

Chapter 1 : Time-Life Books | Open Library

*East Africa (Library of Nations has 1 rating and 0 reviews. Brief overview of the geography and peoples of East Africa, and their history and cultures.*

Tanzania has often attracted attention abroad as an exemplary African nation. In part, this can be attributed to the gentle leadership and charisma of President Julius Nyerere. Only Zanzibar, which has a distinct history and culture, has seen serious political conflicts. The United Republic of Tanzania short name, Tanzania. Dodoma administrative capital ; Dar es Salaam the commercial capital. It is the largest East African country. Population for the years, , , , , and , are Swahili and English are the official languages. Bantu, Nilo-Hamitic and Khoisan languages and Arabic are also spoken. Benjamin William Mkapa President since Frederick Sumaye, Prime Minister. April 25, ; revised in October, In , a one-party system was changed to a multi-party system. Most regions contain about four or five districts. Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and traditional beliefs. The mainland has several distinct geographical divisions: More than 53, sq. Zanzibar and Pemba are islands about 45km off the coast to the northeast of the mainland. Tropical and coastal areas are hot and humid, with the rainy season lasting from March to May; the Central Plateau is dry and arid; the northwestern highlands are cool and moderate with rainy seasons from November to December and February to May. Hydropower potentials, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas, and nickel. Most Tanzanians are farmers living in rural villages. Three major ports on the Indian Ocean: Primary education is free; secondary students pay fees. Increasing demand for firewood poses a threat of deforestation. Tourism has increased tremendously since A valid passport is required for entry. Visas required by all except for: Dar es Salaam ; Seregeti National Park covers 5, square miles, has about a million animals, including 2, lions ; Lake Manyara National Park covers square miles with an square mile lake, has herds of buffalo, baboons and more than species of birds ; Arusha National Park various animals including buffalo, rhinoceroses, elephants, giraffes, and warthogs. Africa Today, Africa Books Limited.

**Chapter 2 : Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies: Libraries - Northwestern University**

*East Africa (Library of Nations Series) by The Editors of Time-Life Books. Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books, Book. Very Good. Hardcover. A nice copy.*

Essay about the state of the public libraries of Africa. The material remains copyright under Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, , or in the case of reprographic reproduction in accordance with the terms of licences issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside these terms should be addressed to the publisher at the address below. Public Libraries in Africa: The Case of Botswana: Public Libraries in Ghana, by Anaba Alemna Public Libraries in Tanzania, by Theophilus E. As a basis for discussion on a programme of revitalization of public libraries in Africa, the International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications INASP was invited to commission a researcher, supported by a small team of country-based resource persons, to undertake a literature search, prepare a bibliography and provide a short synthesis report outlining major findings. In order to involve as many African colleagues as possible in the process, the opportunity of the London International Book Fair March and the Zimbabwe International Book Fair August were taken to bring together a number of public and community librarians, and those interested in libraries, to present views and discuss the present context and potential for revitalization. The Synthesis Report is, however, to a large extent based on the literature search and knowledge as presented by the country researchers. It is therefore possible that there may be gaps in country descriptions and there may be more activities taking place within some countries than has hitherto been written about. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of data included, but the publishers cannot accept responsibility for accidental omissions or errors. The publishers would be pleased if any errors in this edition could be brought to their attention. The publishers gratefully acknowledge financial support and professional interest from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and wish to record their thanks to the country researchers who provided a wealth of valuable information and support throughout the process. In she was promoted to Director and in completed an M. Aissa has now resumed her position in Maputo. Synthesis Report Abstract The synthesis of literature quoted in the bibliography and the country reports portrays the public library movement in Africa as being very weak, with numerous problems regarding financial constraints, lack of human resources, outdated materials and poor use. The only sector of the African population that uses public libraries is school children. However, each country report illustrated that children do not use the materials held in the library but use libraries primarily as places for study, because they are quieter and more spacious than their homes. The consensus of opinion seems to be that African librarians need to rethink what a public library is all about, in terms of what is needed, what will be used, and what is sustainable in Africa. Perhaps some new and more viable visions will result. In particular, public libraries in Africa need to start to be more aggressive and introduce services that are attractive to the users. Librarians must begin to know their potential users, and not only assume that they are school children. The introduction of alternative services, like community information centres, is welcomed, but there is a need to balance the services offered in urban and rural areas. The promotion of the services through the media, for example, is required. The public library systems must be known by everybody in society. Long-term realistic strategic plans are required for public library development. Information organization, its availability and, most importantly, its accessibility seem to be powerful concerns that any library needs to take into account. In the less developed and developing countries, the same situation of outdated materials is also evident, although for different reasons. Because of the existence of basic problems related to high levels of poverty, the situation of public libraries in Africa is among the lowest priorities in those countries. The publishing industry in Africa is growing, after a profound stagnation, although it is not yet fulfilling needs. In this report, which is based on a review of literature published between and and on the information provided through reports from the countries involved in the project, the situation of public libraries in Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe is highlighted full country reports appear in Appendix 1. A brief analysis of the literature on each country is presented, followed by general information on the provision of services by

public libraries and the ways in which public libraries in Africa might be developed. Unfortunately, the country report from Malawi was received after finalization of the synthesis and it was impossible to incorporate information within the text. There is a high demand for library services, and the government is committed to support library services but finds that it is unable to meet all the demands placed on it. Nevertheless, the reading culture is increasing in line with the improvement in literacy levels. Although library services are also growing, there are some constraints on the improvement of these services. A survey on user information needs at community level showed that, overall, there is a relative expansion of library facilities, and that both users and non-users are aware of the facilities that exist to meet their needs in terms of libraries in their towns and villages. Particular mention is made of the introduction of a specific unit within the library services for people with disabilities, and the necessity of having qualified and skilled staff to work with this clientele. It is argued that the communities have shown their interest in having library services by their initiatives in providing physical facilities, especially within the village reading rooms programme, and that there is a major role for the BNLS to assist these initiatives with its professional and technical expertise. Indeed, the BNLS has to increase its role in providing the materials, furniture, equipment and trained staff to develop the services. Taking into account the financial limitations, the authorities feel that the way forward for the development of library services in Botswana centres on the building of co-ordination and co-operation with other stakeholders in the country. The demand from the rural communities for more community centres and village reading rooms is an area where increased funding could be utilized. However, it was not until that the Ghana library Board GLB was established by an Act of Parliament, with the functions to establish, equip, manage and maintain public libraries in the country. The broad objectives of the GLB are to: Additional objectives include active participation in community activities, with the provision of information to fill specific needs, and to promote and encourage a reading culture in the country. The low salaries offered in the public sector contribute to the poor quality and quantity of the services offered by public libraries. As in other countries, the majority of public libraries, especially in rural areas, have become places for study used by school pupils. The book-box service and the mobile libraries are the most widespread services for the public in Ghana. These are administrated and co-ordinated at the regional level under the umbrella of the GLB. There have been several initiatives to try to ameliorate the situation. In , the Ministry of Education set up a community libraries project, but as with the public library sector, the community libraries are deteriorating as a result of financial constraints, lack of qualified human resources and lack of materials. The Ghana Book Trust was established by the Canadian Organization for Development through Education CODE , and helped to establish libraries, provided books and also trained library assistants, all over the country. A new Act of Parliament, for the establishment of the Ghana National Library Service, which is based on local government system, is due to empower local authorities and create a new environment for the improvement of library services and accelerate their development. Again, without a commitment to financial resources, it is difficult to know how this service could be sustained. One of the main tasks to be carried out in the near future will be the physical renovation of public library buildings. Because of financial constraints, purchase of stock for the public library sector in Kenya has declined, and current acquisitions do not reflect even the breath of local published materials, which are available. However, despite the existence of these constraints, the number of library users has increased in the last few years, and the pressure for study facilities will lead to continued growth in demand. All public libraries in Kenya report financial difficulties, and no solutions as to how these might be overcome were offered. Suggestions advanced for the improvement of services to the public include collaboration with local publishers, based on the fact that if readers can access locally produced information they will use the libraries. Also, the creation of legal mechanisms to operate within the library sector, such as a national book policy and legal deposit, would help to ensure the availability of local information in libraries. It was felt that the management of the public library sector needs to be reviewed, and that greater focus on users, through user-needs and user-education surveys, should be developed. The indications are that both services are being heavily used and have contributed to increasing the success of students in their examinations. A programme targeting rural women and a service which delivers books to readers on a fee basis are reported; these seem to show some success. Nevertheless, none of the programmes has, as yet, been evaluated. The

main library activity now is to serve as reading and study rooms for students who, in the majority of cases, use their own materials and do not consult the library collection. The financial difficulties are not the only problem. The country report highlights the need for a radical change in the concept of public libraries, with adaptation to the real needs and circumstances within the country. The merger of public and school libraries in Nigeria is suggested. Appropriate staff, and training facilities for the staff, are also recommended. It is felt that the starting point for revitalization would be a comprehensive mapping of public libraries in Nigeria, which would incorporate a clear definition of strategies and options, particularly in terms of funding and sustainable acquisitions. Additionally, at present there is no appropriate structure for the implementation of community libraries and this needs to be rectified. More emphasis on the training of a new style of community information workers and librarians is seen as a priority for Nigerian public library services and its complementary alternatives. It is important to note that the system has developed since the early s when the first tax-supported public library was established in Cape Town. Certain other public and national libraries developed in the s in the major cities but most public library development took place during the period from the s to the early s. Public libraries in various parts of South Africa are now facing an alarming deterioration. It is reported that presently 8 million out of 12 million learners do not have access to library facilities, and because of the reorganization of the provinces, school libraries are closing down and public library services have been badly affected. The main factors affecting the system are the new political situation, the reduced availability of funding, and the use of new technology. Aware of the alarming situation in the public library sector, an investigation through a survey was undertaken in , covering the nine provincial library services and the ten independent public libraries of the country. This revealed that most significant problems the sector is facing concern the lack of funds, the low level of awareness of the importance of the sector, particularly by the politicians, low staff morale and motivation, lack of co-operation with other sectors and the waste of the scarce resources available. In spite of the problems mentioned above, the public library sector in South Africa is growing. For further improvements, lobbying, research and publicity of the services offered on an ongoing basis at national and local levels are recommended. The suggestions put forward to increase the effectiveness of the sector highlight the need to raise awareness among decision-makers of the crucial role that public libraries can play in the promotion and dissemination of information in areas such as culture, science and technology, indigenous languages and knowledge. Firstly, it is imperative to alert decision-makers to the nature of the current deterioration of the public library system. Consultation and co-operation between national and provincial authorities and among the various ministries that have a stake in the library sector are essential. Existing and planned infrastructure must be better utilized. The Board operates under the Ministry of Education and Culture, and has as its main objectives to establish, equip and manage public libraries throughout the country. The form of development chosen by the TLSB was the establishment of regional libraries, then district libraries and, finally, village libraries. As with any other public library system, the provision of information resources to support education, culture and entertainment are among the activities developed by the public library system in Tanzania. This range is present only in Dar es Salaam and in a few larger centres around the country. The mobile library services, which started in , came to an end as a result of financial problems. The main financial support for the public library system in Tanzania came from the government, and until the s the system witnessed a development comparable to that in other sectors. However, in the last ten years this support has only been enough to pay staff salaries, and there has been hardly any financial support directed to the acquisition of materials. It was hoped that with the creation in of local library boards, which consist of members of the local communities, this situation would change. Local boards are willing to respond to the needs in terms of library development in their respective areas. Membership enrolment fees were introduced to raise funds to improve the services and to fill the gap created by the reduction of support from the government. However, the immediate effect was that the number of users declined rapidly. Recently there have been signs of change; users are beginning to understand the necessity of charging fees. This era is dominated by information processing through computerized services; however, at present this is beyond the reach of Tanzanian library services.

## Chapter 3 : The World Factbook

*East Africa (Library of Nations) Hardcover - January 1, by The Editors of Time-Life Books (Editor) Be the first to review this item. See all 6 formats and.*

## Chapter 4 : East Africa - Library of Nations | Other | Gumtree Classifieds South Africa |

*East Africa (Library of Nations (Plb)) by Time-Life Books 1 edition - first published in Wellness Optimal Health and Longevity (Fitness, Health and Nutrition).*

## Chapter 5 : East Africa (Library of Nations by Time-Life Books

*East Africa (Library of nations) Paperback - December 31, by Time-Life Books. (Author) Be the first to review this item. See all 6 formats and editions Hide.*

## Chapter 6 : Country and Regional Map Sites - Perry-Castañeda Map Collection - UT Library Online

*Established in , the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies at Northwestern University is the largest separate Africana collection in existence. Its scope is as wide as the continent of Africa itself; its subject matter ranges from art, history, literature, music, science, technology and religion to communications, engineering.*

## Chapter 7 : Project MUSE - East Africa

*Tanganyika (German East Africa) is Number in a series of more than studies produced by the section, most of which were published after the conclusion of the Paris Peace Conference. The protectorate of German East Africa was established in , as Germany belatedly began building its colonial empire.*

## Chapter 8 : Africa | United Nations

*- East Africa [Library of nations] â†’ Paperback, Hardcover - South-east Asia [Library of nations] (Paperback) â†’ Hardcover - Why Is the Grass Green First Questions and Answers About Nature [Time-Life Library of First Questions and Answers] (Hardcover).*

## Chapter 9 : East Africa Living Encyclopedia

*Nairobi, Kenya. The United Nations Office at Nairobi is the UN's Headquarters in Africa. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) also have their.*