

Tourism fiji

GENERAL INFORMATION ON FIJI



Fiji Islands

There's a word you'll hear all the time when visiting our 333 islands – "Bula". "Bula" can mean many things. It can mean hello or welcome, cheers or good health. "Bula" is guaranteed to be delivered and received with the warmest smiles you'll ever see. But more than anything, Fijians like to be happy and they want you to be happy too. Smiling is second nature to our people and their warmth and friendliness is infectious. Look around – there's no place on earth like Fiji. Whether you're a new visitor or returning, our 333 islands offers different experiences that will entice any traveler. We warmly invite you to cruise, dive, hike, snorkel, fish, or just simply enjoy the great physical beauty and the warmth of its people.

Geography

The Republic of the Fiji Islands is known for its lush vegetation. It is a tropical paradise made of approximately 330 tiny islands of which around 100 are inhabited. Located in the heart of the Pacific

Ocean, Fiji is sited to the north of New Zealand and North West of Australia with a land mass of 18, 376 square kilometers.

Fiji covers about 1.3 million square kilometers of the South Pacific Ocean. Fiji's total land area is 18,333 square kilometers. There are two major islands - Viti Levu which is 10,429 square kilometers and Vanua Levu 5,556 square kilometers. Other main islands are Taveuni (470 sq km), Kadavu (411 sq km), Gau (140 sq km) and Koro (104 sq km). 87.9% of land is owned by indigenous Fijians while 3.9% is State land. Freehold land comprises 7.9% and Rotuman land is 0.3%.

The capital is Suva and it is one of the two cities in Fiji. The other city is Lautoka and both are located on the island of Viti Levu. The islands are surrounded by sandy beaches and reefs with mountains covering the centre of most of the islands.

Population

The original people are called "Lapita people" after the characteristic type of a fine pottery they produced, remnants of which have been found in practically all the islands of the Pacific, east of New Guinea. They first populated the islands about 35 centuries ago. Since then, Fiji has been through quite a few settlement processes.

The population of close to 837,271 is multi-racial, composed of indigenous Fijians, Indians, Europeans, Part Europeans and Chinese. Of these, 56.82% are Fijian, and 37.47% are Indian, Others 5.70%.

A multiracial, multi-cultural nation, Fiji is represented by major religions of the world. Visitors will see Christian churches, Mosques, Sikh and Hindu temples in the towns and the countryside. The majority of Fijians are of the Wesleyan persuasion, but all the other Christian denominations are represented. Visitors are welcome at Sunday worship throughout the Fiji Islands

Language

English is the official language. However, Fijian, Hindi, French are also taught in schools as part of the school curriculum. The Chinese language courses have just been introduced at the University of the South Pacific for the beginning of 2014 to meet the demand of the growing market of visitors coming to Fiji. Indigenous Fijians have their own dialects and you can tell which province one comes from, from their dialect. Indians, too have their own, and generally speak a distinctive Fiji-Hindi dialect. This is not the same as the one spoken in India.

Religion

A multiracial, multi-cultural nation, Fiji is represented by all the major religions of the world. This is quickly obvious to the visitor who will see Christian churches, Mosques, Sikh and Hindu temples in towns and the countryside. More than half of Fiji's population are Christians (52.9%), Hindus (38.1%), Muslim (7.8%), Sikhs (0.7%), others (0.5%).

Climate

Fiji has a warm, sunny two-season tropical climate. It's ideal for those who want to escape from winter chills. In our cooler season, from May to November, temperatures range from about 19°-29°c. Between December and April; the temperatures register from 22°-33°c.

Telecommunications

Fiji's country code is +679. A lot of hotels and resorts have direct dialing facilities (IDD). Card phones are available in many shops and stores that have the Telecom call card signage. Fiji is well serviced by cell 'phone networks. Vodafone Fiji Limited, Digicel and Inks Mobile operate GPRS and Vodafone has 3G mobile services. You should check with your own network operator for roaming status before travelling to Fiji. Alternatively, roaming arrangements can be made here. Cell 'phones and/or sim cards can be easily acquired locally.

Internet Access

Fiji is well wired for the Internet. Access is readily available on many islands and at hotels and resorts.

Transportation

You can travel by rental car, hired limousine with chauffeur, tour bus, coach, taxi, bike, motorcycle, seaplane, domestic airlines, helicopter, ferries and inter-island shipping. When you make a river trip, you might end up on a 'bilibili' or bamboo raft! Add to your FijiMe experience by joining the locals on one of our numerous public transport buses, well ventilated by open windows fitted with tarpaulin flaps for wet weather! Fiji has a profusion of taxis, most of which are fitted with meters. Fares are very reasonable. Check at your hotel reception for the appropriate fare to a specific destination.

Driving

We drive on the left hand side of the road. Most of the main roads are paved and in good condition. A bona-fide tourist in Fiji can drive if in possession of a valid full license for the same class of vehicle. Maximum speed limit in built up areas is 50km/h (30mph) and on highways 80 km/h (50mph).

Entry by Air and Sea

Nadi, our most important tourism town, is Fiji's gateway and the site of our modern international airport, which is a major regional aviation hub. Nausori airport near Suva caters for some international travel; it is also a leading domestic airport. We have a number of other domestic airports and airstrips in our internal aviation network. Regular flights and shipping services link the main islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. Major seaports are Suva, Lautoka, the principal port for western Viti Levu; Levuka, the old capital on the island of Ovalau, and Malau, near the town of Labasa on Vanua Levu.

Fiji's international carrier is Fiji Airways. This is a fully-fledged, well-equipped international airline, serving our guests through extensive overseas schedules. It has direct flights from Auckland, Christchurch, Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney, Los Angeles, Hawaii, Villa, Honiara, Nuku'alofa, Apia, Tarawa, Funafuti and Hong Kong. Fiji Airways is a full partner in a Qantas frequent flyer programme and has seat-sharing arrangements. Air Niugini, Solomon Air, flies into Fiji along with Air New Zealand, Korean Air and VAustralia.

Arriving

Because we welcome and value visitors we've made entry into Fiji as easy and convenient as possible. You will need a passport valid for at least six months beyond the intended period of your stay and a valid return or onward air ticket and sufficient funds.

Entry visas are granted on arrival for a stay of four months or less for nationals of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Belgium, Bermuda, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Estonia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Nauru, Nevis, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Romania, Russia, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, The Federal Republic of Germany, The Federated States of Micronesia, The Gambia, the Holy City (Vatican), The Netherlands, The People's Republic of China, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Iceland. Nationals from other countries require pre-arranged visas that can be applied for at the nearest Fiji High Commission or Embassy. You can check with your travel agent for clarification on visa requirements or go online www.fiji.travel

Visas may be extended for up to six months on application to the Department of Immigration in Suva, Lautoka or Nadi. Again applicants must have an onward or return ticket and sufficient funds. Visitors wishing to stay more than six months should consult the Department of Immigration or call up the Immigration website www.immigration.gov.fj.

If you want to work or live in Fiji, even temporarily, you will need proper authority before arrival. In most cases prospective employers who make the necessary arrangements will sponsor such applicants.

Taxes

A 15% Government Value Added Tax (VAT) is applicable to all goods and services in Fiji. Visitors staying in hotels and resorts are subject to 5% Hotel Turnover Tax (HTT).

Customs Duty and Duty Free Concessions

A bona fide passenger disembarking in Fiji is entitled to the following duty and VAT free concessions:

Dutiable goods accompanying passengers (other than alcohol and tobacco products) not exceeding \$1,000 in value.

Goods that are owned by passengers and not intended as gifts or for sale – personal effects, household effects for returning residents or intending residents, articles taken out of Fiji on departure on which duty and tax have been paid.

Every passenger 17 years and over can bring into Fiji the following goods duty and VAT free, provided they are accompanied and not for sale:

Cigarettes, not exceeding 250 sticks or

Cigars, not exceeding 250grams net weight or

Tobacco not exceeding 250grams net weight or
Any combination of (1) to (3) above, provided the total net weight does not exceed 250grams
Spirituous liquors not exceeding 2.25 litres or
Wines, not exceeding 4.5 litres or
Beer, not exceeding 4.5 litres or
Any combination of the goods in paragraph (5) to (7) above, provided that the combination does not exceed the equivalent quantity under any one paragraph
Other dutiable goods, not exceeding \$1,000 in value.

Departure Tax

There is a \$200 departure tax that is usually included in the cost of your air ticket. Children under 12 are exempt.

Quarantine

To avoid the introduction of foreign plant and animal pests and diseases, we prohibit the importation of vegetable matter, seeds, or any animal product without a permit from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests.

Electricity

The electric current is 240 volts AC 50Hz. Fiji has three pin power outlets identical to Australia and New Zealand. Leading hotels and resorts offer universal outlets for 240v or 11v shavers, hair dryers and other electrical appliances.

Tipping

We don't encourage tipping, but you may, if you wish, offer extra payment for an outstanding service.

Shopping

Fiji has some sophisticated retail outlets, suitable for tourist shopping. You'll be fascinated by the fruit and vegetable markets, the curio and handicraft vendors, the smaller Indian merchandise, specialty and gift stores where you might find yourself in a bargaining session over price. Enter into the spirit of it. It's part of the FijiMe experience.

Flora/Fauna

Fiji's flora and fauna are relatively few in number but are of exceptional scientific interest because of the higher proportion of endemic forms - i.e. those found nowhere else in the world. Ten per cent of the 476 indigenous Fijian plant species identified are endemic. Fiji also has a few rare reptiles and birds. Notable of this, is the Crested Iguana, found only in some parts of Fiji namely Yadua Taba in Bua and the Yasawas.

Other rare species include the Fiji burrowing snake, Fiji petrel, the pink billed parrot finch, the red throat lorikeet and the long legged warbler. Two researches in conjunction with the Fiji Museum found bones of crocodiles, giant tortoises and giant Fiji pigeons during one of their projects. The crocodiles were around two and a half meters long and the giant iguanas a meter and a half long. The amended bones of these long extinct animals were found in the Volivoli and Qarinivokai caves which is situated to the West of Sigatoka dunes.

How to dress

Fiji is easy-going and tropical. Choose clothing appropriate for the climate and the atmosphere. You're unlikely to wear a suit or formal dress! Keep your wardrobes casual, cool and loose fitting. If you plan to be out in the sun for a long time, it's better to wear a hat. Men will probably want to buy a colorful bula shirt. Sulus, a uni-sex sarong-like wrap around, are widely worn by the local people when relaxing. So get into the FijiMe mood and wear a sulu. Most Fijian men use a skirt-like version of the sulu for their everyday wear. When visiting a Fijian village, your attire should be respectful of the culture. Ladies, no miniskirts or shorts and no revealing tank tops and other figure-hugging garments. Keep those bikinis for the poolside and the beach. Be mindful also of what you wear in a city or town. Casual is fine, but avoid wandering about in very skimpy clothing.

Village Etiquette

A Fijian village, or koro, is not open to the public and visits are usually by invitation. When you enter the koro, talk quietly. In a gathering it is normal to walk or move around with a slight stooping posture in deference to the chief and the people. Take your shoes off when you go into a home or meeting hall. You will find that people often sit on the floor – so do the same thing. It is customary to present some yaqona (yangona), or kava root – used to prepare Fiji's traditional beverage – as a sign of respect. Your host will explain how this should be done.

Yaqona

Fiji's national drink is kava (also known as yangona or grog) made from the powdered root of a pepper plant mixed with water. The beige colored liquid, served in a coconut shell cup called a bilo, is imbibed among convivial groups of people throughout Fiji, gathered together to talanoa, or chat. This is one of our favourite ways of socializing. The person receiving the cup is required to clap, once or twice, in muted fashion, with cupped hands. The same cupped-hand clapping procedure takes place when the cup has been drained. Kava is not a drink for sipping. It must be consumed in one go. This beverage, universal in Fiji, is a mild soporific and relaxant. On formal ceremonial occasions, kava is prepared and offered, with elaborate ritual, by Fijians in traditional attire.

It is not good manners to refuse a bowl. So get ready to make kava one of your Fiji holiday memories when a bilo comes your way. Queen Elizabeth has drunk it more than once – so you'll be in good company.

Meke

Meke, the stylized sitting and standing dances by Fijian performers in traditional dress, are a cultural form developed in a self-sustaining civilization that began when the Fiji islands were first settled some 3000 years ago. The dances, with their rhythmic chants, are a method of storytelling, relating to events both ancient and modern. They are accompanied by the beat of the lali, a drum carved from a section of tree trunk, and the derua, made from a length of bamboo and pounded on the ground or on a mat. The participants, bodies glistening with scented coconut oil, are garbed in woven voivoi or vau plant skirts, with accessories of tapa (mulberry cloth) bark and decorations of flowers, fragrant leaves, and shells.

Firewalkers of Fiji

Fiji has two types of firewalking. Fijians from a tribe on the island of Beqa regularly stage their spectacular feat, involving casually walking across a pit filled with white-hot stones. They are said to have acquired their ability to conquer the heat from an ancient god. Strict rules and protocol surround the preparation period.

Adherents of the Hindu faith take part in equally spectacular firewalking. This is a religious rite also governed by stringently applied rules to achieve the mental conditioning required to walk through a trench brimming with fiery embers.

Dining

Cuisine in Fiji's tourism industry blends international culinary traditions with the food preparation techniques that mark Fijian cooking. Our menus are, naturally, influenced by the spicy combinations of Indian curries, reflecting the dishes of our own Indo-Fijian community. There is a new emphasis on fresh Fiji produce. A Fijian buffet will introduce you to the succulent delights of crayfish and other seafood in miti or coconut sauce; the flavorsome fern ota; nama, a delicately crunchy seaweed; kokoda – fish marinated in lime and miti and served with chillies; stuffed crab, steamed fish, prawns in lolo or coconut cream; roast suckling pig; and healthy root crops such as dalo and yam and the banana-like vudi. Food cooked in a Fijian earth oven, the Lovo, is a highpoint of many dinners. The lovo imparts a distinctive flavor and tender texture to the ingredients – usually fish, joints of meat and local vegetables.

Fijian Culture & Tradition

Culture

Fiji was first settled about three and a half thousand years ago. The original inhabitants are now called "Lapita people" after a distinctive type of fine pottery they produced, remnants of which have been found in practically all the islands of the Pacific, east of New Guinea, though not in eastern Polynesia. Linguistic evidence suggests that they came from northern or central Vanuatu, or possibly the eastern Solomons.

Before long they had moved further on, colonizing Rotuma to the north, and Tonga and Samoa to the east. From there, vast distances were crossed to complete the settlement of the Pacific to Hawaii in the north, Rapanui (Easter Island) in the east and Aotearoa (New Zealand) in the South.

Unlike the islands of Polynesia which showed a continuous steadily evolving culture from initial occupation, Fiji appears to have undergone at least two periods of rapid culture change in prehistorically times. This may have been due to the arrival of fresh waves of immigrants, presumably from the west. Pre-historians have noted that a massive 12th century volcanic eruption in southern Vanuatu coincides with the disappearance there of a certain pottery style, and its sudden emergence in Fiji.

It is hardly surprising then, that the Fijian culture is an intricate network and that generalizations are fraught with danger. Although the legendary king of Bau, Naulivou, and his successors had control over a large area of eastern Fiji, at no time before colonialization was Fiji a political unity. Nevertheless, Fiji does exhibit certain traits that set it apart from its neighbors, and it is this that defines a distinctive Fijian culture.

Fijian Administration

Fiji is divided into 14 provinces, which are themselves composed of smaller administrative units, the basic one of which is the village (koro). At the head of a village is the turaga-ni-koro, elected or appointed by the villagers. Several koro forms a district (tikina) and several tikina make up a province or yasana. Each province is governed by a council with an executive head (Roko Tui) whose appointment has to be approved by the Fijian Affairs Board, which must also approve all rates and by-laws applied, by the provincial council. The Fijian Affairs Board is regarded as the guardian of the Fijian administrative system and many other aspects of Fijian custom.

Meke (Dance)

Visitors are often welcomed at resorts and hotels with a 'meke', a dance performance that enacts local stories and legends. While performances for tourists may seem staged, the meke is an ongoing tradition. The arrangement of the group and every subtle movement has significance. Important guests and onlookers are honored with the best seating positions.

In the past, Fijian meke were accompanied by chanting by a chorus or by 'spiritually possessed seers', and usually rhythmic clapping, the thumping and stamping of bamboo clacking sticks, the beating of slit drums and dancing. They were held purely for entertainment, for welcoming visitors, or on important religious and social occasions; births, deaths, marriages, and property exchanges between villages. Men, women and children participated in meke. Men performed club and spear dances and the women performed fan dances.

Yaqona Drinking

Yaqona, otherwise known as kava, is an infusion prepared from the root of Piper methysticum, a type of pepper plant. It is extremely important in Fijian culture - in the time of the 'old religion' it was used ceremonially by chiefs and priests only. Today, yaqona is part of daily life, not only in villages but across the different races and in urban areas. 'Having grog' is used for welcoming and bonding with visitors, for storytelling sessions or merely for passing time.

There are certain protocols to be followed at a kava ceremony and in some remote villages; it is still a semi religious experience. Sit cross-legged, facing the chief and the tanoa, or large wooden bowl. Women usually sit behind the men and won't get offered the first drink unless they are the guest of honor. Never walk across the circle of participants, turn your back to the tanoa or step over the cord that leads from the tanoa to a white cowry (it represents a link with the spirits).

The drink is prepared in the tanoa. The dried and powdered root, wrapped in a piece of cloth, is mixed with water and the resulting concoction looks (and tastes) like muddy water. You will then be offered a drink from a bilo (half a coconut shell). Clap once, accept the bilo and say 'bula' (meaning 'cheers', or literally, 'life'), before drinking it all in one go. Clap three times in gratification and try not to grimace. The drink will be shared until the tanoa is empty. You are not obligated to drink every bilo offered to you, but it is polite to drink at least the first.

The Tabua



The tabua a whale's tooth is much prized in Fijian tradition. It takes precedence over everything else and occupies first place in Fijian ceremony, whether for family, intertribal or state occasions. It is regarded as a sacred bond between two parties. It is used as a symbol of peace and disputes or quarrels can be smoothed over by its presentation.

Bark Cloth and Traditional Textiles

Masi, also known as tapa, is bark cloth with black and rust-colored printed designs. Masi played an important role in Fijian culture and its motifs had symbolic meaning and to a certain extent still do. It is used for special occasions - in 1996 the Tui Cakau wore masi ceremonial attire at his installation as paramount chief of the Cakaudrove region. Fijian masi is now mostly made for tourists and is used for postcards, wall hangings and other decorative items. Textile designers are now incorporating traditional masi motifs in their fabrics.

Masi or Tapa Cloth

Tapa is the name given to the bark cloth made in many islands of the Pacific. In Fiji, it is made in most districts and is called 'Masi'.

Masi is used for many purposes, as house partitions, mosquito curtains, bed covers, decorations in a house, the covering on a couch, as a presentation at a ceremony of birth, death or marriage or even as a covering for a grave. In addition, it is used as part of ceremonial dress.

It is made from the inner bark of the *Broussonetia* more commonly known as the paper mulberry tree which the Fijian call 'Masi'.

When the trees reach maturity after one year, they are cut down and work on them is begun immediately while the bark is still soft, usually on the banks of a stream. The bark is stripped from the tree and immediately rolled back on itself to stop it curling lengthwise, then soaked. The bark is later scraped with a blunt-edged shell to remove the rough outer surface.

Once the bark is ready, it is laid on a convex curved table or thick piece of timber and beaten with a hardwood beater. This is the laborious part of the process, and the bark, which begins from four to six inches in width, is about 20 inches at the conclusion of the beating.

Several lengths of the bark are used to make one piece of Masi. These are fused together by the beating process, which, when completed, leaves the masi at the desired length, breadth and width.

Masi may be either painted or printed with stencils cut out of banana leaves in intricate or simple patterns or, as is often the case, left in its natural white colour. The pigments used are usually black and red. The natural white of the cloth, acts as the third colour.

Mat and Basket Weaving

Most Fijian homes use woven pandanus-leaf mats for floor coverings, dining mats and as finer sleeping mats. They are much in demand as wedding presents and for baptisms, funerals and presentations to chiefs. Most village girls learn the craft, traditionally it was the hereditary role of the women of certain tribes. The pandanus leaves are cut and laid outdoors to cure, then stripped of the spiny edges and boiled and dried. The traditional method for blackening the leaves for contrasting patterns is to bury them in mud for days and then boil them with special leaves. The dried pandanus leaves, made flexible by scraping with shells, are split into strips of about 1 to 2cm.

Pottery Making

The making of pottery is widespread throughout Melanesia, including Fiji, but in the latter the craft is confined to certain districts or villages.

The men in the villages dig the clay but the women do most of the work. The clay is first worked by treading or kneading with the hands and then sand is added to control shrinkage and to improve the workable quality. This mixture is then exposed outdoors for a short time before being finally worked.

The tools used are primitive as those used in bygone days - a rounded stone or large pebble, a wooden paddle or beater, a piece of coconut husk for rubbing a shell or stick for ornamenting a cushion of leaves on which to seat the work for molding.

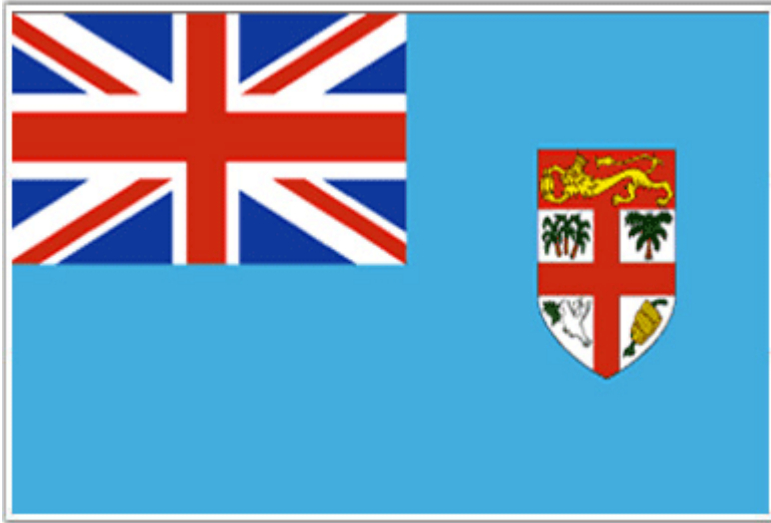
It is noteworthy that a wheel was never and still is not used. The clay is shaped to a saucer-like section of suitable thickness for the bottom of the pot or bowl. This is achieved by beating with a paddle or pebble. The sides are then built up progressively with slabs of clay or by other techniques such as coils, or strips. These are then welded at the edges to the existing work and then battered into shape.

The degree of symmetry achieved is remarkable considering the implements used. The interior of the pot is finished off with moistened fingers or rubbed with a smooth stone. It is then kept inside for three or four days after which it can be handled freely. The pot is then burnt in a quick fire made from light weed, reeds and coconut leaves for approximately one hour.

Pottery in Fiji is not truly glazed although certain articles are rubbed while still not with gum from the Dakua (Kauri tree). This acts as a varnish rather than a glaze and also improves water holding capabilities.

National Symbols

National Flag



Fiji's flag flew for the first time on Independence Day, October 10, 1970. It includes the red, white and blue Union Flag of Britain in the top left-hand corner and the shield from the Fiji Coat of Arms on a light blue background in the fly. The design for the national flag was selected as the result of a competition won jointly by Mr. Robi Wilcock and Mrs. Murray MacKenzie.

Coat of Arms



Fiji's National Coat of arms consists of the images of two Fijian warriors on either side of a shield and the motto "Rerevaka na Kalou ka Doka na Tui" below the shield. These words mean "Fear God and honor the Queen." The shield from the coat of arms has the image of a heraldic lion holding a cocoa pod across the top. Sugarcane, a coconut palm and bunch of bananas are represented in three of the shields sections. The fourth contains the reproduction of a dove of peace, the main feature, of the Cakobau Government's flag before cession.

National Anthem

English Version

Blessing grant oh God of nations on the isles of Fiji
As we stand united under noble banner blue
And we honour and defend the cause of freedom ever

Onward march together God bless Fiji

For Fiji, ever Fiji, let our voices ring with pride.
For Fiji ever Fiji her name hail far and wide,
A land of freedom, hope and glory to endure whatever befall.
May God bless Fiji
Forever more!

Blessing grant oh God of nations on the isles of Fiji
Shores of golden sand and sunshine, happiness and song
Stand united , we of Fiji, fame and glory ever
Onward march together God bless Fiji.

Words by: Michael Francis Alexander Prescott (b. 1928)
(The melody is based on an old traditional Fijian song)
Fiji became an independent Commonwealth country on the 10th of October, 1970.

Meda Dau Doka - Fijian Version

Meda dau doka ka vinakata na vanua
E ra sa dau tiko kina na savasava
Rawa tu na gauna ni sautu na veilomani
Biu na i tovo tawa savasava

Chrs...
Me bula ga ko Viti
Ka me toro ga ki liu
Me ra turaga vinaka ko ira na i liuliu
Me ra liutaki na tamata
E na veika vinaka
Me oti kina na i tovo ca

Me da dau doka ka vinakata na vanua
E ra sa dau tiko kina na savasava
Rawa tu na gauna ni sautu na veilomani
Me sa biu na i tovo tawa yaga

Bale ga vei kemuni na cauravou e Viti
Ni yavala me savasava na vanua
Ni kakua ni vosota na dukadukali
Ka me da sa qai biuta vakadua