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Liberalization Culture and
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Performance and Politics in
Tanzania Tanzania Modeling
Services Liberalization
Northern Tanzania with
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of Tanzania **Custodians of the**
Land *Performing the Nation In*
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Larger Mammals of Tanzania
Race, Nation, and Citizenship
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Republic of Tanzania:
Request for Disbursement
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Bureaucracy in Tanzania
Race, Revolution, and the
Struggle for Human Rights in

Zanzibar The Land and People of Tanzania African Socialism in Postcolonial Tanzania CUSTODIANS OF THE LAND *From Village to State in Tanzania* **Toward 'Uhuru' in Tanzania Mirambo of Tanzania, 1840?-1884 Education in the Development of Tanzania, 1919-90** *The Delusion of Knowledge Transfer*

The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted Tanzania's macroeconomic outlook. The Tanzanian authorities are implementing a comprehensive emergency pandemic response plan to help mitigate the significant socioeconomic and health effects of the crisis,

resulting in an ongoing urgent balance of payments need. Monograph on the role of the bureaucracy in the promotion of rural development illustrated by a case study of mwanza region of Tanzania - discusses the role of the political system and political leadership of all levels in modernization of traditional culture and social change, political participation of the rural population in community development, etc. References and statistical tables. Since gaining independence, the United Republic of Tanzania has enjoyed relative stability. More recently, the nation transitioned peacefully from "single-party democracy" and

socialism to a multiparty political system with a market-based economy. But Tanzania's development strategies—based on the leading economic ideas at the time of independence—also opened the door for unscrupulous dealmaking among political elites and led to economic decline in the 1960s and 1970s that continues to be felt today. Indeed, the shift to a market-oriented economy was motivated in part by the fiscal interests of government profiteers. The Political Economy of Tanzania focuses on the nation's economic development from 1961 to the present, considering the global and domestic factors that have

shaped Tanzania's economic policies over time. Michael F. Lofchie presents a compelling analysis of the successes and failures of a country whose postcolonial history has been deeply influenced by high-ranking members of the political elite who have used their power to advance their own economic interests. The Political Economy of Tanzania offers crucial lessons for scholars and policy makers with a stake in Africa's future. " It is a fascinating story of a missionary in the exotic yet at times dangerous country of Tanzania. The author, in over 300 pages, describes his experiences of 12 years of work and life in Africa. The book

comprises descriptions of many aspects of daily life of the local people and encounters with nature, sometimes charming, others rather dangerous. Mainly, it is a document how the author tried to fulfill his missionary and Salvatorian vocation. " (From the periodical "Salwator" published by Salvatorian Fathers in Cracow, Poland) " Dear Father Joseph, Thank you for giving me the honor of reading the manuscript of your missionary works in Africa. I knew missionaries performed many various functions in addition to "God's teaching"; you opened up my eyes as to the extent of a missionary's involvement. Truly, you were sent by God to

do his work. " (Mrs. Trudy Witkoski from Houston, TX) " Dear Fr. Joseph, I would like to thank you for writing down these remembrances. The book fascinated both my family and me greatly. It can be read at just one sitting. It definitely brought us closer to the life of missionaries. It presented the hardship of the lives which people in Africa lead: the extreme conditions you have to deal with on an everyday basis, such as climatic challenges, the lack of water, and many other problems. How important is the role of missionaries! You have to be not only priests, but also teachers and doctors; you have to know a little of everything from every field of work. For

example, how helpful your knowledge of mechanics turned out to be. " (Mrs. Maria Kopec from Myslowice, Poland) " Thank you from the bottom of my heart and God bless you for writing the book. It was indeed a great and a greatly demanding adventure. I read the book at one sitting during the Labor Day weekend. It seemed to me that I knew a little bit about the missionary life from the oral reports given by my priest colleagues working in missions, from reading magazines and supporting missions through "Echo" from Africa. However, only after reading the book could I realize that "I know that I know nothing," or rather, I

had known nothing up to now about everyday missionary life and its challenges and hardships. In fact, what you experienced seems to be beyond the limits of human strength. That constant fight to conquer yourself, sicknesses, attacks of malaria, to face hostile nature, snakes, heat, sweat, and wild animals. One more time, I wish to express my deepest admiration. In addition, the book is written in a beautiful, vivid, narrative language. " (Rev. Emil Altmajer from New York, NY) "You ask if I have read the book? In fact, I absorbed it. I read it right after I got it, and since then, I have been returning to it like a drunk to a pub. I simply adore

what you have written. Of course, it has certain emotional undertones for me. Some of the facts I remember from your tales, others from your letters. I had the pleasure of meeting in person your friends Francis and Andrew. It is really a wonderful source for younger missionaries. It strikes with the precision of narration and indubitable realism. It also contains a certain dosage of humor, however, accompanied by deep reflection and wisdom." (Mrs. Halina Sala, a painter and a college professor at School of Pedagogy in Cracow, Poland) " I read the book with great interest. It lasted for about two months, since I deliberately "took this

book in doses" - as you do with medicines - to achieve a better effect. Even though I had heard many tales about Tanzania, your book is something more, I must say. For me it was and still is an inspiration for profound thoughts, an opportunity for me to rethink deeply the matters of the church, ministry, and priesthood. " (Rev. Joseph Tarnowka, SDS, a parish priest in Liechtenstein) The United Republic of Tanzania was created in the 1960s by the merger of two independent countries: Tanganyika, a territory on mainland East Africa, and the Zanzibar islands in the Indian Ocean. Tanzania has been a stable and relatively

peaceful democracy, although in recent years religious clashes have touched off disputes over election results. Tanzania has many natural resources, including the rare gemstone tanzanite, but it is one of the poorest countries in the world. This is due in part to a huge public debt the government incurred over the previous three decades. The AIDS epidemic has also weakened the economy by taking growing numbers of people out of the workforce. Since 2000, Tanzania's government has taken positive steps toward lessening poverty, reducing debt, growing the economy, and attempting to slow the spread of AIDS.

Farming and pastoral societies inhabit ever-changing environments. This relationship between environment and rural culture, politics and economy in Tanzania is the subject of this volume which will be valuable in reopening debates on Tanzanian history. In his conclusion, Isaria N. Kimambo, a founding father of Tanzanian history, reflects on the efforts of successive historians to strike a balance between external causes of change and local initiative in their interpretations of Tanzanian history. He shows that nationalist and Marxist historians of Tanzanian history, understandably preoccupied through the first quarter-

century of the country's post-colonial history with the impact of imperialism and capitalism on East Africa, tended to overlook the initiatives taken by rural societies to transform themselves. Yet there is good reason for historians to think about the causes of change and innovation in the rural communities of Tanzania, because farming and pastoral people have constantly changed as they adjusted to shifting environmental conditions. Featuring all the relevant detail of Philip Briggs' full Bradt guide to Tanzania, this book also incorporates expanded coverage of the wildlife and natural history of the region plus extra

environmental information making it the indispensable companion. Revised papers presented at the 2nd conference organized by the Dept. of History of University College Dar-es-Salaam for history teachers, held in Dec. 1967. This paper employs a 52-sector, small, open-economy computable general equilibrium model of the Tanzanian economy to assess the impact of the liberalization of regulatory barriers against foreign and domestic business service providers in Tanzania. The model incorporates productivity effects in both goods and services markets endogenously, through a Dixit-Stiglitz framework. It

summarizes policy notes on the key business service sectors that were prepared for this work, and estimates the ad valorem equivalent of barriers to foreign direct investment based on these policy notes and detailed questionnaires completed by specialists in Tanzania. The authors estimate that Tanzania will gain about 5.3 percent of the value of Tanzanian consumption in the medium run (or about 4.8 percent of gross domestic product) from a full reform package that also includes uniform tariffs. The estimated gains increase to about 16 percent of consumption in the long-run, steady-state model, where the impact on the

accumulation of capital from an improvement in the productivity of capital is taken into account. Decomposition exercises reveal that the largest gains to Tanzania will derive from liberalization of costly regulatory barriers that are non-discriminatory in their impacts between Tanzanian and multinational service providers. The Khōjā of Tanzania, Discontinuities of a Postcolonial Religious Identity is a multidisciplinary diachronic study of the historical development of Khōjā religious identity in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam over two centuries, from an Indic Hindu-Muslim caste (jñāti) to an Afro-Asian Muslim community

(jamātī) towards a Near Eastern imaged Islamic nation (ummatī). The central aim of The Industrial Experience of Tanzania is to explain why the Tanzanian manufacturing sector experienced a long period of stagnation after an initial phase of rapid industrial growth. Tanzania has been an extreme case with a high level of state intervention, but the contributors show that there are lessons to be learnt here for African economies in general. The analysis includes previously unpublished data, and presents important conceptual and methodological advances. Zanzibar has had the most turbulent postcolonial history of any part of the

United Republic of Tanzania, yet few sources explain the reasons why. The current political impasse in the islands is a contest over the question of whether to revere and sustain the Zanzibari Revolution of 1964, in which thousands of islanders, mostly Arab, lost their lives. It is also about whether Zanzibar's union with the Tanzanian mainland--cemented only a few months after the revolution--should be strengthened, reformed, or dissolved. Defenders of the revolution claim it was necessary to right a century of wrongs. They speak the language of African nationalism and aspire to unify the majority of Zanzibaris through the

politics of race. Their opponents instead deplore the violence of the revolution, espouse the language of human rights, and claim the revolution reversed a century of social and economic development. They reject the politics of race, regarding Islam as a more worthy basis for cultural and political unity. From a series of personal interviews conducted over several years, Thomas Burgess has produced two highly readable first-person narratives in which two nationalists in Africa describe their conflicts, achievements, failures, and tragedies. Their life stories represent two opposing arguments, for and against the revolution. Ali

Sultan Issa traveled widely in the 1950s and helped introduce socialism into the islands. As a minister in the first revolutionary government he became one of Zanzibar's most controversial figures, responsible for some of the government's most radical policies. After years of imprisonment, he reemerged in the 1990s as one of Zanzibar's most successful hotel entrepreneurs. Seif Sharif Hamad came of age during the revolution and became disenchanted with its broken promises and excesses. In the 1980s he emerged as a reformist minister, seeking to roll back socialism and authoritarian rule. After his

imprisonment he has ever since served as a leading figure in what has become Tanzania's largest opposition party. As Burgess demonstrates in his introduction, both memoirs trace Zanzibar's postindependence trajectory and reveal how Zanzibaris continue to dispute their revolutionary heritage and remain divided over issues of memory, identity, and whether to remain a part of Tanzania. The memoirs explain how conflicts in the islands have become issues of national importance in Tanzania, testing that state's commitment to democratic pluralism. They engage our most basic assumptions about social

justice and human rights and shed light on a host of themes key to understanding Zanzibari history that are also of universal relevance, including the legacies of slavery and colonialism and the origins of racial violence, poverty, and underdevelopment. They also show how a cosmopolitan island society negotiates cultural influences from Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe. Learn to count in Swahili and discover all kinds of African animals with this exciting children's safari through the glasslands of Tanzania! This is a general study of Tanzania, the land and its people and history, and a look at contemporary life in the

largest country in East Africa and one of the largest on the continent. It is also a general survey of the country's natural resources, crops and minerals, and economic potential. The book also includes some details on the East African Community and the proposed East Africa federation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania which is supposed to be formed in 2013. Includes maps and photos. This book provides a fascinating, up-to-date overview of the social, cultural, economic, and political landscapes of Tanzania. In Culture and Customs of Tanzania, author Kefa M. Otiso presents an approachable basic overview of the country's key

characteristics, covering topics such as Tanzania's land, peoples, languages, education system, resources, occupations, economy, government, and history. This recent addition to Greenwood's Culture and Customs of Africa series also contains chapters that portray the culture and social customs of Tanzania, such as the country's religion and worldview; literature, film, and media; art, architecture, and housing; cuisine and traditional dress; gender roles, marriage, family structures, and lifestyle; and music, dance, and drama. Describes historical events from the late 1800s to the present day Provides several maps depicting Tanzania's

location in Africa, major physical features, administrative units, urban areas, ethnic groups, and population distribution Contains an interdisciplinary bibliography of sources in the areas of geography, history, anthropology, and popular culture Includes a glossary of key terms, places, cities, ethnic groups, and personalities In his conclusion, Isaria Kimambo reflects on the efforts of successive historians to strike a balance between external causes of change and local initiative in their interpretations of Tanzanian history. He argues that nationalist and Marxist historians of Tanzanian history,

understandably preoccupied through the first quarter-century of the country's post-colonial history with the impact of imperialism and capitalism on East Africa, tended to overlook the initiatives taken by rural societies to transform themselves. Yet, he suggests, there is good reason for historians to think about the causes of change and innovation in the rural communities of Tanzania, because farming and pastoral people have constantly changed as they adjusted to shifting environmental conditions. North America: Ohio U Press; Tanzania: Mkuki na Nyota... This volume examines key policy challenges

facing Tanzania over the coming decades in the areas of agriculture, trade, urbanization, employment, finance, and natural investment. Education and Educational Research: Society, Schools, and Progress in Tanzania focuses on the educational system in Tanzania. The book first offers information on the economy, territorial domain, form of government, and progress of education in Tanzania. The text also outlines the road to independence of this country. The rise of the African people to political power and the introduction to international relations are underscored. The text also examines the policies

and administration of the Tanzanian government from 1945 to 1961. The selection also traces the development of education in Tanzania in two periods: 1945 to 1956 and 1957 until 1961. The institution of educational programs, reforms, and legislation during these periods, as well as the development of education outside the school system, are underlined. The text also examines the policies and administration of the Tanzanian government from 1961 to 1966, and also the progress in education during this period. The educational reforms, programs, and legislation instituted during 1961 to 1966 are then discussed. The book is

a vital source of data for readers interested in the development of education in Tanzania. Tanzania, the land and the people have been subject of a great deal of historical research, but there remains no readily accessible and concise history of the country. The aim of this volume is to fill that void. A New History of Tanzania takes its name from a lecture series introduced at the University of Dar es Salaam by Professor Isaria Kimambo in 2002. Prior to that, a book titled, A History of Tanzania, had been published in 1969 by East African Publishing House in Nairobi for the Tanzania Historical Association. That

book is currently out of print and this is not a reprint. In this book, Prof. Kimambo has been joined by two other colleagues; Prof. Gregory H. Maddox of Texas Southern University, Houston (USA) and Salvatory S. Nyanto, a Tanzanian, Lecturer at the University of Dar es Salaam, and a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Iowa (USA); together they have produced an outline history of Tanzania that covers all important aspects from antiquity to the present that is different from and richer than its predecessor. Sources from the fields of archaeology, anthropology, biology, genetics and oral tradition have been used to produce this excellent

book. A New History of Tanzania is a timely contribution to academic requirements for teaching and learning Tanzania's history. It is also a possible exemplar to the writing of other countries' histories, departing as it does, from the traditional historiography that is influenced by colonial and postcolonial apologists of nefarious external influences on Africa's history. It will also interest other Tanzanians and visitors to Tanzania who are interested in understanding the country from when it was a territory with more than one hundred and twenty ethnic groups, to a nation with an unmistakable identity as it

marches forward. This Selected Issues paper analyzes the financial sector in Tanzania. The Tanzanian financial system has a number of characteristics commonly seen in other low-income countries. The system is relatively small, dominated by banks, and has not been particularly inclusive. Costs related to basic financial services have come down. However, in other areas, progress remains limited. Firms' access to credit remains a problem, access to the financial infrastructure continues to lag, and market development remains at a low level. The banking system overall is well-capitalized and reasonably profitable, but there

is considerable variation among bank categories. Nationalism has generated violence, bloodshed, and genocide, as well as patriotic sentiments that encourage people to help fellow citizens and place public responsibilities above personal interests. This study explores the contradictory character of African nationalism as it unfolded over decades of Tanzanian history in conflicts over public policies concerning the rights of citizens, foreigners, and the nation's Asian racial minority. These policy debates reflected a history of racial oppression and foreign domination and were shaped by a quest for economic

development, racial justice, and national self-reliance. The Iraqw of Tanzania: Negotiating Rural Development, author Katherine Snyder focuses on how the Iraqw perceive, respond to, and affect development in Tanzania. Snyder explores how the ideology of development affects people's actions, from what crops to plant, to what to wear and do at their weddings, and considers too how issues of development play out between elders and juniors, men and women, and wealthy and poor. She shows the creativity of local actors in adapting to new ideological shifts and using the rhetoric of development to pursue their own goals.

Presenting the author's own fieldwork, avoiding jargon, and making extensive use of vignettes--stories of peoples' lives and incidents--The Iraqw of Tanzania illustrates its themes in a manner useful and fascinating to students. Detailed, richly textured ethnographic material Covers fundamental anthropology topics (kinship, politics, gender, economy, etc) An ideal text for courses on peoples and cultures of Africa, Third World development, postcolonial studies, and anthropology of religion. The author looks at how the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar was formed to create the new nation of Tanzania. He contends that

Anglo-American geopolitical interests in the context of the Cold War were not the driving force behind the merger but the initiatives taken by the leaders of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to unite their countries. He also states that the leaders who played the biggest role in forming the union were President Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika, Tanganyika's minister of foreign affairs, Oscar Kambona; President Abeid Karume of Zanzibar, and Zanzibar's vice president Abdallah Kassim Hanga - but especially Nyerere and Kambona because of the decisions they made and implemented to lay the

foundation and facilitate the merger. He cites various sources to document his study. The work is a counter-thesis to the argument that the leaders of the United States and Britain, including their diplomats in the two East African countries, conceived and facilitated formation of the union to protect Western interests in the region. It is argued that they did so in order to neutralise communist influence in Zanzibar because the island nation was in danger of becoming a communist satellite controlled by the Soviets or the Chinese if it came under the leadership of Zanzibar's minister of foreign affairs, Abdulrahman Mohamed

Babu, who was considered to be pro-Chinese, or Kassim Hanga who was considered to be pro-Soviet. That would have provided a base for the Soviets or the Chinese and their allies to spread communism and undermine Western interests in the region and in Africa as a whole if indeed, as it was feared by the West, Zanzibar became "the Cuba of Africa." The author also looks at the challenges the union faced when it was being formed and the other challenges it has faced and continues to face since then. The work is an updated version of the author's previous books on the formation of Tanzania, the first and only union of independent

states ever formed on the continent since the end of colonial rule. A reference on the east African country created by the 1964 merging of newly independent Tanganyika and neighboring Zanzibar, and on the land and people of the area since prehistoric times. The entries include important people, events, political parties, languages, society, economics, and culture. Also includes a chronology through 1995, maps, and an extensive classified bibliography. Well cross-referenced. No index. Updated from the 1978 edition. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR Education in Tanzania in the Era of Globalisation Challenges

and Opportunities is a product of papers presented at a National Education Conference held in Dodoma, Tanzania in November 2016 and organised by the Aga Khan University-Institute for Educational Development, East Africa (AKU-IED-EA). At present, Tanzania's development direction is guided by Vision 2025, which aims to achieve a high quality livelihood for its people be attainment of Vision 2025 will depend largely on rapid socio-economic development based on several social and economic pillars including, most importantly, education. Clearly, for Tanzania, the scope and quality of education remains the single

most important prerequisite to the attainment of Vision 2025 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The individual chapters in this publication, and their collective thrust, discuss the challenges in the education system in good faith and in the spirit of cooperation and collaboration guided by the belief that it is not the responsibility of the Government alone to see how these can be addressed. AKU IED EA has identified this as the responsibility of all well-meaning corporate bodies and citizens, and initiated this conference of its type as its contribution to those conference, as well as the publication, has to be seen as a

model of good practice for universities in terms of sharing knowledge, experience, and practice with other stakeholders who are not in the academy, and more so, with politicians as well as government policy planners. The various authors of Education in Tanzania in the Era of Globalisation Challenges and Opportunities discuss issues within the context of the Tanzanian political economy against the effects of globalization and seek to initiate a new kind of debate that is long overdue; a debate aimed at charting out appropriate strategies whose objective is to improve the quality of education in

Tanzania so that it becomes a useful vehicle in enhancing processes of social change, transformation and development. In *The Iraqw of Tanzania: Negotiating Rural Development*, author Katherine Snyder focuses on how the Iraqw perceive, respond to, and affect development in Tanzania. Snyder explores how the ideology of development affects people's actions, from what crops to plant, to what to wear and do at their weddings, and considers too how issues of dev With the rise of the 'knowledge for development' paradigm, expert advice has become a prime instrument of foreign aid. At the same time, it has been object of repeated

criticism: the chronic failure of 'technical assistance' – a notion under which advice is commonly subsumed – has been documented in a host of studies. Nonetheless, international organisations continue to send advisors, promising to increase the 'effectiveness' of expert support if their technocratic recommendations are taken up. This book reveals fundamental problems of expert advice in the context of aid that concern issues of power and legitimacy rather than merely flaws of implementation. Based on empirical evidence from South Africa and Tanzania, the authors show that aid-related advisory processes are

inevitably obstructed by colliding interests, political pressures and hierarchical relations that impede knowledge transfer and mutual learning. As a result, recipient governments find themselves caught in a perpetual cycle of dependency, continuously advised by experts who convey the shifting paradigms and agendas of their respective donor governments. For young democracies, the persistent presence of external actors is hazardous: ultimately, it poses a threat to the legitimacy of their governments if their policy-making becomes more responsive to foreign demands than to the preferences and needs of their citizens. Since its

founding in 1964, the United Republic of Tanzania has used music, dance, and other cultural productions as ways of imagining and legitimizing the new nation. Focusing on the politics surrounding Swahili musical performance, Kelly Askew demonstrates the crucial role of popular culture in Tanzania's colonial and postcolonial history. As Askew shows, the genres of ngoma (traditional dance), dansi (urban jazz), and taarab (sung Swahili poetry) have played prominent parts in official articulations of "Tanzanian National Culture" over the years. Drawing on over a decade of research, including extensive experience as a

taarab and dansi performer, Askew explores the intimate relations among musical practice, political ideology, and economic change. She reveals the processes and agents involved in the creation of Tanzania's national culture, from government elites to local musicians, poets, wedding participants, and traffic police. Throughout, Askew focuses on performance itself—musical and otherwise—as key to understanding both nation-building and interpersonal power dynamics. In the belief that intensive study of selected local areas is an important development in scholarship on Africa, the author presents a micropolitical study of an

important region of one of East Africa's Rew nations. Sukumaland, an area of Tanzania which contains one tenth of the country's population and its largest tribe, was chosen for the study. Before independence it exhibited the most organized nationalist political activity of any part of the country and developed the largest African-owned co-operative movement in all of Africa. In the final decade of the colonial era Sukumaland was the British administration's principal experimental area for attempts at radical transformation of indigenous political institutions and traditional agricultural techniques. After independence

it became a critical testing ground for President Julius Nyerere's concepts of African socialism. This is the story of Mirambo, the nineteenth-century leader of the numerous Nyamwezi peoples of East Africa, in what would become central Tanzania. He occupied a central position in the affairs of the Arabs and Europeans active during the 1870s and 1880s in this area. He was involved in the historical trends affecting his region including the rise and decline of the Arab position among the Nyamwezi, the success and failures of European missionaries, the sluggish progress of Leopold II of Belgium and his International African

Association, and the efforts of the British Consul General in Zanzibar to spread influence. "This paper employs a 52-sector, small, open-economy computable general equilibrium model of the Tanzanian economy to assess the impact of the liberalization of regulatory barriers against foreign and domestic business service providers in Tanzania. The model incorporates productivity effects in both goods and services markets endogenously, through a Dixit-Stiglitz framework. It summarizes policy notes on the key business service sectors that were prepared for this work, and estimates the ad valorem equivalent of barriers

to foreign direct investment based on these policy notes and detailed questionnaires completed by specialists in Tanzania. The authors estimate that Tanzania will gain about 5.3 percent of the value of Tanzanian consumption in the medium run (or about 4.8 percent of gross domestic product) from a full reform package that also includes uniform tariffs. The estimated gains increase to about 16 percent of consumption in the long-run, steady-state model, where the impact on the accumulation of capital from an improvement in the productivity of capital is taken into account. Decomposition exercises reveal that the

largest gains to Tanzania will derive from liberalization of costly regulatory barriers that are non-discriminatory in their impacts between Tanzanian and multinational service providers. "--World Bank web site. A study of Dar es Salaam's music business, from production and broadcasting to live performances in clubs. When socialism collapsed in Tanzania, the government-controlled music industry gave way to a vibrant independent music scene. Alex Perullo explores the world of the bands, music distributors, managers, and clubs that attest to the lively and creative music industry in Dar es Salaam. Perullo examines the formation

of the city's music economy, considering the means of musical production, distribution, protection, broadcasting, and performance. He exposes both legal and illegal strategies for creating business opportunities employed by entrepreneurs who battle government restrictions and give flight to their musical aspirations. This is a singular look at the complex music landscape in one of Africa's most dynamic cities. "This isn't just a book about Tanzanian popular music. It's a compendium of everything one could wish to know and more about Dar es Salaam's performance life, and an ethnographic tour de force

that offers an insider's trip to the sweaty heart of an African capital's music scene, without having to go there. The social economy of post-independence Dar es Salaam is painstakingly interwoven into an account of every style, trend, and movement in the city's imaginative life from every angle. Perullo's achievement will set the standard for studies of popular culture in urban East Africa for decades to come." —David B. Coplan, University of the Witwatersrand "The extensive research for this book provides valuable insight into Tanzanian culture. Live from Dar es Salaam discusses our history and examines current radio

stations, performances, recording studios, and music education. In reading this book, young people will learn about what their elders did in the past, and elders will remember those things they took part in. In addition, this book will become a road map for the next generation to use in order to learn about Tanzanian popular music. It is a very important book that illustrates the past, present, and future of Tanzanian music.” —Remmy Ongala In *Performance and Politics in Tanzania*, Laura Edmondson examines how politics, social values, and gender are expressed on stage. Now a disappearing tradition, Tanzanian popular theatre

integrates comic sketches, acrobatics, melodrama, song, and dance to produce lively commentaries on what it means to be Tanzanian. These dynamic shows invite improvisation and spontaneous and raucous audience participation as they explore popular sentiments. Edmondson asserts that these performances overturn the boundary between official and popular art and offer a new way of thinking about African popular culture. She discusses how the blurring of state agendas and local desires presents a charged environment for the exploration of Tanzanian political and social realities:

What is the meaning of democracy and who gets to define it? Who is in power, and how is power exposed or concealed? What is the role of tradition in a postsocialist state? How will the future of the nation be negotiated? This engaging book provides important insight into the complexity of popular forms of expression during a time of political and social change in East Africa. Home to the Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Crater, and Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanzania offers some of the finest big game watching in the world, from elephants and rhinos to chimpanzees and lions. This field guide covers all the larger

mammals of Tanzania, including marine mammals and some newly discovered species. Detailed accounts are provided for more than 135 species, along with color photos, color illustrations of marine mammals, and distribution maps. Accounts for land species give information on identification, subspecies, similar species, ecology, behavior, distribution, conservation status, and where best to see each species. The guide also features plates with side-by-side photographic comparisons of species that are easily confused, as well as first-time-ever species checklists for every national park. The definitive, most up-to-date field

guide to the larger mammals of Tanzania, including marine mammals Features detailed species accounts and numerous color photos throughout Provides tips on where to see each species Includes species checklists for every national park This is the first major historical study of Tanzania's socialist experiment: the ujamaa villagization initiative of 1967-75. Education has always had a very special role in the social and political history of Tanzania. After independence President Nyerere and his government set out to educate the mass of the population through the intensive programme of 'Education for Self-Reliance'. It

was a key example of the efforts to use education as a weapon of social engineering. This book puts that programme in the context of the history of education during the British Mandate from 1919 until independence in 1961. There were some aspects of continuity before and after independence. Lene Buchert's analysis focuses on the discrepancies between formulated and implemented policies. She has examined the performance of the national educational system and selected educational institutions and programmes. Another important aspect comes from the investigation of the interaction between in-

school educational and out-of-school non-educational factors. The book provides valuable material for interdisciplinary social science courses,

innovative courses on historical methodology or general courses in African history or comparative education. An

introduction to the geography, history, people, industries, culture, and social progress of the largest country in East Africa.