

Swahili transcript:

Mtoa mada: Soko la ajira sasa linakuwa kwa sababu watu wengi wanasoma hasa elimu ya juu. Kwa sababu zamani baada ya kupata uhuru, ni watu wachache ambao walipata nafasi ya kwenda shule, lakini sasa hivi nafasi ya kwenda shule inakuwa kubwa, na pia soko la ajira limekuwa kubwa kwa sababu sasa hivi tunaangalia taaluma; mtu ana taaluma gani ili aweze kupata kazi. Kwa hiyo inabidi mtu aende shule ili aweze kupata ujuzi wa kuweza kufanya kazi.

Nicholas: Labda kwamba, ni kwamba soko la ajira linachukua katika nyanja zote au kwamba kuna sehemu ambazo zinakua kuliko nyingine labda kwa jinsi unavyoona wewe?

Mtoa mada: Kwa jinsi ninavyoona mimi, soko la ajira linakua katika nyanja zote, hasahasa ukianza nyanja ya kijamii na kiuchumi. Kwa sababu sasa hivi kama tunavyoelewa dunia yetu ni utandawazi, kwa hiyo masuala ya kijamii ni jambo muhimu sana katika maendeleo ya nchi; kwa hiyo soko la ajira kwake limekuwa ni kubwa. Na pia kwa upande wa wachumi, namna ya kuweza kubuni njia bora ya kuweza kupata kipato kwa mwananchi mmojammoja na pia familia na jamii nzima

Nicholas: Sawasawa. Labda ukiangalia kwa jinsi unavyoangalia sasa hivi kwamba watu wanasukumwa kwamba wakapate kujiajiri, wakapate kuwekeza; labda unafikiri kwamba kupewa msukumo huo, je watu wanapewa pia ujuzi wa kuwawezesha kufanya hivyo? Au unafikiri kuna...?

Mtoa mada: Eeh hapo kuna tatizo, kwamba watu wanaambiwa wajiari lakini ujuzi wa kujiajiri ni mdogo. Watu wengi tunaenda shule, tunasoma vitu vingi kinadharia zaidi kuliko kwenye vitendo. Kwa hiyo mtu wakati mwingine anapodiriki kujiajiri anapata shida aanzie wapi na afanye kitu gani. Kwa mfano mtu ambaye amemaliza kidato cha nne, ama mtu ambaye amemaliza chuo kikuu, lakini kile kitu ambacho amekisomea wakati huu hakimwezesha kujiajiri. Kwa hiyo inakuwa ni ngumu kwa yeye kujiajiri. Lakini kama kukiwa na mfumo bora wa elimu hii, tunaita elimu ya wito, mtu anapokwenda shule akajifunza kwa vitendo zaidi, hii itatuwezesha sisi watu wengi kujiajiri. Lakini sasa hivi watu wengi wanategemea kujiajiriwa.

Nicholas: Ndio. Na kwamba pia unafikiri ni... ukiangalia vijana wengi kwamba pia wanakuwa na mawazo ya kufanya vitu fulani, lakini wakati mwingine inakuwa ni yako juu sana kuliko uwezo kama taifa au uwezo kama mtu binafsi; kwa hiyo unafikiri kwamba tuweze kuzidi kuwahimiza watu waweke malengo yao juu au kwamba waanzie chini ingawa malengo yapo juu ila waanzie pale wanapoweza waelekee ambapo..?

Mtoa mada: Ndio, watu wanatakiwa waanzie chini, kwa sababu hata vijana, malengo ya vijana wengi yapo juu na wanataka/wanapenda kupata maendeleo ya haraka kwa muda

mfupi, lakini kama ukianzia chini, maana yake ni kwamba shughuli nzima ya maendeleo kama kwa mtu mmoja na kwa taifa itakwenda vizuri na pia itapunguza na hata mambo ya rushwa kwa sababu mtu akitaka mambo ya haraka ni dhahiri ni kwamba lazima atoe hongo au afanye kitu ambacho ni kinyume na taratibu

English translation:

Presenter: The employment market is growing because so many people have gone to school up through the university level. A long time ago after getting our independence, there were few people who had the chance to go to school. Nowadays, the opportunity to go to school has increased. Employment opportunities have increased because we now consider what kind of education a person must have in order to be employed. A person needs to go to school in order to get employment.

Nicholas: Do you think the employment market is growing in every area or are there some areas where the employment market is growing more than in other areas?

Presenter: As for me, I see the employment market growing in every area, starting with social and economic issues. As we know, the world has been changed by globalization, so social issues are given priorities due to their impact on the country's development. Economists make efforts to design and establish employment for individuals, for families and for the public at large.

Nicholas: All right. What about this issue of self employment? People want to establish their own businesses and investments. Do you think they get appropriate knowledge about self-employment and how to invest their time and money?

Presenter: This is a problem. People are told to be self-employed but they don't get an education on how to accomplish this. Many people go to school and learn many things, but the education we get is based on theory and not very practical. We cannot use the education we got to establish businesses, because we don't know where to start and how to proceed. For example, a form four graduate from the university cannot use the education he got at school to start his or her own business. If the education we received at school could be practical, it could help many people to employ themselves by establishing companies or businesses. Now, all people depend on being employed.

Nicholas: It's true. Many young people have big plans for their future. They want to do big things, though it may seem difficult for them to achieve. Do you think we need to continue encouraging them about their plans or should we tell them to start where they are and go on as they succeed?

Presenter: We should start where we are and go on as we succeed. Many young people want to be successful in a short period of time, but if they start slowly, they will go further. Sometimes people will engage in dishonest practices because they want their plans to be successful right away. That is illegal.

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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