

CultureTalk Tanzania Video Transcripts: <http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu>
Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP)

Swahili transcript:

Upendo: Labda unaweza ukanielezea kuhusu mashirika yoyote unayoyafahamu na yanafanya nini labda kwa jamii ya kitanzania?

Happy: Ok. Kuna mashirika kwa mfano ambayo sio ya kiserikali ambazo tunaziiita ngo's, si ndio? *Non-governmental organizations*. Kwa mfano, ziko nyingi. Kwa mfano kuna kama TAMWA-Tanzania Media Women Association- ambacho ni chama cha waandishi wanawake; kuna mfano TGNP-Tanzania Gender Networking Program ambayo ina-deal na gender issues.

Upendo: Inahusika na mambo ya kijinsia

Happy: Kijinsia. Kwa hiyo ungependa kuja kila shirika linafanya nini?

Upendo: Ningependa ku..labda unge..ungeeleza labda shirika labda TGNP yenyewe inahusika na nini, inafanya mambo gani labda katika jamii ya kitanzania. Au hiyo TAMWA, au kuna mashirika mengine, yanafanya nini labda?

Happy: OK. Kwa mfano kama TGNP, TGNP ninaweza nikaizungumzia kwa karibu, labda kwa undani kidogo kwa sababu ni kitu ambacho nimekuwa nikikiona na nimekuwa nikiwa nikienda pale. Aaah! TGNP ni shirika ambalo lina..kama nilivyosema kirefu chake ni kwamba Tanzania Gender Networking Program; ni shirika ambalo linahusiana sanasana na..lina-deal na gender issues. Kwa mfano, haki za mtoto wa kike na wa kiume; haki za mwanamke na mwanume; yaani kuna masuala mbalimbali ambayo TGNP yanaangalia. Je, katika gender kuna..kuna mambo, unajua kuna terms fulani zipo katika gender ambazo huwa wanapenda kuzizungumzia, ambazo wanaziita kwa mfano kuna gender equality na kuna gender equity. Kwa hiyo, hivi ni vitu ambavyo wanaangalia usawa. Katika huo usawa, katika njia gani, katika nyanja gani. Je, kwa mfano kama elimu; elimu ya mtoto wa kiume. Kwa nini zamani katika Tanzania, unajua katika mfumo wetu wa Tanzania ni kwamba zamani watoto wa kike walikuwa hawaendi shule kwa sababu walikuwa wanaonekana kama vile mtoto wa kike yeye kazi yake ni kuolewa na ..hata akipata elimu, hata..hatanufaisha familia yake, ataenda kunufaisha familia ya mume wake ambaye ataenda. Kwa hiyo kuna vitu ambavyo TGNP kama shirika linaweza likasaidia katika kuongea, kuweza ku..yaani ni kama vile voice za wanawake zinakuwa heard kutokana na watu fulani ambao wanazi..wanazi..wanafikisha ule ujumbe kwa jamii. Mtoto wa kike ana haki ya kusoma shule. Mimi mama yangu anasema kila siku; mama yangu yeye anafanya kazi TGNP; yeye anasema kila siku –katika nyumba yangu, hakuna mtoto wa kiume, hakuna mtoto wa kike;

Upendo: Kwamba wote kufanya kazi, wafanye kazi sawa, kupika wote wapike.

Happy: Wote ni sawa, mtapika, mtaosha vyombo. Nyumbani kwetu tulikuwa tuna zamu. Kuna kipindi tulikuwa hatuna dada wa kutusaidia nyumbani, dada alienda kwao, kwa hiyo tulibaki peke yetu. Kwa hiyo nyumba, zamu mnawekeana; mimi napika mchana, mdogo wangu wa kiume anaosha vyombo. Mimi nikitandika sebuleni, unadeki bafuni na chooni.

Upendo:(kicheko) eehee?

Happy: Mama anasema hakuna kazi za mtoto wa kike, hakuna kazi za mtoto wa kiume; wote mnafanya kazi.

Upendo: Kwamba wote sawa.

Happy:Wote ni sawa. Kwa hiyo yaani hivi ndio vitu wanataka wana wana-deal navyo, kwamba, usawa.

Upendo: Katika nyanja zote, katika kazi, katika kusoma.

Happy: Kazi, kusoma, na kila kitu. Kwa hiyo yaani mtoto wa kike alikuwa anaonekana zamani kama vile tu ni *submissive*, hana *rights*, aolewe, kazi yake ni kuolewa tu, na kuzaa watoto, na kulea mume na watoto; that's it. Lakini, kuna watu ambao sasa wameibuka ili kuweza ku-serve hiyo..hiyo kitu yaani, ni kama vile mnawa-undermine hao watoto, kwanini? Watoto wote wana haki sawa. Kwa hiyo, hivi ni vitu ambavyo TGNP wanaangalia.

Upendo: Ahaa!

English translation:

Upendo: Can you mention some organizations you know and tell how they help the Tanzanian society?

Happy: There are non-governmental organizations, which we call NGOs. For example there is TAMWA (Tanzania Media Women's Association), which is a women writers' association. There is also TGNP (Tanzania Gender Networking Programme) which deals with gender issues.

Upendo: I would like to know about each organization and its responsibilities. In other words, what are they doing to help the Tanzanian society?

Happy: I can talk in detail about TGNP, because I used to go there and I have a great understanding of what they do. The Tanzania Gender Networking Programme, as I pointed out earlier, deals with gender issues and children's rights for girls or boys. It also deals with women's and men's rights. In brief, they study and analyze gender terms like

gender equality and gender equity. For children's rights, they insist on equal rights in education. Long ago in Tanzania, children were not treated equally in education. In the past, they put more emphasis on boys' education, believing that girls were to focus on marriage. If they sent girls to school, the education they got would not profit their families, but it would profit the family if she got married. TGNP's emphasis on equal education and other issues of gender bias makes sure the voices of victims are heard. My mom is working with TGNP, and every day she tells us that "In my house, all children are equal. There is no difference between boys and girls."

Upendo: If cooking, everyone should cook. Everyone should work.

Happy: You are all equal. You will all cook and clean dishes. At one time in the past, our house maid traveled, and we lived without her for a long time. We made schedules for doing household work. If I prepared an afternoon meal, my younger brother washed the dishes. If I cleaned the sitting room, someone else cleaned the bathrooms.

Upendo: [Laughs] Ah Ah!

Happy: My mom used to tell us that there is no boys' work or girls' work. You all must work.

Upendo: That you are all equal.

Happy: So they deal with equality

Upendo: Equality in all areas, whether in education or work

Happy: Equality in education, work, and everything. Long ago, a female child was regarded as if she has no rights to education. Her job was just waiting to get married and giving birth to children. That was all. They didn't value the female child. TGNP works closely on such issues and questions about how we treat female children. They have equal rights to education just like male children.

Upendo: Okay.

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