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Fourteenth session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

East African Territories

ZANZIBAR<sup>1/</sup>

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1/ In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) this summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	data not available
Dash (-)	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash 1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1948-1949	annual average

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The island of Zanzibar, 640 square miles (1,658 square kilometres) in area, is the largest coralline island on the East African coast. It is separated from the mainland by a channel of twenty-two and a half miles across its narrowest part. To the north-east, at a distance of some twenty-five miles, lies the island of Pemba (380 square miles - 984 square kilometres in area), which forms part of the Zanzibar Protectorate.

Population

	<u>1948</u> (census)
Africans	199,860
Arabs	44,560
Indians and Pakistanis	15,211
Goans	681
Comorians	3,267
Europeans	296
Others	<u>287</u>
Total	264,162

At mid-1953 the population was estimated at 274,000 and at mid-1956 at 280,000.

Vital statistics

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total registered births	5,621	3,835	5,764
Birth rate per thousand population	21.5	14.0	...
Total registered deaths	4,476	2,233	2,400
Death rate per thousand population	17.1	8.1	...

It is probable that a considerable number of births and deaths are not registered. No reliable statistics on infant mortality are available.

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## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Territory is mainly dependent for its prosperity on the production of cloves, which constitute about 80 per cent of the value of domestic exports. This dependence on a single crop makes the economy extremely vulnerable, because of fluctuations in export prices and of diseases afflicting clove trees; the main problem, therefore, is the development of alternative crops. The coconut industry ranks second in importance, and copra, coconut oil, oil cake and sapa are also exported. Local food production is insufficient and substantial amounts of cereals, pulses and meat are imported. During the period under review, intensive efforts have been made to render the country less dependent on outside sources of supply. The greatest increase in local production has been that of rice and, to a lesser extent, of cassava.

Fishing is an important activity in both islands and fish form a large part of the people's diet.

There are only minor industrial activities in Zanzibar apart from the processing of agricultural produce, such as distillation of clove oil, coconut oil expression, and the manufacture of soap, coir fibre and rope.

The expansion of the economy is reflected in the rise of revenue and expenditure and in the growth of foreign trade. Revenue, which amounted to £746,332 in 1947, rose to £2,550,222 in 1957; expenditure increased from £877,720 to £2,742,485.<sup>2/</sup> The total value of imports rose from £2 million in 1947 to £6.5 million in 1957; the value of domestic exports increased from £1 million to £4.7 million during the same period.

Zanzibar's ten-year development programme, adopted in 1946, provided for an expenditure of £1,436,000. In 1950, the programme was revised and the proposed expenditure was raised to £1,593,651, of which over £1 million came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Among the schemes carried out under the development programme were a number of agricultural projects, improvement of the

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<sup>2/</sup> The currency unit of Zanzibar is the East African shilling, which equals 100 cents; 20 shillings equal £1 sterling or US\$2.80.

African quarter of Zanzibar Town, construction of medical and educational buildings, and improvement of roads. A new development plan covering the years 1955 to 1959 and providing for a total expenditure of £1.3 million was approved in 1955. The plan was revised in 1957 and the proposed expenditure was raised to approximately £1.7 million.

#### LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Of the total area of 1,020 square miles, 450 square miles are planted with tree crops, seventy square miles are arable land, and eighty square miles are meadows and pastures. About 400 square miles consist of thin soils overlying coral and are used only partially, for shifting cultivation.

The national forest areas consist almost exclusively of mangroves. Controlled exploitation of the mangrove forests, afforestation of infertile areas and reafforestation of certain declared forests have been undertaken.

The fundamental law governing land ownership is the Muslim Sharia, which has led to the progressive abandonment of indigenous African conceptions of common land in favour of freehold tenure. Alienation of the land of Arabs and Africans is restricted under the Land Alienation Decree. In the less fertile eastern areas, land is held by indigenous African farmers, while in the western areas, coconut and clove plantations are owned by members of all races. The Government owns a total of 8,000 acres of clove and coconut plantations on both islands.

The main crop, cloves, occupies some 50,000 acres, and the second important crop, coconuts, some 78,000 acres. Nearly 30,000 acres are utilized for rice and other cereals.

Two serious diseases - "dieback" and "sudden death" - afflict clove trees. Dieback has been controlled by pruning and plantation sanitation; "sudden death" is still the subject of experimental control methods.

Activities undertaken by the Department of Agriculture include rice cultivation, development of a citrus fruit industry, introduction of mechanical cultivation, experimental control of clove "sudden death" disease and research into the pests of the coconut palm. Efforts have been made to diversify the island's economy with cocoa, chillies, and pineapples. Two experimental stations

have been established and demonstration plots have been laid out for the selection of higher-yielding types of crops. Encouragement is given to increased production of food crops, especially those of high nutritive value.

The clove industry is organized by the Clove Growers Association, a body formed in 1930 to protect the interests of clove growers against violent market fluctuations by carrying surplus stocks until such time as they can be profitably sold. The Copra Board, established in 1950, administers the proceeds of a cess on exported copra products for the benefit of the copra industry.

Principal crops  
(production in long tons)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Cloves <sup>a/</sup>	17,103	2,715	11,793
Coconut products <sup>b/</sup>	10,428	13,732	9,873
Rice (paddy)	10,285	13,438	12,323

a/ Crop years 1946/1947, 1952/1953, 1956/1957. Clove production varies from bumper crops, such as that of 1946/1947, to those of low yield as in 1952/1953.

b/ Exports of copra, coconut oil and soap in copra equivalent.

In 1957 there were some 35,000 cattle in the Protectorate, of which about three-quarters were in Pemba; the presence of tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis in Zanzibar make it unsuitable for cattle-breeding.

Projects undertaken by the Department of Agriculture since 1946 include improvement of stock by selective breeding for milk, control of the tsetse fly and animal diseases, and improvement of the pasture value of the grassy plains in eastern Zanzibar. Two ranching projects for beef production on open plains of hitherto unused grassland have made good progress. Instruction in crop and animal husbandry for boys at the Rural Middle School was started in 1947.

## FISHERIES

A fisheries development scheme was approved and a fishery officer appointed in 1949. The aim of the scheme was to increase the catching power of local fishermen by the introduction of improved gear and the use of small, powered fishing craft. Some fishermen have converted their locally built craft by installing engines and others have purchased powered craft. In 1955, a hire-purchase scheme was started whereby such craft can be purchased with an advance from the Government repayable over several years.

## POWER AND INDUSTRY

In 1957, the management of the electricity supply was transferred from the Public Works Department to an Electricity Board. Total units sold increased from 2.6 million kwh in 1951 to 5.8 million kwh in 1957.

A clove distillery is owned by the Clove Growers' Association, and the Copra Board owns a coconut products factory. All other industrial plants, including oil cake and soap factories, flour mills and coir factories, are privately owned.

The chief handicrafts are coir rope, basket and mat making, woodwork, embroidery, fishing gear, pottery, metal work and toys.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In 1957, Zanzibar had 387 miles of road, of which 276 had a bituminous surface, compared with 200 miles (150 bituminous-surfaced) in 1947; Pemba has 110 miles of road, of which fifty miles are bituminous-surfaced. A road improvement scheme, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was started in Pemba in 1956. There were 1,306 taxis and private cars, 157 lorries, and 353 buses in 1957; this compares with 340 taxis and private cars, thirty lorries and 250 buses in 1947.

A new airport building was completed in 1952 at the main international airport, near Zanzibar Town. The Pemba airfield, rendered unserviceable during the war, was rebuilt in 1954; construction of an airport building was started in 1955.

Improvements have been made to the port of Mkoani in Pemba, and machinery for the handling of cargo has been installed in the port of Zanzibar. A survey was undertaken of the island of Pemba to investigate the possibility of developing additional port facilities. A new 1,000-ton vessel for the transport of passengers and cargo between the two islands was put into operation in 1956. The number of ocean-going vessels entering the port of Zanzibar increased from 171, with a total registered tonnage of 1.2 million, in 1947, to 504, with a total registered tonnage of 1.5 million, in 1957.

There were seven post offices in 1957 compared with five in 1947. Restricted postal facilities were made available in the rural areas. A regular air mail service was introduced between Zanzibar and Nairobi, and between Zanzibar and Pemba. Both islands have telephone exchanges. Direct cables link Zanzibar with the Seychelles, Durban, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa. Wireless circuits operate with London, Aden, Pemba and Mogadiscio.

#### PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

	<u>Revenue and expenditure</u> (thousand pounds sterling)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Revenue	746.3	2,748.2	2,963.6
Expenditure	877.7	1,754.0	2,991.3
Main heads of revenue			
Customs	375.2	2,030.6	1,715.4
Licences and taxes	53.9	151.9	271.2
Fees of court or office	90.2	195.8	215.1
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	56.4	88.5	86.6
Some major heads of expenditure			
Public Works	155.8	370.8	493.0
Education	82.8	205.5	372.8
Health	81.0	178.9	282.9
Agriculture	63.1	115.7	167.7

Note: The figures of total revenue and total expenditure are the amalgamated figures of the current and development budgets, and exclude transfers from general revenue to development revenue. They therefore differ from the figures given on page 4.



Development finance  
(thousand pounds sterling)

	<u>First development plan 1946-1955</u>	<u>Second development plan 1955-1959</u>
<b>Revenue</b>		
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	1,063.7	513.8
Local funds	529.9	976.8
Balance of development account at- 1 January 1955	-	187.3
	<u>1,593.6</u>	<u>1,677.9</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Agriculture	514.7	271.0
Education	506.7	226.0
Health	272.5	155.5
Communications	107.0	476.6
Housing and urban development	99.5	130.0
Miscellaneous	76.2	363.6 <sup>a/</sup>
Reserve	17.0	55.2
	<u>1,593.6</u>	<u>1,677.9</u>

a/ Includes government offices, £190,000; urban water supplies, £90,000; and canal drainage, £63,500.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports  
(thousand pounds sterling)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Imports	2,012.4	5,939.9	6,529.1
Exports, domestic	1,077.5	7,171.5	4,746.8
Re-exports	398.5	795.8	1,192.0
<b>Principal imports</b>			
Food, drink and tobacco	830.0	2,582.5	2,655.7
Cotton piece goods	296.8	537.2	371.5
Artificial silk piece goods	23.4	174.3	289.8
Machinery and electrical apparatus	42.6	136.9	222.4
Motor spirit	23.8	141.4	157.1
Motor cars and lorries	34.3	61.0	138.4
<b>Principal exports</b>			
Cloves	555.1	6,011.2	3,841.6
Coconut oil	53.7	466.0	427.6
Copra	234.7	403.7	128.7
Clove and clovestem oil	72.4	99.3	85.8
Oil cake	39.2	78.7	76.7

Direction of trade  
 (percentage of value)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Origin of imports			
United Kingdom	22.6	34.7	23.6
Tanganyika	9.9	5.2	9.2
India	8.7	9.5	7.8
Kenya	13.0	11.2	3.9
Other countries	45.8	39.4	55.5
Destination of exports			
Indonesia	...	30.3	35.1
India	31.8	18.1	25.3
Tanganyika	8.4	4.9	9.8
Kenya	13.4	2.4	7.0
United Kingdom	6.9	6.2	2.2
United States of America	4.8	7.0	1.6
Other countries	34.7	31.1	19.0

Changes in the direction of trade in 1957 were reflected in decreases in imports of manufactured articles from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; of wheat and maize flour from Kenya; and of rice, cotton piece goods and jute from India. The increases in exports were cloves to Indonesia and copra to India. The major decreases in exports were due to the curtailment of clove exports to the United Kingdom and to the United States of America.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The vast majority of the population is African, of whom about one quarter have come comparatively recently from the mainland, the rest having been settled in Zanzibar for several generations. Many of the latter own land, mostly in small holdings, while the tribesmen of mainland extraction constitute the bulk of the labour force. The Arabs are largely landowners; the Indians control most of the commerce and industry. Islam is followed by the majority of the population (250,627 Mohammedans out of a total population of 264,162 at the 1948 census). A high degree of conservatism still characterizes the interpretation of Islam in relation to life in a changing world.

There has been little friction between the various races and sects in previous years, but, since 1955, relations between the various communities have become somewhat strained as a result of world events and the general increase in political consciousness. The Administration has tried to safeguard the tradition of concord with the help of its information services, of the Welfare Section, and of some fifty committees and boards, mainly of an advisory character, in which persons of all communities participate.

The status of women is similar to that in other less westernized Moslem Territories. There has been a decline in the rigidity of the custom of purdah and at the same time women have begun to seek adult education for which opportunities are provided by the Education Department in co-operation with the Welfare Section, and by the local broadcasting service.

#### LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The principal labour legislation enacted includes the Labour Decree, 1946, which repealed and replaced the Master and Native Servants Decree; the Shop Hours Decree, 1948; the Employment of Children, Young Persons and Adolescents (Restriction) Decree, 1952; the Employment of Women (Restriction) Decree, 1952; the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Decree, 1954; and the Workmen's Compensation Decree, 1957.

The chief seasonal employment is provided by the clove industry, which fluctuates greatly in its demand for labour from crop to crop and from year to year. There was little unemployment during the period under review. Immigrant agricultural labour comes mainly from Tanganyika, staying for a year or two; artisans on contracts come mainly from India.

The government Departments of Public Works, Agriculture and Health employ about 3,000 men on daily rates of pay. In private establishments 2,000 persons were employed in 1956.

Wages paid by the Public Works Department  
(East African shillings and cents per day)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Overseers	...	14.00 to 18.00	...
Artisans, skilled workers	3.50 to 7.00	4.00 to 14.00	6.50 to 26.00
Semi-skilled workers	1.00 to 4.00	2.50 to 4.00	4.00 to 6.50
Unskilled labour	0.75 to 0.85	2.00	3.30

The minimum wage of agricultural labourers in private industry rose from Sh.1.30 per day in 1947 to Sh.3.00 per day in 1956.

Since 1950, unskilled government labourers, drawing the minimum wage, have been paid long service bonuses at the rate of twenty-five cents a day after ten years' service and fifty cents a day after fifteen years' service

Workers' and employers' organizations

The number of registered trade unions increased from one in 1946 to seventeen in 1956. Total membership of all trade unions in 1956 was 2,720, compared with 346 in 1947.

Labour councils were established in the government Departments of Agriculture, Public Works, and Health, and in two major companies. During 1954, legislation was enacted providing for the establishment of arbitration tribunals and for the settlement of trade disputes affecting essential and other services. Machinery was also provided for the fixing of minimum wages.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The development of co-operative societies dates from 1952, when a Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed and the Co-operative Societies Decree of 1948 was brought into operation. Co-operative offices were set up in both islands, and by the end of 1952, eleven rice-cultivators societies and one fishermen's society had been formed. In 1957, the registered co-operative societies had increased to thirty-seven.

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## TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

With 265 persons to the square mile, Zanzibar is one of the most densely populated areas in Africa. Overcrowding exists in Zanzibar Town and also in the three main towns in Pemba.

A programme of slum clearance and rebuilding in Zanzibar Town was undertaken in 1946 with the aid of a £100,000 grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The town improvement work began in 1952 with preparations for a £64,000 canal-draining scheme. Under the Town and Country Planning Decree, 1955, planning authorities were established in the four main towns and a town planning consultant was appointed.

Government financial and technical assistance has been provided for the development of new housing areas, in which building plots are made available at subsidized rates. New areas have been laid out on the boundaries of Zanzibar Town providing 600 residential plots and sites for schools, shops and social centres. Similar plans have been made for the Pemba towns.

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Until the enactment in 1957 of the Workers' Compensation Decree, limited protection was afforded to the worker under the Labour Decree, 1946, which required compensation by an employer in the event of an accident due to the employer's negligence. Medical attention is provided free or at a nominal charge at government hospitals and dispensaries for those who cannot afford to pay for it.

The Welfare Section of the Provincial Administration is responsible for social welfare; its work includes all forms of social case-work, probation, discharged prisoners' aid, and the promotion of handicrafts. A voluntary social welfare society established in 1947 co-operates closely with social welfare officers in the relief of destitution and all forms of distress and receives financial support from the Government. The Government also supports the Roman Catholic Mission's Poor House for aged and infirm persons.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community development is linked with the development of local government. The central Government contributes pound for pound to the revenue of local councils where rates have been collected or voluntary contributions have been made towards specific development schemes. It has also been agreed that in the event of voluntary contributions made towards development schemes by the people of an area which has no local government body, such contributions would similarly be met by the central Government on a pound for pound basis. Since 1955, the following schemes have been carried out: construction of three village schools, three bridges and a market in Pemba and a village hall and a fishermen's shelter in Zanzibar; and development of rural water supplies in both islands.

Since 1947, four village halls have been built in rural areas for meetings and other social activities. In a number of villages, women's groups have been organized, with classes in homecrafts run by welfare officers. A ladies' club for women observing the custom of purdah was built by the Government in Zanzibar Town in 1947.

The Civic Centre in Ngambo, opened in 1948, is the principal centre of communal activities for the African population of Zanzibar Town and is used by people of all races. The centre consists of a clinic for women and children, a post office, a coffee shop, a reading room, a committee room, a hall for lectures and dancing, and a children's playground.

#### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

A large proportion of the offences reported were committed by persons who came from the mainland in search of employment. There has been little juvenile delinquency; a probation system has been widely used in its treatment. Sentenced juveniles are sent to an Approved School in Tanganyika.

There are two prisons and five prison camps. The total daily average prison population was 298 in 1957, compared with 348 in 1953 and 251 in 1947. Legislation was enacted in 1947 providing for the observation by a medical officer of the mental condition of any prisoner under sentence of death or charged with a capital offence. Since 1947, special funds have been provided to supply discharged prisoners with tools and general assistance.

Crime statistics

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Murder, attempted murder, manslaughter	13	5	6
Other offences against the person	189	187	436
Offences against property	{ 2,403	1,307	828
Other offences under the Penal Decree		1,613	1,269
Offences against local laws	<u>1,643</u>	<u>3,343</u>	<u>2,748</u>
	4,248	6,455	5,287

The increase in offences against local laws between 1947 and 1953 is largely due to traffic offences, which rose from 1,132 in 1947 to 2,277 in 1953.

PUBLIC HEALTH

During the period under review, there was no serious outbreak of any disease. Malnutrition, caused by lack of protein in the diet, exists mainly in the country districts. Malaria continues to be the most prevalent disease; its control is confined largely to urban areas, where anti-larval methods are widely employed and drainage systems are being built. A scheme to eradicate malaria has been planned with the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund. Considerable progress has been made in the fight against tuberculosis: a forty-bed sanatorium was built in 1950, a tuberculosis clinic was opened at the end of 1955 and the number of hospital beds for the treatment of tuberculosis has been increased. Maternity and child welfare services are provided at all government hospitals, at two maternity centres and at certain dispensaries. A school dental service is also maintained.

A three-year course for nurses, with an additional year for midwives, is given at the general hospital in Zanzibar Town. Medical students assisted by government scholarships go to the United Kingdom, India and Uganda for training.

Medical buildings constructed since 1947 include a mental hospital completed in 1949 and its fifty-bed extension completed in 1956; a new fifty-bed ward and an operating theatre at the Wete Hospital in Pemba, opened in 1950; two maternity centres, one in each island, completed in 1950 and 1955 respectively; a new 214-bed general hospital opened in 1955; and a number of dispensaries and rural health centres.

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Progress was made in the supply of water to the smaller towns and the construction of wells in rural areas. In Zanzibar Town, a main drainage scheme was built and a scheme for increasing water storage was undertaken.

Expenditure  
 (thousand pounds sterling)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Recurrent expenditure	74.2	147.4	259.3
Capital expenditure	6.8	31.6	23.6

Medical and health staff

	<u>1951</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	9	18	9	22	11	15
Licensed physicians	9	1	11	2	9	5
Nurses of senior training	10	5	10	5	13	1
Certified nurses	60	-	59	-	89	-
Midwives of senior training	10	1	10	2	10	1
Certified midwives	21	6	25	6	16	12
Sanitary inspectors	24	-	24	-	21	-
Radiographers	1	-	1	-	2	-
Pharmacists	2	9	2	9	2	8

Institutions

	<u>Establishments</u>			<u>1947</u>	<u>Beds</u>	
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
General hospitals	3	3	3	286	307	491
Cottage hospitals	1	1	-	15	17	-
Dispensaries						
With beds	27	4	3	...	41	43
Without beds		22	25	-	-	-
Mental hospital	-	1	1	-	130	185
Tuberculosis sanatorium	-	1	1	-	40	...
Leprosaria	2	2	2	...	...	...
Maternity and child welfare centres	-	1	2	-	6	...

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## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

A ten-year programme for educational development was approved in 1946 and revised in 1953 and 1954 to cover the period to 1960. The revised programme provided for primary education for all boys in urban areas and 50 per cent of those in rural areas; the extension of the primary course from six to eight years; the development of girls' education, and courses in secondary education leading to the Higher School Certificate. The programme also provided for the establishment of permanent teacher-training centres for men and women, for a secondary technical school and for a trade school.

Public interest in education showed a marked increase during the period under review; the number of children enrolled at primary and secondary schools rose from approximately 9,400 in 1947 to 17,000 in 1957.

All government and aided schools are open to children of all races and creeds; whatever limitation has been imposed is based on language difficulties. In government schools, primary education is free up to and including Standard VI; in the higher standards small fees are charged; there is remission or reduction in case of indigence.

The primary school course prior to 1953 was one of six years, preceded in the case of boys by a Koran class and in that of girls by an infants' class. After 1953, selected schools were extended to Standard VIII, and by the end of 1957 all urban schools as well as a number of boys' rural schools had reached that level. Of the very few girls' rural schools, only one goes beyond Standard V. Two primary boarding schools, one in Zanzibar and one in Pemba, offer accommodation for girls from rural areas who desire to complete their primary education.

In 1947, there were two boys' secondary schools, only one of which led to School Certificate level. In 1957, secondary education was offered at five schools (three for boys and two for girls), four of which had a four-year course leading to the Oversea School Certificate; the fifth was a technical secondary school, started in 1956. The girls' government secondary school was opened in 1947 and completed its first four-year course in 1950.

Technical education is also provided at the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education, established in 1951, to which the Zanzibar Government makes substantial financial contributions. In 1956, a trade school was opened in Zanzibar to train boys for the building industry. A domestic science training centre provides instruction in housecraft to girls attending local schools.

The teacher-training course for men was extended in 1951 from two years to three years, and in 1954 to four years.

The Muslim Academy in Zanzibar, established in 1952, provides instruction for post-primary students in Muslim theology and in Arabic.

Adult evening classes are held in English, Swahili, arithmetic, book-keeping and typing; two dressmaking classes and a course in domestic science are also given.

Educational buildings completed since 1947 include primary and secondary schools, a trade school, two teacher-training colleges, teachers' houses, a girls' boarding school in Pemba and a girls' hostel in Zanzibar.

Expenditure  
(thousand pounds sterling)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Recurrent expenditure	71.1	192.6	313.9
Capital expenditure	<u>9.0</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>58.9</u>
	80.1	205.5	372.8

Schools<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>			<u>1957</u>		
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided and non-aided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Non- aided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Non- aided</u>
Primary	42	13	43	12	4	62	11	3
Secondary	2	2	2	2	-	3	2	-
Vocational	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Teacher training	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Muslim Academy	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

<sup>a/</sup> A large number of private Koranic schools (916 in 1956, with an estimated enrolment of 13,780 pupils) are not included in the above table.

Pupils

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	6,396	2,485	7,097	3,283	10,644	5,544
Secondary	416	79	360	145	561	245
Vocational	-	-	-	-	33	22
Teacher training	21	16	78	12	112	54
Muslim Academy	-	-	...	-	53	-

Teachers

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Men and Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary	257	236	142	392	184
Secondary	21	18	14	30	25
Vocational	-	-	-	6	-
Teacher training	...	4	2	7	6
	278	258	158	435	215

Zanzibar students at institutions overseas

	<u>1951</u>		<u>1954</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
In the United Kingdom	26	1	48	1	120	23
Makerere College, Uganda	5	2	10	-	11	2
Royal Technical College, Kenya	-	-	-	-	3	3
Teacher training college, Kenya	3	-	1	-	-	3
Institute of Muslim education, Kenya	-	-	93	-	36	-
In other countries	8	1	6	-	28	1

Of the 230 students following courses abroad in 1957, sixty-four received government assistance.

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#### CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

In 1957, there were five community libraries, one book club, and eight school libraries; since 1950, a service of vernacular book boxes to serve as small libraries in rural areas has been run by the East African Literature Bureau.

Eight weekly newspapers were published in English and Swahili, English and Gujarati, and English and Arabic in 1957; in 1947, there was one daily newspaper and five weekly publications.

The number of permanent cinemas increased from five in 1951 to seven in 1957. There were two mobile cinema units and eight film projectors in 1957, compared with one mobile unit and five projectors in 1951.

The Zanzibar broadcasting station increased the number of weekly broadcasting hours from six in 1951 to eighteen in 1957. The number of licensed radio receivers rose from 600 in 1951 to 3,350 in 1957.

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