

**Swahili transcript:**

Nicholas: Labda kwamba ulisema suala kwamba elimu inakuwa ni nadharia sana au watu wanapomaliza wanashindwa kujiajiri. Labda unafikiri kwamba kuubadilisha huu mfumo wa elimu kwamba ni jukumu la wananchi wenyewe waone kwamba una matatizo waweze kuubadilisha au kwamba serikali ije ikae ione kwamba kuna matatizo, wewe unafikiri hili jukumu linakuwa ni la nani?

Mtoa mada: Eeeh! Jukumu kubwa hapo ni jukumu la serikali, kwa sababu sasa hivi serikali ndio mhimili wa shughuli nyingi za maendeleo. Na serikali kwa kupitia bunge letu linatunga sera mbalimbali kwa ajili ya za shughuli zetu za kila siku. Sasa, kama serikali ikiwa na sera nzuri kwa ajili ya vijana, watoto wanaosoma shule kujiandaa kujiajiri itawezekana kwa sababu kwa wananchi wanaweza wakawa macho lakini isiwe katika kutaratibu, lakini kwa serikali kwa sababu ikishasema kwamba sasa hivi mfumo wetu wa elimu ni huu, maana yake ni kwamba kila mtu atafuata, tofauti na mwananchi mmojammoja. Zipo jamii ambazo zinafanya lakini ni jamii chache tu na sio wengi ambao wanafikia malengo yao.

Nicholas: Halafu pia ukiangalia kwenye ajira sasa hivi kitu ambacho kinarudi ni ule mfumo kwamba watu wafanye kazi pamoja, kwamba ukiangalia wakati Nyerere alipowaweka watu pamoja kwenye vijiji vya ujamaa, mashamba ya ujamaa na vitu kama hivyo ; labda unafikiri kwamba ni kitu gani kimebadilika, kwa sababu miaka ya themanini hilo wazo lilikuwa halikubaliki lilionekana kwamba halifai, lakini kwa sasa hivi kwa ghafla linaanza kurudi kwa kasi kubwa. Unafikiri kwamba kwenye huu muda kitu gani kimebadilika ?

Mtoa mada :Kitu cha kwanza ni kipato kidogo cha mwananchi, ambapo imeonekana kwamba wananchi wengi wana kipato ambacho hakitoshelezi kwa mtu mmojammoja kuweza kufanya shughuli. Kwa hiyo inabidi kutokana na hali ambayo tunayo sasa hivi kuwe na vikundi vidogo vidogo kwa ajili ya kufanya kitu fulani. Kwa sababu utaweza kukuta katika jamii moja kuna watu wana lengo fulani kama kufanya biashara, ama kuanzisha shule, lakini kwa sababu ya kipato kidogo,mtu mmoja mmoja hawezi. Kwa hiyo ikabidi iwekwe hiyo sera ya kuwekwa kwenye vikundi kwa sababu watu wengi wanakuwa na malengo yanayofanana ili waweze kuendelea kwa kupitia huo umoja ambao upo. Zamani ulikuwepo lakini ulikuwa ume-base sana kwenye kilimo; lakini sasa umoja huu umegeuka, hata haya mashirika ambayo yanafanya kazi pamoja yenye mawazo yanayofanana sasa hivi wanatengeneza mitandao kwa ajili ya kufanya kazi pamoja.

Nicholas: Labda hapo kwenye suala hilo ni kwamba watu wanapofanya kazi pamoja, utakuta kwamba inapokuja kwenye uongozi inahitaji uzoefu zaidi kuliko mtu unapokuwa una mradi wako mwenyewe. Kwa hilo unafikiri kwamba je hiyo elimu ya kuwawezesha

watu kuongoza miradi ya pamoja iko ya kutosha au kwamba serikali inatakiwa ione hiyo kwamba ungehitajika umuhimu wa kuweka/kuwapa watu mafunzo ya jinsi ya kuweza kuongoza vitu vya pamoja ama unafikirije ?

Mtoa mada: Uelewa si mkubwa kwa sababu vikundi vinaazishwa lakini mara nyingi vikundi vingi vinaanzishwa kienyeji. Kwa hiyo kuna mfumo ambao upo sasa hivi ambapo vikundi ambavyo kwa sasa hivi vinaitwa SACCOS ambavyo wanajamii wanakaa pamoja, wanatoa mawazo yao, lakini uelewa wa kupata viongozi walio bora bado ni mdogo kwa sababu mambo mengi yanaenda, kwa sababu ni kikundi kimekutana, inakuwa ni kama kujuana. Kwa hiyo serikali inabidi itoe mafunzo zaidi kwa ajili ya hivi vikundi. Na vikundi vingi mara nyingi vinaanza vizuri lakini mwisho wake unakuwa mbovu kwa sababu ya wakati mwingine uongozi na uelewa pia wa namna ya kuweza kukaa katika kikundi.

### **English translation:**

Nicholas: You said that the education people get is not practical in the sense that it doesn't help them to be self-employed. Who is responsible for changing this educational system? Do you think citizens are the ones to tell the government that the educational system is bad or should they wait for the government to see its effects and change it? Who is responsible?

Presenter: The government is responsible because most development activities depend on the government. The government through its parliamentary system set some policies for our everyday activities. So if the government could establish a good policy for education, young people will get a good education. It will enable them to self-employ. The government will give direction on what it wants our educational system to look like, and the citizens will follow that system. Sometimes citizens can be aware of educational issues but they may not be able to change anything. It is the task of the government to oversee all educational issues for the benefit of all people.

Nicholas: As you see nowadays, a system of socialism is coming back. People should join in groups and work together. During the time of socialism, the first president Nyerere put all people in village communities to work together on plantations for the benefit of all the people. What is the difference now? In the past, people rejected the system and commented that it is not good. Now I see that the same system is coming back. What is the difference?

Presenter: The first problem is that people get a low income, and it doesn't help people to do business. Because of this, people are encouraged to form small groups and work together. For example, people may have an idea of building a school or creating a business, but the low income they get doesn't meet their needs. That's why they are told to form groups and create their businesses. At first, this system was based on agriculture, but now it affects every sector. Even those organizations that work on the same issues try to unite and work together.

Nicholas: When people work together on their own business, there is often a problem in the area of leadership. It is easier for a person to manage his own business rather than manage a shared business. Do you think the government provides enough knowledge to people on how to run shared businesses or don't they have enough education?

Presenter: They don't have enough education because many groups are formed locally. There are small groups called SACCOS (Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies). In these groups, people join and present their ideas on what they want to work on. Often these groups have formed because they know each other. The big problem SACCOS face is in leadership. Sometimes groups started well but ended up badly due to poor leadership. They didn't understand how to mobilize people to stay in groups and conduct business.

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