

## Matokeo Ya Mtihani Darasa La Saba 2003

Mwandishi mmoja mashuhuri hapa duniani aliwahi kuandika katika kitabu chake, 'No Money Smells', kwamba hakuna pesa zinazonuka. Lakini mwandishi wa riwaya hii anadai "zipo, na zanuka". Ni pesa zipi hizi? Na vipi zinuke? Hii ni riwaya nzito ya kihistoria. Mwandishi anaivulia jamii miwani na kuitazama kwa makini bila uoga, huku akimulika unafiki na ukatili uliofichika katika mioyo ya wengi. Hata anakutana na huyu ambaye anaambiwa: "Umemuua mwanao ... Lazima umle ... " Ni riwaya ambayo itakutoa machozi!

Alipoamua kwenda Kigoma, Joram Kiango alitarajia kupumzika, akiburudishwa na mandhari murua ya Ziwa Tanganyika lakini haikuwa hivyo. Likizo yake ilibadilika ghafla huku maisha yake yakiingia katika utata mkubwa. Katika jitihada za kutatua utata huo, Joram Kiango anakabiliana uso kwa uso na mjumbe wa mauti, mwenye kiu kali cha damu na anayesheheni silaha zote. Mjumbe ambaye yuko tayari kwa lolote; tayari kufa, tayari kuua...

A novel.

Bibliography on women in Tanzania.

The idea for this book has grown out of an engagement with Mafia Island, Tanzania over the last forty-five years, during which time I have made seven research trips there, and published numerous articles and books. Some people on the island have become close friends, indeed quasi-kin, and I have been closely involved in their lives. One such person, whom I knew when he was an adolescent back in 1965, was Mikidadi Kichange, who treated me as his older sister for all the years of our friendship, until his untimely death in 2002. Apart from our meetings when I was in Tanzania, he shared through regular letters his education, training in forestry, national service, marriage and the birth of two daughters, the care of many children of relatives, his employment and his founding of an NGO for the betterment of the island. Although Mikidadi never managed to return to full-time education as he had wished, he read widely in Swahili, English and Arabic. By the time of our last meeting in the summer of 2002, when we worked together for several months on Mafia, he had become a colleague and interlocutor, as well as a 'younger brother' and friend. Since his unexpected death in the autumn of 2002 at the age of 49 I have considered how he might be remembered by the writing of a book about his life which would also illustrate the profound changes which have taken place on Mafia Island, and in Tanzania more widely since independence. I would call this work biographical history, as well as historical biography in which the lives of ordinary people reveal their struggles, constraints, and, as in this case, an extraordinary ability to overcome their circumstances.

Parliamentary Debates, Hansard Official Report Rolling Plan and Forward Budget for Zanzibar Kenya Gazette

Kitabu hiki ni kimoja katika mfululizo wa vitabu kadhaa ninavyotarajia kuvichapisha ambavyo ni mkusanyiko wa makala zangu katika magazeti mbali niliyowahi kuandikia au ninayoendelea kuandikia makala. Awali nilikuwa mwandishi wa makala katika gazeti la kila wiki la 'Kulikoni,' ambapo safu yangu ndiyo iliyozua jina la blogu yangu, yaani 'Kulikoni Ughaibuni.' Baadaye, nikaanza kuandika makala katika gazeti la 'Mtanzania,' na safu yangu iliitwa 'Mtanzania Ughaibuni.' Hatimaye, lilipoanzishwa gazeti la kila wiki la 'Raia Mwema,' nilijifunga nalo tangu mwanzoni, na safu yangu katika gazeti hilo linaloongoza nchini Tanzania yajulikana kama 'Raia Mwema Ughaibuni.' Kama ambavyo nimeshaandika mara kadhaa, mimi si mwandishi kitaaluma. Hata hivyo nimekuwa nikijihusisha na uandishi tangu mwaka 2008. Nilianza kuandika katika 'gazeti la udaku' la 'Sanifu,' kabla ya kuandikia gazeti jingine la 'udaku' la 'Kasheshe' na baadaye gazeti jingine la 'udaku' la 'Komesha.' Katika magazeti yote hayo, nilikuwa naandika 'unajimu wa utani,' nikitumia jina la 'Ustaadh Bonge.' Jina hilo limeendelea kunika hadi leo kwa baadhi ya marafiki zangu. Makala hizi zinahusu takriban kila mada, japo nyingi zazungumzia kuhusu siasa. Kimsingi, jina la 'Kulikoni Ughaibuni' lilitokana na swali nililokuwa ninajuliza mara kwa mara baada ya kuja hapa Uingereza mara ya kwanza takriban miaka 14 iliyopita. Na swali hilo ni 'kulikoni ugaibuni kuko hivi lakini kwetu kuko vile?' Kwamba kwanini, kwa mfano, mara nyingi kwa hapa ukienda benki sio tu unaambiwa wewe mteja ni mfalme/malkia lakini pia huduma unayopewa yakufanya ujiskie hivyo bila hata kuambiwa. Hali ni tofauti sana huko nyumbani ambapo huduma nyingi hutolewa kama fadhila (privilege) badala ya haki/stahili kwa mteja. Kingine kilichonisumbua sana katika kulinganisha niliyoshuhudia hapa na huko nyumbani ni suala la imani. Idadi kubwa ya wakazi wa hapa ni waumini wa dini yoyote. Na japo Uingereza ni taifa la Kikristo, idadi ya wasioenda kanisani wala kujitambulisha kama Wakristo ni kubwa kuliko wanaokwenda makanisani na kujitambulisha kama Wakristo. Kuna idadi kubwa tu ya makanisa yaliyogeuzwa kuwa kumbi za starehe, hususan kutokana na ukosefu wa wahudhuriaji. Hata hivyo, licha ya 'imani yao haba,' uadilifu upo juu kwa kiasi kikubwa. Watu wengi hawaishi kwa kutegemea rushwa au 'dili' bali kujipatia kipato halali kwa njia halali. Huko nyumbani, dini ni sehemu muhimu ya maisha yetu lakini cha kusikitisha kuwa pamoja na ushika-dini huo, maovu ni mengi mno ukilinganisha na hawa wenzetu ambao dini sio kitu cha muhimu sana kwao. Uandishi wa makala zangu upo katika mfumo wa maongezi. Ninapoandika makala zangu hujiona kama ninafanya maongezi na wasomaji wangu. Na kimsingi, binafsi ninajitambulisha kama 'mfanya maongezi' (conversationalist). Japo kiwango changu cha elimu si haba, mara zote makala zangu zimekuwa zikimlenga mtu wa kawaida, awe profesa wa chuo kikuu au mtu aliyeishia darasa la saba, Mkurugenzi wa taasisi flani au 'mama ntilie,' mtu mzima au kijana...yaani ni kwa ajili ya watu wa kaliba zote. Ni matumaini yangu kuwa makala hizi zitatimiza lengo langu kuu la uandishi, yaani kuhabarisha, kuelimisha, na kuburudisha. Mapungufu yoyote yaliyomo katika kitabu hiki ni yangu mwenyewe.

The relationship between resources devoted to education and the economy of developing nations is explored. The research seeks to understand if and how investment in education translates into increased economic growth and labor productivity. Additionally, the function of education in reducing various dimensions of economic inequality is examined. The two East African nations that are the study's focus, Kenya and Tanzania, have similar levels of income, but they differ markedly in their public policy toward the provision of secondary education and thus in the educational attainment of the labor force. The research findings provide strong backing for the human capital paradigm:

educational expansion is shown to raise labor productivity. The results also show that making education less scarce diminishes inequality in access to education and in income. Numerous figures and tables of data appear throughout this volume; a list of 170 references is included.

(DB)

Poems.

The official records of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, the House of Representatives of the Government of Kenya and the National Assembly of the Republic of Kenya.

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Parliamentary debates of the National Assembly of Tanzania.

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