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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title Page; Copyright Page; Contents; Contributors; Introduction; Form as a pretext for investigating urban changes; Urban form; I. LAND - HISTORY: The Domestication of the Agglomeration; The Evolution of Dar es Salaam's Peri-Urban Space During the Period of German Colonisation (1890-1914); I. The colonizers' first attempt at taking charge of the peri-urban space (1891-1895); II - State control of the peri-urban zone, 1895 - 1910; III - Colonial Society And Peri-Urban Space Between 1900 And 1914; IV - A Socio-Spatial Assessment Of The Integration Of Peri-Urban Space In 1914 General conclusion Public Housing Policies: Decentralization, government policies and the people's solutions; I - Urban management and political decentralization; II - Different approaches to public housing policies; III - Informal settlement zones: the people take action; Conclusion; Mixity and Territoriality in a Rapidly Expanding City: How Dar es Salaam was shaped by its Suburbs; I- A city marked by dualities; II- A periphery and its territories are born; III- Individual integration within a context of mixity; Conclusion; II. MANAGING SPACE: BETWEEN PLACES AND LINKS

Schools: facilities and places structuring urbanity in Dar es Salaam I - Organizing the Tanzanian school system; II - Urban integration of schools; III - Role players in school: urban practice and city representations; Urban Transport: following the course of free enterprise; I - Infrastructures: the withdrawal of public authorities; II - Public transport: the indomitable rise of the private sector; Conclusion; Towards a two-tiered city?; I - Residential expanse and job concentration; II - Place of residence and access to the city; III - Transport demands under a lot of pressure  
 IV - Urban development at the risk of withdrawing to the suburbs Water Management. Institutional weaknesses and urban answers: towards a new urbanity?; I. Urban growth and political choices on a national level: factors contributing to management problems in urban services; II - Water supply: an ill-adapted service; III - From a proliferation of substitution modes to a fragmented system; Conclusions; III. HORIZONS AND EXCHANGED GLANCES; Harbour Landscapes; I- Harbour traffic and the hinterland; II - First and foremost among the role players: the ship-owners; III - Harbour authorities  
 IV - Integrating the harbour into the continental logistics chain Cultural Landscapes: Sedimentation, fusion or mutations?; I - Reference sedimentation or cultural recycling?; II - Current cultural innovation: urban form, place marking and choreography; III - Popular culture's fluctuating markers; IV - 'Human comedy' and urban choreography; Dar es Salaam - Zanzibar: exchanging glances; I - A colonial heritage with a difference; II Zanzibar's decline; III Significant economic relations; IV An increase in human exchange; V Zanzibari feelings of superiority; VI Zanzibar seen from the capital  
 VII - Zanzibar's political crisis and its impact on Dar es Salaam

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## Sommario/riassunto

The name Dar es Salaam comes from the Arabic phrase meaning house of peace. A popular but erroneous translation is haven of peace resulting from a mix-up of the Arabic words "'dar'" (house) and "'bandar'" (harbour). Named in 1867 by the Sultan of Zanzibar, the town has for a long time benefited from a reputation of being a place of tranquility. The tropical drowsiness is a comfort to the socialist poverty and under-equipment that causes an unending anxiety to reign over the town. Today, for the Tanzanian, the town has become Bongoland, that is, a place where survival is a matter of cunning

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