

# TANZANIA



## 1. Country Brief with reference to its people

Shortly after independence, Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form the nation of Tanzania in 1964. One-party rule came to an end in 1995 with the first democratic elections held in the country since the 1970s. Zanzibar's semi-autonomous status and popular opposition have led to two contentious elections since 1995, which the ruling party won despite international observers' claims of voting irregularities.

Tanzania totally has 945,087 sq km space with it out of which 886,037 sq km is land and 59,050 sq km of water. It has a total population of 37,445,392 out of which 54 percent are in the working age group and 46 percent are dependent population, where around 43 percent are in the age group of 0-14. The median age is 24.1 years. The population growth is estimated to be 1.83 percent in 2006. The net migration rate is (-) 3.05 migrants per thousand populations in the year 2006, which proves that the in-migration is higher than the out-migration.

The ethnic composition in the mainland Tanzania mainly consists of - native African 99 percent (of which 95 percent are *Bantu* consisting of more than

130 tribes), others 1 percent (consisting of Asian, European, and Arab); the territory of Zanzibar has a mixed population of Arab and Native African. Tanzania has a huge tribal population with various beliefs that are mostly local. It has as many as 35 percent of population that have indigenous beliefs. Apart from that 35 percent of the population follow Islam and 30 percent follow Christianity. However in the territory of Zanzibar 99 percent of the people are Muslims.

## **2. Nature and Demographic Profile of Indian Diaspora**

The Indian community has made considerable contribution to economic and social development of Tanzania – and East Africa, even participating actively in advancing local aspirations for independence. Tanzania has a large and economically effective Indian descendent community, numbering over 40,000 at a rough estimate. The community is mainly concentrated in the major regional centres (Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Dodoma, Morogoro, Zanzibar, Mwanza and Mbeya), but is also spread in small numbers all over the country. The vast majority of them are from Gujarat (mainly from Kutch and Kathiawad). They continue to play a very important role in trade and industry, as well as in strengthening India's ties with Tanzania, in trade and business, in cultural field, and in other areas. Tanzanians from all walks of life generally acknowledge their contribution. The Indian community has been slowly dwindling in size, but they are here to stay, and their overall contribution is unlikely to be diluted very significantly.

In addition, about 5,000 Indian expatriates live and work in Tanzania, mainly in industry and services; expectedly they represent a broad mix from all over India.

Tanzania has a policy framework on *Employment of non-citizens* (1999), which provides guidelines and procedures to assist employers to recruit foreign experts. It is administered by the Civil Service Department.

## **3. Known distinguished Diaspora**

(To be explored and information to be collected from the Indian Embassy at Tanzania)

#### **4. Concerns and problems of Indian Diaspora**

(To be explored and information to be collected from the Indian Embassy at Tanzania)

## 5. Major Diaspora Associations

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## 6. Bilateral Relation/Agreements

Tanzania-India bilateral relations have always been close, characterised by active bilateral cooperation and a strong mutual understanding, further bolstered by Tanzania's hosting a sizeable Indian Diaspora and high levels of bilateral trade.

Evidence exists of Indian travellers sailing across the Indian Ocean to reach Zanzibar and east African coast 2000 years ago, mainly for trading. Indians arrived in these parts more regularly since early 19th century, reaching the peak of about 100,000 - in Zanzibar and Tanganyika together - by the end of the 19th century. By now Indians were regular settlers here, and, besides trading, were also involved in politics, administration and finance. Mahatma Gandhi too halted in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam on one of his journeys between India and South Africa in 1890s.

These long-standing traditional ties constituted a fertile ground for close, warm and friendly bilateral relations between the two countries, especially after Tanzania's independence in early 1960s. Indeed India's first High Commissioner, M A Vellodi, arrived in Dar es Salaam in November 1961, some days even prior to Tanganyika formally gaining independence.

Both India and Tanzania share common perceptions, ideologies, aspirations, and a worldview. Nyerere admired Nehru's vision and non-alignment policy, and readily joined the NAM. Both countries continue to have a strong mutual understanding on a wide cross-section of major global issues, including on

nuclear disarmament, terrorism, economic development, and environment, etc. Their mutual understanding also extends to areas of vial interests to each other.

Both countries worked together actively in the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. Nyerere was held in high esteem in India, and was conferred with Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1974, and international Gandhi Peace Prize for 1995.

***Bilateral Agreements:*** The two countries have a number of inter-Governmental bilateral agreements.

Exchange Programme on Cooperation in the Field of Education	27 <sup>th</sup> April 2003
MOU on cooperation in the field of Agriculture and Allied Sectors	16 <sup>th</sup> December 2002
Agreement on cooperation in the field of Health and Medicine	16 <sup>th</sup> December 2002
MOU on Foreign Office Consultations	25 <sup>th</sup> May 2001
Trade Agreement	14 January 2000
MOU on Technical Cooperation in the Field of Posts and Telecommunications	12 <sup>th</sup> December 1996
Air Services Agreement	12 <sup>th</sup> July 1995
Agreement of Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income	5 <sup>th</sup> September 1979
MOU to establish the bilateral Joint commission	17 <sup>th</sup> January 1975
Agreement on Cultural Cooperation	17 <sup>th</sup> January 1975
Agreement on Friendship and Technical, Economic and Scientific cooperation	28 <sup>th</sup> January 1966

In addition, India signed on 8<sup>th</sup> April 2003 an MOU on Economic Cooperation with East African Community (EAC).