The Economic Survey 1981

June, 1982

Produced by: The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs
DAR ES SALAAM—TANZANIA

Printed by the Government Printer
DAR ES SALAAM—TANZANIA
Bet Sh. 26/-
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<td>3,491</td>
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<td>4,539</td>
<td>5,440</td>
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<td>2. Mining and Quarrying</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>207</td>
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<td>11. G.D.P. of Factor Cost</td>
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<td>10,032</td>
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<td>20,853</td>
<td>26,655</td>
<td>29,653</td>
<td>32,396</td>
<td>34,711</td>
<td>37,108</td>
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**Subsistence Production:**

| Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing                 | 1,733    | 2,884    | 2,173    | 2,386    | 2,873    | 4,169    | 5,628    | 7,691    | 10,133   | 10,841   | 12,282   | 12,753       | +3.8                     |
| Calls for Relaxation                                       | 63       | 67       | 75       | 82       | 93       | 108      | 119      | 135      | 156      | 180      | 210      | 246          | +17.1                    |
| Owner-occupied dwellings                                  | 559      | 601      | 743      | 839      | 976      | 1,074    | 1,236    | 1,566    | 1,821    | 2,159    | 2,509    | 2,509        | +16.2                    |
| Total Subsistence Production                              | 2,355    | 2,552    | 2,926    | 3,311    | 3,805    | 5,253    | 6,821    | 9,062    | 11,855   | 12,842   | 14,651   | 15,508       | +5.8                     |
| Total Monetary Production                                 | 5,860    | 6,305    | 7,106    | 8,278    | 10,205   | 11,735   | 14,032   | 17,798   | 19,554   | 20,060   | 20,060   | 21,600       | +7.7                     |
| Total Production (Subsistence and Monetary)               | 8,215    | 8,857    | 10,032   | 11,490   | 14,010   | 16,988   | 20,853   | 26,655   | 29,653   | 32,396   | 34,711   | 37,108       | +69                      |

Source:— Bureau of Statistics.
in the normal flow of water and power supplies due to breakdowns. As a result of these problems besetting manufacturing activities, the sector's share to the Gross Domestic Product persistently declined from 9.6 percent (1979) to 7.8 percent (1980) and 5.8 percent (1981) in 1966 prices.

6. The contribution of electricity and water supply showed a small increase of 1.9 percent in 1981 in comparison to the 14.9 and 9.8 percentage increases attained in 1979 and 1980 respectively. There was however little infrastructural expansion for this sector in 1981.

7. The inadequate availability of construction materials and experts was an important constraint for many construction projects. The contribution of this sector to GDP increased by shs. 23 million in 1966 prices (a 5 percent increase). This increase was smaller than the 1980 increase of shs. 30 million. During 1981, a number of important projects were undertaken including the completion of Selander Bridge (Dar es Salaam) as well as miscellaneous repair works on some airfields and roads.

8. The efficient provision of transportation services was hindered by the scarcity of oil, tyres, spares, train and coaches among others. There was no significant increase in the provision of postal and telecommunications services. The lack of foreign exchange seriously constrained endeavours at the acquisition of many transport and communications equipment. The transport and communications sector's contribution to GDP increased by 2.3 percent in 1981 (in 1966 prices) in contrast to the 9.0 percent increase registered in 1980.

9. The level of wholesale and retail trade in 1981 was about the same as that of 1980. As in the previous two years (1979 and 1980), there was an acute scarcity of many consumer goods. The dearth of foreign exchange for the importation of raw materials for local manufacture of goods as well as for direct importation of essential goods was the major cause of scarcity for many goods since 1979.

10. There was an increase of 3.3 percent in the value of services related to finance, insurance and real estate. This increase compares well with the 3.7 percent increase attained in 1980. In comparison with the late 1960s and early 1970s, the annual rates of increase of these services have been modest over the past few years. This has been due to the consolidation and stabilization of the various financial institutions created after the Arusha Declaration.

11. In 1981, public administration registered a small increase of 3.9 percent in 1966 prices in comparison with the 12.6 percent increase of 1980. After the creation and rationalisation of some ministries in 1980, there were no major changes in government set up in 1981. The 1981 increase was mainly a result of the normal growth of government activities as well as increase in civil servants' salaries in July 1981.

Gross Domestic Product statistics are shown in tables 1—4.
CHAPTER II
MAIN TRENDS IN THE ECONOMY

1.—OUTPUT AND INCOME

1. The unsatisfactory economic conditions which became prominent starting from 1979 did not show any signs of abatement in 1981. Instead there was a 3.6 percent decrease in the Gross Domestic Product in 1966 prices which was a marked contrast compared to the 3.3 percent and 2.4 percent increases registered in 1979 and 1980 respectively. Some sectors like agriculture, mining, industry and trade did not show any output increases over the 1980 performance. Other sectors namely, water and electricity supply, construction, transport and communications and public administration registered meagre increases.

2. Inspite of the poor performance of the economy, there was a slight reversal in the growth trend of the subsistence and monetary components of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which had been discerned over the past few years. The Gross Domestic Product component accruing from subsistence sector had been increasing at a faster rate than that accruing from the monetary sector. In 1981, however, monetary GDP showed a decrease of 1.1 percent in 1966 prices while subsistence GDP showed a decrease of 8.8 percent. In spite of this reversal in performance, the ratio of each component to GDP remained constant as in previous years. The ratio of subsistence production to GDP remained at 30 percent of GDP while the ratio of monetary production was about 70 percent of GDP.

3. The agricultural sector which includes hunting, forestry and fishing continued to contribute a larger proportion of GDP than any other sector (36.1 percent in 1966 prices). However, the sector registered a 7.6 percent decrease, a larger decrease than that registered in 1980 which was about 1.0 percent. Subsistence agriculture decreased by 11.8 percent in contrast to 1980 when it increased by 9.8 percent. The decrease in agricultural production was caused by a number of factors the important ones being weather vagaries, poor farming technologies as well as problems in respect of procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs. The scarcity of fishnets was a setback to many fishing ventures.

4. A 9.9 percent decrease was registered in the mining sector. There was a significant drop in the output of several minerals including diamonds and common salt. Among the problems which the mining industry was facing were the ageing and near-depletion of a number of mines and the lack of comprehensive programme for buying minerals from private dealers. This gave rise to black marketing in minerals, a phenomenon which is denying some revenue to the government. However, considerable investments are necessary in the mining sector before its full potential can be realised.

5. The 28.2 percent output decrease in the manufacturing sector was by far the biggest 1981 sectoral decrease. It was also bigger than the 17.3 percent decrease registered for the same sector in 1980. As was the case in 1980, scarcity of foreign exchange for the importation of spares, raw materials and machines stifled many manufacturing activities. There were also occasional interruptions
CHAPTER
MAIN THEMES OF THE ECONOMY

The main themes of the economy are discussed in detail. The focus is on the macroeconomic framework, including inflation, unemployment, and economic growth. Key indicators such as GDP, unemployment rate, and inflation rate are analyzed. The impact of fiscal and monetary policies on the economy is also examined. The chapter highlights the importance of understanding economic cycles and the role of monetary and fiscal policy in managing the economy. The implications of globalization on national economies are discussed, with a focus on trade balances and the role of multinational corporations. The role of technology in driving economic growth is also explored, with an emphasis on innovation and its impact on productivity. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the challenges facing the economy, including climate change and demographic changes, and the need for long-term planning to address these challenges.
**Table A**

### BASIC ECONOMIC STATISTICS*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>17.0</td>
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### Production/output statistics:

1. **Gross Domestic Product:**
   - (i) At current Prices | ...... | ...... | ...... | 8,857 | 26,655 | 29,653 | 32,396 | 34,711 | 37,108 |
   - (ii) At 1966 Prices | ...... | ...... | ...... | 8,001 | 10,989 | 10,925 | 11,291 | 11,291 | 14.9 |

2. **Income per capita:**
   - (i) At current Prices | ...... | ...... | ...... | 656.1 | 1,605.7 | 1,744.2 | 1,851.2 | 1,917.7 | 1,995.1 |
   - (ii) At 1966 Prices | ...... | ...... | ...... | 592.6 | 661.9 | 642.6 | 645.2 | 638.7 | 599.4 |

3. **Marketed agricultural production:**
   - (a) Food crops:
     - (i) Maize | ...... | ...... | ...... | 170 | 130.0 | 213.3 | 222.3 | 239.7 | 161.2 |
     - (ii) Paddy | ...... | ...... | ...... | 80 | 16.0 | 24.6 | 26.8 | 29.7 | 4.8 |
     - (iii) Wheat | ...... | ...... | ...... | 40.0 | 27.2 | 35.0 | 27.4 | 26.7 | 27.9 |
   - (b) Cash crops:
     - (i) Coffee | ...... | ...... | ...... | 45.8 | 48.6 | 51.4 | 51.8 | 47.9 | 67.3 |
     - (ii) Cotton | ...... | ...... | ...... | 260.3 | 258.6 | 283.0 | 331.3 | 315.0 | — |
     - (iii) Tea | ...... | ...... | ...... | 10.5 | 15.2 | 18.4 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 16.3 |
     - (iv) Tobacco | ...... | ...... | ...... | 11.9 | 18.4 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 16.1 |
     - (v) Sisal | ...... | ...... | ...... | 181.1 | 105 | 91.9 | 81.3 | 85.9 | 73.8 |
     - (vi) Cashewnuts | ...... | ...... | ...... | 126.4 | 96.8 | 68.4 | 57.1 | 41.4 | 34.1 |

4. **Balance of Payments Position:**
   - (a) Exports | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,688.8 | 4,464.7 | 3,671.0 | 3,980.5 | 4,158.9 | 4,429.7 |
   - (b) Imports | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2,725.6 | 6,161.3 | 8,798.0 | 8,985.9 | 10,033.1 | 9,238.2 |
   - (c) Balance of (visible) trade | ...... | ...... | ...... | 963.8 | 1,697.1 | -2,127.0 | -5,005.4 | 5,816.2 | -4,068.5 |
   - (d) Balance on visible trade, services and transfer payments | ...... | ...... | ...... | 713.6 | -379.8 | -3,643.0 | -3,252.0 | -4,695.0 | -3,260.5 |
   - (e) Balance on all payments | ...... | ...... | ...... | 79.0 | 991.8 | -1,046.7 | -1,512.1 | -1,158.3 | 25.5 |

5. **Money supply:**
   - Total | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2,624.4 | 8,346.7 | 9,396.4 | 11,815.4 | 14,528.4 | 20,694.7 |
   - (a) Money in circulation | ...... | ...... | ...... | 986.4 | 2,379.1 | 2,915.2 | 4,055.4 | 5,245.3 | 6,616.1 |
   - (b) Short term deposits | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,072.0 | 4,003.1 | 3,911.7 | 6,380.0 | 7,948.6 | 8,785.2 |
   - (c) Long term deposits | ...... | ...... | ...... | 566.0 | 1,963.9 | 2,569.9 | 3,711.2 | 4,006.9 | 5,293.5 |

6. **Price index (1939 = 100):**
   - (a) Cost of living index of goods and services consumed by urban dwellers—Tanzania mainland | ...... | 108.4 | 231.8 | 260.0 | 2,936.6 | 382.4 | 480.4 |
   - (b) Index of retail prices of goods Consumed by minimum wage earners in Dar es Salaam | ...... | 107.4 | 358.4 | 418.7 | 437.3 | 512.2 | 695.9 |

7. **Public Finance:**
   - (i) Recurrent revenue | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,681.1 | 5,250.3 | 5,161.0 | 6,692.2 | 8,040.1 | 8,770.3 |
   - (ii) Recurrent expenditure | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,031.4 | 4,641.1 | 5,065.1 | 8,757.4 | 7,531.1 | 9,597.5 |
   - (iii) Surplus (+) or deficit (—) | ...... | ...... | ...... | 52.7 | 692.2 | 559.3 | -204.1 | 508.4 | -827.2 |
   - (iv) Development expenditure | ...... | ...... | ...... | 839.7 | 2,764.4 | 3,598.5 | 4,756.9 | 5,664.2 | 5,799.6 |
   - (v) Development revenue | ...... | ...... | ...... | 839.7 | 2,764.4 | 3,598.5 | 4,756.9 | 5,664.2 | 5,799.6 |
   - (a) Surplus from recurrent budget | ...... | ...... | ...... | 52.7 | 692.2 | 559.3 | -204.1 | 508.4 | -827.2 |
   - (b) Loans | ...... | ...... | ...... | 457.0 | 1,335.6 | 536.3 | 3,056.3 | 1,386.9 | 1,943.7 |
   - (c) Other revenue | ...... | ...... | ...... | 60 | -582.5 | 1,137.5 | 1,337.5 | 1,596.5 | 2,747.9 |
   - (d) External loans and grants | ...... | ...... | ...... | 270 | 1,402.0 | 1,368.8 | 2,427.2 | 2,162.4 | 1,845.2 |

*Tanzania Mainland only.

1 Figures refer to to years.
2 National Milling Corporation (N.M.C.) purchases.
3 Bank and non. bank Borrowing.
portfolio which carries conditions close to those of the normal commercial terms. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) introduced a Food Import Facility to assist food deficit countries which have to rely on food imports for satisfying their requirements.

17. A number of meetings were convened in 1981 to continue the deliberations on the New International Economic Order. The summit involving leaders from 22 countries—both developed and developing countries—which took place in Cancun, Mexico, in October, 1981, was expected to agree on beginning Global Negotiations through the auspices of the United Nations. This expectation did not materialise.

18. Important achievements were scored in the promotion of cooperation between African countries. The countries represented in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) continued to identify important areas and means of increased cooperation. Arrangements for establishing a permanent SADCC Secretariat were also finalised. The Agreement for establishing the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa was finalised and presented for signatures at Lusaka, Zambia, in December 1981. Several countries have signed the protocol.

THE INCOMES, PRICES AND PRODUCTIVITY POLICY:

19. The Income, Prices and Productivity Policy was established by an Act of Parliament as Government Paper No. 1 of 1981. The Government has established the National Productivity Council (through an Act of Parliament also) which will be responsible for implementing the policy. The Council was formally inaugurated on April, 28, 1982.

20. The Council will be the principal advisor to the government on ways and means of increasing productivity in the various sectors. It will also devise different methods of providing incentives for different categories of workers and peasants. There will be two committees under the council, one of which will be the Productivity, Targets and Incentives Committee while the other one will be the National Economic Policy Committee.
11. On the other hand, actual development expenditure has continued to be less than budgeted, particularly due to the shortage of materials and equipment for the implementation of projects. The development budget estimates for 1981/82 were put at shs. 6,622 million. Indications are, however, that only shs. 5,000 million will be spent by the end of the fiscal year. This compares with shs. 5,069 million spent on development projects in 1980/81.

**MONEY SUPPLY AND PRICES:**

12. Money supply expansion was planned at 20 percent in 1981/82. The anticipated actual expansion is likely to exceed the planned levels. This has however, been a result of increased government borrowing from the banking system although bank credit to other sectors of the economy is likely to be less than planned. Total government bank borrowing is expected to reach shs. 4,402 million in 1981/82 compared to the shs. 2,850 million originally envisaged. On the other hand, due to various economic constraints, there was reduced credit use by other sectors and actual utilisation might amount to Shs. 809 million compared to Shs. 1,100 million projected for the 1981/82 period.

13. The above monetary trends indicate clearly that there was little success in restraining government expenditure; and that the productive sectors could not fully utilise their share of allotted credit due to the prevailing economic difficulties. The result of such increased money supply and reduced production were spiralling inflationary pressures. The consumer price index (CPI), which measures the changes in the cost of living for urban dwellers in Tanzania Mainland, increased by an average of 25.6 percent in 1981. In 1980, the CPI increased by 30.2 percent.

**TRENDS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:**

14. The 1981 period was another year of recession in the world economy. This was revealed by a small increase in total production and increased unemployment in developed countries. In spite of these adverse trends, there were signs of slight relief in the developed countries particularly with regard to inflation. According to the consumer price index in these countries, the price increase dropped from 12 percent in 1980 to 9.5 percent in 1981. This moderation was mainly due to the oil glut which forced a reduction in the price of oil. As a result of the glut, OPEC countries reduced the output of oil by 7 percent to prevent a further price decline. Commodity and food prices dropped as well. At the same time, there was a 32 percent increase in the prices of consumer goods in non-oil producing developing countries.

15. Overall production in the world economy increased by less than one percent in 1981 just as had been the case in 1980. The Gross National Product (GNP) for developed countries increased by 1.5 percent while the combined GNP of developing countries declined by 3 percent.

16. The non-oil producing developing countries continued to face several balance of payments difficulties. In spite of efforts at redressing this situation there were no significant achievements in devising means of alleviating the difficulties that these countries are facing and bring about the New International Monetary Order. The World Bank reduced the quantum of aid through its concessionary aid flow window—the IDA—due to USA’s refusal to contribute its full share to it. Other countries followed USA’s example in cutting their shares on pro rata basis. On the other hand, the World Bank increased its loans
5. GDP contribution from agriculture decreased by 7.6 per cent. The effects became obvious in the large food deficit which necessitated the importation of 192,000 tons of major cereals (maize, rice and wheat) between January and November, 1981, compared with 176,700 tons imported during the whole of 1980. The poor performance of the agricultural sector was further manifested in less foreign earnings from the major cash crops. The fisheries sub-sector—an important component of the agricultural sector—was hit by shortage of fishing-gear owing to a reduction in the production capacity in our industrial plants.

6. The manufacturing sector continued to face raw materials and spares shortages, and high depreciation rates due to scarcity of foreign exchange for the importation of those items. Capacity underutilisation was a common phenomenon in many manufacturing firms and several firms were forced to close down completely. This led to a precipitous 28.2 per cent decline in the manufacturing sector’s contribution of GDP in 1981 compared with a decrease of 17.3 per cent recorded in 1980. Under these conditions, the serious shortage of basic locally manufactured commodities could not be avoided.

Trade and Balance of Payments:

7. Based on Bank of Tanzania statistics, the trade balance registered a Shs. 4,865.5 million deficit in 1981 compared with a deficit of Shs. 5,813.2 million recorded in 1980. This balance is Shs. 947.7 million less than the Shs. 5,816.2 million commodity trade balance deficit obtained in 1980. The reduction in the balance of trade deficit was due to deliberate government action to further restrict imports, given the serious foreign exchange constraint, and the need to reduce the accumulated payment arrears which had exceeded Shs. 2,800 million by December, 1981.

8. The value of Tanzania’s commodity exports increased by 5.8 per cent in 1981 reaching Shs. 4,429.7 million compared with Shs. 4,186.9 million in 1980. This small increase was due to a slight increase in the quantities of some of the major export crops such as coffee, unprocessed cashew nuts and cloves. Commodity market prices for tobacco and unprocessed cashew nuts also registered slight increases.

9. The balance on current account registered a Shs. 3,260.5 million deficit in 1981 compared to a deficit of Shs. 4,630.1 million recorded in 1980. After taking into account net capital movements and other payments, including exceptional financing, there was a Shs. 25.5 million net increase in the overall balance of payments; and the foreign reserves increased by the same amount.

Public Finance:

10. The 1981/82 period was the fourth successive year of persistent deficit in the recurrent budget, with recurrent expenditure exceeding recurrent revenue. Total recurrent revenue is expected to be Shs. 10,460 million compared to the budget estimate of Shs. 10,681 million. During the same period recurrent expenditure is expected to amount to Shs. 13,687 million, thereby causing a recurrent budget deficit of Shs. 3,227 million to be financed by bank borrowing. This deficit is bigger than the deficit of Shs. 1,611 million recorded in 1980/81. The major reason behind the non-realization of expected revenues is the foreign exchange shortage which has constrained production in manufacturing and other sectors thus resulting in reduced sales tax and other revenue collections.
CHAPTER I
GENERAL ECONOMIC REVIEW

1. The 1981 period was the third successive year of grim economic problems for the country. This was vividly shown by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) whose continuous declining trend led to a much less growth rate in 1981 than the one recorded the year before. Other manifestations of economic stagnation were serious scarcity of foreign exchange which adversely affected the development of many sectors; acute shortage of food; budgetary problems and reduced efficiency and standards in the provision of important services.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT:

2. Based on the provisional statistics for 1981, the Gross Domestic Product registered a 3·6 per cent decline in constant (1966) prices. The decline was in contrast to the two previous years' performance when the GDP grew at 2·4 per cent in 1980 and 3·3 per cent in 1979. When the 1981 GDP decline is matched against the average population growth of 3·3 per cent, it is obvious that on the average, the real standard of living of Tanzanians declined in 1981 compared to 1980. Further analysis of the pattern of growth reveals that the service sectors registered little growth while the material GDP comprising of agriculture, natural resources, mining and manufacturing sectors dropped even further than in 1980. While material GDP increased by 1·4 per cent in 1980, it dropped by 4 per cent in 1980 and by 11 per cent in 1981.

CAPITAL FORMATION:

3. In 1981 capital formation increased by shs. 249 million bringing total capital formation to shs. 2,758 million. The 9·9 per cent increase recorded in 1981 was significant in comparison to the 13·0 per cent decrease in 1980. The ratio of capital formation to the GDP reached 24·7 per cent in 1981, approaching the 25 per cent attained in 1979 when real GDP growth was 3·3 per cent. However, the decrease in the GDP in 1981—despite the increase in capital formation—is a clear indication of the underutilisation of productive capacity occasioned by the scarcity of foreign exchange for the importation of raw materials and other inputs.

SECTORAL PERFORMANCE:

4. The performance of the various economic sectors differed quite significantly in 1981. Real growth was recorded in the sectors of electricity and water (19 per cent); construction (5·0 per cent); transport and communications (2·3 per cent); finance (3·3 per cent); and public administration (3·9 per cent). Wholesale and retail trade sector registered a slight decline of 0·3 per cent owing to a shortage of traded commodities. On the other hand, GDP contributions from the vital directly productive sectors of agriculture, natural resources, mining and manufacturing registered a substantial decline.
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1981
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(At current Prices)

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### Subsistance Production:

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### Total Production Subsistence and Monetary

| Industry                                      | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

### Source:
Bureau of Statistic
## Table 3

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

(At 1966 Prices)

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<td>11,561</td>
<td>11,149 -3.6</td>
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**Subsistence Productions:**

12. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing | 1,816      | 1,644      | 1,805      | 1,833      | 1,799      | 2,029      | 2,097      | 2,302      | 2,632      | 2,644      | 2,903      | 2,559 -11.8  |
13. Construction                               | 57         | 58         | 60         | 61         | 63         | 64         | 66         | 68         | 70         | 71         | 73         | 75 +2.7     |
14. Owner-occupied Dwellings                    | 506        | 521        | 536        | 551        | 568        | 584        | 602        | 618        | 638        | 657        | 676        | 696 +3.0    |
16. Total Monetary Production                   | 5,501      | 5,778      | 6,138      | 6,355      | 6,590      | 6,870      | 7,423      | 8,001      | 7,585      | 7,919      | 7,909      | 7,819 -1.1   |
17. Total Production (Subsistence and Monetary) | 7,640      | 8,001      | 8,539      | 8,800      | 9,020      | 9,553      | 10,188     | 10,989     | 10,925     | 11,291     | 11,561     | 11,149 -3.6  |

**Source:** — Bureau of Statistics.
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

(At 1966 Prices)

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Subsistence Production:

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Source:—Bureau of Statistics.
2.—CAPITAL FORMATION

1. In 1981, capital formation increased by Shs. 249 million which is an increase of 9.9 per cent compared to a decline of Shs. 375 million or 13 per cent in 1980 in 1966 prices. In 1979, however, there was an increase of 23 per cent. In absolute terms, capital formation was Shs. 2,509 million in 1980 rising to Shs. 2,758 million in 1981. The ratio of capital formation to the Gross Domestic Product increased from 20 per cent in 1980 to 24.7 per cent in 1981. The 1981 level of capital formation was however smaller than that of 1979, when it stood at Shs. 2,884 million.

2. Capital formation in building construction increased by Shs. 11 million from Shs. 530 million in 1980 to Shs. 541 million in 1981 in 1966 prices. The increase was mainly accounted for by residential construction. There was a decrease in non-residential building construction. The decline in non-residential construction was especially due to the scarcity of building materials such as steel and iron sheets as well as contractors.

3. Other construction as well as land improvements registered an increase of Shs. 42 million or 7.7 per cent in 1966 prices, from Shs. 588 million in 1980 to Shs. 630 million in 1981. The increase resulted from implementation of various construction projects which included roads, airfields, drainage trenches etc.

4. There was an increase in equipment valued at Shs. 124 million, thus making the value of capital formation in equipment to be Shs. 1,297 million in 1981 (in 1966 prices) compared to Shs. 1,173 million in 1980. Total equipment procured in 1981 which includes transport equipment and other equipment was still lower than that attained in 1979 which amounted to Shs. 1,517 million. Most of the equipment was given as part of external aid for the implementation of projects in various sectors. Other sectors not so covered continued to face shortages due to foreign exchange shortage.

5. As in the previous years, monetary capital formation continued to be dominant. Monetary capital formation increased from Shs. 2,299 million in 1980 to Shs. 2,541 million in 1981 in 1966 prices. However, the 1981 level of capital stock is lower than the 1979 level of Shs. 2,661 million. Non-monetary capital formation increased by a slight Shs. 7 million reaching Shs. 217 million in 1981 compared to 1980. This shows the continuing monetisation of the economy.

Capital formation statistics are shown in tables 5—7.
### Table 5

**Capital Formation by Type of Asset**

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<td>532</td>
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<td>767</td>
<td>955</td>
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<td>5. Land Improvements</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>120</td>
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<td>149</td>
<td>139</td>
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<td>195</td>
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<td>5,761</td>
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*Source:* Bureau of Statistics.
## Capital Formation by Type of Asset
(At 1966 Prices)

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<td>674</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>630</td>
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<td><strong>Equipment:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Transport Equipment</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>1,517</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>1,297</td>
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<td>9. Other Equipment</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Fixed Capital Formation</td>
<td>1,656</td>
<td>1,981</td>
<td>1,687</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>1,779</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>1,957</td>
<td>1,295</td>
<td>2,121</td>
<td>2,309</td>
<td>2,310</td>
<td>2,488</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Increase in Stocks</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>270</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Total Capital Formation</td>
<td>1,821</td>
<td>2,178</td>
<td>1,748</td>
<td>1,829</td>
<td>2,061</td>
<td>1,894</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>2,144</td>
<td>2,341</td>
<td>2,884</td>
<td>2,509</td>
<td>2,758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of which:

| 14. Non-Monetary | 171  | 175  | 188  | 195  | 191  | 197  | 203  | 209  | 216  | 223  | 210  | 217  |
| 15. Monetary | 1,650 | 2,000 | 1,560 | 1,614 | 1,870 | 1,697 | 1,909 | 1,935 | 2,125 | 2,661 | 2,299 | 2,541 |
| **Total** | 1,821 | 2,175 | 1,748 | 1,829 | 2,061 | 1,894 | 2,112 | 2,144 | 2,341 | 2,884 | 2,509 | 2,758 |

*Source:* Bureau of Statistics.
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<td>Central Government</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>1,547</td>
<td>2,202</td>
<td>2,542</td>
<td>2,588</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Authorities and East African Community</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>East African Community Enterprises</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parastatal Enterprises</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td>1,166</td>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>1,374</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>1,796</td>
<td>1,759</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Public Sector</td>
<td>1,236</td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td>1,693</td>
<td>1,824</td>
<td>2,057</td>
<td>2,194</td>
<td>2,228</td>
<td>2,395</td>
<td>2,932</td>
<td>3,826</td>
<td>4,356</td>
<td>4,366</td>
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<td>Private Monetary Sector</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>1,925</td>
<td>2,421</td>
<td>3,013</td>
<td>3,646</td>
<td>3,241</td>
<td>4,311</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monetary Fixed Capital Formation</td>
<td>1,708</td>
<td>2,195</td>
<td>2,162</td>
<td>2,380</td>
<td>2,792</td>
<td>3,264</td>
<td>4,153</td>
<td>4,815</td>
<td>5,945</td>
<td>7,472</td>
<td>7,677</td>
<td>8,677</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase in Stocks</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Monetary Capital Formation</td>
<td>1,879</td>
<td>2,391</td>
<td>2,208</td>
<td>2,510</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>3,701</td>
<td>4,430</td>
<td>5,268</td>
<td>6,510</td>
<td>8,196</td>
<td>8,242</td>
<td>8,959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-monetary capital formation:**

| 11. Increases in Stocks (cattle) | 18   | 23   | 29   | 30   | 26   | 27   | 28   | 30   | 31   | 32   | 22   | 24   |
| 12. Total Non-monetary Capital Formation | 188  | 200  | 231  | 250  | 266  | 303  | 331  | 372  | 392  | 490  | 516  | 623  |

| 13. Total Capital Formation (monetary and non-monetary) | 2,057| 2,591| 2,439| 2,760| 3,516| 4,004| 4,761| 5,649| 6,902| 8,646| 8,758| 9,382|

*Source:* Bureau of Statistics.
3.—EXTERNAL TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

I.—Trade:

1. In 1981 the value of exports reached shs. 5,238 million, an increase of shs. 1,083 million or 26 per cent compared to the 1980 performance. This increase was a result of a rise in the value of most of the important commodities exported, especially raw cashewnuts, meat, clove, cotton, and diamonds. The rise in the value of the exports in turn was caused, on the one hand, by a rise in the prices of some of the exported commodities including raw cashewnuts, tobacco, cotton, and diamonds; and, on the other, by an increase in the quantum of the exports, particularly of raw cashewnuts, clove, raw coffee, and cotton. Tables No. 10,14, and 16 show the position of the exports.

2. On the other hand, during the year under review, the value of imports amounted to shs. 10,066 million, an increase of shs. 19 million or 0.2 per cent in comparison with the 1980 imports of Shs. 10,047 million. However, the balance of trade registered a deficit of shs. 4,817 million in 1981 compared with a shs. 5,885 million deficit recorded the year before.

(a) Types of Commodities Exported:

3. As in 1979 and 1980, coffee was the leading foreign exchange earner. In 1981 coffee earned shs. 1,456 million compared to shs. 1,119 million earned in 1980. This was an increase of shs. 335 million or 30.1 per cent. Even though the exported volume increased by 31.7 per cent, its price however, dropped slightly by 1.3 per cent from shs. 21,792 per ton in 1980 to shs. 21,509 per ton in 1981.

4. Cotton took second place in foreign exchange earnings. It brought in shs. 689 million in 1981 which was shs. 290 million or 72.7 per cent more than in 1980. The increase in the export value of cotton in 1981 was due both to an increase in the volume and price of exported cotton.

5. Raw cashewnuts and sisal earned more foreign exchange in 1981 than they did in 1980. Raw cashewnuts earned shs. 345 million—an increase of shs. 285 million; and sisal brought in shs. 291 million—an increase of shs. 40 million.

6. Clove earnings amounted to shs. 417 million representing a shs. 166 million increase over the shs. 251 million earned in 1980. The increase in the export value of cloves was largely due to a more or else doubling of the volume of the exported crop. Otherwise there was a 9 percent fall in the unit price of cloves obtaining in the international commodity markets. Earnings on tea amounted to shs. 182 million. Due to a decline in the quantity of diamonds exported, earnings on this commodity amounted to shs. 254 million compared with shs. 362 million realised in 1980. Tobacco exports realised shs. 165 million while meat exports registered a shs. 18 million increase to shs. 22 million compared with the amount earned during the previous year.

7. Overall, a large proportion of the exports went to countries of the European Economic Community (excluding Britain) which received 30.5 per cent of total exports. Commonwealth countries received 28.9 per cent; Independent African countries bought 12.1 per cent; Hong Kong 5.8 per cent; Socialist countries of Eastern Europe 5.1 per cent; and North America 1.5 per cent.
(b) **Types of Imports:**

8. During 1981 the total import bill amounted to shs. 10,066 million representing a shs. 19 million or 8.1 per cent increase over the previous year. Machinery and transport equipment, and mineral oils and lubricants continued to dominate the import bill. Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 40.6 per cent of total imports compared with 35.1 per cent in 1980; whereas mineral oils and lubricants accounted for 22.3 per cent in 1981 while they constituted 21.1 per cent of total imports in 1980. Others were manufactured goods—13.9 per cent (14.8 per cent in 1980); foods and live animals—9.2 per cent (12 per cent in 1980); and chemicals and fertilizers—8.6 per cent (11.2 per cent in 1980). The remaining 5.4 per cent was taken up by beverages and tobacco, crude materials (unprocessed), miscellaneous manufactures, and miscellaneous transactions.

(c) **Trade with Neighbouring Countries:**

9. Although the trade balance with our neighbouring countries has continued to be favourable, it has nevertheless, been declining since 1979. On the whole the deterioration in this trade was mainly due to the economic difficulties facing these countries as a group. Still, the overall trend in this trade was generally mixed. Trade with Mozambique showed the greatest decline—83.7 per cent, from shs. 140 million in 1980 to shs. 22.3 million in 1981. Exports to Zambia fell by shs. 2.9 million or 15.4 per cent from shs. 18.8 million in 1980 to shs. 15.9 million in 1981. And much though the value of our exports to Kenya increased from shs. 945,000 in 1980 to shs. 3,481,000 in 1981, the balance of trade deficit with that country went up from shs. 7.9 million in 1980 to shs. 10.3 million in 1981. There was a slight increase in our trade with Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the Seychelles.

10. There was an overall increase of 28.1 per cent in the value of imports from these countries from shs. 141.9 million in 1980 to shs. 181.8. Imports from Mozambique, Kenya and Rwanda contributed the most to the overall increase. Imports from Zambia Burundi, Seychelles and Malawi decreased slightly. The value of imports from Uganda was more or less maintained at its 1980 level. Table No. 18 shows the trend of trade with our neighbouring countries between 1979 and 1981.

(d) **Balance of Payments:**

11. Using Bank of Tanzania figures, the balance of payments continued to deteriorate in 1981. The overall surplus of shs. 25.5 million achieved in 1981 does not represent an improvement over the previous year when a shs. 1,385.3 million deficit was recorded. Rather, this meant a drastic cutback on the consumption of most imported goods by curtailing their importation following a scarcity of foreign exchange and a need to deliberately increase marginally the country’s foreign exchange reserves to meet essential and emergency requirements.

12. On the whole there was 5.8 per cent or shs. 242.8 million increase in the value of exports in 1981 rising from shs. 4,186.9 million in 1980 to shs. 4,429.7 million. The increase in the exports value was partly due to a slight increase in the quantum of some of the commodities exported and partly due to a marginal rise in the prices of some of those commodities. However, the import value fell from shs. 10,003.1 million in 1980 to shs. 9,283.2 million in 1981. As explained above, the shortfall was essentially due to a reduction in the importation of most goods and especially chemicals and fertilisers, transport equipment and steel products.
13. Net service receipts increased to shs. 176.9 million from shs. 156.1 million realised in 1980. The increase was largely due to a rise in investment income as well as earnings on transportation. However, total receipts decreased from shs. 1,466.6 million in 1980 to shs. 1,373 million in 1981.

14. Net transfers increased by shs. 220 million or 20.9 per cent from shs. 1,055 million in 1980 to shs. 1,275 million in 1981. The increase was due to shs. 206.1 million or 16.3 per cent rise in total transfer receipts; whereas there was a 6.7 per cent or shs. 13.9 million decline in total transfer payments made in 1981 against those made the year before.

15. Overall, the current account registered shs. 3,250.5 million deficit in 1981 compared with a deficit of shs. 4,695.1 million recorded the year before.

16. Net government capital inflows, including medium and long-term loans, amounted to shs. 1,244.2 million in 1981 compared with shs. 925 million realised in 1980; representing shs. 319.2 million or 34.5 per cent rise. Net capital inflows on account of parastatals amounted to shs. 517.7 million; while those of the private sectors were shs. 3.0 million. In addition to these capital inflows, the parastatal and private sectors continued to receive suppliers credits which totalled shs. 575 million in 1981 compared with shs. 490 million in 1980. Table No. 11 summarises the balance of payments trends for 1980-1981; and the likely out-turn for 1981.
## TABLE No. 8

**VALUE OF TANZANIA’S INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

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<td><strong>Exports:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Kenya and Uganda</td>
<td>2,785</td>
<td>4,109</td>
<td>4,536</td>
<td>3,671</td>
<td>4,216</td>
<td>4,183</td>
<td>5,218</td>
<td>+25.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Re-exports</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>-27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Other Countries</td>
<td>2,549</td>
<td>3,315</td>
<td>4,439</td>
<td>3,630</td>
<td>4,022</td>
<td>3,961</td>
<td>5,054</td>
<td>+27.6</td>
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<td><strong>Imports:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Kenya and Uganda</td>
<td>5,694</td>
<td>5,421</td>
<td>6,199</td>
<td>8,798</td>
<td>8,885</td>
<td>10,047</td>
<td>10,065</td>
<td>+0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>From Other Countries</td>
<td>1,406</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>+22.1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total value of Foreign Trade</strong></td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>8,082</td>
<td>8,364</td>
<td>11,626</td>
<td>13,910</td>
<td>15,122</td>
<td>15,154</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Balance on Merchandise Trade</strong></td>
<td>5,316</td>
<td>3,973</td>
<td>3,168</td>
<td>4,995</td>
<td>5,767</td>
<td>5,945</td>
<td>5,987</td>
<td>+21.5</td>
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**Source:** Bureau of Statistics.

†Fangible Goods.

*Provisional Figures.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Consumer Goods (1)</th>
<th>Building and Construction</th>
<th>Other (2)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Transport Equipment</th>
<th>Other Equipment</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Overall Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1,786</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>1,957</td>
<td>2,356</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>1,552</td>
<td>5,694</td>
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<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1,123</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>2,662</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>1,606</td>
<td>5,421</td>
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<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>2,511</td>
<td>2,820</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>1,573</td>
<td>2,228</td>
<td>6,200</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>1,708</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,554</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>2,564</td>
<td>3,536</td>
<td>8,798</td>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>1,308</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>3,159</td>
<td>3,612</td>
<td>1,627</td>
<td>2,394</td>
<td>4,021</td>
<td>8,941</td>
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<td>1980*</td>
<td>1,430</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>3,385</td>
<td>4,021</td>
<td>1,087</td>
<td>3,519</td>
<td>4,606</td>
<td>10,047</td>
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<td>1981*</td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>3,208</td>
<td>3,906</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4,997</td>
<td>5,019</td>
<td>10,066</td>
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</table>

Source:—Bank of Tanzania.

(1) Includes a portion of passenger cars.
(2) Includes spare parts.
(1) Provisional figures.
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<td>Coffee (unroasted)</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>1,849</td>
<td>1,294</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>1,456</td>
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<td>Raw Cotton</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>689          +72.7</td>
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<td>Shal</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>291          +15.9</td>
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<td>Cloves</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>475          +82.1</td>
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<td>Cashewnats (raw)</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>345          +475.0</td>
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<td>Tea</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>182          +0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco (unmanufactured)</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>165          +55.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat and meat preparation</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22           +450.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamonds ††</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>254          +70.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: —Bureau of Statistics.
††Excluding industrial diamonds.
*Provisional figures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table No. 11</th>
<th>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: 1978—1981</th>
<th>(Million shillings)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**A. Goods:**
1. Exports (including re-exports) | 3,671.0 | 3,980.5 | 4,186.9 | 4,429.7 |
2. Imports—c.i.f. | 8,798.0 | 8,985.9 | 10,003.1 | 9,298.2 |
3. Balance on (visible) Trade | -5,127.0 | -5,005.4 | -5,816.2 | -4,858.5 |

**B. Services:**
1. Total Earnings on Services | 1,168.5 | 1,245.8 | 1,498.6 | 1,373.0 |
   - Freight and Freight Insurance | 123.1 | 155.4 | 204.8 | 121.1 |
   - Passenger Transportation | 383.1 | 328.7 | 389.7 | 394.7 |
   - Other Earnings From Foreign Visitors | 99.2 | 153.3 | 199.7 | 234.3 |
   - Interests, Profits and Dividends | 146.4 | 95.1 | 132 | 124.6 |
   - Other Services | 416.4 | 533.1 | 599.8 | 498.3 |
2. Total Payments on Services | 958.4 | 939.7 | 1,310.3 | 1,040.0 |
   - Passenger Transportation | 190.6 | 199.5 | 301.4 | 345.9 |
   - Expenditure by Students | 51.7 | 46.8 | 96.2 | 52.2 |
   - Other Foreign Travel Expenses | 55.6 | 64.4 | 101.1 | 91.7 |
   - Interests, Profits and Dividends | 191.7 | 166.3 | 276.0 | 265.3 |
   - Other Services | 488.2 | 483.7 | 479.4 | 218.4 |
3. Balance on Services | 210.1 | 306.1 | 156.1 | 333.0 |

**C. Transfers:**
1. Total transfer receipts | -1,657.0 | 1,263.5 | 1,470.0 |
   - (a) Government Receipts | 1,512.0 | 1,215.0 | 894.2 | 1,080.3 |
   - (b) Private and Parastatal Receipts | 387.0 | 442.0 | 369.7 | 389.7 |
2. Total Payments | 239.0 | 210.0 | 208.9 | 195.0 |
   - (a) Government Payments | 28.0 | 10.0 | 19.7 | 6.8 |
   - (b) Private and Parastatal Payments | 211.0 | 200.0 | 189.2 | 188.2 |
3. Balance on Transfers | 1,273.0 | 1,447.0 | 1,055.0 | 1,275.0 |

**D. Capital Movement:**
(i) Government (Balance) | 729.0 | 1,162.0 | 925.0 | 1,244.2 |
   - Inflow | 874.9 | 1,212.0 | 1,024.3 | 1,314.0 |
   - Outflow | 109.0 | 50.0 | 93.3 | 69.8 |
(ii) Parastatal (Balance) | 378.0 | 240.0 | 279.0 | 517.7 |
   - Inflow | 547.0 | 365.4 | 218.0 | 620.0 |
   - Outflow | 169.0 | 125.1 | 139.0 | 102.3 |
(iii) Private (Balance) | -56.0 | -3.4 | -21.0 | -3.0 |
   - Inflow | -117.0 | 30.9 | 10.0 | 16.0 |
   - Outflow | 175.0 | 27.5 | 31.0 | 19.0 |
   Commodity Credit (Balance) | -473.4 | 496.0 | 575.0 |
   (i) Parastatals (Balance) | -361.2 | 380.0 | 492.0 |
   - Inflow | -497.0 | 543.0 | 692.0 |
   - Outflow | -136.0 | 154.0 | 148.0 |
   (ii) Private (Balance) | -112.2 | 104.0 | 83.0 |
   - Inflow | -193.2 | 255.0 | 245.0 |
   - Outflow | -81.0 | 117.0 | 162.0 |
Other Capital Movements | 35.0 | 76.0 | -73.4 | -45.6 |
E. Errors and omissions | 559.2 | 612.4 | 607.0 | 635.9 |
F. Balance (Parts A to E) | -2,071.5 | -710.4 | -2,392.5 | -1,608.1 |
G. Special Drawing Rights | -124.6 | -198.0 | -951.9 | -1,612.5 |
H. Special Assistance | -1,946.7 | -512.1 | -1,385.3 | 25.5 |
J. Net change in Foreign Reserves (Increase) | 1,946.7 | 512.1 | 25.5 |

*Source:* Customs and Excise Department and Bank of Tanzania.
*Provisional figures.*
### SOURCES OF IMPORTS

**Table No. 12**

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**Source:** Bureau of Statistics.

†† Including Great Britain.

† Excluding Great Britain.

* Provisional figures.
## DESTINATION OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS

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Total Exports ... ... ... ... ... 2,724 4,071 4,468 3,632 4,125 4,079 5,139 +26.0

Source:—Bureau of Statistics.
††Including Great Britain.
*Excluding Great Britain.
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Source:—Bureau of Statistics.

(†) SITC Section 01.

(††) Excluding industrial diamonds.

(*) Provisional figures.
### Export Price Indices of Principal Commodities (1966—100)

Table No. 15

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**Source:**—Bureau of Statistics.

(†) SITC Section 01.

(††) Excluding industrial diamonds.

(*) Provisional figures.
## VOLUME OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS

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*Source*:—Bureau of Statistics.

+Excluding industrial diamonds.

*Provisional figures.*
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Source: Bureau of Statistics.

*Provisional Figures.
## Trade Between Tanzania and Its Neighbours

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<th>Exports ('000 Shs.)</th>
<th>Balance ('000 Shs.)</th>
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<td>Rwanda</td>
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*Source:* Bureau of Statistics.

*Provisional Figures.
4.—PUBLIC FINANCE

1. The total government budget for 1981/82 was estimated at shs. 18,827.8 million; of which shs. 12,205 million was estimated recurrent expenditure and shs. 6,622.4 million was projected development expenditure. As was the case in 1980/81, however, anticipated development and recurrent revenue and expenditure for 1981/82 are not likely to balance with the original projections.

2. The recurrent deficit, which amounted to shs. 1,611 million during fiscal 1980/81 is likely to top shs. 3,227 million. As of the end of the first half of 1981/82, the recurrent deficit stood at shs. 1,065.6 million. By the end of the year, recurrent revenue is expected to reach shs. 10,460 million while recurrent expenditure is anticipated to be shs. 13,687 million. This likely outturn in the budgetary trends has been caused mainly by inflationary pressures, weak expenditure control procedures, and decreased revenue especially sales taxes as well as customs duties following domestic production shortfalls and substantial reductions in imports. The domestic production shortfalls also resulted into a reduction of parastatal dividends.

3. The deficit on the recurrent budget will be made up for through government bank borrowing expected to reach Shs. 4,402 million an increase of shs. 1,552 million on the 1981/82 budget estimates.

4. Development expenditure is expected to reach shs. 5,000 million in 1981/82 compared with shs. 6,622.4 million which was estimated originally. This is a shortfall of shs. 1,622 million or 24.5 per cent. However, the above shortfall is smaller than the shs. 1,972 million or 28 per cent short fall which occurred in 1980/81 when the capital outlays were budgeted at shs. 7,041 million while the actual expenditure came only to shs. 5,069 million. The 1981/82 estimates were aimed at eliminating this difference. The shortfall in the development expenditure is mainly due to low rates of committed aid disbursements and utilisation. The development budget also continues to experience various construction material shortages; as well as long delays in realising receipts for aid committed under the reimbursable scheme. Moreover, our capacity to implement projects has deteriorated further; and the rapid rises in prices have meant that some budgeted funds have not been utilised for lack of additional financing to cover the resulting differential price in the material costs. Revenue flows from foreign loans and grants are expected to amount to shs. 2,875 million compared with an estimate of shs. 3,897 million.

5. In general, overall government expenditure (both recurrent an development) is expected to be shs. 18,687 million in 1981/82 compared with an actual expected expenditure of shs. 15,205 million during 1980/81. Recurrent expenditure is expected to reach shs. 13,687 million, while development expenditure is anticipated to amount to shs. 5,000 million. There was a shs. 3,482 million or 68.7 per cent net increase in the 1981/82 budget over the previous year’s budget compared with a net increase of shs. 792 million or 5.5 per cent in the 1980/81 budget. The net increase in the recurrent budget is shs. 3,551 million in 1981/82 compared with an increase of shs. 907 million in 1980/81. The large increase in the 1981/82 budget was mainly to meet expenditure requirements in respect of parastatal rehabilitation; agriculture parastatal price subsidies; and salaries and wages increases of July, 1981.
### TRENDS IN GOVERNMENT FINANCE

(Millions Shs.)

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<td>(1,346)</td>
<td>(330)</td>
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<td>(1,611)</td>
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### Development Budget:

1. Revenue:
   - (a) Internal Sources:
     - (i) Surplus From Recurrent Budget | 2,253.0 | 3,244.3 | 3,303.6 | 4,740.2 | 5,184 | 7,041 | 4,787 | 5,069 | 6,622 | 5,600
     - (ii) Bank Borrowing | 309.0 | 309.0 | 309.0 | 464.4 | 571 | 570 | 720 | 767 | 800 | 3,000
     - (iii) Non-Bank Borrowing | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0
   - (b) External Loans and Grant | 1,398.5 | 2,181.9 | 1,845.9 | 2,512.0 | 2,300 | 4,795 | 4,269 | 5,789 | 4,846 |

### Development Expenditure:

- (a) Ministries and Parastatals | 1,866.0 | 2,926.6 | 2,949.1 | 4,164.1 | 4,564 | 6,302 | 4,787 | 5,883 | 5,600 |
- (b) Regions | 387.0 | 317.0 | 354.5 | 575.9 | 620 | 738 | 5,069 | 739 |

Total Development Expenditure: 2,253 | 3,244.3 | 3,303.6 | 4,740.2 | 5,184 | 7,041 | 4,787 | 5,069 | 6,622 | 5,600

Source: Ministry of Finance.
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<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
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<td>6,161-0</td>
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**Sources:**
- Including reimbursements and appropriation-in-aid.
- Excluding revenue contribution to development budget.
- Excluding surplus on recurrent account.
- Including transfers from recurrent to development budget.
- Medium and long term government security sales to financial Institutions (NBC and others).
- Includes transfers from funds, inter-departmental transfers, repayment of loans etc.
- Includes short term borrowings.
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<td>582.8</td>
<td>814.5</td>
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<td>1,181.3</td>
<td>2,070.0</td>
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</table>

**Total Recurrent and Development Expenditure:**

|                               | 6,185.7 | 5,968.2 | 7,404.5 | 9,203.6 | 13,514.2 | 13,195.6 | 15,307.1 | 18,228.2 |

5.—MONEY, BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1. The increase in the money supply in 1981 was less than in 1980. Money supply narrowly defined—including currency in circulation outside the banks plus demand deposits—increased from shs. 15,194.1 million in 1980 to shs. 15,361.8 million in 1981. This is a 16.4 per cent increase compared to an increase of 28.1 per cent in 1980. Money supply, broadly defined, that is, money supply, in the narrow sense, plus time and savings deposits, increased from shs. 17,255.0 million in 1980 to shs. 20,570.5 million in 1981. This is a 19.2 per cent increase compared to an increase of 26.3 per cent recorded in 1980. The moderate increase in money supply in 1980 was due to a decrease in government bank borrowing as well as a large balance of payments deficit. Foreign reserves decreased by shs. 315.5 million from shs. 694.3 million to shs. 378.8 million between December, 1980 and December, 1981. Total government bank borrowing increased by shs. 3,042.8 million to reach shs. 14,093.7 million during the year 1981 compared to an increase of shs. 3,098.0 million in the year 1980. Credit extension to the rest of the domestic sectors increased by shs. 1,112.3 million in 1981 compared to an increase of shs. 486.2 million in 1980.

2. During the first half of 1981/82 the major monetary variables increased less fast than during the similar period the year before, 1980/81. Money supply narrowly defined increased by 11.1 per cent while money supply broadly defined increased by 14.1 per cent. During a similar period in 1980/81 the increase in money supply (narrowly defined) was by 17.7 per cent while money supply broadly defined increased by 16.2 per cent. Foreign exchange reserves decreased by shs. 239.5 million in the first half of 1981/82 compared to a decrease of shs. 135.5 million in the first half of 1980/81. Total credit—including government borrowing from the banks and bank credit to other sectors in the economy—increased by shs. 2,829.2 million or 14.9 per cent compared to an increase of shs. 2,696.5 million or 17.9 per cent in the same period in 1980/81. Table 23b shows the monetary survey between 1979 and 1982.

3. In March, 1982, the Tanzanian shilling was devalued by 12 per cent. The devaluation was necessitated by the need to adjust the value of our shilling to the currencies of our major trading partners, following a high appreciation of the American dollar.

THE BANK OF TANZANIA:

4. In 1980/81, the Bank of Tanzania earned revenue amounting to shs. 495.0 million. This is an increase of shs. 123.6 million or 33.3 per cent on the revenue earned in 1979/80. A good amount of the revenue (shs. 159.4 million) was earned from businesses within the country. Revenue from activities outside the country decreased by shs. by shs. 34.9 million due to the scarcity of foreign exchange. The Bank earned a net profit of shs. 161.1 million compared to the shs. 111.3 million profit earned in 1979/80. Out of the profit earned in 1980/81, shs. 151.1 million was paid to government and the remaining shs. 10 million was retained in the Reserve Fund.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE:

5. The value of deposits with the National Bank of Commerce stood at shs. 14,444.0 million in December 1981. This an increase of shs. 2,230.5 million or 16.2 per cent compared to the value of deposits in December 1980. The
increase in the value of deposits has been brought about by an increase in the number of depositors. The number of depositors' accounts rose from 944,637 in 1980 to 1,015,845 in 1981, an increase of 71,208 or 7.5 per cent.

6. Overall, the value of deposits increased by 21.7 per cent in 1981. This is a slightly higher percentage increase than the 21.4 per cent increase recorded in 1980. The number of deposits increased by 4.9 per cent on average. This, however, is a decrease of 0.4 per cent when compared to an increase of 5.3 per cent achieved in 1980.

7. The bank continued to extend loans to the different sectors of the economy in line with the country's credit policy. At the same time, however, some efforts were made to restrict credit so as to have a modest increase of the same. The total value of credit extended in 1981 was shs. 8,074.2 million compared to shs. 6,921.9 million extended in 1980. This is an increase of shs. 1,152.3 million or 16.6 percent compared to an increase of 10.1 percent attained in 1980.

8. The buying of government bonds increased by shs. 1,819.9 million or 37.9 percent from shs. 4,797.8 million in 1980 to shs. 6,517.7 million in 1981. In 1980 the increase was shs. 1,558.5 million.

9. In 1980/81, the National Bank of Commerce was given responsibility for providing short term and long term loans to small scale industries. In pursuance of this responsibility, a small scale industries department has been established at the Bank's Head Office.

10. The Bank realised a surplus of shs. 300.8 million from its banking activities in 1980/81. This surplus falls short of the surplus earned in 1979/80 of shs. 462.4 million-by shs. 161.6 million. The decrease is due to the conversion of shs. 2 billion short term loan given by the Bank to the National Milling Corporation in the form of overdraft into a long term loan with a nominal interest rate of 1 percent per annum.

11. There was an increase in the number of foreign banks and agencies with which the National Bank of Commerce conducts international transactions. The total stood at 919 in December 1980. In December 1981, it stood at 949 an increase of 28 banks and agencies over the twelve months period.

12. The bank's perpetual concern with providing good services to its customer saw more endeavours at the recruitment, training and development of its professional staff. The total employment in the Bank rose from 5,647 at the end of 1980 to 5,785 in mid 1981.

**TANZANIA INVESTMENT BANK:**

13. Since its establishment in November 1970, the Tanzania Investment Bank has approved and granted loans amounting to sh. 1,800 million. Between July 1981, and March, 1982, the Bank approved and granted 14 loans worth shs. 55.5 million, of which shs. 27.7 million were long term loans to seven projects and shs. 27.8 million were requests from seven client companies for financing imported raw materials. It is expected that approvals of around shs. 100 million will be made between April and June 1982, making the entire approval for the 1981/82 financial year about shs. 152 million. As part of its promotional efforts, the Bank also approved shs. 1 million from technical assistance funds to finance six feasibility studies.
14. Loan approvals for 1981/82 are less than what was envisaged for the period (shs. 250 million) as well as approvals for each of the previous two years 1979/80 and 1980/81—which exceeded shs. 300 million per annum. The prevailing economic situation in the country is not conducive to starting up of new projects. Less loan applications were received by the Bank than previous years. The amounts applied for were also of smaller magnitudes. Moreover, the Banks decided to observe more than ever before the criteria for priority in selecting the quality of the projects that would qualify for the Bank’s financing. A number of applications were rejected.

Tanzania Housing Bank:

15. In 1981, Public deposits with the Tanzania Housing Bank increased by an average of shs. 78.6 million to reach shs. 547.1 million. Deposits in the Workers and Farmers Housing Development Fund (another source of finance to the bank) increased by shs. 114.8 million to shs. 619.7 million over the same period. The bank’s share capital stood at shs. 28.4 million as has been the case since 1975. No foreign funds were given to the Tanzania Housing Bank in 1981.

16. The Bank’s loan commitments increased from Shs. 242.7 million in 1980 to shs. 277.6 million in 1981, an increase of shs. 34.1 million or 14 per cent. The increase is more than five times that of the previous two years. A number of factors could have accounted for the increase, including an increasing awareness among Tanzanians of the necessity for decent housing, improvements in the availability of construction materials, increases in loan ceilings for various categories of borrowers, increases in government and parastatal workers salaries as well as reductions in interest rates on low medium cost houses. Of the loan approvals made by the Tanzania Housing Bank in 1981, shs. 222.2 million were for construction of residential houses and shs. 55.4 million were for the construction of commercial buildings-4 industrial units, an hotel as well as other commercial buildings.

Tanzania Housing Bank’s lending operations are shown in tables 23C and 57.

The Post Office Saving Bank:

17. By the end of 1981/82 the Post Office Savings Bank expects to increase its deposits to shs. 298.7 million from shs. 375.6 million at the end of 1980/81, an increase of shs. 23.1 million. The Bank expects to buy government stocks amounting to shs. 24 million.

18. The number of depositors with this bank is expected to increase from 547,000 in 1980/81 to 589,000 by the end of 1981/82.

National Insurance Corporation:

19. In 1981 the National Insurance Corporation increased its revenue to shs. 497.6 million from shs. 417.5 million in 1980, an increase of shs. 80.1 million or 19.2 per cent. Life insurance scheme revenue increased by shs. 19.3 million from shs. 98.5 million in 1980 to shs. 117.2 million in 1981.

20. At the end of 1981 the National Insurance Corporation had a total of 174,742 insurance policies valued at shs. 2,039 million. The corporation, on behalf of the government, implemented the Parastatal Pension Scheme that was introduced in 1981. Some shs. 155.0 million were collected from 248 parastatal organisations.

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21. The corporation's accumulated expenditure on purchasing government bonds and on its own development programmes increased from shs. 1,028.65 million in 1980/81 to shs. 1,264.20 million in 1981/82. Of the total amount of shs. 1,264.2 million shs. 619.8 million is on account of purchasing government bonds of which shs. 120 million will have been spent on purchasing national securities by the end of 1981/82.

TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENT FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED (TDFL):

22. In 1981 the TDFL placed primary emphasis on the establishment and expansion of industrial, agricultural, hotel/tourism and other commercial projects based on the utilization of natural/local resources and on the development of enterprises attracting or saving foreign exchange.

23. During the year under review, the company experienced the lowest activity since its inception as far as new investments are concerned due to the gloomy economic problems facing the country. Many of the company's projects operated below break-even and some, including Tanganyika Enamelware Factory, Steel Wool, Daikin, Polyplex and Yuasa Battery closed from time to time. A few projects continued to operate profitably earning the company shs. 34.0 million with pre-tax and after tax profits of shs. 8.3 million and shs. 4.7 million respectively. No dividends were approved.

Table 22—24
# NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

Table No. 22

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Deposits (Million Shs.)</th>
<th>Advances (Million Shs.)</th>
<th>Security Holdings (Million Shs.)</th>
<th>Ratio of Advances to Deposits %</th>
<th>Net Foreign Exchange (Million Shs.)</th>
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### Table 23: National Bank of Commerce Credit by Economic Sectors

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<th>Industry and mining</th>
<th>Building and Construction</th>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Agricultural Co-operatives</th>
<th>Export</th>
<th>Other sectors</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>1,329.3</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>398.5</td>
<td>2,497.9</td>
<td>351.0</td>
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<td>357.4</td>
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<td>970.6</td>
<td>91.5</td>
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### Notes:
- All values are in Millions Shs.
## TANZANIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

**Distribution of Loans by Borrower and by Sector/Project**

Table No. 23A

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<td>Value</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
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<td>of Total</td>
<td>(Million Shs.)</td>
<td>of Total</td>
<td>(Million Shs.)</td>
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<td>(Million Shs.)</td>
<td>of Total</td>
<td>(Million Shs.)</td>
<td>of Total</td>
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<td>59.6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>3.1</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>185.8</td>
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<td>207.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>101.2</td>
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<td>1. Seasonal Inputs</td>
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<td>69.1</td>
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<td>64.1</td>
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<td>6.4</td>
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<td>3. Livestock</td>
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<td>14.5</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>4. Transportation</td>
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<td>3.8</td>
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<td>6. Storage</td>
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<td>7. Farm Machinery</td>
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<td>8. Fisheries</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
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<td>9. Off Farm Processing</td>
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Source:—Tanzania Rural Development Bank.

*Negligible.*
### General Monetary Situation in 1979-81 and Prospects for 1982

#### Table No. 23B

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<td>-1,479.6</td>
<td>-1,891.9</td>
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<td>2,909.9</td>
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<td>(i) Bank of Tanzania</td>
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<td>(ii) National Bank of Commerce</td>
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<td>(iii) Central Government...</td>
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<td>(i) Govt. Borrowing From Banks</td>
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<td>11,050.9</td>
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<td>6,668.9</td>
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<td>14,941.9</td>
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*Note:* Figures have been adjusted to eliminate incomplete accounts.
# TANZANIA HOUSING BANK: LOANS APPROVED IN 1979—1981
(According to Purpose)

Table No. 23C

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*Source:*—Tanzania Housing Bank.

Value in million shs.

1. Low cost housing loans range from shs. 1,000/- to shs. 35,000/-. Other housing loans range from shs. 35,000/- to shs. 80,000/-.

2. Commercial loans in this case refer to loans for the construction of offices, warehouses, factory buildings etc.
Table No. 24

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<th>Fiscal Year (2)</th>
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<th>Registered Members (3B)</th>
<th>Active Employers</th>
<th>Active Members</th>
<th>Receipts (T. Shs. '000)</th>
<th>Payments (T. Shs. '000)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Net Value of Contributions</td>
<td>Investment Income</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968/69</td>
<td>5,830</td>
<td>411,009</td>
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<td>49,487</td>
<td>10,188</td>
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<tr>
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<td>471,110</td>
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<td>538,312</td>
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<td>606,921</td>
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<td>68,990</td>
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<td>8,570</td>
<td>689,135</td>
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<td>754,062</td>
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<td>841,772</td>
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<td>891,053</td>
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<td></td>
<td>171,941</td>
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<td>946,651</td>
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<td>165,764</td>
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<td>1977/78</td>
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<td>1,017,655</td>
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<td>176,688</td>
<td>74,528</td>
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<td>1978/79</td>
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<td>1,086,682</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>86,818</td>
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<td>1,152,793</td>
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<td></td>
<td>194,487</td>
<td>98,842</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980/81</td>
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<td>1,224,730</td>
<td>6,634</td>
<td>292,854</td>
<td>204,887</td>
<td>117,178</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981/82 +</td>
<td>13,973</td>
<td>1,297,930</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>332,548</td>
<td>225,987</td>
<td>80,404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Provident Fund.

Provisional figures:
(i) Includes miscellaneous income such as unrecorded contributions, fines, penalties and interests on bank accounts.
(ii) Ending 30th June.
(iii) and (3B). Figures show cumulative membership on the register since inception of NPF.
Data not available.
+ Actual payments are benefit payments and administration.
6. EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND PRICES

A. EMPLOYMENT:

1. Total employment increased from 555,690 workers in 1980 to 574,583 workers in 1981. This is an increase of 3.4 per cent, a slightly lower increase than the 3.7 per cent increase attained in 1980. The adverse economic conditions were the major obstacles to the growth of employment in the country. Nevertheless some sectors registered increases in employment mainly due to the commissioning of new projects.

2. Employment in the agricultural sector declined from 145,591 workers in 1980 to 132,154 in 1981. This is a 2.9 per cent decrease, a dismal performance in comparison to the 3.5 per cent increase in 1980. Although new farms could not be opened up due to drought, there was very little expansion of the existing farms too. Modernization of equipment in this sector is also required. The mining sector had a decline in employment of 6.9 per cent from 5,557 workers in 1980 to 5,171 workers in 1981. The sector was beset by several problems, important of which were shortage of prospecting and mining experts, meagre investment as well as scarcity of foreign exchange for the purchase of equipment. The commercial sector’s employment declined from 37,231 workers in 1980 to 36,774 workers in 1981, a decline of 1.2 per cent in contrast to an increase of 4.9 per cent in 1980. The scarcity of commodities was responsible for its decline. Some establishments had to close down since they had nothing to sell. The construction sector increased its employment by 13.4 per cent in 1981 compared to an increase of 3.9 per cent in 1980. The increase was a result of employment in new construction projects such as the reconstruction of Selander Bridge in Dar es Salaam. There was an increase of 11.6 per cent in employment in the water and energy sector in 1981 compared to an increase of 4.6 per cent in 1980.

3. As in the previous years, the services sectors (education, health etc.) employed more people than other sectors. Employment in the service sectors stood at 151,115 workers, which was 26.3 per cent of total employment. The agricultural sector employed 132,154 workers or 23.0 per cent of the total. The contribution of other sectors was as follows: industries (11.0 per cent), transportation and communication (11.0 per cent), construction (7.9 per cent), commerce (6.4 per cent), water and energy (4.1 per cent), finance (1.7 per cent) and mining (0.9 per cent).

B. WAGE BILL:

4. The wage bill increased from shs. 4,291.7 million in 1980 to shs. 5,003.6 million in 1981, a rise of 16.6 per cent compared to 9.2 per cent during the previous year. The increase was a result of the rise in the minimum wage in July 1981 from shs. 480/- to shs. 500/- per month (an increase of 25 per cent) and by 20 per cent for other earners. Plantation workers had their wages increased from shs. 340/- to shs. 400/- per month, an increase of 18 per cent. In addition to the increase in the minimum wage and all other wages in general, the increase in total employment contributed to the wage bill increase particularly in industry, water and energy and construction sectors.

C. PRICES:

5. The cost of living rose as rapidly as it had done in 1980. The consumer price index (CPI) of goods and services consumed by urban dwellers rose by an average of 25.6 per cent which is only slightly below the 30.2 per cent increase in
1980. The price Index for clothes and shoes increased by 17.1 per cent due to an increase in the average prices of clothes and shoes. The cost index of services and other domestic requirements increased by 53.6 per cent compared to an increase of 22.4 per cent in 1980. This is a result of the rise in wages of domestic servants as well as prices for detergents.

6. The food price index increased by 18.3 per cent in 1981 mainly due to the increase in the prices of beans and vegetables. Prices for other types of food rose only slightly, resulting to a small rise in the average food price index in 1981 compared to an increase of 34.5 per cent in 1980. The house rent index rose by a large margin of 28.3 per cent in 1981 reflecting the rent increases charged by private landlords.
### EMPLOYMENT AND ANNUAL WAGE BILL BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS: 1979–81

**Table No. 25**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>EMPLOYMENT (MEMBERS)</th>
<th>ANNUAL WAGE BILL (Million Shs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>152,396</td>
<td>145,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and Quarrying</td>
<td>6,096</td>
<td>5,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>86,500</td>
<td>91,133</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water and Electricity</td>
<td>17,179</td>
<td>21,116</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>49,875</td>
<td>40,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>43,770</td>
<td>37,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and Communications</td>
<td>60,404</td>
<td>60,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>10,529</td>
<td>8,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services</td>
<td>127,458</td>
<td>146,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>554,216</strong></td>
<td><strong>555,690</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Bureau of Statistics.  
†Amended Estimates.  
‡Provisional Estimates.
### Table No. 26

**Employment and Annual Wage Bill by Region: 1979–81**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>Employment (Numbers)</th>
<th>Annual Wage Bill (Million shillings)</th>
<th>Percentage Change 1981/82</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arusha</td>
<td>29,373</td>
<td>30,675</td>
<td>30,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar es Salaam</td>
<td>160,168</td>
<td>160,592</td>
<td>166,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodoma</td>
<td>22,723</td>
<td>23,007</td>
<td>23,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iringa</td>
<td>26,602</td>
<td>27,452</td>
<td>27,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagera</td>
<td>13,854</td>
<td>12,893</td>
<td>14,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kigoma</td>
<td>9,422</td>
<td>9,558</td>
<td>9,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilimanjaro</td>
<td>34,916</td>
<td>36,676</td>
<td>36,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindi</td>
<td>12,747</td>
<td>12,224</td>
<td>13,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mara</td>
<td>6,651</td>
<td>6,224</td>
<td>6,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbeya</td>
<td>28,265</td>
<td>23,449</td>
<td>29,304</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morogoro</td>
<td>43,783</td>
<td>44,789</td>
<td>45,392</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mtwara</td>
<td>12,193</td>
<td>12,780</td>
<td>12,640</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mwanza</td>
<td>22,723</td>
<td>23,229</td>
<td>23,558</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pwani</td>
<td>7,759</td>
<td>8,335</td>
<td>8,044</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rukwa</td>
<td>11,084</td>
<td>10,668</td>
<td>11,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruvuma</td>
<td>6,651</td>
<td>6,335</td>
<td>6,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinyanga</td>
<td>11,639</td>
<td>12,781</td>
<td>12,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singida</td>
<td>8,867</td>
<td>8,335</td>
<td>9,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabora</td>
<td>11,639</td>
<td>12,337</td>
<td>12,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanga</td>
<td>73,157</td>
<td>73,351</td>
<td>75,845</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Total** 554,216 555,690 574,583 +3-4 4,286-2 4,291-7 5,003-6 +16-6

*Source:* Bureau of Statistics.

+ Amended Estimates.

* Provisional Estimates.
## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES OF GOODS CONSUMED BY MINIMUM WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM

*(JULY 1969—100)*

### Table No. 27

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>All items</th>
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</tr>
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<td>98-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>95-4</td>
<td>99-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>98-9</td>
<td>101-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>100-0</td>
<td>99-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>103-7</td>
<td>103-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>107-4</td>
<td>108-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>118-6</td>
<td>120-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>127-3</td>
<td>135-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>169-0</td>
<td>177-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>248-5</td>
<td>265-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>306-7</td>
<td>328-0</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>358-4</td>
<td>386-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
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<td>463-1</td>
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<td>1979</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
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<td>560-1</td>
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<td>1981</td>
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</table>

*Source:* Bureau of Statistics.

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES OF GOODS CONSUMED BY MINIMUM WAGE EARNERS IN DODOMA

*(1969—100)*

### Table No. 28

<table>
<thead>
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<td>1972</td>
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<td>113-4</td>
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<td>1973</td>
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<td>126-4</td>
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<td>1974</td>
<td>147-2</td>
<td>170-2</td>
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<td>199-3</td>
<td>244-4</td>
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*Source:* Bureau of Statistics.
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Fuel and Lighting</th>
<th>Rents and Water Charges</th>
<th>Utensils</th>
<th>Washing Equipment</th>
<th>Household Furniture</th>
<th>Clothing and Footwear</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
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<td>118.6</td>
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<td>141.1</td>
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<td>154.7</td>
<td>200.3</td>
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Table No. 30

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<th>June</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>Average</th>
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Source:—Bureau of Statistics.
### Table 31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Food Beverages and Tobacco</th>
<th>Clothing and Footwear</th>
<th>Household Utensils</th>
<th>Domestic Servants Wages</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Health Services</th>
<th>Games and Recreation</th>
<th>Others</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1974</td>
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<td>159.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>145.3</td>
<td>135.0</td>
<td>159.5</td>
<td>165.5</td>
<td>194.8</td>
<td>112.6</td>
<td>183.1</td>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>203.5</td>
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Source: ---Bureau of Statistics.
## COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY UPPER INCOME GROUPS IN DAR ES SALAAM

(1969 = 100)

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*Source:* Bureau of Statistics.

### 7. PERFORMANCE OF THE PARASTATAL SECTOR

1. Parastatal employment increased for the second year running from 114,963 employees in 1980 to 118,708 in 1981, an increase of 3.3 per cent compared to 4.0 per cent in 1980. This was mainly due to commissioning of new investments and expansion programmes in some of the parastatal organizations. Nonetheless, production constraints caused by shortage of raw materials, spares and other equipment, transportation and energy problems adversely affected the performance of many production parastatals. The situation compelled many parastatals reduce the workforce as well as sending other workers on compulsory leave.

2. Employment in the parastatals in the industrial, water and energy, transportation and communications, and finance sectors increased by 3.4 per cent in 1981. Service parastatals employment increased by 4.8 per cent from 1,630 workers in 1980 to 1,685 workers in 1981. The construction sector had a 6.2 per cent increase in employment from 4,011 workers in 1980 to 4,260 workers in 1981. Agricultural parastatals employed 18,300 workers in 1981 in comparison with 17,871 workers employed in 1980. This was an increase of 2.4 per cent, a higher increase than the 1.1 per cent of 1980. Employment in the mining sector declined by 1.1 per cent from 3,103 workers in 1980 to 3,069 in 1981.

3. Revenue earned by parastatal corporations rose from shs. 20,525 million in 1980 to shs. 21,646 million in 1981, an increase of shs. 1,121 million or 5.5 per cent. This is less than the 1980 increase of 11.9 per cent. The small revenue increase in 1981 was due to a large decline in revenue earned by mining parastatals (24.5 per cent) and industry (5.0 per cent caused by the fall of production in these sector.) Agriculture parastatals increased their revenue by 5.4 per cent in 1981, a smaller increase than the 22.8 per cent increase in 1980. The major reason was the fall of output handled by most agricultural parastatals with the exception of coffee and pyrethrum.
4. Parastatal, recurrent expenditure increased by shs. 1,152 million or 6.6 per cent from shs. 17,549 million in 1980 to shs. 18,699 million in 1981. This was less than the 14.3 per cent increase in 1980. Given the adverse economic conditions, a number of parastatals were compelled to postpone the implementation of, some ongoing programmes and to reduce the number of employees. However, there was an increase of 33.3 per cent in real estate recurrent expenditure in 1981 compared to an increase of 15.4 per cent in 1980. Transportation and communications parastatals had an increase of 30.9 per cent, service parastatals had a 27.0 per cent increase and finance parastatals had 18.9 per cent increase. These increases were mainly due to inflation and expansion of parastatals activities. Recurrent expenditure of the mining activities decreased from shs. 205 in 1980 to shs. 155 million in 1981, a decrease of 24.4 per cent. Industrial parastatals recurrent expenditure decreased from shs. 6,906 million in 1980 to shs. 6,745 million, a decrease of 2.3 per cent.

5. The parastatal wage bill rose from shs. 1,360 million in 1980 to shs. 1,551 million in 1981, an increase of 14.0 per cent. The increase was mainly due to the general wages increase effected in July, 1981.

6. Capital formation in current prices by the parastatal sector increased from shs. 1,699 million in 1980 to shs. 1,750 million in 1981 an increase of shs. 51.0 million or 3.0 per cent. This is a small increase compared to the 32.2 per cent increase in 1980 and is a result of small investment growth of 1.6 per cent in manufacturing industry from shs. 709 million in 1980 to shs. 720 million in 1981, a decline in commercial activities from shs. 671 million in 1980 to Shs. 468 million in 1981, a 30.3 per cent decrease. The dismal investment performance is the result of small parastatal income, itself a result of unsatisfactory production performance due to management problems and the adverse economic conditions prevailing in the country.
### Table 34

**SOME INDICATORS OF PARASTATAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Employment numbers</th>
<th>Net operating profit millions</th>
<th>Contribution to GDP (Million Shs.)</th>
<th>Out put per worker (Shs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>17,871</td>
<td>18,300</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>3,103</td>
<td>3,069</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>48,406</td>
<td>50,052</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity and Water</td>
<td>4,405</td>
<td>4,555</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>4,011</td>
<td>4,260</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>16,679</td>
<td>17,246</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>6,084</td>
<td>6,291</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>11,486</td>
<td>11,876</td>
<td>-868</td>
<td>-1042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services (?)</td>
<td>2,918</td>
<td>3,059</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>114,963</strong></td>
<td><strong>118,708</strong></td>
<td><strong>808</strong></td>
<td><strong>458</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Bureau of statistics.

(*) Provisional estimates.

(?) Including real estimates.
## SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR PARASTATAL EMPLOYMENT, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

### Table 35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Employment (Numbers)</th>
<th>Annual wage bill</th>
<th>Current Expenditure (Million Shs)</th>
<th>Receipts (Million Shs.)</th>
<th>Fixed capital investments (Million Shs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Agriculture</td>
<td>17,517</td>
<td>17,300</td>
<td>17,671</td>
<td>18,300</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mining</td>
<td>2,857</td>
<td>2,914</td>
<td>3,103</td>
<td>3,069</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Manufacturing</td>
<td>43,541</td>
<td>46,905</td>
<td>48,406</td>
<td>50,052</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Water and electricity</td>
<td>3,950</td>
<td>4,348</td>
<td>4,405</td>
<td>4,555</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Commerce of which</td>
<td>15,024</td>
<td>16,256</td>
<td>16,679</td>
<td>17,246</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Marketing</td>
<td>3,622</td>
<td>3,789</td>
<td>4,011</td>
<td>4,260</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Other</td>
<td>10,444</td>
<td>11,440</td>
<td>11,727</td>
<td>12,136</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Transport</td>
<td>5,770</td>
<td>5,976</td>
<td>6,284</td>
<td>6,291</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Finance</td>
<td>10,134</td>
<td>10,829</td>
<td>11,486</td>
<td>11,876</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Real estate</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>1,181</td>
<td>1,288</td>
<td>1,374</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Business Services</td>
<td>3,184</td>
<td>3,270</td>
<td>3,630</td>
<td>1,685</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>104,549</td>
<td>110,542</td>
<td>114,963</td>
<td>118,708</td>
<td>1,087</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Statistics.

* Provisional Estimates.

Excluding the Uhuru Railway.

Note: The coverage and definition of parastatal enterprises is adopted in this table differ from that followed in the employment and earnings survey. This accounts for the different parastatal employment figures presented in the two tables.
8.—INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND COOPERATION

1. The 1981 period witnessed further deterioration in the international economic situation. World output grew only slightly and the overall rates of inflation and unemployment remained high, especially in the developed market economy countries. An adverse balance of payments situation affected several countries, especially the non-oil producing developing countries. These countries were greatly hit by high petroleum prices, a fall in demand for their exports to industrial countries, rises in import prices and rising costs of servicing debts.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND PRICES:

2. World commodity production increased by less than 1 per cent just as in 1980. While agricultural production increased by 2.5 per cent and manufacturing production by 1 per cent, petroleum production declined by 7 per cent. On average, the developed countries Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 4 per cent in 1978 and 1979 and by 1.25 per cent and 1.5 per cent in 1980 and 1981 respectively. The developing countries’ Gross Domestic Product rate of increase fell from 4 per cent in 1980 to 3 per cent in 1981.

3. Growth in the volume of world trade stagnated at 1 per cent, just as in 1980. World petroleum exports declined by 14 per cent compared to a fall of 10 per cent in 1980. Exports of other minerals declined by 5 per cent. While the export of agricultural products increased by 5 per cent, exports of manufactures increased by 3 per cent. The volume of world trade-excluding crude petroleum-grew by 2.5 per cent compared with an increase of 4.5 per cent in 1980.

4. Most of the non-oil producing developing countries faced acute economic difficulties. The value of exports from these countries rose by 6 per cent in 1981 to $308 billion mainly due to increases in the volume of their exports as there was an overall decline in unit export prices. On the other hand, imports by this group of countries increased by 7 per cent in 1981 to some $330 billion. The high interest rates charged by developed countries further reduced the import capacity of the foreign exchange earned from these countries’ exports. Consequently, the current account deficit for the non-oil developing countries increased from $65 billion in 1980 to $70 billion in 1981.

5. The rate of increase in consumer prices in the industrial countries fell from 12 per cent in 1980 to 9.5 per cent in 1981 mainly due to decreases in the prices of petroleum, raw materials and foodstuffs in the world market. Consumer prices in the non-oil developing countries rose at an annual average rate of 34.7 per cent in 1981 compared with the rise of 32.2 per cent in 1980.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SITUATION:

6. Many countries especially the non-oil producing developing countries continued to experience acute deficits in their balance of payments. In spite of the efforts by these countries to rectify the situation, there was not much progress in assisting them and bring about the New International Monetary System.

7. The World Bank reduced the funds of its soft loan affiliate (IDA-6), from $4.2 billion to $2.66 billion in 1982 mainly because of reduced contribution by the U.S.A. However, the Bank decided to increase its commercial loans in order to make up for the shortfall in the availability of soft loans. This implies that developing countries will be compelled to borrow at higher rates of interest than those charged for IDA credit.
8. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was faced with the problem of inadequate funds. This necessitated the imposition of strict terms of lending to its members in order to offset deficits in their balance of payments to facilitate structural adjustments and overcome other economic problems. On the other hand, however, the IMF established a food import facility to assist developing countries faced with surges in food import bills due to circumstances beyond their control.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER (NIEO):

9. Various international meetings on ways to bring about a New International Economic Order took place. On the whole, the meetings did not record satisfactory progress, especially on the launching of the New Round of Global Negotiations.

10. Leaders from seven major western industrial nations who met in Ottawa, Canada towards the end of July, 1981 discussed the economic problems facing their countries and strategies to overcome them as well as international economic cooperation in general. In their joint communiqué, they stressed the importance of global interdependence and agreed in principle the launching of the New Round of Global Negotiations to facilitate the establishment of NIEO.

11. The biennial Commonwealth summit that was held in Melbourne, Australia in September 1981 had as one of the items on its agenda, the issue of international economic cooperation. The Commonwealth leaders emphasized the need for concrete cooperation in different fields between themselves and the importance of the establishment of the NIEO.

12. The United Nations Conference on the Least Developed countries (LDC) took place in Paris, France at the beginning of September 1981. Thirty one least developed countries (LDCs) had expected to get the developed countries agree on a substantial increase of development assistance and concessional aid in order to alleviate the critical problems confronting these LDCs. The LDCs had set a target of getting assistance amounting to 0.15 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP) of the developed countries by 1985. This meant getting US $ 12.3 billion annually compared with an average of US $ 6.6 billion annually in the past five years. Some developed countries promised to increase aid but did not commit themselves to concrete amounts of assistance. Implementation of the pledges made at the conference has been unsatisfactory. The major success of the conference was the elaboration of the problems of the LDCs, their acceptance in principle by the international community especially the developed countries, as well as shedding light on issues that might be taken up at future consultations. Tanzania presented her country programme for the 1980s at the Paris conference.

13. Twenty two leaders from both developed and developing countries met at Cancun, Mexico in October, 1981, to discuss matters relating to international economic cooperation and development. The meeting originated from one of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Brandt Commission. The major issues of discussion were food and agriculture, trade, industrialization, energy, money and finance. The developing countries, expectation about the Cancun meeting—that is, agreement on launching global negotiations at the United Nations was not fulfilled mainly due to intransigence on the part of the USA.
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (ECDC):

14. Implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (emanating from the High level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries held in Caracas, Venezuela in May, 1981) was started through a series of follow up meetings in the fields of trade, technology, food and agriculture, energy, raw materials, money, industrialization and technical cooperation. It was agreed that permanent missions of the developing countries of the Group of 77 in New York should be the contact points for the elaboration and follow-up of all issues of economic cooperation among developing countries. It was also agreed that developing countries should contribute voluntarily to the Group of 77 Account for ECDC in New York.

15. A consultations meeting among several developing countries was held in New Delhi, India in February, 1982. The New Delhi Consultations reviewed trends in international economic cooperation and strategies for augmenting cooperation among developing countries themselves and also with developed countries for the establishment of a New International Economic Order. The developing countries emphasized the need for concrete institutional arrangements to engender and follow-up all issues of technical and economic cooperation.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION WITH AFRICAN COUNTRIES:

(a) SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION CONFERENCE (SADCC):

16. A number of follow up meetings on the implementation of programmes agreed upon by members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) were held in 1981. They focused on concretizing the programme of action of the nine member states in identified areas of cooperation for mutual economic liberation.

17. The summit meeting of Heads of States and Governments which took place in Harare, Zimbabwe in July, 1981 adopted the elaboration of strategies for the implementation of various areas of cooperation. A meeting of Council of Ministers with potential donors was held in Blantyre, Malawi in November 1981. Several meetings of experts were held on elaboration in the areas of energy, development fund, industrialization, natural resources, food and agriculture. There was on the whole some remarkable progress in the concretization of areas of cooperation.

(b) PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA (PTA):

18. Eighteen countries of the Eastern and Southern Africa sub-region finalized the preparations and consultations on the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area in Eastern and Southern Africa. The treaty establishing the trade area was officially inaugurated on 21st December, 1981 in Lusaka Zambia, and some countries have already signed it. Tanzania has not yet signed the treaty.
CHAPTER III
DEVELOPMENT BY SECTOR

1.—AGRICULTURE

1. The 1980/81 period registered further declines in the production of both cash and food crops. The National Milling Corporation (NMC) purchased less maize, paddy, millet, sorghum beans and cassava in 1980/81 than in the two previous seasons. Wheat purchases, however, increased by 4.4 per cent on the 1979/80 level. Except for coffee and pyrethrum, the production of cash crops declined drastically as well.

STAPLE FOOD CROPS

Maize:

2. The quantity of maize bought by the National Milling Corporation decreased by 34.9 per cent from 161,210 tons in 1979/80 to 104,943 tons in 1980/81. Apart from the late arrival of rains in important maize growing areas, the decline in NMC purchases was caused by the scarcity of collection and transportation facilities as well as NMC’s failure to send money in good time to buying centres. This gave an opportunity to private dealers who then purchased the crop from producers and later sold it at hiked prices.

Paddy:

3. The NMC bought 4,836 tons of paddy in 1980/81. This is 83.7 per cent less than the 29,733 tons bought in 1979/1980. Rice purchases declined by 7.1 per cent from 10,915 tons in 1979/80 to 10,139 tons in 1980/81. The decline in paddy and rice purchases was a result of the dry spell which has haunted the country for the past two years as well as other problems, similar to those that affected maize purchases.

Wheat:

4. Wheat purchases by the NMC in 1980/81 increased by 4.4 per cent from 26,732 tons in 1979/80 to 27,912 tons in 1980/81. Together with this increase, however, wheat production was hampered by scarcity of agricultural machinery during the period.

Sugar:

5. Sugar cane purchases declined by 5.2 per cent from 1,236,555 tons in 1979/80 to 1,219,151 tons in 1980/81. Sugar production declined by 0.6 per cent from 122,530 tons in 1979/80 to 121,726 tons in 1980/1981.

IMPORTANT CASH CROPS:

Sisal:

6. The declining production trend for the crop which started over five years ago continued in 1981. The trend is a result of:—
(i) Inadequate and depreciated farm equipment;
(ii) Frequent changes in world prices for sisal fibre;
(iii) Scarcity of labourers for sisal cutting.

7. Sisal production declined by 14.2 per cent from 85,987 tons in 1980 to 73,753 tons in 1981—this in spite of a 3.5 per cent increase in producer prices from shs. 3,135 per ton in 1980 to shs. 3,871 per ton in 1981. Acreage under the crop declined from 138,534 acres in 1980 to 136,992 acres in 1981. This decline has mainly been due to failure to attain an adequate level of rotational planting.

**Pyrethrum:**

8. Pyrethrum production increased by 380 tons from 1,614 tons in 1979/80 to 1,994 tons in 1980/81. Inspite of the increase, however, the 1980/81 Pyrethrum production has been a result of poor crop husbandry which has is still less than the 1966/67 peak of 6,000 tons. The decline in resulted in declining productivity. Competition from other crops—food crops in particular—has also been a major cause of decreased pyrethrum production.

9. The value of domestic sales by the Tanganyika Pyrethrum Board increased by 76.6 per cent from shs. 3.7 million in 1979/80 to shs. 6.5 million in 1980/81. Producer prices for pyrethrum flowers was increased by 46.7 per cent for grade one, 35.7 per cent for grade two, 30.8 per cent for grade three, 25 per cent for grade four, and 18.2 per cent for grade five.

**Coffee:**

10. Coffee production increased by 40.5 per cent or 19,412 tons from 47,928 tons in 1979/80 to 67,340 tons in 1980/81. This increase was due to:

(i) Good weather conditions in some coffee growing areas;
(ii) Increase in coffee acreage, a result of the good prices in the 1976/77 season;
(iii) Improved crop husbandry under the Coffee Improvement Programme.

11. An analysis of the various types of coffee shows that a significant increase of 72.6 per cent came from “mild” coffee. “Hard” coffee of the Arabica type decreased by 15.4 per cent and Robusta by 9.9 per cent. The last two types of coffee are mainly grown in Kagera Region where production was hampered by the breakdown of the Bukoba curing plant.

12. Producer prices increased by 9.4 per cent for mild Arabica and decreased by 8.7 per cent and 3.4 per cent for hard coffees of the Arabica and Robusta types respectively. The Coffee Authority’s sales to domestic processing industries increased by 141 tons or 42.0 per cent from 336 tons in 1979/80 to 477 tons in 1980/81.

**Cashewnuts:**

13. The decline in respect of cashewnut purchases of the past years continued in 1980/81. The amount of cashewnuts purchased by the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania decreased by 17.6 per cent from 41,416 tons in 1979/80 to 34,132 tons in 1980/81. Reasons for the decline include a fall in production due to pests, poor crop husbandry and the ageing of many cashew trees. Institutional and operational problems in respect of the purchase and transportation of the crop also contributed to the decline in purchases.

14. Average producer prices for top-quality cashewnuts were raised by 66.7 per cent from shs. 3.0 per kilogramme in 1980/81 to shs. per 5.0 kilogramme in 1981/82.
Tobacco:

15. Tobacco production declined from 16,861 tons in 1979/80 to 16,121 tons in 1980/81, a decline of 4.4 per cent. Reasons for the decline include bad weather, poor curing technology and increasing scarcity of curing firewood.

16. In a bid to motivate farmers to increase production, grower prices were raised by 9.6 per cent for flue cured tobacco, 30 per cent fire cured tobacco and 4.0 per cent for burley tobacco.

Cotton:

17. Production of seed cotton decreased by 4.0 per cent from 180,454 tons in 1979/80 to 173,294 tons in 1980/81. Production of grade BR cotton decreased by 54.6 per cent from 18,363 tons to 8,344 tons while grade AR increased by 1.8 per cent from 162,091 tons in 1979/80 to 164,950 tons in 1980/81. The decline in cotton production is due to declining productivity, competition from food crops as well as purchasing, storage and transportation problems.

18. Producer prices were increased by 6.7 per cent for grade AR cotton, from shs. 3.0 per kilo in 1979/80 to shs. 3.20 per kilo in 1980/81 and by 15.4 per cent for grade BR, from shs. 1.30 per kilo in 1979/80 to shs. 1.50 in 1980/81.

Tea:

19. Production of made tea decreased by 5.3 per cent from 17,307 tons in 1979/80 to 16,388 tons in 1980/81. The reasons for this decline include non-expansion of tea acreage, unfavourable producer prices, scarcity of rainfall and recurrent stoppages of tea processing factories due to power interruptions and non-availability of spares. In consequence, the amount of tea processed is estimated to have been less than that collected from growers.

Figures in respect of agricultural development are shown in tables 36-45B.
**PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR**

Table No. 36

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season(2)</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per capita Kg/m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974/75</td>
<td>103,235</td>
<td>93,772</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975/76</td>
<td>110,103</td>
<td>102,478</td>
<td>6.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976/77</td>
<td>99,238</td>
<td>114,444</td>
<td>6.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>1977/78</td>
<td>132,979</td>
<td>131,915</td>
<td>6.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978/79</td>
<td>114,261</td>
<td>135,342</td>
<td>6.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979/80</td>
<td>122,530</td>
<td>130,036</td>
<td>7.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980/81*</td>
<td>121,726</td>
<td>118,071</td>
<td>6.70</td>
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</table>

Percentage (change) 1979/80—1980/81

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-0.6</td>
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Annual Percentage Growth (rate) 1974/75—1974/75

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<th>2.8</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1980/81—1980/81</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Source:*—Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO).

(1) Between July, and June..

(2) Includes exports to Zanzibar as well as industrial and domestic uses.

(3) For Mainland Tanzania.

(†) Revised figures.

(§) Provisional figures.

---

**SUGAR CANE PURCHASES**

Table No. 36A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season(1)</th>
<th>Quantities purchased by sugar factories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From public plantations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974/75</td>
<td>907,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975/76</td>
<td>985,585</td>
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<tr>
<td>1976/77</td>
<td>1,066,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977/78</td>
<td>1,040,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978/79</td>
<td>1,427,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979/80</td>
<td>1,197,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980/81†</td>
<td>1,075,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981/82*</td>
<td>1,083,305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change (percentage) 1980/81—1981/82

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>-5.9</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annual percentage (increase) 1974/75—1981/82

|                   | 2.5      | 1.6   | 2.4           |

*Sources*—Sugar Development Corporation.

(1) Between July and June.

†With corrections.

*Provisional figures.
### OIL SEEDS AND CARDAMON PURCHASES—QUANTITIES

Table No. 37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>2,634</td>
<td>6,176</td>
<td>1,728</td>
<td>-720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesame</td>
<td>5,820</td>
<td>5,891</td>
<td>7,538</td>
<td>6,596</td>
<td>6,574</td>
<td>4,317</td>
<td>7,528</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower seeds</td>
<td>7,032</td>
<td>6,894</td>
<td>5,987</td>
<td>7,179</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>17,408</td>
<td>10,798</td>
<td>-38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil seeds</td>
<td>3,372</td>
<td>2,194</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>2,227</td>
<td>1,799</td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>-50.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyabeans</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>1,057</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copra</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>2,141</td>
<td>3,163</td>
<td>2,217</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>2,832</td>
<td>172.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardamom</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>-27.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX)

### OIL SEEDS AND CARDAMON PURCHASES—VALUES

Table No. 37—A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
<td>763.5</td>
<td>1,022.0</td>
<td>1,030.0</td>
<td>5,800.0</td>
<td>10,536.2</td>
<td>24,704.0</td>
<td>7,257.6</td>
<td>-70.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesame</td>
<td>9,312.0</td>
<td>11,782.2</td>
<td>18,845.0</td>
<td>19,788.0</td>
<td>21,694.2</td>
<td>15,109.5</td>
<td>30,112.0</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower seeds</td>
<td>5,133.4</td>
<td>6,204.6</td>
<td>5,922.4</td>
<td>10,133.5</td>
<td>18,638.2</td>
<td>26,605.5</td>
<td>17,586.2</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil seeds</td>
<td>2,360.4</td>
<td>1,645.5</td>
<td>1,415.3</td>
<td>2,227.0</td>
<td>1,799.0</td>
<td>1,258.0</td>
<td>752.4</td>
<td>-40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyabeans</td>
<td>1,225.0</td>
<td>622.0</td>
<td>1,941.8</td>
<td>1,347.8</td>
<td>2,378.3</td>
<td>1,887.8</td>
<td>2,430.0</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copra</td>
<td>1,044.9</td>
<td>785.9</td>
<td>4,705.3</td>
<td>7,417.9</td>
<td>5,097.1</td>
<td>2,387.4</td>
<td>7,080.0</td>
<td>196.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardamom</td>
<td>12,039.2</td>
<td>9,506.9</td>
<td>10,545.3</td>
<td>12,332.8</td>
<td>22,474.6</td>
<td>31,843.1</td>
<td>23,751.6</td>
<td>-25.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX)
# COTTON PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

Table No. 38

| Season | Seed cotton | | | | Lint cotton | | | | Local TCA sales | | | |
|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|        | Quantity in metric tonne | | | | | Quantity in metric tonnes | | | | Grades A and B (metric tonnes) | | | |
|        | Grade A | Grade B | Total | Grade A | Grade B | Total | Grade A | Grade B | Total | Grade A | Grade B | Total | Grade A | Grade B | Total |
| 1974/75 | 209,400 | 11,600 | 221,000 | 1.10 | 0.85 | 66,347 | 4,573 | 70,920 | 14,684 | 923.5 | 550.00 |
| 1975/76 | 113,200 | 12,845 | 126,045 | 1.75 | 1.00 | 38,712 | 3,191 | 41,903 | 11,508 | 948.70 | 723.50 |
| 1976/77 | 176,894 | 17,800 | 194,694 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 61,549 | 6,074 | 67,623 | 8,146 | 1275.40 | 947.30 |
| 1977/78 | 153,292 | 14,790 | 168,082 | 2.30 | 1.15 | 46,555 | 5,821 | 52,376 | 14,422 | 1317.00 | 941.20 |
| 1978/79 | 152,267 | 14,248 | 166,515 | 2.40 | 1.20 | 51,072 | 4,696 | 55,768 | 14,253 | 1297.00 | 911.00 |
| 1979/80† | 162,091 | 18,363 | 180,454 | 3.00 | 1.30 | 52,546 | 3,931 | 56,477 | 17,384 | 1375.00 | 1104.00 |
| 1980/81* | 164,950 | 8,344 | 173,294 | 3.20 | 1.50 | 52,309 | 1,448 | 53,757 | 15,634 | 1541.00 | 1215.00 |
| Percentage change 1980/81 | 1980/81 | 1.8 | -54.6 | -4.0 | 6.7 | 15.4 | -2.1 | -45.4 | -1.2 | -10.1 | 12.1 | 10.0 |
| Annual percentage change | 1974/75 | 1980/81 | ... | -3.9 | -5.3 | -4.0 | 19.5 | 9.9 | -4.2 | -3.8 | -3.5 | 1.1 | 8.9 | 14.1 |

Source: Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA).

(*) The season begins June of the previous year and ends in May of the year under reference.

(†) Revised Figures.

(*) Provisional Figures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season (1)</th>
<th>Estates</th>
<th>Small holder</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Estates</th>
<th>Small holder</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Northern Zone</th>
<th>Southern Zone</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Average TTA produce price per kilo sales (shs. per metric tones)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974/75</td>
<td>10,147</td>
<td>7,617</td>
<td>17,764</td>
<td>11,839</td>
<td>2,034</td>
<td>13,873</td>
<td>5,142</td>
<td>8,731</td>
<td>13,873</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975/76</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td>8,625</td>
<td>18,122</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>2,159</td>
<td>13,049</td>
<td>5,045</td>
<td>8,004</td>
<td>13,049</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976/77</td>
<td>9,023</td>
<td>9,217</td>
<td>18,240</td>
<td>12,122</td>
<td>3,084</td>
<td>15,206</td>
<td>5,801</td>
<td>9,405</td>
<td>15,206</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977/78</td>
<td>9,214</td>
<td>9,334</td>
<td>18,548</td>
<td>13,928</td>
<td>4,524</td>
<td>18,452</td>
<td>6,830</td>
<td>11,622</td>
<td>18,452</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978/79</td>
<td>9,268</td>
<td>9,280</td>
<td>18,548</td>
<td>12,304</td>
<td>5,208</td>
<td>17,512</td>
<td>6,441</td>
<td>11,071</td>
<td>17,512</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979/80†</td>
<td>9,268</td>
<td>9,289</td>
<td>18,557</td>
<td>12,624</td>
<td>4,683</td>
<td>17,307</td>
<td>5,677</td>
<td>11,630</td>
<td>17,307</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980/81*</td>
<td>9,268</td>
<td>9,289</td>
<td>18,557</td>
<td>12,344</td>
<td>4,044</td>
<td>16,388</td>
<td>5,317</td>
<td>11,071</td>
<td>16,388</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Percentage change | 1979/80—1980/81 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -2.2 | -13.6 | -5.0 | -6.3 | -4.8 | -5.3 | 0.0 | -1.0 |
| Annual percentage growth 1974/75 | 1980/81 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 12.1 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 12.2 | 7.5 |

Source: Tanzania Tea Authority (TTA)

(1) Season is between July and June.
† Corrected figures.
* Provisional figures.
### COFFEE PURCHASES AND LOCAL SALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season(1)</th>
<th>Mild (Arabica)</th>
<th>Hard Arabica</th>
<th>Robusta</th>
<th>Sub Total</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
<th>Average producer price (Shs. per kilo) Mild</th>
<th>Hard (Arabica)</th>
<th>Hard (Robusta)</th>
<th>Milid</th>
<th>Hard</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Value (Shs. '000) Mild</th>
<th>Hard</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974/75</td>
<td>39,310</td>
<td>3,940</td>
<td>8,832</td>
<td>12,772</td>
<td>52,089</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>8.10</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>2,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975/76</td>
<td>41,847</td>
<td>2,720</td>
<td>10,972</td>
<td>13,512</td>
<td>55,359</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>10.90</td>
<td>9.10</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>1,517</td>
<td>3,818</td>
<td>2,823</td>
<td>6,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976/77</td>
<td>35,262</td>
<td>2,425</td>
<td>10,995</td>
<td>13,420</td>
<td>48,682</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.24</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>4,478</td>
<td>5,038</td>
<td>9,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977/78</td>
<td>38,221</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>12,023</td>
<td>13,266</td>
<td>51,487</td>
<td>10.89</td>
<td>17.50</td>
<td>14.70</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>3,337</td>
<td>2,963</td>
<td>6,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979/80+</td>
<td>30,850</td>
<td>3,121</td>
<td>13,957</td>
<td>17,078</td>
<td>47,928</td>
<td>11.42</td>
<td>13.32</td>
<td>12.59</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>1,178</td>
<td>4,363</td>
<td>5,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980/81*</td>
<td>52,244</td>
<td>1,518</td>
<td>12,578</td>
<td>14,096</td>
<td>67,340</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>12.16</td>
<td>12.16</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>5,197</td>
<td>1,815</td>
<td>7,012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percentage charge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Mild</th>
<th>Hard</th>
<th>Hard (Arabica)</th>
<th>Robusta</th>
<th>Sub Total</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979/80 - 1980/81</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>-51.4</td>
<td>-9.9</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Annual increase (percentage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Mild</th>
<th>Hard</th>
<th>Hard (Arabica)</th>
<th>Robusta</th>
<th>Sub Total</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974/75 - 1980/81</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>-14.7</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:**—Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT).

(1) Season between October and September.

(1) Corrected figures.

(*) Provisioned figures.
# SISAL CROP AREA, PRODUCTION AND LOCAL SALES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>area (Hectare)</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Local sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mature area</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(Average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>195,944</td>
<td>235,297</td>
<td>4,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>162,867</td>
<td>207,503</td>
<td>3,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>125,600</td>
<td>169,545</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>111,080</td>
<td>164,631</td>
<td>2,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>111,626</td>
<td>150,252</td>
<td>2,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>107,371</td>
<td>139,690</td>
<td>2,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981*</td>
<td>106,200</td>
<td>136,992</td>
<td>3,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Charge 1980/81</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Percentage Charge 1971/1981</td>
<td>-8.2</td>
<td>-4.1</td>
<td>-7.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Tanzania Sisal authority

*() The Season is between January and December of the Same year.

(*) Revised figures.

(†) Provisional figures.
# TOBACCO PURCHASES AND LOCAL SALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season(1)</th>
<th>Cured tobacco (metric tonnes)</th>
<th>Average producer price (Shs./kg.)</th>
<th>Local sales (Amount in metric tonnes, value in T. Shs '000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flue cured</td>
<td>Fire cured</td>
<td>Air cured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974/75</td>
<td>15,292</td>
<td>2,917</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975/76</td>
<td>11,939</td>
<td>2,259</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976/77</td>
<td>14,764</td>
<td>3,678</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977/78</td>
<td>14,451</td>
<td>2,651</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978/79</td>
<td>13,204</td>
<td>4,013</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979/80†</td>
<td>13,185</td>
<td>3,643</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980/81*</td>
<td>12,066</td>
<td>4,008</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage change**
- 1979/80—1980/81: —8.5 104 48.5 —4.4 9.6 30.4 4.0 3.2 —5.0 —28.0 —24.0 —5.9 —6.7
- Annual percentage change: 3.9 5.4 —28.3 2.0 8.4 24.0 9.7 0.4 2.8 1.1 2.8 0.6 2.8

**Source:** Tobacco Authority of Tanzania.
(1) Crop season is from March of the previous year to February of the year under reference.
(1) Revised figures.
(1) Provisional figures.
## PYRETHRUM PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season (1)</th>
<th>Procurement (Metric Tonnes)</th>
<th>TPB LOCAL SALES (Amount in metric tonnes, value in T. Shs. '000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern zone</td>
<td>Southern zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974/75</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975/76</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976/77</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977/78</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978/79</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979/80‡</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980/81‡</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Percentage Charge 1979/80 | 1980/81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
|--------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                           | 45-0    | 22-5| 40-9| 23-5| 46-7| 35-7| 30-8| 25-0| 18-2| 110-1| 152-7| 43-6| 69-3| 40-9| 70-3| 42-2| 76-7|

| Annual Percentage change 1974/75-1980/81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
|------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                                          | -28 | -12-9| -13-4| 17-4| 14-5| 12-4| 10-0| ... | 36-2| 67-7| 28-4| 51-6| 33-7| 61-7| 31-3| 54-4|

**Source:** Tanganyika Pyrethrum Board (TPB)

(1) The Season begins in July of the previous year ends in June of year under reference.
(2) Revised figures
(3) Provisional figures
## CASHEWNUT PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

**Table No. 44**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season (1)</th>
<th>Procurement (metric tonnes)</th>
<th>Average price of growers (Shs. per kilo)</th>
<th>Local CATA sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High grade</td>
<td>Low grade</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974/75</td>
<td>103,387</td>
<td>14,099</td>
<td>117,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975/76</td>
<td>65,896</td>
<td>16,474</td>
<td>82,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976/77</td>
<td>83,254</td>
<td>13,553</td>
<td>96,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977/78</td>
<td>54,238</td>
<td>14,245</td>
<td>68,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978/79</td>
<td>44,190</td>
<td>12,878</td>
<td>57,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979/80†</td>
<td>38,102</td>
<td>3,314</td>
<td>41,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980/81†</td>
<td>21,434</td>
<td>12,698</td>
<td>34,132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage change 1979/80</th>
<th>1980/81</th>
<th>283.2</th>
<th>-17.6</th>
<th>66.7</th>
<th>33.3</th>
<th>64.2</th>
<th>154.6</th>
<th>55.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Annual percentage change 1974/75 | 1980/81 | -23.1 | 1.7 | -18.6 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 19.9 | 42.6 | 19.0 |

**Source:** Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA).

(1) The season is between October of the previous year and September of the year under reference.

(†) Revised Figures.

(*) Provisional Figures.
CROP HUSBANDRY—SUMMARY MARKETED QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL CASH CROPS

Table No. 45

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sisal</td>
<td>124,000</td>
<td>113,698</td>
<td>105,018</td>
<td>91,873</td>
<td>81,978</td>
<td>73,753</td>
<td>85,978</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>52,082</td>
<td>55,359</td>
<td>48,682</td>
<td>50,487</td>
<td>51,799</td>
<td>47,928</td>
<td>67,340</td>
<td>-40.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton, Seed</td>
<td>221,000</td>
<td>126,045</td>
<td>194,694</td>
<td>168,082</td>
<td>166,515</td>
<td>180,554</td>
<td>173,294</td>
<td>-41.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>18,220</td>
<td>14,220</td>
<td>18,475</td>
<td>17,137</td>
<td>17,257</td>
<td>16,861</td>
<td>16,121</td>
<td>-4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrethrum flowers</td>
<td>4,740</td>
<td>4,426</td>
<td>3,673</td>
<td>3,744</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td>1,604</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td>-23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>13,873</td>
<td>13,049</td>
<td>15,206</td>
<td>18,452</td>
<td>17,502</td>
<td>17,307</td>
<td>16,388</td>
<td>-5.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cashew nuts</td>
<td>117,486</td>
<td>82,370</td>
<td>96,807</td>
<td>68,483</td>
<td>57,068</td>
<td>40,406</td>
<td>34,132</td>
<td>-17.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar Cane</td>
<td>1,185,235</td>
<td>1,242,659</td>
<td>1,221,126</td>
<td>1,652,674</td>
<td>1,430,070</td>
<td>1,286,555</td>
<td>1,219,151</td>
<td>-5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:—Bureau of Statistics.

(1) With the exception of sisal the figures refer to crop year. In the case of sized, the figures refer to calendar year—i.e. 1974/75 in the case of sized 1975 (is etc).

† Provisioned figures.
### CROP HUSBANDRY SUMMARY—VALUE OF MARKETED PRINCIPAL CROPS (1)

Table 45A  

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sisal</td>
<td>367.5</td>
<td>286.2</td>
<td>338.0</td>
<td>287.8</td>
<td>262.5</td>
<td>432.0</td>
<td>285.5</td>
<td>-33.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>604.3</td>
<td>757.0</td>
<td>668.2</td>
<td>614.8</td>
<td>545.2</td>
<td>569.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton (Seed)</td>
<td>240.2</td>
<td>210.9</td>
<td>371.9</td>
<td>369.6</td>
<td>382.5</td>
<td>510.0</td>
<td>540.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>106.5</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>145.4</td>
<td>143.7</td>
<td>143.9</td>
<td>151.6</td>
<td>162.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrethrum Flowers</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea...</td>
<td>101.8</td>
<td>132.9</td>
<td>109.8</td>
<td>124.8</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>226.0</td>
<td>226.0</td>
<td>-5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casewnuts</td>
<td>122.0</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>104.5</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>73.3</td>
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<td>21.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar Cane</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>114.4</td>
<td>159.0</td>
<td>137.5</td>
<td>130.2</td>
<td>129.5</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Bureau of Statistics.

(1) With the exception of sisal, the figures refer to crop years. In the case of sisal, however, figures refer to calendar year in 1973/75 in the case of sisal in 1975 etc.

* Provisional figures.
### Table 45B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Amount Purchased (Metric tonnes)</th>
<th>Value of Purchased Crops (shs.'000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>24,908</td>
<td>91,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>23,603</td>
<td>11,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>4,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>15,190</td>
<td>25,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulrush millet</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger millet</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>1,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans (1) %</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>7,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassava (2)</td>
<td>18,621</td>
<td>17,635</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** National Milling Corporation.

(1) The value has been arrived at by using the average producer price for grade I beans and grade II beans.

(2) The value has been arrived at by using the average producer price for grade I cassava root chips and grade II cassava root chips.
2.—NATURAL RESOURCES AND LIVESTOCK

2A.—NATURAL RESOURCES

Fisheries:

1. The Tanzania Fishing Company (TAFICO) has been facing a number of problems in running its activities. At present TAFICO has 9 serviceable fishing boats and a large number of its fleet is not functioning at all due to lack of spare parts. Of the non-functioning fleet, four boats are undergoing final repair stages. Two others will be repaired with Finnish government assistance next year.

2. A fish export agreement signed between TAFICO and a Greek company, Atlantic was revoked by the Government due to the latter's discovery of several loopholes in the agreement. In order to strengthen fishing, however, TAFICO expects to get a large fishing vessel through a Japanese government grant sometime in July, 1982. Other important items to be provided under this assistance programme include two deep freezers, 13 skipp boats, fishing nets, ropes and spare parts.

3. Several construction projects undertaken in various fisheries institutions were faced with a number of problems of which the scarcity of building materials was the most serious. The building of staff quarters at Nyegezi has been completed today. However, construction of the Zinga-Mbegani road as well as staff quarters, domitories, a wharf and a boat yard at Mbegani institute has been progressing well. Construction of the boat yard at Pansiasi has been offered to another contractor for its completion. The Dutch government has offered equipment and experts to assist in completing the project. Construction of the Ras Makabe shorebase in Dar es Salaam has been going on at a slow pace. When completed in 1982/83 it will offer sufficient maintenance and other services to TAFICO fleet. Two fishing companies started operations under the "Coastal Fishing Venture" project. The companies started with two newly built fishing boats. More boats are still under construction at Mikindani and Pangani boat-building yards.

Forestry:

5. The planting of softwood trees at Sao Hill went on as planned. In addition, seedlings, planting, weeding, pruning and road construction were undertaken as well.

6. Soil preparation for planting hardwood trees did not reach satisfactory stage. The non-availability of tools hampered the pruning programme. The programme envisaged pruning of some 500 hectares but only 95 were pruned. However, weeding and seedling planting programmes were carried on satisfactorily.

7. Implementation of the Dodoma Afforestation Programme (HADO) went on smoothly. Some 290 hectares were prepared. Weeding and transplanting of seedlings were not done due to lack of working tools. On the other hand, the analysis of soils in Dodoma was completed. Seedlings raised for research purposes were distributed to various institutions to observe their progress for subsequent scientific analysis. Research on natural forests was carried on as planned.
8. Tree seedling gardens were established to provide tree plants for catchment areas. In addition to weeding, other work on the gardens included the construction of firebreak roads and boundary lines.

9. Tenders for building two houses at Olmotonyi College have been finalised. Some of the building materials have been ordered from abroad.

10. Mapping and map works showed satisfactory progress. However, some bottlenecks, transport in particular, frustrated these operations at times.

Wood Industries:

11. Consolidation of the wood industry was continued in order to enhance efficient utilisation of plant capacity. Phase one of the Fibreboard Africa Ltd. expansion programme was launched by erecting log sheds. A large consignment of building materials was purchased from abroad. Some of it has already arrived in the country.

12. Timber factories at Mingoyo, Tabora and Msitu were provided with diesel fired electric generators to ease the power problem. Installation of generators is yet to be completed. Production figures for the different factories are shown in Table 46A.

Wildlife and Bees:

13. The Game Division enhanced protective measures in respect of game. Specific activities included roads and bridges maintenance, setting up more anti-poaching squads, building of staff houses and provision of other services. Expansion of Mweka College progressed smoothly with the assistance of the Danish government. Nine staff quarters, 2 dormitories, a library and a recreation hall are nearing completion.

14. The beekeeping division is putting emphasis on training qualified beekeepers. The Beekeeping Training Institute at Tabora is under expansion to enable an intake of 45 students from next year. Construction of two dormitories has been completed while the construction of teaching staff houses, a kitchen and a dining hall is in progress.

15. Projects for beeswax and honey production were undertaken on the coastal belt and in Buha, Ukimbu and Iragi. They include construction of both modern and traditional beehives, procurement of equipment to build breeding centres for the bee-queens and staff housing.

B.—LIVESTOCK

16. In the course of the first year of existence, the Ministry of Livestock Development has prepared a livestock development policy, which might take off during the 1982/83 financial year. The Ministry has also made some contributions on proposals to increase food production over 1981-2000 period. Livestock development is part of that programme.

17. It is envisaged that livestock exports will be an important part of the 1982 National Economic Survival Programme (NESP). Initial preparations which include market surveys and mobilisation of finance for buying cattle from selected regions in the country were completed. During the first half of 1982, a total of 20,000 to 30,000 head of cattle will be exported outside the NESP programme.
Cattle:
18. In 1981, Tanzania had an estimated 12.8 million cattle, ranking third in Africa in cattle population after Ethiopia with 25.9 million cattle and Sudan with 15.4 million cattle. A regional breakdown shows that Arusha region had the largest cattle population with more than 2.15 million cattle followed by Shinyanga (With 1.65 million) Mwanza (1.14 million), Mara (1.14 million), Tabora (1.11 million and Dodoma (1.06 million). The average annual growth rate was estimated to be 2.3 percent for the traditional herd and 6 percent for graded beef and dairy breeds. The booming growth rate for graded animals was not significantly felt in the country due to their small numbers (160,000) compared to the enormous traditional herd.

Goats:
19. Tanzania has an estimated 5.9 million goats with an average annual growth rate of 2.4 percent. Regions with the highest concentration include Arusha with 1.597 million, Shinyanga (0.593 million), Singida (0.530 million), Dodoma (0.461 million) and Kilimanjaro (0.433 million). In 1981, it is estimated that a total of 1.5 million goats were slaughtered. The mean offtake rate was rated at 25 percent. In some parts of the country with sparse cattle populations goats milk is used for human consumption.

Sheep:
20. The sheep population in 1981 was estimated at 3.7 million. A total of 20% of that number were slaughtered. Arusha region was leading in flock number with more than 1.156 million, Shinyanga (0.485 million), Mwanza (0.277 million) Mara (0.0271 million) while Singida had 0.247 million.

Pigs:
21. The pig population in Tanzania was estimated at 164,500 in 1981. Most of them were kept in Mbeya (48,000), Arusha (36,000), Kilimanjaro (32,000), Ruvuma (11,500) and Iringa (11,000) regions. The average annual growth rate was 3.1 percent. Most of the pork consumption was concentrated within the producing areas.

Poultry:
22. According to the 1981 livestock estimates there were 19.0 million poultry in the country. This was the largest number of livestock in the country and was almost equal to the human population. It is estimated that a total of 14,000 kg. of poultry meat was produced from local breeds whereas broilers produced 3,500 kg. of meat. Figures for egg production were 360.3 million from local breeds and 134.7 million from exotic breeds, adding up to a total of 499.0 million eggs.

Industries for Processing Animal Products:
23. A total of 582,860 cattle were sold in cattle markets in the country in 1981. This was equivalent to 4.55 percent of the national herd and it represented an increase of 28.0 percent over the 455,302 cattle auctioned in 1980. The National Ranching Company (NARCO) alone sold 17,189 cattle. The Ukongwa National Chick Hatchery produced one million day old chicks.

24. The Dairy Farming Company (DAFCO) produced a total of 4.63 million litres of milk. The production level was almost the same as that of 1980. Some 13.3 million shillings were fetched from the seven dairy farms situated at Kitulo, Iwambi, Rongai, Ihimbu, Ruvu, Utegi and Ngerengere. Similarly milk plants
operated by the Tanzania Dairies Limited (TDL) processed a total of 36.9 million litres of milk as compared to only 32.1 million litres in 1980. Of the total quantity processed, 28.6 million litres (about 77.5 percent) was imported dried skimmed milk powder and butter oil whereas only 8.3 million litres of milk (about 22.5 percent) were bought from small holders and commercial dairy farms. The milk processing plants faced a number of operational problems including shortages of milk packaging material and milk transportation facilities especially from private farmers in Mara, Arusha and Tanga regions.

25. The National Cold Chain Operations (NCCO) sold a total of 1,430 tonnes of fish and 415 tonnes of meat during 1981. The company however faced several operational problems including lack of deep freezing and transport facilities.

26. Completion of renovations of the Kawe meat plant and the construction of the meat plants in Mbeya and Shinyanga will depend on the availability of foreign exchange for the importation of machinery and other equipment. Each one of the Mbeya and Shinyanga meat plants will have a capacity to handle 250 heads of cattle per day when completed.
## Table 46

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<td>Softwood—Smo Hill</td>
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<td>2,531</td>
<td>5,083</td>
<td>5,091</td>
<td>4,096</td>
<td>5,897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Softwood—Other area</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2,038</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>572</td>
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<td>Hard Wood</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>145</td>
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<td>358</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2,820</td>
<td>4,205</td>
<td>6,668</td>
<td>6,512</td>
<td>5,059</td>
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*Source:* Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism.

*—No figures.

*Until the third quarter of the year.*
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Timber (cubic metres x 1000)</td>
<td>Slech Sawmills</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>27.0</td>
<td>17.6</td>
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<td>25.4</td>
<td>27.0</td>
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<td>12.0</td>
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<td>10.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>10.0</td>
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<td>7.8</td>
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<td>7.8</td>
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<td>Mangu'la Sawmill</td>
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<td>5.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mbeya Sawmill</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>3.9 &amp; 0.6*1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mkata Sawmill</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kilwa Sawmill</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kimtimber</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88.6</td>
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<td>98.6</td>
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<td>134.4</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>137.1</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plywood (square metres x 1000)</td>
<td>Sikh Sawmills</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>334.8</td>
<td>2,090</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kiltimbers</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>106.5</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>66.1</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>106.5</td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>412.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipboard (tone x 100)</td>
<td>Tembo Chipboards</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
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<td>2.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardboard (tone x 100)</td>
<td>Fibreboards Africa Ltd.</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
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<td>9.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattle extract (tone x 1000)</td>
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<td>Flush doors (1000)</td>
<td>Sikh Sawmills</td>
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<td>26.7</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>23.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kiltimbers</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>—</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Tanzania Wood Industries Company (TWICO).

*3 mobile sawmills added.

*Production up to September. not available.
3.—MINING

1. The mining sector’s contribution to the Gross Domestic Product in 1981 was, as in the previous years, still small. The small scale mining programme launched in 1980 to augment large scale operations is yet to make a significant impact in the sector’s earnings. The programme has met organisational and management difficulties which are currently being addressed to. The contribution of mining in the Gross Domestic Product (in 1966 prices) decreased from shs. 71 million in 1980 to shs. 64 million in 1981, a decrease of 9.9 per cent. The sector’s share in the total Gross Domestic Product in 1981 stood at 0.6 per cent, just as in the previous year.

2. Diamond output decreased by 12.2 per cent from 53,900 grammes in 1980 to 47,300 grammes in 1981. The decline is due to the ageing of diamond mines at Mwadui. Salt production dropped by 25.4 per cent from 36,700 tons in 1980 to 27,400 tons in 1981. There were some noticeable increases in the output of gold, gemstones, tin, gysum and coal. Gold production increased by 6,000 grammes from 3,100 grammes in 1980 to 9,100 grammes in 1981 and gemstone output increased from 1,042,600 grammes to 1,202,900 grammes over the the same period. Some 17.6 tons of tin were procured through small scale mining operations organised by the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO). Another 6.51 tons of mica were procured through small scale operations as well.

3. There was a 6 per cent increase in diamond sales from 55,300 grammes in 1980 to 58,400 grammes in 1981. Due to low diamond prices in the world market, the proceeds realized in 1981 (shs. 240.1 million) were 23 per cent less than the proceeds realized in 1980 shs. (311.6 mil). Tin worth shs. 200,000 was sold. Mica sales amounted to shs. 200,000 as well.

4. Small quantities of gold were obtained from the “Buckreef” gold mining project on trial basis. The Minjingu Phosphates project will be completed September 1982 and will provide vital phosphate inputs to the Tanga Fertilizer Factory.

Statistics relating to minerals are shown in tables 47, 47A and 48.
## MINERAL SALES 1970—1981

### (Quantities)

**Table 47**

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<td>57·0</td>
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<td>33·0</td>
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</table>

**Source:** Bureau of Statistics/Ministry of Minerals.

*Revised Figures.*

†Provisional Figures.

## MINERAL SALES 1970—1981

### (Value)

**Table 47 A**

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**Source:** Bureau of Statistics/Ministry of Minerals.

*Revised Figures.*

†Provisional Figures.
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<td>—Artstone</td>
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Source: — Bureau of Statistics/Ministry of Minerals

*Provisional figures
4. **INDUSTRY**

1. During the 1981 period, the manufacturing sector continued to show a declining trend. The contribution of manufacturing in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1966 prices dropped by 28.2 per cent from shs. 903 million in 1980 to shs. 648 million in 1981. This decrease was higher than that of 17.3 per cent registered between 1979 and 1980. This resulted in the decline of the share of industrial output in GDP from 7.8 per cent in 1980 to 5.8 per cent in 1981 and in current prices; which takng the effect of inflation into account, the GDP from the industrial sector dropped by 3.5 per cent between 1980 and 1981 compared to the drop of 0.5 per cent between 1979 and 1980.

2. Production in many industrial establishments dropped considerably in this period and even came to a stand still in some cases. Examples of commodities whose production declined (percentage-wise) include: petroleum products (−18.2), corrugated iron sheet (−41.6), radios (−30.5), fish nets (−40.8), sisal ropes (−58.1), cigarettes (−18.4), biscuits (−37.3), canned beef (−31.7) etc. It was only a few commodities whose production registered a rise. These include: konyagi (+5.1), beer (+0.7), textiles (+3.2), cement (+27.5), paints (+5.1), fertilizers (+35.7) and aluminium (11.2). Statistics on the output of selected products are show in Table 49. Generally speaking, however, production of many important consumer items was beset with various bottlenecks thereby causing serious shortages of these commodities in the domestic market. Commodities which exhibited acute shortages include toilet and laundry soap, cooking oil, sugar, batteries, razor blades etc.

3. In general, the major factor which contributed to the poor performance of the industrial sector was shortage of raw materials and spare parts due to the constraint of foreign exchange. Some operating firms were also crippled by obsolescence of plant and machinery at a time when the nation could spare no foreign exchange for their replacement. In the circumstances, several industries were forced to give compulsory leave to their workers while efforts were being made to secure raw materials and other essential equipment to reanimate the plants. Industries which made such temporary stops included MWATEX, Tanzania Cigarette Company, Lake Soap Industries, General Tyres, Arusha, National Bicycle Company etc.

4. Comprehensive statistics on industrial employment in 1981 are yet to be finalized. However, considering that inspite of the difficult situation no permanent lay-offs were made to accompany the declining level of output it is obvious that there was a decline in labour productivity leading to higher costs of production and the attendant price rises of many domestically produced industrial goods.

5. As regards the implementation of industrial projects, there was modest progress, the implementation pace being hampered in many cases by shortages of essential construction materials. Projects which managed to be completed in this period include that of Transformer and Switch Gears in Arusha, as well as the Polysacks Plant in Dar es Salaam.
# PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

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<td>Canned Beef</td>
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<td>764</td>
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<td>757</td>
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<td>678</td>
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<td>452</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>510</td>
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<td>Beer and Chibuku</td>
<td>'000 Litres</td>
<td>69,861</td>
<td>68,625</td>
<td>80,932</td>
<td>86,908</td>
<td>96,668</td>
<td>92,411</td>
<td>77,264</td>
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<td>Where Beer is</td>
<td>'000 Litres</td>
<td>63,658</td>
<td>64,264</td>
<td>66,409*</td>
<td>74,108*</td>
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<td>470</td>
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<td>211</td>
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<td>874</td>
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<td>72</td>
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<td>746</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>481</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>'000 Tonnes</td>
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<td>266</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>247</td>
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<td>305</td>
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**Source:** Bureau of Statistics
**Corrected**

(1) Dar es Salaam and Mwanza Factories
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Retained Imports</th>
<th>Transfers</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Local Production</th>
<th>Total Estimated Consumption</th>
<th>Annual percentage change</th>
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<td>To Kenya and Uganda</td>
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<td>47,539</td>
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<td>298,891</td>
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<td>1980</td>
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<td>29,985</td>
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<td>1981</td>
<td></td>
<td>33,830*</td>
<td></td>
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<td>389,953</td>
<td>415,117*</td>
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Source:—Bureau of Statistics/Tazara, Saruji Corporation.
*Provisional.
## Manufacturing Industries 1977—1980

### (By Industrial activity)

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<tr>
<th>Industrial activity</th>
<th>Number of establishments</th>
<th>Persons engaged</th>
<th>Electricity used (000 kwh)</th>
<th>Out put (000 Sls)</th>
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<td>139</td>
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<td>Beverages</td>
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<td>Cigarettes</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Footwear and other apparel</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>116</td>
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<td>Manufactures of wood (except furniture)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacture of furniture and fixtures</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>105</td>
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<td>Manufacture of paper products</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>Manufacture of rubber products</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Manufacture of chemicals, chemical Products and petroleum refining</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
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<td>Manufacture and repair of machinery</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assembly and repairs of transfer equipment</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>939</td>
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</table>

**Source:** Bureau of Statistics.

*Provisional figures.

(1) There has been an increase in the number of industrial establishment due to the inclusion of same small scale industries that were not forwarding statistics previously.
## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: 1971—1980

*(Summary Results)*

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<tr>
<td>Establishments</td>
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<td>497</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persons engaged</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>50,868</td>
<td>55,114</td>
<td>63,746</td>
<td>70,315</td>
<td>74,351</td>
<td>78,991</td>
<td>84,521</td>
<td>95,041</td>
<td>106,536</td>
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<td>Number</td>
<td>50,502</td>
<td>54,745</td>
<td>63,355</td>
<td>69,974</td>
<td>73,318</td>
<td>78,140</td>
<td>84,175</td>
<td>94,372</td>
<td>104,775</td>
<td>113,890</td>
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<td>61,419</td>
<td>64,419</td>
<td>76,678</td>
<td>76,175</td>
<td>85,066</td>
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<td>Other employees</td>
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<td>10,421</td>
<td>11,089</td>
<td>11,799</td>
<td>13,721</td>
<td>16,497</td>
<td>18,197</td>
<td>19,709</td>
<td>22,153</td>
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<td>326,085</td>
<td>401,508</td>
<td>512,618</td>
<td>590,572</td>
<td>650,784</td>
<td>703,077</td>
<td>763,415</td>
<td>947,515</td>
<td>1,105,750</td>
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<td>Wages and Salaries</td>
<td>000, Shs.</td>
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<td>305,398</td>
<td>369,974</td>
<td>473,510</td>
<td>539,038</td>
<td>588,031</td>
<td>651,461</td>
<td>694,932</td>
<td>851,550</td>
<td>987,798</td>
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<td>Electricity used</td>
<td>000, kwh.</td>
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<td>143,818</td>
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<td>174,629</td>
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<td>253,616</td>
<td>295,393</td>
<td>348,562</td>
<td>362,504</td>
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<td>Gross Output</td>
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<td>2,504,970</td>
<td>3,065,299</td>
<td>3,887,519</td>
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<td>6,909,903</td>
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<td>9,515,287</td>
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<td>3,828,463</td>
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<td>806,928</td>
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<td>1,310,534</td>
<td>1,755,843</td>
<td>2,074,758</td>
<td>2,186,252</td>
<td>2,494,086</td>
<td>2,593,849</td>
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<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>000, Shs.</td>
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<td>127,490</td>
<td>164,409</td>
<td>180,574</td>
<td>180,008</td>
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<td>229,620</td>
<td>312,214</td>
<td>343,421</td>
<td>397,682</td>
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</table>

*Source:* Bureau of Statistics.

*Provisional Figures.*

*Corrected.*

1. There has been an increase in the number of Industrial establishments due to the inclusion of some small scale industries that were not forwarding statistics previously.
A. INTERNAL TRADE:

1. In 1981/82, there was increasing public participation in internal trade. The Government policy of controlling wholesale trade was also consolidated. National and Regional Trading Companies expanded their operations to most districts and also to some divisions within districts.

2. The Ministry of Trade and its parastatal organisations made further efforts in providing storage facilities, strengthening the distribution networks, finding more export outlets as well as providing commercial training in various fields. Some parastatals also acquired interests in production ventures. Nevertheless, a number of setbacks hindered the smooth operation of internal trade, some of these were:
   
   (a) transport difficulties;
   (b) low productive capacity utilisation; and
   (c) scarcity of foreign exchange for importation of adequate raw materials and finished goods.

B. EXTERNAL TRADE:

3. The value of our commodity trade increased by 7.8 percent from shs. 14,209 million in 1980 to shs. 15,313 million in 1981. Imports increased by only 0.2 percent from shs. 10,047 million in 1980 to shs. 10,065 million in 1981. Some shs. 107 million worth of imports came from Kenya and Uganda and the rest came from other countries.

4. Exports increased by 26.0 percent from shs. 4,165 million in 1980 to shs 5,240 million in 1981. There was a 27.9 percent decline in Tanzania's exports to Kenya and Uganda from shs. 118 million in 1980 to shs. 85 million in 1981. Exports to other countries increased by 27.6 percent from shs. 3,961 million to shs. 5,054 million in 1981. Re-exports increased by 26.8 percent from shs. 86 million in 1980 to shs. 129 million in 1981.

5. Falling commodity prices in the world market affected our export earnings. The prices of coffee decreased by 1.3 percent on the 1980 level. Other price declines were recorded for sisal (6.9 percent), cloves (9.0 per cent) and tea (14.5 percent).

6. Efforts were made at improving our trade relations with neighbouring countries such as Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi, Seychelles, Mauritius, Rwanda Burundi, Kenya and Uganda and also other friendly countries.

C. TOURISM:

7. In 1981, some 91,600 tourists visited the country. This represented an increase of 8.5 percent on the 1980 total of 84,388 tourists. Inspite of the increase in the number of tourists there was a 4 percent decrease in the number of bednights from 558,734 in 1980 to 536,502 in 1981. The average number of nights spent in the hotels was 5.9 in 1981 as compared to the average of 6.6 nights in 1980.

8. There was also a 6.0 percent decline in the number of visits to national parks and game reserves. The number of visits fell from 149,388 in 1980 to 140,468 in 1981. The number of visits for which fees had to be paid decreased from 140,503 in 1980 to 129,144 visits in 1981 while visits for which no fees were required increased from 8,885 in 1980 to 11,234 visits in 1981.
9. With the exception of Lake Manyara National Park and Ruaha Game Reserve, other national parks and game reserves were faced with declines in the number of visits to them in 1981 compared with 1980. Visits to Lake Manyara National Park increased by 11.9 percent from 25,269 visits in 1980 to 28,284 visits in 1981 and visits to Ruaha Game Reserve increased by 12.9 percent from 1,535 visits in 1980 to 1,733 visits in 1981.
### NUMBER OF VISITORS, HOTEL BEDNIGHTS, VISITORS TO NATIONAL PARKS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE ESTIMATES

**Table 53**

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<tr>
<td>2. Total bednights</td>
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<td>2.1 Visitory Tanzania, bednights</td>
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<td>2.2 Foreign visitors bednights</td>
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<td>3. Visits to National Parks,</td>
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<td>4* Foreign exchange earnings (million shs)</td>
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Source:—Bureau of statistics

*Bank of Tanzania records.

**Estimates

†Figures not available

††Corrected Figures.
### VISITS TO THE NATIONAL PARKS

**Table 54**

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<td>Total</td>
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<td>Non Fee Paying</td>
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<td>Gombe &amp; Ruhondo</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>8,052</td>
<td>107,060</td>
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*Source: Bureau of Statistics.*

*Corrected Figures*
### HOTEL CAPACITY AND OCCUPANCY RATES (1979–81)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hotels (Numbers)</th>
<th>Rooms Available Daily*</th>
<th>Annual Bednights ('000)</th>
<th>Monthly  Percentage</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tanzanians</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Other African Countries</td>
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<td>Asia and Australia</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Dar es Salaam...</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,393</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1981</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>Northern Wildlife Area</td>
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<td>527</td>
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<td>183</td>
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<td>61</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>1,416</td>
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<tr>
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<td>59</td>
<td>1,001</td>
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<td>Total Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>4,293</td>
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<td>125</td>
<td>4,710</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>4,358</td>
<td>643.0</td>
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**Source:** Bureau of Statistics.
+ Corrected Figures.
*As of 31st December.
NUMBER OF TOURISTS AND THEIR HOTEL BED NIGHTS

Table 56

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Tourists</th>
<th>Hotel Bednights</th>
<th>Per-centage Change</th>
<th>Average days of Stay in hotels per Tourist</th>
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<tr>
<td>1981*</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>5.9</td>
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Source: Bureau of Statistics.
*Estimated Figures.
Figures not available.

6.—CONSTRUCTION, LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION:

1. In 1981/82 the construction sector continued to face many problems which constrained the implementation of projects. The problems which were mainly the scarcity of various construction materials and equipment were a result of low production in the construction industries as well as scarcity of foreign exchange for their direct importation. Transportation bottlenecks also hindered the timely distribution of the few materials that were available. Inspite of these problems, the sectors contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from shs. 358 million in 1980 to shs. 481 million in 1981 (in 1966 prices an increase of 5 per cent. This increase was, however, lower than the 7 percent increase attained in 1980.

2. Capital formation in the buildings sub-sector increased by shs. 11 million (in 1966 prices) from shs. 530 million in 1980 to shs. 541 million in 1981. The increase was mainly accounted for by residential construction whose contribution to the sub sector rose from shs. 41 million in 1980 to shs. 85 million in 1981. There was a decline of shs. 31 million from shs. 312 million in 1980 to shs. 281 million in 1981 in the non-residential building sub-sector. This was caused by small construction capacity which was itself a result of scarcity of construction materials and equipment. Capital formation by the other types of construction such as land improvement increased from shs. 369 million in 1980 to shs. 630 million in 1981. Overall capital formation by all types of construction increased by shs. 272 million from shs. 899 million in 1980 to shs. 1,171 million in 1981, an increase of 30.3 percent.

3. A number of road construction projects were implemented in 1981/82. The major ones were:

(a) Repair work on the Dar es Salaam—Tunduma road at Songwe and on the section that passes through Morogoro town.

(b) Construction of Kobero—Rusumo—Isaka road which, when competed, will connect the neighbouring countries of Rwanda and Burundi to the Central Railway Line and to Dar es Salaam harbour.
(c) Construction of Songea-Makumbako road when completed the road will be about 325 kilometres long.

(d) Construction of Morogoro—Dodoma road which will improve road transport services between Dar es Salaam and Dodoma.

4. The other road projects implemented in 1981/82 were mainly the maintenance of trunk roads. The Trunk Road Maintenance Programme is being implemented in two phases—one centering on the Northern Zone and the other centring the Southern Zone. Phase two covers Mwanza, Mara, Arusha, Kagera, Kilimanjaro, Tabora, Kigoma, Singida, Dodoma and Shinyanga regions.

5. Expansion and maintenance works were carried out at several airports. The expansion of Mwanza airport aims at giving it international status for handling big aircraft. Expansion of Dar es Salaam International Airport began in 1981/82. Phase one of the expansion involves the extension of the runway. Other airport development projects included maintenance works for Kilwa, Mafia and Dodoma Airports. The design work for Dodoma airport was also completed.

6. Due to the shortage of experienced local contractors, major construction projects continued to be undertaken by foreign contractors. The government, however, continued strengthening local designing and construction bodies to enable them handle large scale projects. The exercise involved Mwananchi, Engineering and Construction Company (MECCO), National Engineering and Designing Company (NEDCO), prisons’ builder brigades, the National Service, the Ministry of Defence, zonal construction brigades, road betterment units and the National Housing Corporation. The National Construction Council was inaugurated during the 1981/82 period as part of the overall effort to enhance the construction industry.

LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

7. In addition to emphasizing direct production the projects that were implemented by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development focused on ensuring people’s health as well. Such projects included environmental service projects, construction of health centres etc.

8. The major urban development projects carried out in 1981/82 included the preparation of urban master plans and interim urban use plans for Morogoro, Mwanza, Tanga and Mbeya towns. Implementation work in respect of some completed urban master plans was started such implementation involved the provision of economic infrastructure in Buguruni area, Dar es Salaam. Other urban development projects carried out in 1981/82 were the surveying and preparation of housing plots; improvement of infrastructure for social services such as schools and dispensaries, improvement of sewerage and storm water drainage; preparation of tree nurseries, treeplanting/landscaping and environmental cleanliness projects.

9. Engineering designs for urban sewage drainage systems were completed for Mwanza, Morogoro, Moshi, Arusha and Dar es Salaam. Construction work was started in respect of Tabora urban sewage drainage system. Construction of sewers in some of the towns mentioned above may begin in the 1982/83 period.

10. Implementation of Phases one and Two of the sites and service programme was continued. Phase One was to have been completed at the end of 1987. Until the end of 1981/82, however, some projects—for example, installation of
electricity facilities, construction of market buildings etc were not yet completed. Phase Two of the programme involves Tanga, Morogoro, Iringa and Tabora towns as well as the city of Dar es Salaam. Projects that were implemented in the 1981/82 period included road building and the provision of health services in some areas.

11. Regional Physical Plans’ preparations were completed for the Lake Victoria zone regions. Preparations of such plans for other regions in the Northern Zone are still in progress.

12. In 1981/82 the Building Research Unit (BRU) continued to carry out research activities on housing and building materials. The unit has conducted research on types of locally available building materials in almost every region in the country with the aim of advising people on how to build houses cheaply than is the case at the moment. (BRU) has also completed research on the production of cement reinforced sisal for use as a roofing material. This is a big achievement. (BRU) disseminated its findings by way of seminars, brochures and demonstration houses. Such demonstration houses have been built in Tanga, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam and Dodoma.

13. The National Housing Corporation continued with the construction of a bricks and tiles factory at Kisarawe (coast Region). Construction of houses for workers who will be working in the factory as well as the access road to the factory was completed. It is unlikely, however, that the factory will commence production before the end of 1982. Other activities undertaken by the National Housing Corporation during the 1981/82 period were the construction of residential houses at Buguruni and Tabata in Dar es Salaam. The Tanzania Concrete Articles Company (TACONA) continued with the construction of the furniture factory at Dodoma.

14. The Registrar of Buildings completed three projects during the period under review. The projects were construction of its own godown, expansion of the Ministry of Works headquarters and construction of 35 houses for expatriates. The construction of expatriates houses was financed by the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the Federal Republic of Germany. Other housing construction projects were carried out in Dar es Salaam Dodoma, Mbeya and Tabora. Renovation was carried out on 209 houses out of the 703 houses that had been planned. This shortfall was a result of scarcity of material and paint.

15. The Tanzania Housing Bank’s target for the 1981/82 period was to approve loans worth shs. 400 million of the construction of about 9,300 residential houses of which 3,238 were to be built in urban areas and the rest were to be built in rural areas. The Bank’s performance in respect to the target is shown in table 57. Other loans approved during the period were for the production of construction materials and construction of commercial buildings.

16. The training of various personnel in fields related to land and urban development was given emphasis. Further expansion was made to the Ardhî Institute to facilitate accommodation of more students. A sanitation Engineering department was also introduced at the institute. Projects that were carried out at the institute included the construction of a hostel, a laboratory and staff houses. Training of housing construction technicians continued receiving emphasis.
TANZANIA HOUSING BANK

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING LOANS BY REGIONS — 1973—1981

(million Shs.)

<table>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td>Value</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Arusha</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Coast</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>9.23</td>
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<td>3. Dodoma</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Iringa</td>
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<td>5. Kigoma</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>6. Kilimanjaro</td>
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<td>11. Mtwara</td>
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<td>12. Mwanza</td>
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<td>16. Tabora</td>
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</table>

Source: — Tanzania Housing Bank
7.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A.—INTRODUCTION:

1. During 1981, the contribution of the transportation and communications sector increased by 2.3 per cent (at constant prices) compared with the 8.3 per cent increase in 1980. This growth is lower than the growth target of 7.3 per cent planned for the First Union Five Year Plan. This sector was faced with inadequate capacity to provide required services in the transportation of crops, goods, raw materials, passengers etc. Major problems were shortage of transport facilities such as lorries; poorly maintained roads and railway lines, inadequate workshops, shortage of spare parts and other basic requirements such as skilled manpower especially in the engineering and managerial fields.

B.—ROAD TRANSPORT:

2. During 1981/82, the major problem which continued to disrupt smooth transportation of goods and passengers, was shortage of vehicles on roads due to lack of spare parts and tyres on one hand and low vehicle imports compared with demand. The other problems were poor state of roads due to inadequate maintenance resulting from shortage of facilities and spare parts and also lack of trained personnel.

(a) NATIONAL TRANSPORT CORPORATION (NTC):

3. The National Transport Corporation continued to search for different ways of improving services rendered by Dar es Salaam Transport Company (UDA), National Transport Services (KAMATA), Tanzania Coastal shipping Line (TACOSHILI) and also strengthening the Regional Transport Companies. The Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Ruvuma and Mtwaru regions had an increased number of lorries which were purchased during 1981/82 through the Regional Trucking Programme financed by the World Bank.

(b) DAR ES SALAAM TRANSPORT COMPANY (UDA):

4. UDA services were short of transport demands for Dar es Salaam City residents because of few buses, big shortfall of various facilities (particularly in the engineering and transportation fields, inadequate workshops to match with requirements) etc. The Company purchased 45 buses, but only 10 were expected to start operating by June 1982. In order to increase the maintenance capacity of UDA, the Ubungo Workshop which is under construction is expected to be completed in June 1982 and become operational in November 1982.

5. The number of buses owned by UDA dropped from 268 (224 big buses and 44 small buses) in 1980 to 201 (181 big buses and 20 small buses) in 1981. However, the number of passengers transported increased from 105,876,088 in 1980 to 138,175,246 in 1981. This increase was mainly due to sub-division of routes, such as the route to Gongo la Mboto and also due to availability of more operational buses than was the case in 1980. During 1981, there were 114 buses operating while in 1980 there were only 81 buses.

(c) NATIONAL BUS SERVICES COMPANY (NBS):

6. The company continued to experience shortage of buses and other facilities such as tyres and spare parts. During 1981 there were 72 buses compared with 66 buses in 1980. The number of passengers handled increased from 1,875,000
in 1980 to 2,168,000 in 1981. The increase was mainly due to increase city services after cutting down services to some regions. The operating buses were 35 during 1980/81 compared with 32 buses during the 1979/80 period. A total of 5 buses were purchased during 1981/82.

(d) **National Institute of Transportation (NIT):**

7. The Institute continued to conduct short term and three-year courses in mechanics and transport management. For the period ending March, 1981, 20 students were awarded diplomas after successfully completing a managerial course and 37 were awarded certificates after successfully completing a vehicle mechanical course. For the period ending April 1982, 25 students were awarded diplomas in management and 34 were awarded certificates in mechanics. The institute faced financial constraints which resulted in stopping implementation of projects aimed at expanding and strengthening the institute. The other problems were shortages of qualified and experienced teachers and also lack of visual facilities.

C.—**Railway Transport:**

(i) **Tanzania Railway Corporation (TRC):**

8. During 1981, the corporation transported 1,152,400 tons of goods and 2,534,200 passengers compared to 1,260,100 tons and 2,598,600 passengers in 1980. The corporation had 163 locomotives, 5,794 goods wagons comprising general cargo, livestock and tank wagons and 239 passenger coaches in 1981 compared to 178 locomotives, 5,628 wagons and 199 coaches in 1980. The problems which confronted the corporation were shortage of coaches and wagons, old age of the railway line, lack of workshop for overhauling engines and shortage of spare parts and other important facilities like braking equipment.

9. In order to increase its transportation capacity the corporation imported wagons and coaches. By the end of June 1982, 20 coaches and wagons are expected to have been imported and some of them put in use. The construction of the Morogoro Workshop for overhauling of engines was completed in October 1981 and started being used in May 1982. The construction of Tabora and Moshi depots is continuing. The relaying of the Central Line was hampered by the problem of shortage of sleepers.

(ii) **Tanzania Zambia Railways Authority (TAZARA):**

10. A total of 766,300 tons of goods and 1,023,300 passengers were transported by the Authority in 1981 compared to 700,000 tons and 1,406,700 passengers in 1980. The decline in the quantity of goods transported was partly due to routing some Zambian imports and exports through other ports other than Dar es Salaam port while the decline in passengers resulted from the reduction of weekly services. The major problem was frequent breakdown of engines.

D.—**Sea and Lake Transport:**

(i) **Ports:**

11. The quantity of goods which were handled by Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara ports decreased from 4,263,000 tons in 1980 to 3,441,000 tons in 1981, a decline of 19.3 per cent. This decline resulted mainly from the decrease in quantity of goods handled at the Dar es Salaam port because of decline in imports and diversion of some transit cargo to other parts outside Tanzania. The
number of passengers embarking and disembarking at our three ports however rose from 3,722 in 1980 to 87,783 in 1981. This big increase was due to increased passenger traffic between Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam and Tanga. The number of ships which called at our ports decreased from 1,296 in 1980 to 1,189 in 1981.

12. The Tanzania Harbours Authority increased its stock of various cargo handling equipments to reduce the shortage of such facilities. The problem of lack of spare parts still persisted. The study and design aimed at increasing the capacity at the Dar es Salaam port was completed during this period. Further investigations and preparations were undertaken to determine areas which need immediate attention. The project under consideration involves construction of berths No. 12 and 13, expansion of port entrance channel, construction of a tug berth, construction of a transit warehouse, construction of a grain terminal and shifting of the oil jetty.

(ii) COASTAL TRANSPORT:

13. Transport service to the Southern areas (Mafia, Kilwa and Mtwaru) continued to be provided by the Tanzania Coastal Shipping Lines Ltd. (TACOSHILI). These services continued to be confronted by problems of shortage of spare parts and lack of workshop for major repairs, thus necessitating such repairs to be undertaken in the neighbouring countries.

14. The company also faced the problem of lack of adequate navigational aids. However, the company managed to transport 53,699 tons of cargo and 33,040 passengers during the 1980/81 period compared with 53,865 tons of cargo and 32,294 passengers during 1979/80. The decline in cargo transported was due to inadequate cargo for transportation.

(iii) LAKE TRANSPORT:

15. Services on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria are provided by the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC). As on Lake Tanganyika MV. Liemba is operating and the constructions of M.V. Mwongozo and Sangara have been completed and the two vessels were expected to be operational soon. The ships rendering services on Lake Victoria (namely Victoria, Nyangumi, Umoja, Ng’ombe etc.) were repaired after spare parts were made available. Components for M.V. Ukerewe have already been imported and construction work will start soon.

16. Transport services on Lake Nyasa are being shifted to TRC. Preparations for transport studies on this lake have been completed. The aim of these studies is to look for solutions to the existing problems of lack of a berth, godown, workshop and other facilities.

E.—AIR TRANSPORT:

(i) AIRPORTS:

17. The expansion and strengthening of the Kilimanjaro, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza airports continued during 1981/82 so that they could be maintained at international standards. The strengthening of Mafia and Kilwa airports was not satisfactorily undertaken because of lack of good conditioned equipment. The expansion of Dodoma airport continued to be undertaken. Studies and designs for the new Dodoma International Airport were completed.

(ii) AIR TANZANIA CORPORATION (ATC):

18. During 1981/82 the Corporation continued to expand its transport service within the country and also to neighbouring countries. A total of 315,000 passengers and 1,514 tons of cargo were transported by the corporation during 1981.
compared to 373,000 passengers and 1,982 tons of cargo transported in 1980. The decline is mainly explained by the fact that long distance services were suspended in December 1980. The problems which continued to confront the corporation were shortage of spare parts, rising administrative costs and lack of both the workshop and adequate facilities for aircraft maintenance. The major projects which continued to be implemented during 1981/82 period were the construction of the Kilimanjaro Hangar, completion of the city terminal building the and purchase of both spare parts and various equipments to be used at the airports.

F.—TANZANIA POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (TP & TC):

19. During the 1981/82 period, the corporation continued to expand its postal and telephone services. Thus by December 1981, the Corporation had established 148 postal and 478 sub-postal officers compared with 145 postal and 461 sub-postal offices in 1980. There were a total of 61,244 private postal boxes in 1980 compared with 67,309 boxes in 1981. The number of telephone lines in use during 1981 were 40,704 compared with 39,770 lines in 1980. There was also an increase of the number of telephone stations in use from 93,238 in 1980 to 96,521 in 1981.

20. The Corporation continued to implement various projects which are aimed at improving the corporation's capacity in providing communication services. Among the major projects which were under implementation were the installation of microwaves and exchanges aimed at providing good telephone links between various towns and also installation of cables so as to provide telephone service to new customers.

G.—DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION (DCA):

21. The Directorate continued to implement projects aimed at improving facilities used in air transport services particularly in the communications field. The construction of stations and equipment installations continued to be implemented. However the purchase of equipment and other facilities was hampered by lack of foreign exchange.

H.—DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY (MET):

22. The Directorate continued implementing its program of improving the meteorological stations. The major problem was lack of foreign exchange for the purchase of various equipments.

Statistics on transport and communications are shown in Tables 58 to 62.
DAR ES SALAAM CITY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Table 58

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Passengers</th>
<th>Number of Buses (As at 31st December)</th>
<th>Distance (Kilometres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Big Buses</td>
<td>Mini Buses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>80,751,933</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>86,235,355</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>94,823,817</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>99,535,088</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>99,269,492</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>105,876,088</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>138,275,246+</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Usafiri Dar es Salaam Limited (UDA).
*Refers to passenger transport only.
+There was an increase in the number of passengers due to the subdivision of routes.

NATIONAL BUS SERVICE COMPANY (NBS) STATISTICS

Table 58A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. of Passengers ('000)</th>
<th>No. of Buses (21st December)</th>
<th>Distance covered (Km.) ('000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>6,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>5,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>4,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>3,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1,606</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>5,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1,875</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>4,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2,168</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4,859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Bus Service Company.

N.B. Since 1978 a number of routes in Dar es Salaam have been served by the National Bus Service Company. This explains the big increase in the number of passengers in 1978 and subsequently.
# Tanzania Railways Corporation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Railway length (main line)</td>
<td>Kilometers</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locomotive engines</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam engines</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diesel engines</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and restaurant coaches</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight rolling stock</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>5,218</td>
<td>5,245</td>
<td>5,946</td>
<td>6,131</td>
<td>8,036</td>
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<tr>
<td>General use units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>4,741</td>
<td>4,739</td>
<td>6,658</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livestock units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil tank units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers and Freight</td>
<td>'000 tonnes</td>
<td>1,167.5</td>
<td>1,200.0</td>
<td>1,092.9</td>
<td>1,260.1</td>
<td>1,152.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>'000 tonnes</td>
<td>3,490.4</td>
<td>3,200.0</td>
<td>2,624.2</td>
<td>2,598.6</td>
<td>2,534.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers</td>
<td>'000 tonnes</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>129.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First class</td>
<td>'000 tonnes</td>
<td>268.7</td>
<td>256.5</td>
<td>290.8</td>
<td>388.6</td>
<td>425.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second class</td>
<td>'000 tonnes</td>
<td>3,178.9</td>
<td>2,890.7</td>
<td>2,299.0</td>
<td>2,177.8</td>
<td>1,980.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third class</td>
<td>'000 tonnes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Tanzania Railways Corporation.

† They are of two types, the big sized and the small sized. The big size unit is twice as large as a small size unit. Each single large unit is considered to be two small units.

‡ Provisional figures.
Table 59A

(As on 30th June)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Railway length (main line) (1)</td>
<td>Kilometres</td>
<td>1,860.54</td>
<td>1,860.54</td>
<td>1,860.54</td>
<td>1,860.54</td>
<td>1,860.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Locomotive engines</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main line</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other lines</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger rolling stock in use</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger rolling stock available</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger coaches</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brake units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight rolling stock in use</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,087</td>
<td>2,086</td>
<td>2,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight rolling stock available</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,087</td>
<td>2,135</td>
<td>2,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General use units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>1,809</td>
<td>1,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil tank units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigeration units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Other units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>148</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brake units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ballast units</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Passengers and freight:
- Freight (2) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 000 Tonnes 1,272.1 1,272.1 924.5 790.0 766.3
- Passengers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 000 Tonnes 828.8 1,134.2 1,312.6 1,406.7 1,023.3

Source: — Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority;

Note (1) the railways length in Tanzania is 975.914 kilometres.

(2) Includes railway construction materials.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Era</th>
<th>Dar es Salaam</th>
<th>Tanganyka</th>
<th>Mtwara</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of ships</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net registered revenue</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ton-miles (1)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo handled</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pithead coal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General cargo</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Includes both embarked and disembarked passengers.
2. Provisional statistics.

*Sources:* Tansania Maritime Authority.
## Table 61

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Departmental Post Offices</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Post Offices</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Boxes</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>38,795</td>
<td>41,070</td>
<td>46,795</td>
<td>49,354</td>
<td>56,144</td>
<td>61,244</td>
<td>67,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posted letters</td>
<td>Million</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which the registered were</td>
<td>Million</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parcels acceptance</td>
<td>'000</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland parcels</td>
<td>'000</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign parcels</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:*—Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Services.

## Table 61A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Number of Telephone Offices</th>
<th>Originating Inland Telegrams (millions)</th>
<th>Originating External Telegrams (0000)</th>
<th>Number of Radiocal Services (subscribers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>35,167</td>
<td>27,056</td>
<td>62,675</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>45,157</td>
<td>28,766</td>
<td>66,371</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>46,720</td>
<td>31,777</td>
<td>74,264</td>
<td>136</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>47,228</td>
<td>35,021</td>
<td>81,579</td>
<td>141</td>
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<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>48,095</td>
<td>38,283</td>
<td>88,684</td>
<td>148</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>50,027</td>
<td>39,770</td>
<td>93,238</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>51,845</td>
<td>40,704</td>
<td>96,521</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:*—Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation.


AIR TANZANIA CORPORATION

Table 62

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Available ton-kilometres</td>
<td>(000)</td>
<td>17,528</td>
<td>33,958</td>
<td>44,195</td>
<td>32,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used ton-kilometres</td>
<td>(000)</td>
<td>9,897</td>
<td>15,322</td>
<td>20,638</td>
<td>17,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of used ton kilometres to available</td>
<td></td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available seat-kilometres</td>
<td>(000)</td>
<td>189,281</td>
<td>310,384</td>
<td>424,632</td>
<td>317,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used seat-kilometres</td>
<td>(000)</td>
<td>98,848</td>
<td>153,785</td>
<td>207,515</td>
<td>175,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of used seat kilometres to available seat kilometres</td>
<td></td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>55.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers Carried</td>
<td>(000)</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess Load</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load carriage</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>1,216</td>
<td>1,712</td>
<td>1,982</td>
<td>1,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal mail carried</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross revenue</td>
<td>Million Shs</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>175.2</td>
<td>275.2</td>
<td>279.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:—Air Tanzania Corporation.

8.—WATER AND ENERGY

A.—WATER:

1. The preparation of regional water master plans geared to the fulfilment of the year (1971-1991) objective of supplying clear water to all Tanzanians continued. Twelve regions have already completed the preparation of their water master plans. Preparation of the master plans in five regions—Kigoma, Rukwa, Iringa, Mbeya and Ruvuma are due for completion before the end of 1982. Morogoro, Arusha and Singida regions are yet to begin the preparation of their water master plans. Singida and Morogoro regions, however, made good progress in digging wells. Until June 1981, Singida region had completed five wells powered by wind mills, 20 bore-holes and 40 shallow wells. Morogoro region is expected to complete 500 shallow wells by the end of the 1981/82 period.

2. Implementation of water projects faced a number of problems:—

(a) Small implementation capacity in relation to the large number of projects;
(b) Scarcity of construction materials and fuel;
(c) Frequent breakdowns of drilling rigs and unavailability of spares;
(d) Inadequate funds for the implementation of large scale projects.

3. In view of the above problems, most water projects were not completed as scheduled. Average implementation was about 50 percent. Ongoing projects whose implementation has taken a long time include Mwamashamba water supply, Kyasono dam, Wanging'ombe water supply, Utaruni water supply and Nyamanzo water supply.

4. The growing population in urban centres as well as growth in economic activities contributed to the frequent water scarcity that affected most urban areas. Critical water supply difficulties were experienced in Mwanza, Shinyanga as well as Morogoro. In some cases, measures were taken to alleviate them. For example, Mwanza daily water needs are 38,000 cubic metres but pumping capacity is only 16,000 cubic metres. A project has been prepared to increase the pumping capacity and its implementation will begin in 1982/83. Another project has been prepared for Shinyanga. Its implementation will begin in
July 1982 and will take an estimated eighteen months to complete. Morogoro’s water problems have been attended to as well. Construction works for a treatment plant, storage reservoirs and distribution mains have been completed. The construction of Mindu Dam faced implementation difficulties. Work is envisaged to start again soon and is estimated to be completed in two years.

5. Inspite of the frequent supply breakdowns, there were considerable increases in water consumption in several urban centres as indicated in table 63, water pipe connections are shown in table 64.

6. Unavailability of sufficient manpower continued to be a big bottleneck for the subsector and various training endeavours were undertaken to rectify it. Twenty craftsmen were trained in each region. Seventy five students are studying in various institutes in India. The Ubungo-based Water Resources institute continued with its training programme as well.

B. — ENERGY:

7. As in the previous years the major sources of energy utilized in the country continued to be oil, firewood, coal wind and electricity. Special emphasis was put on increased use of hydro-electric power and reduction of oil using thermo-power installations. Performance by the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) which is responsible for the implementation of electricity projects was satisfactory.

8. The construction of a transmission line from Moshi to Arusha has been completed. The two towns are now able to get their electricity requirements more reliably than hitherto. Laying of the Kidatu, Mufindi transmission line went on as scheduled. Implementation of the electricity supply programme for Tabora, Mbeya and Dodoma met a few obstacles which have since been solved. The programme will be completed by the end of 1982. The Mufindi—Mbeya transmission line programme did start as planned due to the unavailability of foreign exchange for the importation of the necessary materials. The foreign exchange problem has now been solved and implementation will begin soon.

9. Implementation of the rural electrification programme was continued. Njombe, Handeni, Babati, Kondoa, Bagamoyo and Same townships are presently getting electricity following the completion of electricity supply installations in those townships. Installations in Nzega, Kahama and Mikumi townships will be completed in the first half of 1982/83.

10. In spite of a big increase in the country’s installed electric power capacity over the last four years (from 267,276 megawatts in 1978 to 380,935 megawatts in 1981—table 65), the generation of electricity in a number of places did not compare with available capacity. The problem was particularly acute in Mwanza where faulty installation of plants caused their frequent breakdown. Power supply disruptions affected production in many factories in the country.

11. In an effort to effect further reduction in the consumption of oil which account for a large proportion of our foreign exchange spending the government introduced a petrol rationing system which takes into account a vehicle’s as well as its usage. The system was extended to cover all vehicles. Petrol is sold to different customers on special days of the week and the Sunday afternoon driving ban is still in force.
12. Oil exploration endeavours were continued. Exploration for gas at Songo songo was continued as well. Drilling of the fifth and sixth wells (ss5 and ss6) was completed and drilling of the seventh and eighth wells (ss7 and ss8) will be completed in June 1982. Drilling of the ninth well (ss9) will start after the completion of ss7 and ss8.

13. Utilization of other sources of energy is not yet widespread. Production of coal is undertaken on a small scale at Ilima colliery. The coal is mainly used for tea and tobacco drying. Wind—another source of energy is mostly harnessed in Singida region for running water pumping windmills instead of diesel pumping machines.
| Social Science | 215 | 230 | 262 | 259 | 281 | 276 | 269 | 212 | 271 | 327 | 215 | 236 |
| Science | 90 | 105 | 79 | 127 | 142 | 158 | 144 | 74 | 99 | 97 | 87 | 129 |
| Veterinary | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 16 | 39 | 53 | 64 | 69 | 119 | 20 | 42 | 28 | 50 | | 35 |
| Hydrology | | | | | | 17 | 13 | 20 | 11 | | | |
| Engineering | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medicine | 16 | 28 | 23 | 28 | 22 | 28 | 53 | 47 | 54 | 40 | 40 | 34 |
| Forestry | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 12 |
| Geology | | | | | | 18 | 4 | 18 | 14 | | 20 | 4 |
| Pharmacy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dentistry | | | | | | 17 | 11 | 16 | 18 | | 10 | 14 |
| Commerce | | | | | | | | | | 97 | 110 |
| Law | 33 | 26 | 31 | 41 | 43 | 31 | 36 | 37 | 30 | 53 | 43 | 38 |

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*Source:* The University of Dar es Salaam.
### UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
**NUMBER OF TANZANIAN STUDENTS IN VARIOUS FACULTIES/DEPARTMENTS**

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<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Science</th>
<th>Engineering</th>
<th>Medicine</th>
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*Source:* University of Dar es Salaam.

### UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
**FIRST YEAR ENROLMENT OF TANZANIAN STUDENTS IN VARIOUS FACULTIES/DEPARTMENTS**

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*Source:* University of Dar es Salaam.
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<th>IV</th>
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<td>7,864</td>
<td>9,315*</td>
<td>1,761</td>
<td>1,645</td>
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<td>8,840</td>
<td>8,541</td>
<td>8,481</td>
<td>1,804</td>
<td>1,740</td>
<td>38,292</td>
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*Source:* Ministry of National Education.

*Corrected Figures.*
9. The provision of secondary and technical education faced various problems which include unavailability of teachers, inadequate teaching materials and also delays in completion of new projects and expansion of old buildings.

TEACHERS' EDUCATION:

10. In spite of continuous efforts at training sufficient teachers, the number of teachers in primary schools, secondary schools, vocational training centres and technical colleges remained less than the demand for them. There was a shortage of 19,002 primary school teachers. The number of teachers in secondary and technical schools has been dropping year by year due to some of the teachers taking up employment elsewhere.

11. In 1981, some 14,785 teacher trainees completed their training. Out of these, 452 obtained diplomas, 1,780 got Grade A teachers' certificates, 2,097 grade C teachers' certificates in colleges of National Education and 12,553 got grade C certificates through the practical learning and teaching programme outside teachers' colleges.

ADULT EDUCATION:

12. The efforts at eradication of illiteracy continued as in previous years. The third literacy evaluation test was conducted in August 1981 and it revealed that about 79 per cent of all adults have attained at least basic literacy. In spite of the difficulties that have continuously beset the illiteracy campaign important of which are shortage of teaching materials and poor attendance, the campaign has made considerable reduction in the illiteracy rate. Whereas the illiteracy rate stood at 67 per cent in 1967, it now stands at about 21 per cent.

13. In addition to the eradication of illiteracy the adult education programme laid stress on self education by means of learning by correspondence, village and town libraries, radio, workers education programme etc.

HIGHER EDUCATION:

14. In 1981, 927 Tanzania students were enrolled for studies leading to first degrees in different faculties at the University of Dar es Salaam. This was an increase of 42 students on the 1980 enrolment. A total of 683 students completed their first degree courses in 1981.

15. As in previous years, the number of students who were enrolled for studies at the University of Dar es Salaam in 1981 was smaller than what the University could take. This was particularly the case with science based faculties and departments-forestry, agriculture, medicine etc.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT:

16. There was a high demand for high and middle level manpower, just as in previous years. There was a considerable number of vacant places for these levels of manpower in government departments and parastatal organisations. The government continued making efforts at getting more manpower through college expansions, increasing the number of institutes, strengthening the "in service training", and "on the job training" programmes as well as sending students abroad.

Education statistics are shown in tables from 67 to 70.
9.—EDUCATION, TRAINING AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

PRIMARY EDUCATION:

1. The success of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) Programme was further revealed by the enrolment of about 498,000 children into standard I in the year 1981 compared to a total of 487,000 children who were enrolled in 1980. The total number of children in primary schools rose from 3,361,000 in 1980 to 3,531,000 in 1981.

2. The provision of primary education was beset by a number of problems. These problems included shortage of teachers, classrooms and teachers’ houses. In different parts of the country, classrooms and teachers’ houses were either built on self-help basis or in collaboration with the district authorities. Although the number of primary school teachers has been steadily rising over the years, there is still a big gap between their demand and availability.

3. The number of standard VII examinees increased from 121,445 in 1980 to 357,816 in 1981, an increase of 154,370 examinees. There has been a significant increase of standard VII examinees in 1981 compared to the past years. This has been due to the completion of primary education by children who were enrolled in class I in 1975 following the announcement of the universal primary education programme the previous year. A total of 9,178 pupils were selected to join secondary education in public schools in 1981.

SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

4. In 1980, 9,230 students completed from VI in different public secondary schools. A total of 1,797 secured places in from V in public secondary schools in 1981. Some of them come from private secondary schools. About 1,740 students completed from VI in public secondary schools in 1981.

5. There are as of now only five technical secondary schools in the country—Ifunda, Mtwarra, Tanga, Moshi, and Mazengo. Efforts at expanding technical education in the country were directed at constructing workshops for a number of secondary schools namely, Bwiru, Iyunga, Mazengo and Mtwarra technical schools. Other schools have been earmarked for technical workshops. They are Shinyanga, Songea Boys, Kantalamba, Kigoma, Kahororo and Mwenge.

6. The total number of students in technical secondary schools stood at 2,928 at the beginning of 1982. Some 306 of these were females. In 1981 there were 3,129 students in technical secondary schools of whom 225 were females. Some 71 female students who were enrolled in Ifunda and Moshi technical Schools in 1981 sat for their Form IV examinations and 59 of these successfully went through.

7. At present there are 308 technical training centres throughout the country capable of absorbing 49,280 pupils. However, only 6,768 places were filled in 1981, which is about 13.7 per cent of all places available. The poor enrolment is due to lack of satisfactory utilization plans on the part of villages in respect of trained personnel from these centres as well as the centres themselves being far from places of abode of the majority of prospective candidates.

8. The two post-secondary technical colleges at Arusha and Dar es Salaam enrolled 1,360 students in 1981 in comparison with 1,320 students enrolled in 1980. Of the 987 students who were in Dar es Salaam Technical College in 1981, 62 were females. The Arusha technical college has 373 students. Some 73 of these were females.
## ELECTRICITY SALES BY USER

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Maximum Demand</th>
<th>Light Industry</th>
<th>Public Lighting</th>
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*Source:* TANESCO/Bureau of Statistic.

(1) With Correction.

* Provisional figures.
# ELECTRICITY SALES BY AREA

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*Source:* Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO)

*With corrections.*

* Provisional figures.
### ELECTRIC POWER INSTALLATIONS

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Source:—Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO).
†With Corrections.
*Provisional figures.
## URBAN WATER SUPPLY (PIPE CONNECTIONS)

Table 64

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Source:—Ministry of Water and Energy/Bureau of Statistics

*Provisional
## URBAN WATER SUPPLY (QUANTITIES CONSUMED)

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*Source: Ministry of Water and Energy (Bureau of Statistics).*

*Provisional.*
### ENROLMENTS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF EDUCATION IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS: 1971—1981

Table 70

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<td>927</td>
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<tr>
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<td>640†</td>
<td>788†</td>
<td>897†</td>
<td>889†</td>
<td>875†</td>
<td>834†</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>1,350</td>
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</table>

*Source:* Ministry of National Education.

†Dar es Salaam Technical College only.

*Tanzania Students only.*
10.—HEALTH

Preventive Services:

1. As in the previous years, preventive health services were given stress in national health programmes. Efforts were directed at involving people at large in understanding and effecting various measures necessary in disease prevention such as environmental and personal cleanliness, boiled drinking water, the use of latrines, children vaccinations etc. Such disease prevention measures are known but have not been sufficiently practised. As a result, diseases and deaths which could have otherwise been avoided have taken a big toll on the country. For example, eltor cholera which first broke out in October 1977 has been disappearing and re-appearing time and again since then. Sufficient attention to various preventive measures would have prevented its re-appearing. Diarrhoea is another disease whose death toll can similarly be prevented.

2. Preparations for children Extended Immunisation Programme are progressing well. Two experts have arrived in the country to offer training to twenty regional cold chain operators. Construction of a medical storehouse for Mtwara zone has been completed and strengthening modifications for a similar facility at Mbeya are continuing. These storage facilities will be used for storing children vaccines which have already been brought in the country.

3. The maternal and child health (MCH) programme which was started in 1974 has made some notable achievement. About 50 per cent of all mothers and children are receiving maternal and child health care services.

Curative Services:

4. The construction of hospitals, health centres, dispensaries and pharmaceutical storage facilities progressed inspite of the acute scarcity of construction materials. Up to the end of 1981, the country had 149 hospitals, 239 health centres and 2,644 dispensaries. It is estimated that at present some 70 per cent of all Tanzanias live within 5 kilometres of a health facility (hospital, health centre or dispensary) and 90 per cent all Tanzanias live within 10 kilometres of a health facility.

5. As part of their completion programme, the district hospitals for Temeke, Ilala and Kinondoni districts were provided with additional equipment to facilitate adequate delivery of services. Construction of a “referral” hospital at Mbeya has been started. The maternity ward section of that hospital might be completed in January 1983.

6. The spread of health facilities in the country has not been matched by sufficient availability of transportation services. Each hospital has, on average, only two vehicles, half of the health centres have no vehicles and almost all, dispensaries have no vehicles either. The transportation bottleneck is a big setback to the health sectors “referral” system.

7. There has been a big demand for various medical personnel in the past few years as a result of the enormous expansion of the health sector. Training of health personnel has been intensified in view of this expansion. In 1981 the country had 599 national medical officers, 291 assistant medical officers, 1,589 medical assistants, 2,691 rural medical aids, 789 health auxiliaries, 1,717 nurses/midwives (Grade A), 6,070 nurses/midwives (Grade B) and 2,445 village madwives. Some in service programmes have been prepared by the ministry of health for various medical personnel. A seminar for nursing officers from district, regional and religious-affiliated hospitals was held in Kigoma. Statistics relating to the health sector are shown in tables 71—74.
### HEALTH FACILITIES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hospitals (1)</th>
<th>Hospitals (2)</th>
<th>Dispensaries</th>
<th>Dispensary beds (3)</th>
<th>Rural Health Centres</th>
<th>Rural Health Centre beds</th>
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<td>19,400</td>
<td>1,786</td>
<td>8,485</td>
<td>138</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,997</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21,291</td>
<td>2,600</td>
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<td>4,676</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21,352</td>
<td>2,644</td>
<td>9,386</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>4,676</td>
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Source: — Ministry of Health.

(1) Excluding special hospitals.
(2) Excluding special hospital beds.
(3) Excluding parastatal organisations clinics and private hospitals.

### OUTPUT OF HEALTH MANPOWER

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Source: — Ministry of Health.

### HEALTH FACILITIES UTILIZATION

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Source: — Ministry of Health.
HEALTH PERSONNEL TOTALS (1975—1980)

Table 74

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<td>1,650</td>
<td>2,070</td>
<td>2,445</td>
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<td>(MC-HS)</td>
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Source: Ministry of Health.

11.—LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

1. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare continued to carry out its responsibilities in matters relating to the implementation of labour laws, initiation of measures to increase labour productivity in industries, improvements of services offered by children's day care centres, homes for disabled persons and orphanages as well as strengthening the vocational training institutes.

LABOUR DIVISION:

2. The division played its role in matters bearing on harmonious labour relations and labour productivity. Between June 1981 and April 1982, some 29 conciliation boards received and listened to 937 labour appeals, of which 406 were attended to by the Minister for Labour and Social Welfare. The Labour Division, in collaboration with the Permanent Labour Tribunal dealt with 39 labour disputes. In another development, the Premanent Labour Tribunal received and attended to 30 contracts, 21 requests for the registration of production targets and one bonus request.

3. Moreover, the division dealt with various issues relating to national employment, including recommendations for expatriates residential and work permits. Of the 1,658 permit requests submitted to the labour division 1,556 were recommended, 73 were refused and 59 others are still under consideration.

4. In a move to safeguard workers' safety and health in factories, a total of 3,213 factory inspections were undertaken and owners of some 17 factories were charged under various industrial laws and clauses. A total of 533 new factories were registered and 34 factories were either closed down or changed ownership. The chief industrial inspector received and approved 60 factory designs after pointing out desired modifications in some of them.

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5. Some 1,054 claims in respect of salary underpayments, vacations, pensions and gratuity payments as well as other emoluments were settled by the Labour Division and Shs. 2.2 million was paid to the claimants. The department under took 1,149 salary inspections in an effort to ensure that workers’ remunerations are in accordance with laid down rules. In another development, 70 inspections were undertaken in areas where the construction of workers’ residences is in progress in order to ensure environmental cleanliness and safety. The government paid out Shs. 1.93 million in compensation to 423 workers injured while on duty between June 1981 and May 1982.

**National Institute of Productivity:**

6. The role of the institute is to enhance labour productivity at both productive and service work places by offering workers and management various services in the fields of consultancy, training, research and productivity assessment.

7. A total of 1,117 people attended 28 courses organised by the institute in various management disciplines. The total comprises of ordinary workers and heads from parastatal organisations private organisations as well as government departments. The institute offered only 12 consultancy services out the 26 that had been planned for 1981/82. Reasons for the non-attainment of the set target were:

(i) disagreements between the clients and the institute over consultancy fees;
(ii) in cases where agreement was reached on consultancy fees, the clients did not submit payments to facilitate the commencement of the consultancies in question;
(iii) some consultancy services were undertaken by private consultancy organisations whose number has been increasing over the past few years.

The institute has 33 experts who can be expected to offer services in consultancy, research and training. This is a small number in comparison with the amount of work expected of the institute.

**Social Welfare Division:**

8. As in the previous years, the social welfare division attended to people with matrimonial cases as well as those of children, the aged and disabled persons.

9. Of the 908 people who were put under probation in 1981/82, 139 were new probationers. Some 281 children were put in 4 children’s jails in the country and another 291 children were sent to Ilambo approved school in Mbeya.

10. There were 3,044 childrens’ day care centres in the country in 1981 catering for 251,458 children. The centres were run by government departments, parastatal organisations and voluntary agencies.

11. A total of 4,437 disabled people were being cared for in the 43 homes for disabled people in the country in 1981. Training was provided to 184 disabled people in various vocational training centres for the disabled. Some 65 disabled people worked in establishments specifically set up for them.

12. There were 107 students taking higher diploma studies at the Institute of Social Welfare in Dar es Salaam (Kijitonyama), an increase of 4 students on the 1980 number of 103 students. The institute has offered 168 higher diplomas since its inception. Another 30 students have successfully completed their one year training at the institute over the same period.
NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND (NPF):

13. The National Provident Fund had projected to earn shs. 395 million from members contributions, special contributions, penalties, other incomes as well as investment incomes. As of March, 1982 the Fund had collected shs. 360 million. The fund had set aside shs. 65 million as compensation payments to members. As of March, 1982, a total of shs. 58 million had been paid for such claims.

14. During the period under review, the NPF had also estimated to invest a total of shs. 280 million; out of which shs. 200 million was for investment in government stocks As of March, 1982, NPF had invested shs. 250 million in government stocks.

12.—INFORMATION, BROADCASTING AND CULTURE

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING:

1. Renovations and improvements to the Government Press in Dar es Salaam that were started in the previous period were continued in 1981/82. Construction of houses for photographers of the Audio-Visual Institute (AVI) progressed fairly well. The AVI itself continued with its usual task of producing and distributing educational films throughout the country. The Tanzania Film Company (TFC) finalised arrangements for a record-manufacturing factory. The construction of a stereo components factory is in progress.

2. The School of Journalism was made a parastatal organization under the Ministry of Information and Culture. The school does not as yet have its own buildings but has been provided with different working materials and vehicles for students while on practical assignments.

3. The construction of booster of stations for Radio Tanzania at Kigoma and Dodoma continued. Construction of a booster station at Nachingwea was stopped due to lack of funds. Although the construction of booster stations is continuing, Radio Tanzania needs new radio equipment for better broadcasting

CULTURE:

4. Research on the consequences of the war in the Kagera salient on the culture of the people in the area was continued. The promotion of traditional skills for small scale industries was undertaken in Sumbawanga (iron-mongery), Ruvuma and Mtwara regions. Work on the preservation of Bagamoyo town as an historical site progressed under the aegis of UNESCO. Construction of a new archive in Dar es Salaam was not completed due to lack of funds.

5. Construction work on a museum centre in Mara region progressed satisfactorily. Temeke Sports Village hostel is nearing completion and will be available for use in the course of 1982/83. Shinyanga region completed the construction of a sportsmen hostel as well as a recreational house. Singida region completed a museum building and opened a recreation centre. Preparations for setting up these facilities in other regions are in progress.

6. Construction of Zonal Sports Teaching Centres at Morogoro, Mwanza and Dodoma was postponed in order to strengthen the existing centres at Arusha and Songea.
7. The government introduced a programme for the promotion of art, music and the national language (Swahili). An art exhibition competition was held in Tanga for the Northern Zone; a music competition involving most Tanzanian bands was held in Dar es Salaam and the Swahili language competition was held in Singida.

8. Baraza la Kiswahili Tanzania (BAKITA) collaborated with the Kiswahili Research Institute of the University of Dar es Salaam, the Institute for Foreign Languages in Zanzibar as well the Eastern African Centre for Research on Oral Traditions and African National Languages (EACROTANAL) in the promotion of the Swahili language. BAKITA’s endeavours in promoting Swahili were hampered by its small printing capacity.

9. The government continued renovation work on the old boma at Arusha. The renovated boma will be used as a biological museum. Funds for renovations work came from the National Lottery.

10. The Youth Development Programme, started in 1979 in collaboration with the Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) showed good progress in 1981 in the promotion and organisation of youth groups for productive work. There are now more than 50 such groups in the country. It is expected that there will be about 118 of these groups by June 1983.

13.—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A.—THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

1. In April, 1982 the National Assembly passed a new cooperative act, the co-operative Societies Act, 1982. The new act repeals the 1968 Co-operative Societies Act and aims at, among other things, the re-establishment of co-operative unions which were dissolved in 1976. The cooperatives, revival programme is expected to begin in the 1982/83 period.

2. The cooperative structure will consist of three tiers:
   (i) the primary society;
   (ii) the secondary society (co-operative union);
   (iii) the union of co-operative societies.

A primary cooperative society will be composed of one or more villages depending on the economic ability of these villages. There are at present 8,109 registered villages in the country. Where a primary society will be formed by more than one village, each of the constituent villages will be a branch of the primary cooperative in question. A secondary society (co-operative union) will be formed in a region or district depending on the economic viability of the region or district. The union of cooperative societies will be at the national level and will be charged with the implementation of the cooperative development policy as a tool for building socialism throughout the country, both on Tanzania Mainland and on the Isles.

3. In order to enable cooperative societies procure loan financing for the initiation of various development ventures, the secondary societies will start acquiring shares in the Tanzania Co-operative and Rural Development Bank. This move will facilitate the full participation of the co-operative in the formulation of operational policies of the Bank. The ability of the cooperatives to secure loan finance will also facilitate the provision of the Bank’s facilities to their members most of whom are rural farmers.
4. Another development which took place in 1981/82 was the passing of the District Council Act, 1982, which empowers people in a district to implement development programs which they are able to carry out. The councils have been allowed to charge levies on various activities in their areas as a means of mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of development programme.

B. — DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS:

5. The projects implemented by the District Development Corporations (DDCs) in 1981/82 included those covered by the Indo-Tanzania small scale industries programme, other productive activities such as crop and livestock farming and fishing as well as commercial activities. The government is financing 40 percent of the total cost of new DDCs projects. There are at present 71 DDCs in the country.