

Swahili transcript:

Nicholas: Kwenye mambo ya ajira, watu sasa hivi wanasema sana kwamba serikali ifanye hivi, serikali ifanye hivi, ila labda ukiangalia kwamba unaona kwamba ni wakati wote tutegemee serikali ifanye kwa sababu yenyewe ina majukumu mengi au inafika sehemu ambapo inabidi watu kama wananchi wenyewe wawe tayari kuchukua hatua halafu kwamba huko mbele ya safari labda ndio waiambie serikali kwamba tumeenda hadi hapa, tunaomba sasa mtusaidie tuweze kumalizia.

Mtoa mada: Aaah! Hii inatokana na mfumo wetu wa elimu. Kwa sababu mfumo wetu wa elimu moja kwa moja unawaongoza watu wategemea kuajiriwa. Ndio kama nilivyosema hapo awali kwamba kwa sababu ya kupata mafunzo mengi ya nadharia kuliko ya vitendo, na namna ambavyo mtindo wa ufundishaji ambao unatumika katika vyuo, katika mashule, unamfanya mwanafunzi ategemea zaidi kuajiriwa, na akitoka pale anategemea kwamba atapata kazi sehemu fulani. Lakini kama tangu mwanzo mfumo wetu wa elimu ungeongoza watu kwa ajili ya kujajiri maana yake ni kwamba watu wasingekuwa wanailaumu serikali. Wanailaumu serikali kwa sababu ya mfumo ambao tunao kwa ajiri ya ajira.

Nicholas: Kwamba ni mfumo ambao unategemea umesema uwe chini ya mwananchi, atoe maono na aweze kutekelezewa yale maono. Sasa unafikiri kwamba suala zima ni tubadilishe mfumo wetu wa elimu tuweke kwamba, tuwe tunaangalia kwamba kadri nchi inavyoendelea na ndivyo mfumo wetu uwe unaelekea kwenye maendeleo.?

Mtoa mada: Ndio, kwa sababu kwa mfano kama sasa hivi kwa sababu ya utandawazi, tumekuwa na mawazo ya Afrika kuwa moja, na sasa hivi Afrika ya mashariki inakuwa moja, maana yake ni kwamba soko la ajira linapanuka. Lakini linapanuka vipi? Linapanuka kutokana na ujuzi wa mtu ambao anao. Sasa kama serikali haitabadilisha mfumo huu, maana yake ni kwamba wananchi wengi hawatayafikia malengo yao, kwa sababu mtu atasubiri aajiriwe lakini hawezi kuajiriwa kwa sababu hafikii kiwango, hana sifa za kuajiriwa. Maana yake ni kwamba lazima tubadilishe huu mfumo ili tuendane na hali ya ulimwengu wa sasa, kwa sababu ulimwengu wa sasa tunaita ni kijiji kimoja. Kwa hiyo kama mtu akiweza kujajiri, maana yake ataweza kufanya kazi popote, lakini kama atategemea kuajiriwa maana yake ni kwamba atakuwa anasubiri na sehemu nyingine hawezi kupata kazi.

Nicholas: Ulipozungumzia suala la kupanuka kwa soko la ajira, tukichukua nchi za Afrika ya mashariki, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi na Rwanda na Tanzania yenyewe, kwamba moja ya pingamizi ambalo linatolewa sanasana hapa Tanzania inakuwa ni kuhusu kwamba kuhusu ajira, elimu ya wafanyakazi wetu kwamba tukifungua soko, tutaishia na wakenya kuja kufanya kazi hapa na vitu kama vile. Je wewe uafikiriaje kuhusu hilo kwamba ni sahihi kwamba tuendeleo kulinda ajira za wananchi au tufungue soko la ajira la Afrika ya mashariki?

Mtoa mada: Tukifungua soko la ajira kama nilivyosema hapo awali mfumo wetu sisi unaweza ukawa ni tofauti kidogo na Kenya, na Uganda, ana Rwanda, na Burundi. Sasa tatizo linakuja kwamba mtu wa Kenya na Tanzania, wa Kenya ana sifa ipi na wa Tanzania ana sifa ipi. Na pia inategemea namna gani Tanzania imejiandaa katika kuingia katika umoja huu mpya wa Afrika ya mashariki, kwa sababu kama tusipojizatiti kweli, maana yake ni kwamba wakenya watatumeza, kwa sababu ukiangalia kitakwimu, wakenya wamesoma zaidi kuliko watanzania. Na sisi watanzania tunategemea ajira za kuajiriwa, maana yake ni kwamba wakenya watakuja watachukua ajira, pia waganda. Sasa, kama sisi hatutakuwa na uwezo hata wa kuajiri wenyewe hata kwa kuweza kusaidia wananchi hata kwa mtu mmoja mmoja na jamii kwa ujumla, ni kwamba tutashindwa kuendelea mbele.

English translation:

Nicholas: Here are some more comments on employment. Nowadays, people are complaining that the government should do this and that, and I don't think that we should depend solely on the government. There is a need for citizens to demonstrate their success in what they have achieved so far and to ask the government to help them achieve their plans. What do you think about this?

Presenter: Our educational system doesn't prepare people to be self-employed. People get education which is theoretically based, rather than practically based. After graduating, they think about being employed somewhere because the education they got doesn't help them to be self-employed. If our educational system could direct people towards self-employment, people couldn't blame the government for the lack of employment opportunities.

Nicholas: What you said is that citizens should give their ideas about what they want their educational system to be like. Do you think it is necessary to change our educational system so that the education we get could support changes in the development of our country?

Presenter: Yes, our education system should be changed. Due to globalization, we have hopes for Africa to be united. East Africa is uniting. The employment market is becoming wider but it all depends on the knowledge and skills a person has. If we don't change our educational system, many people will not meet their goals. They will not be able to be employed due to a lack of reasonable skills and qualifications. In order to meet the global changes, we must change our system so that people will be able to employ themselves. If people are self-employed, they could work anywhere, rather than waiting to be employed somewhere else.

Nicholas: When we allow a free market in the East African countries of Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania, one of the obstacles is that Tanzanians think that many jobs will be filled Kenyans. What do you think? Do we need to allow people from East

African countries to come and work in Tanzania or should we protect our job opportunities for the benefit of Tanzanians?

Presenter: As I said earlier, if we open the employment market for East African countries, it will depend on which qualifications a person has to work in a specific sector. Our educational system is different from other countries. So if we are not well prepared for the free market, it is obvious that Kenyans will take advantage of our employment opportunities. Statistics shows that Kenya has a larger number of educated people than Tanzania. If we are not able to employ ourselves, we will not go far. I mean that we will not succeed.

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