

**Swahili transcript:**

Nicholas; Umesema kwamba linahitaji taifa lijizatiti kama taifa katika kuingia katika huu ushirikiano wa Afrika Mashariki. Ukijua kwamba wewe ukiwa unakaribia kwenda kwenye soko la ajira, kwamba kuna mabadiliko yoyote ambayo umeanza kuona ama unafikiri kwamba bado ushirikiano wa Afrika Mashariki siku zinavyozidi kwenda ndio jambo ambalo sio kwamba litakuwa halileti mabadiliko?

Mtoa mada: Mabadiliko yapo kiasi, kwa sababu sasa hivi kuna vyuo vingi vinaanzishwa Tanzania, vijana wengi wanajiunga na vyuo, na bodi inatoa mikopo. Lakini sasa ni namna gani wanapata elimu? Elimu ambayo inaweza ikasaidia kushindana na soko. Kwa sababu inawezekana kabisa mkenya akawa na taaluma ya elimu, na mtanzania akawa na taaluma ya elimu. Lakini, mkenya kuna vitu ambavyo vikawa ni zaidi ya mtanzania, au mtanzania anaweza akapata vitu zaidi ya, manake (maana yake) ni kwamba nasema, inategemea na kitu ambacho mwanafunzi amekipata katika mafunzo yake. Na pia kwa baadhi ya sehemu kama sasa hivi, mambo ya maendeleo ya jamii, ustawi wa jamii, imeonekana kama ni sehemu ambayo watu wanaweza kupata ajira pale, kwa sababu kuna mashirika mengi yasiyo ya kiserikali yanachukua watu kama hao. Kwa hiyo, upande mmoja kuna maendeleo lakini sio katika kile kiwango ambacho wananchi wote wataweza kufaidika.

Nicholas: Labda, kwamba kwenye labda kwenye maslahi, kwenye sehemu za kazi na zenyewe, labda unafikiri kwamba kazi ambazo watu wanazofanya, mshahara wanaopewa, ukiangalia kipato ambacho wanapata ukilinganisha na kima cha chini serikali ilichoweka, kwamba kweli ni sawasawa ukiangalia pia na maisha ya sasa hivi kwamba kweli vinaendana ama kuna mapungufu?

Mtoa mada: Kwa kweli kuna upungufu. Kima cha chini cha mshahara ambacho serikali imetangaza ni kidogo, ambacho ni shilingi elfu themanini na nne. Sasa utakuta mtu anayepata shilingi elfu themanini na nne, amepanga, na hiyo hiyo anategemea nauli kwenda na kurudi kwenye shughuli zake za kila siku. Kwa hiyo kama angalau wangeweza kufika kwenye laki moja na hamsini, ingeweza kusaidia kidogo, lakini na gharama ya mafuta pia imepanda. Kwa hiyo, kima cha chini cha sasa hivi cha mshahara ambacho kinatolewa sasa hivi na serikali kina mapungufu, kwa hiyo hakitaweza kumsaidia mwananchi wa kawaida.

Nicholas: Labda kwamba ukiangalia labda na sekta binafsi, zenyewe maslahi yake yapo bora zaidi au pia na zenyewe kwamba ni kubahatisha, kwamba ni tofauti kwa vile labda..

Mtoa mada: Sekta binafsi imekuwa ina.. niseme kwamba imekuwa inaibia serikali wafanyakazi kwa sababu inachukua, sio kwamba inaiba, inachukua kwa sababu wenyewe wana uhakika na kile kitu ambacho wanakifanya. Mara nyingi sekta binafsi inakuwa na

malengo ya muda mfupi na muda mrefu, kama ilivyo serikali. Lakini mambo mengi ya kiserikali yanategemea viongozi wa juu. Kwa hiyo, kama madaraka mikoani wanavyoita yangukuwa yamegawanywa sawasawa na kupata viongozi waadilifu, tungeweza kusema kwamba tunaenda sawasawa, lakini sekta binafsi walau imekuwa kimbilio kubwa la ajira kwa wananchi, hasa watanzania.

**English translation:**

Nicholas: You said the nation should be well prepared for the East African Community. As you prepare yourself to face market challenges, do you see some changes happening or perhaps, as time goes by, will there be no changes at all?

Presenter: There are some changes in our country nowadays. There are a lot of institutions that have been established in Tanzania. Many young people join colleges and the loans board provides some loans to students. The question to ask is what kind of education do students receive to help them cope with the market? A Tanzania man can have a certain kind of knowledge he has received, the same for a Kenyan man. However, the Tanzania man can have skills that a Kenyan man doesn't have, and vice versa. So it depends on which skills someone has to get a job. Nowadays, there are so many non governmental organizations that employ people with certain skills to work in social development issues. Many people have been employed in this way. So I can say that there are some developments, although not at a level that all citizens will benefit from.

Nicholas: Let's talk about salary. Do you think people are getting enough salary compared to real life situations? The government has set a lower level salary for all employees who do not have skills. Do you think that is fair as you look what people do and what they get to sustain their lives?

Presenter: To tell the truth, the lower level salary the government has set is not enough. It is 84,000 Tanzanian shillings. This amount is very small, because the person who is getting this sum has to pay rent. Moreover, the same money has to pay for his transportation to and from work, not mentioning food, health care, and family needs. If the government would increase the lower level salary to 150,000 Tanzanian shillings, that would help a little bit. Currently the salary people get is not enough, especially for lower class people.

Nicholas: What about private sectors, do they offer enough salary or they do the same thing?

Presenter: The private sector has been taking government workers to work in their companies because they are certain of what they are doing. Many private sectors have short and long term plans as the government also has. Most things that happen depend on our top leaders. If we could have faithful leaders, we could say that we are on the right track. The private sector has been a good source of employment for many Tanzanians.

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