.

Primary school attendance has increased from 1.9 million in 1994 to from 2.9 million in 2010, from 6,891 to 5,891 Research shows that 80% of students live within 5 km of the primary school they attend. 90% of primary school classes have 70 students.

Only 4 out of every 100 students in Malawi ever sit secondary during the early season.

In 2021, there were a total of 206,264 new applications from primary school students, which represented 20% of the total number of applicants.

During the 2020/21 school year about 4% of the total enrollments were explained as disabled orphaned.

The education system is almost completely mixed.

Infrastructure

School facilities have a direct impact on the quality of education where buildings to date and type, sanitation, drinking water supply, electricity and furniture are seen as basic facilities. Sanitary facilities are a key determinant of hygiene and health in the school environment.

There is an inadequate school infrastructure of lighting which affects students in Malawi. This has the consequence, for example, that there is capacity an accumulation of students for a classroom and that students are forced to study in the shade. Many schools have no electricity and students are forced to study and cook. Often it is necessary to congregate in education in the open because of the heat under a tree.

For the water supply, the schools use the possibilities available, including drill holes (39%), tap water (22%), protected hand dug wells (22%), rivers (10%). 4% of schools do not have a drinking water supply. It is customary to use a visual without toilet paper for sanitary needs.

Work pressure of the teachers

The number of teachers, called in Malawi primary teachers, is different per district and per region. In Lilongwe city on an example, 93 teachers are spread over two zones, but that can be more or less depending on the number of students. In Lilongwe city, there are 250 primary schools and it is important to be equipped for the case that far no more teaching hours. The number of female teachers in the countryside is low. The advice of a qualified teacher is 877 per month (2021). Female teachers have less. They usually have the female teacher dormitory and the rest of the teachers' houses.

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Textbooks are made available for the school. Sharing it is standard where 1 book in 10 students is not uncommon. The teaching staff is also insufficiently equipped with teaching aids, laptops, expenses, etc. Pens, BIBs, sociology, environment and agriculture.

Although a formula is used per class, the student-teacher ratio as a quality indicator, in practice it is not used. The ratio between students and teachers can take an average of 76 students and thus the teacher is overwhelmed in the classroom.

School food

Food is necessary school is free, the additional costs sometimes constitute a hindrance to going to school. The school for three children is approximately 15% of a farm worker's annual wage, not including the costs for teaching materials, notebooks and writing utensils. The compulsory school uniform is a hindrance to attendance. The school uniform offers disadvantages for students together with hygiene, or exchange or sale of clothes.

School observation

Going to school is an ideal for many students in Malawi. Walking to school is the most common way, 90% of students walk to school for more than 5 km. Many of the total does miss.

The conditions, especially the daily living conditions such as getting water, cook and wash and many damage after a climate disaster, is a hindrance for many students to follow daily education. Hunger is a hindrance to concentration and to learn and to participate.

Parents find it difficult to meet their children's school costs where there is a lot of work in the fields. In addition, they are a welcome source of income if they can work for money elsewhere.

Quality of education

The aforementioned circumstances, the demotivating prospects and the shortage of teaching staff are responsible for what the study results of the students.

School leavers

Despite the efforts of education authorities to ensure that all children stay in school, the number of early school leavers in 2017, measured across all classes of primary education, was 256,128 pupils, of which 140,000 were female and boys, almost 20% of primary school students. The reason for early school leaving was as follows:

Reason for early school leaving %	2017	2021
Distance to the school	8.0	9.7
Lack of interest	12.0	14.5
Poverty	21.5	25.9
Disability conditions	1.7	1.8
Family circumstances	25.8	24
Violence at school	5.3	6.5
Marriage	10.4	12.2
Pregnancy	11.5	1.8
Sickness/ Mother	2.1	2.6
Teachers, lack of support	5.4	6.5
School fees	1.8	1.2
Lack of interest	0.6	0.6
Work	1.2	3.1
Others	3.0	1.0

Regarding the high dropout, the World Bank believes that 28% of the education budget is used for children who drop out prematurely and by 20% to the people who repeat classes. In 2021, 20% of students repeated a class. The World Bank also believes that 40% of students drop out prematurely. Therefore 12 years of additional spending are doubled compared to a scenario without failure or premature failure. The government's high literacy rate in Malawi among the population aged 5 years and older is now 64% in women 63%.

Supplementary primary education

From 2006, dropout and primary school students were able to re-enroll in supplementary primary education to improve literacy. Especially girls took advantage of it. Because of the crisis, the form of education ceased in 2011.

Adult literacy

The adult literacy program offers an educational opportunity for adults who do not have basic reading skills, either because they missed primary education or because they dropped before they reached the minimum level of literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy classes in Malawi, in 2021, offer the opportunity for dropped out primary school students to re-enroll. In 2021, 10,000 previous school leavers in Rumphi.

Eighty-six percent of the population aged 15 and over currently have some form of primary education, 57% of which have completed. Due to the selection system, 10% of Malawians aged 18 and over have completed secondary education. Completing a course or training is always related the economic situation of the qualifications.

Secondary education

According to the Ministry of Education of Malawi, secondary education should be seen in the context of the country's economic developments. The transition from primary to secondary education has therefore been made accessible to increase access to, but is also a selection option for, higher education. The transition from primary to secondary education is based on the results of the end of the official training. The government's contribution to secondary education is that the secondary school of symbolic prices should facilitate access annually.

The determining factors of the secondary schools, a distinction has been made between urban, semi-urban and rural areas. The intention was to divide the schools across the country where the students could reach the school in a day. In 2021, there were 1,179 secondary schools, of which 1,117 municipal under 90% of secondary schools have been built. In the urban city, there are 267 schools and 6% are in the semi-urban areas.

Low primary education, secondary education consists of public and private schools, other private schools is based on religious foundations. It turns out that 77% of secondary schools are public schools. The remaining 23% is not private.

Number of secondary schools/per district

District	Public	Private	Total
Chitipa	34	7	41
Karonga	46	3	49
Rumphi	33	10	43
Mzimba north	72	10	82
Mzimba South	46	10	56
Mzuzu city	20	15	35
Nkhatabay	46	4	50
Likoma	1	1	4
Kasungu	57	7	64
Nkhotakota	32	3	35
Ntcheu	40	8	57
Ntchisi	20	3	23
Salima	22	7	40
Dowa	47	6	53
Mchinji City	32	5	37
Lilongwe East	51	5	36
Lilongwe West	46	23	50
Dedza	46	13	59
Nsanje	31	7	38
Balaka	31	7	38
Machinga	42	9	51
Zomba Urban	9	6	15
Zomba Rural	51	7	58
Blantyre City	28	46	74
Mulanje	42	4	46
Phalombe	41	12	39
Chiradzulu	31	6	37
Thyolo	42	7	49
Mulanje	31	7	38
Phalombe	26	5	31
Neno	17	2	19
Total	1,177	347	1,524

Scholarships

Scholarships in Malawi are intended to enable irregularly students to go to school if they meet a number of criteria without financial support. During the 2020/2021 academic year, a total of 44,271 students (1.2%) applied for a scholarship, of which 31,459 have been awarded.

Subject pairings

The range of subjects can be chosen from Chichewa, agriculture, biology, geography, history, Bible knowledge, English, French, home economics, life skills, mathematics, physical education, physics, science and technology. The study of life skills is mandatory, but students can choose from a number of students science other subjects as an elective, with mathematics and natural science representing the least number of students.

Student performance is influenced by many factors, including the classroom environment, the quality of teachers and the family circumstances of the student.

Number of teaching hours in secondary education per elective/per week

Lesson pairings	Public	District	Boarding	Private
Chichewa	17	17	17	18
Bible knowledge	17	17	17	18
Biology	16	18	15	20
Accounting	15	15	15	15
Accounting practice			15	15
Agriculture	19	17	15	20
Computer technology	18	17	15	20
Creative arts	18		18	16
English	18	17	17	20
French	17	18	17	20
Geography	17	18	17	20
Woodworking	16	15	15	14
Housekeeping	16	15	15	14
Clothing & Textiles			15	14
Art		15	16	20
Agriculture	17	17	15	20
Agric		17	15	20
Life skills	15	14	15	20
Physical education	15	15	15	20
Social studies	15	14	15	20
Mathematics	17	17	17	20
Physics		17	17	20
Physics	16	17	17	21
Entrepreneurship		15	15	20
Designs		4	16	20
Chemistry	19	17	17	20
Technical drawing	17	19	19	21
Technical drawing		17	17	20
Mathematics	15	19	18	20

Teachers

In the 2020/2021 academic year, a total of 32,00 secondary school teachers were employed with clearly mentioned in all areas of education. The teaching composition of the teachers' corps varies widely. A distinction is made between qualified teachers with a diploma in education, a degree in education, a degree without education and teachers who are not qualified to teach but are nevertheless employed in secondary schools. Research shows that 60% are educated and 35% are unqualified in front of the class.

Textbooks

Textbooks are provided by the school and are shot as a reference book. They are used as a textbook and therefore availability is essential. For a number of subjects, such as housekeeping and agriculture, there are no textbooks. The lack of textbooks is related to the past academic year for agriculture and biology the textbook lack the practical theory aspect.

Classrooms

The availability of classrooms also determines the quality of education. In order to reduce student congestion and provide more study space, many secondary schools have introduced boarding facilities. Where in one or group of students are taught in the morning and the other half in the afternoon. The use of the classes is overall 90 percent.

Water

Water is important. Not only as drinking water and for sanitary use. Schools are a gathering place of people where it is necessary to improve strict hygiene rules under tropical conditions. The majority of schools in Malawi have access to water, but there are 4% secondary schools without water. Hence, water supply. In that case, underdeveloped water sources are used, including surface water or hand-dug wells.

Electricity

Electricity is very important in secondary education, because most devices related to teaching and learning are based on it. In 2021, 14% of schools in Malawi have access to electricity, mainly power cables, 14% use solar energy, 2% have both generators. A bonds number did not have an electricity supply 1,091 in 2020.

Dressing rooms

Dressing rooms facilities changing rooms are seen as basic infrastructure. Its availability is often prerequisite to give to sign up.

Dropouts

A dropout is understood to mean school leaving even before the academic year is completed. During the 2019/2020 school year, 20,102 students left the school as a dropout. Female students represented 53%, Male dropouts 37%.

Reason for school dropout	Number	In percent
General lack of interest	2,456	9
Violence	176	0.6
Family responsibilities	1,837	6.7
Marriage	3,694	16.5
Pregnancy	4,112	15.1
Sickness/ Mother	1,245	4.6
School fees (cash pay)	9,425	35.0
Bad amenities	231	1.1
Employment	466	1.9
Work	1,245	4.6
Pregnancy	3,516	16.0
Total	26,122	100

During the 2020/2021 school year, this was researched again and may be contrary to the previous research. The reasons for dropout were slightly different from the previous research. The research showed that 20% of dropouts were removed due to lack of interest in learning. The main reasons were starting your own business (12%), neglected (10%), transport problems (10%), no money for school fees (10%), pregnancy (9%) and illness (5%). If the remaining 24% of dropouts (2%), the actual reason was not known.

During all academic years, more girls were found to drop their high school education in percentage terms.

The university system.

Tertiary Education

With the Malawi School Certification of Education diploma of secondary education, students can enroll in higher education under conditions, either for the:

- University
- Vocational training institution
- University

In general, there is no free choice in choosing a further course of study at the tertiary level. The number of places is limited and is based on the university opportunities for selection. For example, due to the lack of money, many bachelors test passes and drive to convey knowledge. In a number of cases, a university course is specialized in engineering. The number of places is further limited, especially for female students.

Teacher training

First of all, teacher training is intended to train teachers for primary education. There are 7 public universities in Malawi, namely Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mzuzu University, Chancellor, University, Polytechnic, Kamuzu University, Technical University, Nkhata Bay University and post-secondary trained at Chancellor College which offers a three-year degree in a diploma in education. Students who want to teach in secondary education must first obtain a degree in teaching by the University Certificate of Education. In recent years, the regular offers for the 1 or 2 year training as a teacher has been increased with the aim of bringing the student-teacher ratio to the 1 - 40 ratio.

Technical teachers are trained at the Polytechnic in Blantyre and Chancellor College in Zomba.

Vocational education

The training for technical and vocational education for young people has been radically reorganized in recent years and is now mainly aimed at the development of entrepreneurial skills. The training for the promotion of professional competences. Sites because include motor engineering, energy transfers, electronic engineering, data and the communication and prototyping of agricultural and horticultural products. The training programmes have been brought together and divided into three programmes.

- National Technical Colleges and El-Khomb Technical Colleges (NTC)
- Technical Vocational Institutes (TVI)
- All Technical Schools (ATS)

The share of the applications by boys with 2,703 students was 70%. The share of girls was 29% in 2016. In some cases, it is possible to end a course of study with a certificate and then to start an economic education. In that case, the student must have obtained at least the Junior Certificate for Education. Students who have chosen for a specialized programme. The specialized programmes are valued of positive fitness. Ranking is bought at Kamuzu College in Blantyre and concepts and basic for three to four years.

Tertiary institution	Men	Women	Total
Kamuzu College of Nursing	20	20	40
Kasungu College	43	22	65
Mzuzu University City	242	22	264
Agricultural College	148	71	219
Karonga College	1	2	3
Chancellor College	54	22	76
Kasungu College	13	3	16
Lilongwe College	13	3	16
Lilongwe Technical Training TI	7	2	9
Lilongwe TC	440	191	1,131
Livingstonia TC	46	20	62
Mpamadza Cole	12	11	23
Mzuzu Cole	12	11	23
Mzuzuni Cole	12	11	23
Ngoni CTI	17	7	24
Phumvulani	18	5	23
Phumvulani	12	3	20
Rumphi	12	3	20
Rumpemi	4	10	14
Thyolo	103	34	137
Nanthala	102	23	125
Nchalobwa COBC	75	11	36
Ntcheu	24	12	36
Ngabi	4	10	14
Nkhatabaytv	53	27	80
Nkhotakota Youth	12	12	24
Nkhotakota			12
Nkhotakota	18	14	32
Nkhotakota	17	7	24
Phwezi Polytechnic	44	11	60
Phwezi Women	18	18	36
Salima CTI	82	34	116
Salima Technical	121	41	162
Salima Technical	17	16	33
Sci Mt	103	56	167
Venske Tc	52	17	69
Chanthe	5	9	12
Total	1,791	1,179	3,991

Text further https://www.courseroute.com/courses/malawi

Lilongwe University

Universities and colleges

The number of universities in 2020/2021 academic year at public universities and colleges was 36,108. The ratio of men to women was 60/40. The number of enrollments was remarkably more male students than female students. The number of students who graduated in the academic year 2020/2021 was 6,000 students. The number of students who were equipped with graduated in the academic year 2020/2021 was 6,000 students.

the government and development partners that created more training opportunities.

Blantyre International University
Catholic University of Malawi
Daeyang University
Exploits University
Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources LUANAR
Malawi Adventist University
Malawi Assemblies of God University
Malawi College of Accountancy
Malawi University of Science and Technology
Millennium University
Miracle Technical Institute
Mzuzu University
Nkhoma University
Pentecostal Life University
Riverton University
St John the Baptist University
The Lilongwe Academy International School
Unicaf University Malawi Campus
University of Blantyre Synod
University of Hebron UHB
University of Livingstonia
University of Malawi
University of Malawi College of Medicine Liverpool
University of Malawi The Polytechnic
University of Lilongwe

Medicines is taught at the *College of Medicine* in Blantyre. Minimum standards have been set in the qualification of the universities and colleges, which was assumed that 30% of the teachers had to have a doctor's degree to offer students the opportunity to do their doctorates. Of the private universities, two were institutions that met those requirements. No university in Malawi has been included in the *Times Higher of QS World University Rankings*. Malawi has one of the lowest rates of participation in university education in the world at less than 1%. In the 2020/2021 academic year, there were no promotions.

Success rate

The success rate of primary and high school students in the national exams is moderate and even exceptionally low for national exams in higher education. On average, 73% of primary school students passed the *Primary School Certificate of Education* between 2003 and 2007. The success rates for *Junior Secondary Certificate Examination* and the *Malawi School Certificate Examination* of secondary education averaged 66% and 39% respectively over the same period. The success rate in continuous completion of the four classes of secondary education was 19.8%. (Boys 21.6.2%, girls 18.2%).

The high failure rates, particularly for national higher-level exams, point to a general problem in the education system. More than 60 percent of secondary school teachers do not have a teaching qualification. The situation is the most past in the *Community Day Secondary Schools*, where about 47 percent of students are enrolled and where 81% of teachers do not have a teaching qualification, compared to 27% in public secondary schools.

Education level Malawi in %	None	lo (PSCE)	mo, 2 j. (JSC)	mo, 4 j. (MSCE)	ho
Malawi national	70.7	13.1	7.4	6.9	1.9
Rural area	77.1	12.0	5.9	4.3	0,7
Urban area	39.3	18.5	14.9	19,6	7.7
Woman	75.2	12.5	6.4	4.7	1.2
Man	65.6	13.8	8.6	9.4	2.7

For the connection of education with employment, see the topic 'Economy'.

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