

Title

**AN ASSESSMENT ON THE CHALLENGES THAT LESS PRIVILEGED PEOPLE
FACE IN ATTAINING SOCIAL JUSTICE IN CHINSAPO AREA**

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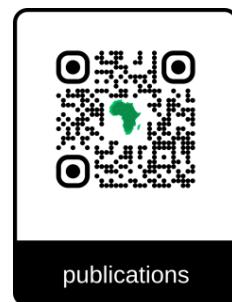
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ABSTRACT

This project seeks to assess the challenges faced by impoverished area of Kachingwe in Chinsapo. Communities in attaining social justice, focusing on systemic barriers such as economic inequality, lack of access to education and healthcare, and social exclusion. Drawing on existing literature and empirical research, this study will identify how poverty exacerbates social injustices, limiting the ability of marginalized groups to participate in legal, political, and economic systems. Using a qualitative methods, including surveys, interviews with affected individuals, and case studies, this research will explore both the structural and social dimensions of poverty and their relationship to social justice. Existing studies (Ferguson, 2019; Sen, 2009) indicate that poverty limits access to essential services and legal protection, which are vital for achieving justice. Additionally, systemic discrimination and exclusion from decision-making processes further hinder the attainment of social justice for the poor (Mackinnon, 2014). By examining these challenges, this study aims to provide actionable recommendations for policymakers and advocates to reduce inequality and improve access to justice for all, particularly those living in poverty. This project will enable social justice to be accessible to everyone, regardless of socio-economic status.

Keywords: Poverty, Social Justice, Court, Policy, Law

INTRODUCTION

Social Justice refers to the view that everyone deserves equal economic, political, and social rights and opportunities. It advocates for the fair distribution of resources, opportunities, and privileges within society to rectify inequalities and promote human dignity (Rawls, 1971). The struggle for social justice is inherently linked to the fight

against poverty, as individuals living in poverty often face systemic barriers that impede their ability to secure their rights. While legal systems and political structures across the globe often assert commitments to equality, the poor frequently remain disadvantaged in accessing justice. Limited access to education, inadequate healthcare, poor housing conditions, and insufficient legal representation are among the significant challenges that hinder their ability to achieve social justice (De Swaan, 1990). These barriers reflect deep societal and structural issues that perpetuate inequality and restrict the poor's opportunities for upward mobility (Sen, 1999). Since Kachingwe Community is in Chinsapo area, the problems social injustices of which Kachingwe Community is facing are the same of Chinsapo area. Therefore, the study upon explain about Kachingwe Community, Chinsapo area will be also explained in order that the researcher should come up with good conclusion of a project report. The researcher targeted Chinsapo 1 where Kachingwe Community is located. This research aims to assess these challenges coming up with potential solutions to improve their access to justice.

Background of the Study

The historical challenges faced by the less privileged in attaining social justice in the Americas are deeply rooted in colonialism, slavery, and systemic inequality. In the colonial era, European powers exploited Indigenous populations and African slaves for labor, establishing economic structures that benefited elites while oppressing marginalized groups (Patel, 2010). Post-colonial societies inherited these inequities, with new social hierarchies and racial divisions emerging, often along class and ethnic lines (Beckford, 2002).

In the United States, for example, African Americans were enslaved for centuries, and even after emancipation, laws like

Jim Crow perpetuated racial segregation and economic disenfranchisement (*Du Bois, 2007*). Indigenous populations also faced violent displacement and marginalization (*Vine, 2016*). In Latin America, similar patterns of exploitation continued under both colonial and post-colonial governments, with large indigenous, Afro-descendant, and peasant populations systematically excluded from political and economic power (*González, 2019*).

These historical structures of inequality, combined with persistent racial, economic, and social discrimination, have made it difficult for the poor to attain social justice in the Americas. The struggle for justice has been marked by various social movements and uprisings (*Escobar, 2010*), but overcoming these entrenched challenges remains a complex and ongoing process.

The challenges faced by less privileged people in attaining social justice in Asia are deeply tied to historical, economic, and political factors that have shaped the region. Colonialism played a significant role, as European powers, particularly Britain, France, and the Netherlands, exploited local resources and labor, leaving a legacy of unequal power dynamics and economic structures that favored elites (*Chatterjee, 2004*). In countries such as India, for example, British colonial rule reinforced caste hierarchies, while in Southeast Asia, colonial powers imposed systems that marginalized indigenous populations and exploited labor (*Anderson, 2006*).

After gaining independence, many Asian nations struggled with the persistence of these inequalities. Economic systems that were designed for colonial extraction remained intact, and new elites took over the reins of power, often perpetuating the marginalization of the poor (*Sen, 2009*). In countries like Indonesia and the Philippines, oligarchies and powerful landowners maintained control over land and resources, further disenfranchising the poor (*Bello, 2004*).

In addition, social divisions, including

caste, ethnicity, and religion, have played a major role in perpetuating inequality. In India, for example, caste-based discrimination continues to limit social mobility, and in Southeast Asia, ethnic minorities and indigenous populations are often excluded from political and economic power (*Gorringe, 2013*). Economic growth in the region has often been uneven, with poor and marginalized groups not benefiting equally from development, resulting in continued social and economic disparities (*Moyo, 2014*).

These historical legacies, combined with contemporary issues such as corruption, limited access to education, and insufficient social safety nets, have made it difficult for the poor in Asia to attain social justice. Social movements and struggles for rights, such as land rights, labor rights, and anti-caste movements, have been central to challenging these inequalities, but the path to meaningful social justice remains a complex and ongoing challenge (*Appadurai, 2001*).

In Africa, less privileged people face several interconnected challenges in attaining social justice, rooted in historical, political, and socio-economic factors. The colonial history of Africa created deep inequalities by exploiting local resources, suppressing traditional governance structures, and instituting systems that privileged elites. These legacies have contributed to persistent economic disparities and power imbalances, which disproportionately affect the poor in their pursuit of justice (*Rodney, 1972*). Upon independence, the poor were being exploited of their resources and taxes which resulted into corruption by superiors in trying to prevent the poor from attaining social justice. Poor governance, characterized by corruption and weak institutions, impedes the equitable distribution of resources and opportunities. This makes it difficult for marginalized groups, including the poor, to access social services, justice, and political representation (*Transparency International, 2020*). This resulted into Economic Inequality. Economic

disparities remain stark across many African nations, with the richest segments of society enjoying disproportionate wealth and access to resources, while the poor remain excluded from opportunities for advancement. This exacerbates poverty and makes the attainment of social justice, including access to healthcare, education, and employment, more challenging (UNDP, 2021). As a calculated result, Conflict and Instability erupted. The ongoing conflicts and political instability in some African regions exacerbate poverty, displacing millions and disrupting access to justice and basic services. The lack of rule of law and functioning institutions in conflict zones further denies the poor access to social justice (African Union, 2019).

These systemic barriers perpetuate the cycle of poverty and hinder the ability of poor individuals and communities to secure justice in many African countries. As one of the African countries, Malawi has also its background relating to the challenges that less privileged people face in attaining social justice.

These challenges which are faced by the poor in attaining social justice at Kachingwe in Chinsapo area related to historical context of Malawian nation. Malawi have evolved through different historical periods, each contributing to contemporary struggles. Below, we explore how these challenges were shaped from the pre-colonial period to the present day. In the pre-colonial era, Malawian society was organized along ethnic lines, with power hierarchies entrenched within various kingdoms, such as the Chewa, Yao, and Ngoni. Land was communally owned, but it was controlled by local elites, particularly chiefs, who had authority over resource allocation (Chinsinga, 2007). This system resulted in unequal access to land and resources, where the poor often had limited opportunities to improve their livelihoods. Despite the emphasis on communal living, a stratified society meant that social justice, in the sense of equitable resource distribution, was minimal for the

poor (Kanyongolo, 2009). During this time, Chinsapo was under Likuni; it was not yet recognised as an area over itself under Malawian Nation.

When Malawi became a British protectorate in 1891, the colonial administration introduced policies that worsened socio-economic inequalities. Colonial rule was characterized by the exploitation of both land and labor to benefit the British Empire. The British administration granted land to European settlers, reducing access for the indigenous population, which led to landlessness and deepened poverty among the rural majority (Cammack, 2010). Moreover, the introduction of a cash-crop economy, notably tobacco, benefited colonial settlers, while the labor required to cultivate these crops further impoverished the local Malawian population.

Taxes were also imposed on the poor, forcing them into labor markets where they often worked under exploitative conditions. The limited access to education for the poor during the colonial period meant that the rural population had few opportunities to mobilize politically or economically (Cammack, 2010). This created a significant barrier to social justice, as the poor lacked the means to challenge the oppressive colonial structures.

Following independence in 1964, Malawi's first president, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, adopted an authoritarian governance model that favored the elite and maintained the status quo. Banda's government, while promoting a unified national identity, reinforced inequalities by concentrating power and wealth within a small group of politically loyal elites (Chinsinga, 2007). Banda's economic policies, such as promoting self-sufficiency and state-run farms, failed to address the underlying social inequalities. The rural poor, who constituted the majority of the population, continued to suffer from poverty, limited access to education, healthcare, and political representation. Land distribution remained

skewed, with the elite receiving prime land, and the majority of rural Malawians facing land scarcity. In many cases, people were dependent on small plots that did not provide sufficient yield for subsistence (Kanyongolo, 2009). The lack of democratic space during Banda's rule meant that the poor were unable to advocate for themselves, resulting in a persistent cycle of poverty and exclusion from the benefits of national growth (Chinsinga, 2007).

The 1994 democratic transition marked a shift towards multi-party democracy. However, the transition did not immediately translate into social justice for the poor. While democracy granted political freedoms and expanded civil rights, the socio-economic conditions of the poor remained largely unchanged. Corruption, weak governance, and ineffective economic policies have contributed to widening inequality in the country (Cammack, 2010). Despite efforts to liberalize the economy and attract foreign investment, the benefits have disproportionately accrued to the urban elite, with the rural poor remaining marginalized. Land remains a critical issue in post-independence Malawi. Despite the promise of land reform after independence, the poor continue to struggle with land insecurity, as land tenure systems remain in favor of the elite. Large-scale commercial farming, often controlled by foreign investors or politically connected elites, has exacerbated this issue, leaving the rural poor with limited access to fertile land (Kanyongolo, 2009). Additionally, the education and healthcare sectors have made limited progress in addressing the needs of the poor. Rural communities still face significant barriers to accessing quality education and healthcare, contributing to the cycle of poverty (Cammack, 2010).

Corruption remains a major obstacle to social justice in Malawi. Public funds that could have been directed toward improving the living conditions of the poor are often siphoned off by corrupt

officials, leading to poor service delivery in essential sectors such as education, health, and infrastructure. The rural poor, who depend on these services, suffer the most from this governance failure (Chinsinga, 2007). Moreover, the economic policies that focus on macroeconomic growth have failed to address the needs of the rural poor. In fact, rural poverty has remained persistent, with large segments of the population still living below the poverty line. Inadequate social safety nets and a lack of effective redistribution mechanisms have prevented the benefits of economic growth from reaching those who need them most (Cammack, 2010).

The historical trajectory of Malawi reveals that the poor have consistently faced challenges in attaining social justice. From the pre-colonial period to the present, these challenges have been shaped by colonial exploitation, authoritarian governance, and contemporary political and economic structures that favor the elite. Land insecurity, limited access to education and healthcare, corruption, and weak governance have all contributed to the ongoing marginalization of the poor. Despite the democratic transition in 1994, the poor in Malawi continue to face significant barriers to social justice, with limited access to resources, services, and political representation.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

General Objective of the study

- To assess the challenges faced by less privileged people in attaining social justice in Chinsapo area.

Specific Objectives of the study

- To find out the root causes of Challenges of the less privileged people in the Chinsapo community in attaining social justice
- To identify effects of the

challenges of the less privileged in attaining social justice at Chinsapo in Lilongwe.

- To analyze the accessibility and effectiveness of legal and social services for the less privileged individuals in Chinsapo.
- To recommend for the effective solutions/interventions that will help in dealing with the challenges that less privileged people face especially when attaining social justice in Chinsapo community.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study will be guided by Social Justice Theory, which emphasizes fairness, equal rights, and equitable access to opportunities and resources. The theory will help in analyzing how systemic structures in the Chinsapo area contribute to the challenges that poor people face in attaining social justice.

Thinkers like John Rawls (Theory of Justice) argue that social institutions should ensure that inequalities benefit the least advantaged members of society. Social Justice Theory is concerned with the fair distribution of wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society. It emphasizes equality, human rights, and the dignity of every individual (Rawls, 1971). According to this theory, every member of society should have access to the basic necessities of life, including education, health care, and employment, irrespective of their socio-economic status.

John Rawls' influential work, *A Theory of Justice* (1971), introduced the idea of justice as fairness. Rawls proposed two main principles:

- Equal basic liberties which states that every individual should have equal rights fundamental freedoms
- Social and economic inequalities should be arranged so that they are to the greatest benefit of the least

advantaged (the difference principle), and attached to positions open to all under conditions of fair equality of opportunity.

Relevance to the Study

In the Chinsapo area, where poverty is widespread, Social Justice Theory is highly relevant because it calls attention to systemic inequalities that limit poor people's ability to achieve a dignified life.

Social Justice Theory provides a framework for assessing the challenges poor people face in Chinsapo by focusing on:

- Whether basic liberties and opportunities are equally accessible.
- Whether the social and economic system benefits the least advantaged.
- Whether institutions promote fairness and inclusion.
- Whether individuals have the capability to lead lives they value.

By applying this theory, one can critically examine the systemic issues that hinder social justice for poor people in Chinsapo and propose interventions aimed at reducing inequality.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design and Methodology

The study employed a Descriptive Research Design because it is well-suited for exploring and understanding the challenges and experiences of less privileged people in a detailed and comprehensive manner. This design enables the collection of rich, descriptive data that captures the complexity of social justice issues, which are deeply tied to personal perceptions, lived experiences, and the broader social and economic

context. To complement this approach, the study uses qualitative methods, including interviews, focus group discussions, and observations, allowing participants to share their perspectives in their own words. These methods provide in-depth insights into the barriers, struggles, and coping strategies of individuals seeking justice, making the findings more meaningful and contextually grounded.

Study Population

The study population for this research consisted of members of the less privileged groups residing in Chinsapo, with a special focus on the Kachingwe Community. These individuals were chosen because they represent segments of society that are significantly affected by poverty, social exclusion, and limited access to essential services, all of which hinder their ability to attain social justice. Understanding the challenges faced by these groups is crucial for identifying the barriers that prevent marginalized people from fully participating in social, economic, and legal systems. The population included single mothers, unemployed youth, children, and aged individuals, each facing distinct social and economic challenges that increase their vulnerability and reduce their access to justice.

Single mothers form one of the most vulnerable groups in the community. They often struggle to provide for their families due to limited income, unemployment, and societal stigma. Many single mothers depend on informal or low-paying jobs, which are insufficient to meet the basic needs of their families. This economic hardship affects their ability to access healthcare, education, and other essential services for their children. Furthermore, single mothers may face discrimination or limited recognition under certain legal and social frameworks, making it difficult for them to claim their rights or access social support programs. Their

experiences reflect the intersection of economic, social, and legal vulnerabilities, making them an essential part of the study population.

Unemployed youth in Kachingwe are another critical group for this study. Youth unemployment is high in Malawi, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas like Chinsapo. The lack of job opportunities prevents young people from achieving economic independence and contributes to social exclusion. Unemployed youth are often at risk of exploitation, engagement in informal or illegal work, and social marginalization. The inability to earn an income limits their ability to participate in community decision-making, access legal services, or defend their rights. Understanding the challenges faced by this group is vital because their economic vulnerability and social exclusion can perpetuate cycles of poverty and injustice, not only for themselves but also for their families and communities.

Children in the community are also highly affected by systemic barriers to social justice. Many children in Kachingwe face limited access to quality education, healthcare, and recreational opportunities. This lack of access not only restricts their ability to develop skills and knowledge but also limits their understanding of their rights and responsibilities. Children may also be exposed to child labor, early marriages, or other harmful practices that violate their rights and hinder their social development. Including children in the study is essential because their experiences highlight the long-term consequences of poverty and social exclusion. Protecting and empowering children ensures that future generations are better positioned to achieve social justice and participate fully in society.

Aged individuals form the fourth group included in the study population. Older adults often face neglect, limited social support, and difficulty accessing healthcare and social services. Many aged

individuals in Kachingwe may have little or no savings, limited family support, or reduced mobility, which makes it harder for them to navigate legal and administrative systems. Their vulnerability is compounded by age-related challenges such as chronic illnesses, disability, or lack of formal education. Including aged participants provides insight into how social injustice affects all life stages and highlights the need for policies and programs that address the needs of older members of the community.

In total, the study population comprised 72 individuals drawn from these categories. This population was deemed appropriate because it includes groups most affected by systemic barriers to justice, such as poverty, weak governance, limited access to legal services, and social exclusion. Each group offers unique perspectives on how social, economic, and legal challenges intersect to restrict access to justice. By engaging with these participants, the study aimed to collect rich, descriptive data on lived experiences, perceptions, and coping strategies, which are crucial for understanding the complexity of social justice challenges in Kachingwe.

The inclusion of diverse participants from different age groups, social roles, and economic circumstances ensures that the study captures a comprehensive view of vulnerability and exclusion in the community. This diversity allows for a more nuanced understanding of how social and economic inequalities affect access to justice and highlights the ways in which marginalized individuals navigate barriers to assert their rights. Additionally, focusing on these groups within Kachingwe Community ensures that the study identifies community-specific issues, which are critical for developing practical and targeted interventions.

Overall, the selected study population provides a solid foundation for assessing the challenges faced by less privileged individuals in attaining social justice.

Their experiences reflect the broader structural and systemic inequalities in Malawi, including poverty, weak governance, corruption, unemployment, and limited access to social services. By analyzing the perspectives of single mothers, unemployed youth, children, and aged individuals, the study aims to offer informed recommendations for social welfare programs, legal reforms, and judicial improvements. Ultimately, this population provides the insights necessary to design interventions that empower less privileged people in Kachingwe, ensuring they can claim their rights, participate in society, and access justice on an equitable basis.

Data Collection Methods

Two key methods were regarded while gathering data. The Observation Checklist, Focus Group Discussions and the Interview Guide

Data Analysis & Interpretation

Response Rate

The response rate is an important indicator of the reliability and generalizability of the study findings. In this study, a total of 30 questionnaires were administered to residents of Chinsapo, and 30 were successfully completed and returned. The percentages of participants include: single mothers (20%), children (20%), aged people (20%) and unemployed youth (40%). This represents a response rate of approximately 100%, which is considered adequate for social science research. The high response rate suggests that the majority of participants were willing to share their experiences and perceptions regarding social justice issues in their community.

The cooperation from community members enhanced the depth and validity of the findings, ensuring that the results

accurately reflect the realities on the ground. The response rate also indicates the relevance of the topic to the community, suggesting that issues surrounding social justice are of considerable concern to Chinsapo residents.

Demographic data of the respondents

This part included the characteristics of the respondents, including their age, gender, experience, and level of education. Below is a presentation of the findings. Understanding the demographic characteristics of respondents is essential because it provides context for interpreting the findings. In this study, demographic information collected only concentrated on age.

a) Age of Participants

AGE	FREQU ENCY (f)	PERCE NTAGE (%)
16-25	5	16.67%
26-35	12	40%
36-45	8	26.67%
46- Above	5	16.67%

The study divided the participants into 16 - 25, 26- 35, 36 - 45, 46 and above. The results showed that participants were drawn from diverse age groups. This suggests that responses were given by individuals who are likely to encounter social justice issues in their day-to-day interactions, especially in relation to employment, access to public services, and interactions with law enforcement agencies. The percentages of participants include: single mothers (20%), children (20%), aged people (20%) and unemployed youth (40%). The demographic characteristics collectively help explain why certain barriers to social justice exist in the Chinsapo area.

Suggestions & Recommendations

Access to justice remains a serious challenge for less privileged people in Malawi due to a combination of poverty, weak governance, corruption, unemployment, and limited access to basic social services. Many individuals are unable to fully enjoy their fundamental rights because they lack essential resources such as education, stable income, healthcare, and adequate housing. These limitations reduce their ability to understand the law, access legal institutions, and seek justice when their rights are violated. As a result, poverty itself becomes a major barrier to social justice, preventing less privileged people from participating fully in social, economic, and political life.

In Malawi, less privileged people often face daily struggles that take priority over seeking justice. When individuals are more concerned about finding food, paying rent, or accessing healthcare, issues related to legal rights and justice are pushed aside. Limited education further worsens the situation, as many people are not aware of their rights or the legal remedies available to them. In addition, poor access to healthcare and housing reduces human dignity and increases vulnerability to exploitation, abuse, and discrimination. These challenges create a cycle where poverty reinforces injustice, and injustice in turn deepens poverty, making it difficult for less privileged people to escape marginalization.

One important way to address these challenges is through the establishment of good governance supported by strong and inclusive social welfare programs. Good governance promotes transparency, accountability, fairness, and the effective use of public resources. When governance systems function well, they ensure that public services reach those who need them most and that leaders are held accountable for their actions. Social welfare programs play a central role in reducing socio-

economic barriers that prevent less privileged people from accessing justice. Programs such as cash transfers, subsidies, and other forms of financial support can help households meet their basic needs and reduce extreme poverty.

Financial assistance through cash transfers or subsidies provides immediate relief to vulnerable households, enabling them to afford food, education, and healthcare. When people are economically stable, they are better positioned to seek justice, report abuse, and engage with legal institutions. In addition, social welfare programs that improve access to education, healthcare, and housing empower individuals by enhancing their knowledge, health, and overall well-being. Education increases awareness of rights and responsibilities, healthcare ensures physical and mental capacity to participate in society, and decent housing promotes dignity and stability. Together, these services strengthen the ability of less privileged people to understand, assert, and claim their rights, ensuring that poverty does not prevent them from accessing justice.

Good governance also requires strong monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, particularly at the highest level of leadership. Corruption among government officials, managers, and leaders in both the public and private sectors remains a major obstacle to social justice in Malawi. Corrupt practices divert public resources away from essential services and weaken trust in institutions. When corruption is widespread, less privileged people suffer the most because they depend heavily on public services for survival. Therefore, there is a need for strong leadership from the Malawian President to monitor, evaluate, and discipline leaders who abuse their power.

Dismissing corrupt officials, appointing competent and loyal leaders, and establishing effective oversight systems would reduce abuse of authority and promote fair governance.

Improving Malawi's economy is another

critical aspect of promoting social justice for less privileged people. Poor people in poor countries often face more severe challenges than poor people in wealthier nations because of limited economic opportunities and weak social safety nets. Improving agricultural productivity, supporting small and medium enterprises, and effectively utilizing national resources can enhance economic growth and create employment opportunities. Increased production and export of quality goods would strengthen the Malawian currency and improve living standards. When people have stable incomes and better living conditions, they are less vulnerable to exploitation and better able to seek justice.

In addition, the government should implement strong policies related to public works and employment programs. Large-scale construction projects such as roads, bridges, and public buildings can create jobs for unemployed youth and less privileged individuals while improving national infrastructure. Employment opportunities reduce poverty, restore dignity, and enable people to meet their basic needs. Furthermore, strong labor policies ensure that workers' rights are protected and that fair working conditions are maintained. When people are employed and protected by law, they are more confident in asserting their rights and seeking justice when those rights are violated.

The second major recommendation for promoting social justice is the amendment of Malawian laws by the Legislature. Legal reforms are essential for strengthening the protection of less privileged people by addressing gaps and loopholes in existing laws. Laws should explicitly guarantee access to justice, legal aid, and social remedies for marginalized communities. Clear and enforceable laws provide a strong foundation for protecting human dignity and preventing exploitation, discrimination, and oppression.

The Constitution of the Republic of Malawi already provides important protections, including the right to human dignity and freedom from discrimination based on social or economic status. Violations of these rights can be challenged in court, where remedies such as compensation or enforcement orders may be granted. The Penal Code further protects less privileged people by criminalizing assault, abuse of authority, unlawful eviction, and malicious damage to property—offences that often affect poor tenants and vulnerable individuals. The Employment Act protects workers from discrimination, unfair labor practices, and forced labor, while the Gender Equality Act protects women and girls from harmful practices and discrimination. Together, these laws are designed to restrict oppression and promote fairness in society.

However, despite the existence of these legal protections, violations continue because wealthy and powerful individuals often deliberately break the law, knowing they can afford to pay fines. This weakens the deterrent effect of the law and allows injustice to persist. To address this problem, punishments for violations of social justice should be strengthened. Fines should be increased to levels that genuinely discourage wrongdoing, and imprisonment sentences should be longer and strictly enforced. Stronger penalties would send a clear message that no one is above the law and would provide real protection and relief to less privileged people, particularly those in communities such as Kachingwe in Chinsapo.

The third recommendation emphasizes the need for a strong judicial system. A competent, independent, and accessible judiciary ensures that legal protections are not only written in law but also applied fairly in practice. Less privileged people often face intimidation, fear, or bias when seeking justice, especially when their cases involve powerful individuals. A strong judicial

system guarantees fair and impartial

adjudication regardless of a person's social or economic status, thereby restoring confidence in the justice system.

Access to justice can be further improved through efficient court processes, availability of legal aid services, and simplified legal procedures that reduce delays and costs. When courts are accessible and responsive, less privileged people are more likely to seek justice and report abuse. Effective enforcement of laws also deters exploitation, corruption, and oppression by holding offenders accountable for their actions. A robust judicial system therefore bridges the gap between legal rights and actual social justice, enabling less privileged people to assert their rights, seek remedies, and experience meaningful justice. This ultimately brings relief and dignity to vulnerable communities such as Kachingwe in Chinsapo and contributes to a more just and inclusive Malawian society.

CONCLUSION

The study has presented the final conclusions of the study and offered practical recommendations for improving access to social justice in Chinsapo. The chapter emphasized the need for collaborative and sustainable interventions to address the structural and socio-economic barriers faced by the poor. The findings and recommendations of this study provide a foundation for future policy reforms, community development programs, and further research in the area of social justice.

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