

Swahili transcript:

Nicholas: Ukiangalia sasa hivi pia kuna mfumuko wa vyuo vya watu binafsi. Labda unafikiri hiyo itasaidia kupunguza matatizo ama kulingana na uwezo wa kifedha wa jamii wa kitanzania kwamba bado hivyo vyuo havitakuwa na nafasi kubwa labda kupunguza mzigo wa wanafunzi wanaoenda vyuo?

Fortunatus: Mimi naona kwamba bado tatizo liko palepale kwa sababu vyuo vingi binafsi katika suala la ada na nini, ni kwamba inabidi mzazi mwenyewe alipe tofauti na vyuo vya serikali, kwa sababu vyuo vya serikali mwanafunzi anaweza akalipiwa, akapewa mkopo akalipia, lakini vyuo binafsi, ni kwamba ada inabidi mzazi atoe hela alipie, sasa unakuta kwamba inatengeneza kitu kama class fulani, watu watakaoweza kupata elimu ndio watakuwa ni wale wa juu tu, sawa?wale wengine wa chini tatizo litabaki kuwa palepale. Ndio litapunguza lakini ni kidogo sana. Sio kwamba hivyo vyuo binafsi ndio vitajaa sana na nini vitachukua wanafunzi wengi sana, hapana, tatizo litakuwa palepale kwa sababu watu ambao ni low class, watahindwa kulipia kusoma katika hivyo vyuo ambavyo vitakuwa ni vyuo binafsi.

Nicholas: Labda kwamba kwenye suala la kulipia pia, kwamba, zamani ilikuwa mtu akipata nafasi chuoni, unakuwa moja kwa moja una uhakika serikali itakulipia. Lakini sasa hivi mfumo umebadilika, ni kwamba ukipata nafasi chuoni, inabidi uombe bodi ya mikopo wakupe mkopo. (Yaah!).Sasa unafikiri kwamba kubadilika kwa sera huko kutasaidia watu wengi waweze kusoma ama itakuwa...kwa sababu nafikiri lengo la serikali ni kwamba ile fedha wanayompa mtu sasa hivi iweze kurudi baadae imsome mwingine. Kwa hiyo mnafikiri huku kubadilika kwa mfumo kutaleta mafanikio ama?

Andrew: Mimi naona aim yao kuanzia mwanzo, nadhani wame-*copy* labda toka kwenye nchi nyingine, suala la kutoa mikopo. Aim ya hii system nadhani ilikuwa ni nzuri ila utekelezaji unakuwa mbovu. Bodi iko very inefficient, kuna yaani hela zinazoibiwa hawadhibiti, yaani you do not know where money is going, unaona? Kwa hiyo inakuja kuwa ni tatizo kubwa zaidi, yaani solution inakuja kuwa bigger problem kuliko hata before. Kwa sababu, aah! Kwa jinsi ninavyoona ilitakiwa isaidie kwa namna fulani, kwamba kwa wale watu ambao wanaona hawana haja ya kuchukua mkopo, kama tayari una uwezo wa kujilipia, mtu of course asingependa ajisumbue sasa hivi achukue mkopo, kitu ambacho utakuja kulipa baadae. Kama tayari mtu hela anayo, sasa kwa nini mtu usilipe? Halafu ujue umemalizana kuliko usumbuliwe baadae ukiwa umeshaanza kazi. Kwa hiyo hizo hela zingeenda kwa watu ambao hawana uwezo wa kujilipia. Laikini sisi tumekuja imekuwa kama tofauti kabisa. Tumeshindwa kujua nani ana uwezo, nani hana, kwa sababu masuala ya mkopo yamekaa kwa anyone ambaye ana admission, bila kuzingatia nani ana uwezo, nani hana. So, wameanza ku-victimize watu wengine ambao hawakutakiwa kuwa victimized. Kwa mfano sasa hivi mkopo unatolewa kwa only walifaulu sana, sio ambao wana uwezo wa kupata admission, hapana, ni wale ambao waliofaulu sana, which means kwa mtu ambaye hata kama mtihani ulikuja vibaya, au

alikuwa anaumwa, you never know kinachotokea kwenye mtihani, lakini akawa amefeli kidogo, basi anakuwa amekosa chance, kitu ambacho sio sawa, na mtu unaweza ukakuta ali-struggle ikawa tu mambo yaliharibika siku za mwisho za mtihani.

Fortunatus: Labda nyongeza katika hapo ni kwamba, katika hiyo category ilikuja kwamba katika yule aliyefaulu sana ndio wanampa mkopo, lakini unaweza ukakuta kwamba okay, wakapata admission, unakuta kwamba chuo kinawakubali, wanaingia kutokana na mitihani inavyoenda labda kama mwaka huu wengi wamefeli kidogo, kwa hiyo hata ile kufaulu standard imeshuka na nini, lakini unakuta wamepata admission wameingia chuoni lakini sasa kutokana na ile kasoro waliyoweka bodi ya mikopo kwamba labda division one and two ndio wanapewa mkopo na division three asipewe mkopo au kwamba amepata admission, halafu tena hapewi mkopo, ina maana kwamba admission yake haina maana kwamba hawezi kusoma kama hana uwezo wa kujisomesha, unaona? Kwa hiyo imekuwa tena tatizo katika hilo.

English translation:

Nicholas: Nowadays there is an increase in private colleges. Do you think these colleges will alleviate the problem by providing more opportunities for students to attend? Or due to financial problems for many Tanzanians, will colleges have no impact on Tanzanians?

Fortunatus: The problem is still there. In these private colleges, parents pay the school fees for their children. In government colleges, the government pays the school fees, or students can get loans and pay for their education. This causes a class difference in the society in the sense that those who have money are the ones who will get a college education. The poor people will still have no chance to get a college education.

Nicholas: Talking about paying for college fees, in the past, if you had been selected to attend the college, you would know for sure that the government would pay for your school fees. Now the system has changed. If you are selected to attend a college, you have to request the loans' board to give you a loan. (Yeah!) Do you think this will help many students to have a chance to get a college education? What I know is that the money the government gives you as a loan should be returned later to educate another person. Do you think this system will have a good impact or not?

Andrew: What I see is that the government has copied this system from other countries. The aim of this system is good but the implementation is bad. The loan board is very inefficient. A lot of money has been stolen. You don't know where the money is going, you see? The problem is becoming very big. The solution of providing loans to students is becoming a bigger problem than it was before. I think the loans' board could do something to help those who don't have money and give them loans. However, for those who have money, there is no need to get a loan. Why don't they pay right away, because if you get a loan, you will be required to return it later? If you have money, why bother to borrow it? That money will help other people who don't have the money to pay for themselves. But now, we don't know who can pay by himself and who cannot, because

anyone is eligible to get a loan so long as you have been admitted. So they victimize people who were not supposed to be victimized. Right now the loans are given to those who performed well; it doesn't matter how financially well off they are. Some people didn't do well perhaps because of sickness or not performing well on exams because you don't know what may happen during exam time. Such a person loses the chance to get a loan. This is not fair, because you may find that this person has struggled to excel, but things just went wrong during exams.

Fortunatus: I want to comment that the loans' board gave loans to those who got first and second divisions. This year the performance was not good, and the performance standard has declined. Those who got third division were admitted to college, but because the loans' board gives loans only to first and second divisions. Those who got third division and were qualified to join the college were not eligible to get a loan, even though they were admitted. That means their admission won't help them get a college education unless they pay for it themselves. This is difficult for many Tanzanians because of poverty. So the problem remains.

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