

**Swahili transcript:**

Kuhusu kilimo katika nchi ya Tanzania, asilimia kubwa ya watanzania ni wakulima, na asilimia kubwa ya wakulima hawa wanatumia jembe la mkono kutokana na hali halisi ya watanzania wengi hawana uwezo wa kununua kwa mfano matrekta kwa ajili ya kulimia mashamba, kwa hiyo wengi wanatumia jembe la mkono. Lakini pia wapo watanzania wengine ambao wanatumia trekta au plau, lile jembe la kukokotwa na ng'ombe ambalo huwasaidia katika kilimo. Na Tanzania tuna mazao mengi ya biashara na mazao ya chakula pia. Kwa hiyo tunalima mazao ya biashara kama zao la mkonge, kuna zao la korosho, pia kuna zao la kahawa, ambayo yote ni mazao ya biashara. Pia tuna mazao kama pamba, ambalo nalo pia ni zao la biashara, tuna mazao ya chakula pia kama mahindi, maharage, kunde, pamoja na uwele, na ulezi na ngano, karanga na mengineyo mengi. Kwa hiyo watanzania wanazalisha chakula chao wenyewe, tunazalisha chakula na tunakitumia na wengine huuza pia nchi za nje. Kwa mfano zao la mahindi pia kuna soko la kimataifa katika mkoa wa Dodoma ambalo liko eneo linaitwa Kibaigwa, kwa hiyo kuna soko kubwa la mahindi la kimataifa ambalo watu husafirisha au watu kutoka nchi nyingine duniani wanakuja kununua mahindi katika soko hili la kimataifa la mahindi la Kibaigwa. Pia kuhusiana na suala zima la ukulima Tanzania, mafanikio sio makubwa sana kwa sababu wengi kama nilivyosema wanatumia jembe la mkono. Kwa hiyo wanashindwa kulima maeneo makubwa sana kutokana na jembe la mkono linakuwa ni ngumu. Na kwa wachache ambao wana uwezo wa kutumia matrekta katika kulima au kutumia ng'ombe wanafaidika sana kwa sababu wana uwezo wa kulima ekari nyingi zaidi. Mbali na matatizo hayo yote, lakini watanzania wamepiga hatua kubwa sana katika suala zima la ukulima, na chakula ambacho kinazalishwa Tanzania kinawatosheleza watanzania walio wengi

**English translation:**

A large percentage of Tanzanians are farmers. Most of them use a hand hoe because of poverty. They do not have a lot of money to buy tractors for farming. That is why they use a hand hoe. But there are a few Tanzanians who can afford to use tractors and some use an ox-plough for farming. In Tanzania, we grow commercial crops and food crops. Starting with commercial crops, Tanzania grows cashews, coffee, and cotton, to mention a few. We also grow food crops like maize (corn), beans, cow-peas, bulrush millet, wheat, and groundnuts, just to name a few. Tanzanians grow their own food crops for their own consumption, and others they sell abroad. For example, we have an international maize crop market at Kibaigwa in the Dodoma region where people sell their maize. People from abroad come to buy maize at this international market. All in all, we have not achieved much in farming because many people still use a hand hoe, which does not allow them to cultivate a large area. Those who can afford to use tractors and ox-ploughs for farming are successful, because they can cultivate a large number of acres. Apart from those problems, Tanzanians have succeeded in growing their own food; and the food grown in Tanzania satisfies many Tanzanians.

**About CultureTalk:** CultureTalk is produced by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and housed on the LangMedia Website. The project provides students of language and culture with samples of people talking about their lives in the languages they use everyday. The participants in CultureTalk interviews and discussions are of many different ages and walks of life. They are free to express themselves as they wish. The ideas and opinions presented here are those of the participants. Inclusion in CultureTalk does not represent endorsement of these ideas or opinions by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages, Five Colleges, Incorporated, or any of its member institutions: Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

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