

## TANZANIA: Policies implemented at Independence

Political Factors	Economic Factors	Social Factors
<p>One Party State by 1966</p> <p>TANU had mass support</p> <p>Parliamentary members were voted in and out</p> <p>Too authoritarian</p>	<p>Did not want to be dependent on Developed World</p> <p>But was! Took out loans because by 1980 Tanzania was poorer and not self reliant</p>	<p>Water, health and education were centralized at Ujumaa Villages</p>
<p>Leadership Code – denied them access to capitalist enrichment (resulted in less corruption)</p> <p>Nyerere strong and highly respected because he practiced what he preached – only leader not to have robbed his country's coffers</p>	<p>Issued Arusha Declaration 1967 called for a self-reliant, prosperous, classless society with socialist development strategies instead of foreign investment, with self reliance based on peasant labour and economic development combined with nation building</p>	<p>Provided free basic schooling, reduced illiteracy .</p> <p>Severe shortage of teachers</p> <p>Secondary schooling standard dropped</p> <p>University students were required to do community work</p>
<p>Was Socialist (wanted a classless society)</p>	<p>Formed Umajaa system of collectivized farms (overcrowded)</p>	<p>Promoted Swahili</p>
<p>Was a Pan-Africanist – to be black and to be proud</p>	<p>Nationalized banks, industries &amp; foreign business (ran at a loss)</p>	<p>No direct impact of the Cold War</p>
<p>There was national unity and stability under a centralized government</p>	<p>State control of production, distribution &amp; transport (mis-management)</p>	<p>Africanization of names, places, language, etc</p> <p>Arusha Decl was African Socialism.</p>
<p>No regional separatist movements (Nyerere remained unchallenged) – built unity and stability</p>	<p>There was no wealthy elite</p> <p>Everybody got the same health and education benefits</p>	
	<p>Reliant on Cash crops exports (Sisal and Groundnuts)</p>	

## One-Party State by 1966

Tanganyikan African National Union (TANU)

- Parliamentary members could be voted out of office,
- Salaries took a 20% cut,
- Set a 'leadership code' - Not allowed to make money on the side, or earn two salaries,
- Was less corruption than anywhere else in Africa!

## Advocated self reliance

- Did not want to be dependent on the Developed World, but was!
- Issued the Arusha Declaration in 1967,
- Which implemented the Ujamaa system of collectivized farms,
- Wanted a classless society,
- Was a Pan-Africanist..

## Nationalization

- Nationalized the banks, insurance companies, etc.
- Small private companies were controlled by state corporations,
- State control of production, distribution & transport,
- Water, health and education centralised at Ujamaa villages.

Tanganyika and Zanzibar were both British colonies, granted independence in 1961. They combined to form Tanzania in 1964, with Nyerere as their leader.

## African Socialist Julius Nyerere Tanzania



Teacher, intellectual, philosopher, Pan-Africanist, simple life-style. Opposed dictators eg. Amin

## Success and Wins

- In the 1980s, Nyerere admitted that Tanzania was poorer, not socialist and not self-reliant.
- But there was no wealthy elite,
- And huge improvements in literacy rates and primary schooling,
- There was political and national unity , (stability), with a centralized government, which had massive support,
- Promoted Swahili as one national language (Form of Africanisation),
- Along with black people in positions of administrators and power,
- Nyerere much loved and greatly respected.

## Failures and Problems

- 11 million people forced to move to 8000 new villages = caused unhappiness and resentment, people didn't work,
- Villages grew to be overcrowded,
- Serious drought in 1970s,
- Sisal and groundnuts were main cash crops – not much demand,
- Problems of mismanagement,
- Tanzania had to take out loans (foreign aid)
- State owned companies were not efficient and ran at a loss, so wages dropped,
- The oil price rose in 1970s,
- Prices for cash crops on world markets collapsed,
- Tanzania became more reliant on external aid.