

Swahili transcript:

Nicholas: Mazungumzo mazima yatakuwa kwenye swali kwamba, ukiangalia jamii ya kitanzania ina makabila mengi, lakini kuna ule umoja wa kitaifa na kwamba hatujawahi kupata matatizo ya makabila, yaani kwamba kabila kugandamiza kabila lingine. Labda mnafikiri kwamba sababu kuu inayosababisha iwe hivyo ni nini?

Ndeva: Asante; tunapozungumzia umoja ambao upo kwa Tanzania, kuna makabila mangapi Tanzania? Mia moja na ngapi? Mia moja kumi na sita. Hayo makabila yote bado hatujasikia kwamba kabila Fulani limelikandamiza kabila Fulani. Kwa haraka haraka mimi nafikiri sababu kubwa na ya kwanza ni jinsi tu taifa lenyewe lilivyoanza. Ukiangalia mwasisi wa taifa, yaani baba wa taifa, hayati mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere alihimiza sana umoja wa makabila. Na ninadhani hata wakati anaanzisha ile siasa ya ujamaa, lengo lake kubwa lilikuwa kuyaleta haya makabila mengi pamoja ili kwamba, kwa sababu ukitaka watu walete maendeleo, ni lazima waelewane. Kwa hiyo kwa kuwa alikuwa katika harakati za kujenga taifa, alilazimika kuwakusanya hawa watu pamoja, wakishakuwa pamoja, basi na alijua kwa uhakika kwamba kama hakuna migogoro miongoni mwao; msukuma anaweza akamuuzia ng'ombe mmasai; mmasai anaweza akatoka na labda mali fulani kutoka kwake akampelekea mkurya. Kwa hiyo maendeleo yatakuwepo kwa sababu hakuna ukabila. Sijui unazungumzije bwana Ngasa?

Ngasa: Asante sana bwana Ndeva. Mimi ninachoona hapa ni kwamba, ni sawa kabisa ulivyosema hayati mwalimu Nyerere, naye alifanya kazi ya maana sana ya kutuunganisha watanzania, na hususani nikiangalia kwa upande wetu sisi wasukuma wa magharibi tunapenda sana kilimo na pia ufugaji. Kwa hiyo mwalimu pale tunamshukuru sana. Lakini kitu kingine kinachotuunganisha watanzania ni utendaji wetu wa kazi. Utakuta kwamba sisi tunasoma, tunasoma lakini sio kwamba tunategemea kupata kazi kwa maeneo yetu tu tulikozaliwa. Kwa hiyo pale serikali utakuta inafanya jambo la msingi kabisa kuhakikisha kwamba mtu aliyezaliwa kabila fulani serikali inahakikisha kwamba anafanya kazi sehemu yenye kabila jingine tofauti; kwa mfano polisi wa kabila la wasukuma atafanya kazi kwenye kabila la wanyakusa, mnyakyusa ataenda kwa wachaga na mchaga ataenda kwingine, hivyo hivyo. Kwa hiyo serikali inafanya jambo hilo ambalo linazidi kutuunganisha. Tofauti na kwamba kama serikali ingekuwa haijali kuhusu huo umoja, basi watu wangekuwa wanasoma wanategemea kazi fulani, sasa anaenda anafanya kazi kwenye kabila lake, na hapo utakuta mambo yanakuwa shagalabagala; yanakuwa shagalabagala kiasi kwamba baadae kunakuwa na vita, mimi ndio ninavyoona, jambo jingine hilo, la mwalimu na pia serikali yetu ya sasa. Dada yangu hapo, wewe unalizungumziaje hili suala?

Dada: Aaah! Mimi nafikiri kama walivyokwisha kusema hapo mwanzo, kwamba, yaani hayati mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere ambaye ndiye alikuwa raisi wa Tanzania,

aliamua kuanzisha hicho kitu kwamba watanzania wawe kwa pamoja, na alijua kwamba watu wakiwa kwa pamoja, kutakuwa kuna amani, na nchi yoyote ile ambayo kunakuwa kuna amani, ni rahisi nchi hiyo kujikuza kiuchumi kwa sababu jamii itakuwa wanaweza kufanya kazi kwa pamoja. Kama ni kuzalisha ama hata inapotolewa amri fulani, kila mtu anakuwa anaichukulia na anaitendea kazi. Kwa hiyo, lengo lilikuwa ni kuweka amani, na baada ya amani, ni kukuza uchumi wa nchi. Ndio maana hata sasa hivi unaweza kuona kwamba Tanzania tuna amani, na watu wanaweza kufanya kazi vizuri; kwa mfano kama walivyokisha kusema hawa mwanzoni kwamba, unakuta kama hawa ni wafugaji, wanashirikiana na wafugaji wenzao. Kama huyu ni mkulima, mkulima wa Moshi anajifunza kutoka kwa mfano labda mkoa huu Mwanza, kilimo labda wamevuna sana pamba labda kwa asilimia kubwa; kwa hiyo mkulima ambaye yuko mkoa mwingine ataenda kule na atajifunza kuwa hawa watu wapoje, yaani kunakuwa hakuna uchoyo; uchoyo wa kuelimishana. Na hiyo inakuza nchi kiuchumi na kielimu naweza kusema, na kisiasa pia.

English translation:

Nicholas: Our discussion will be based on the question that despite having many tribes in Tanzania, we still live in peace and nothing has happened concerning these tribes. No tribe has oppressed another tribe. What is the reason for such a harmonious life?

Ndeva: When we talk about the unity we have in Tanzania, first of all let's count how many tribes we have. We have 116 tribes, and it has never occurred that one tribe oppressed another tribe. This is because of how our nation started.

The father of our nation, the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, insisted that there be unity among tribes. And I think that even when he established socialism, his main mission was to bring all these tribes together. If you want people to bring development, people must understand one another and agree with each other. Because he was in the process of building the nation, he decided to bring all the people together. If they are together, there will be no conflicts among them. A Sukuma man can sell his cows to a Maasai; a Maasai person can bring his possession to a Kurya person. Obvious developments will be achieved because there would be no tribalism. What do you say Mr. Ngasa?

Ngasa: Thank you Mr. Ndeva. It is true as you said that the late Mwalimu Nyerere did a great job in uniting all Tanzanians, especially we Sukuma people in western Tanzania. We like cultivating crops and keeping animals very much. We thank him so much. Another thing which unites us is our ability to work. We are now going to school, but we don't rely on working only in our places of origin. The government is doing a great job to make sure that people are not working in their places of origin. People should work in another tribal place, different from their own tribe. For example, a Sukuma policeman will go and work in Nyakyusa tribe; the Nyakyusa policeman will work in Chagga area, and a Chagga policeman will go and work in another different area. The government is doing this to unite all Tanzanians. If the government did not do such a thing, people

would have been working in their area of origins, and we would not have been united. As a result, wars would have happened among tribes. This is what I see, Mwalimu Nyerere, about how our present government is operating. Our sister, what do you say about that?

Lady: Uh! It's true as my fellows have just said. The late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, who was the first president, decided to unite all Tanzanians. He knew if people could be united, there will be peace, and in any country where there is peace, it is easy for that country to be developed because people will work together. When the order is given, everyone will participate fully. So the aim was to create peace and thereafter, to build the nation. That's why we have peace in Tanzania and people work together. Herders in this area can cooperate with herders in another area. A farmer from Moshi can learn from a farmer from Mwanza. Let's say that in Mwanza region the farmers grew many crops and got a good yield. A farmer from Moshi can go and learn from them about the strategies they used to get good crops. They learn from each other. That also helps in the economic growth of the country, as well as in education and in politics.

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