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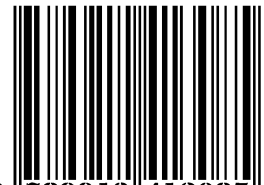
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WAS MWALIMU NYERERE'S WEALTH CREATION APPROACH FOR POVERTY RELIEF ENTREPRENEURIAL IN NATURE? : THE ARUSHA DECLARATION IN PERSPECTIVE (1967)

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Abstract

Entrepreneurial wealth creation approaches are regarded as crucial for successful poverty relief globally. As a result, there have been demonstrated preferences to adapt to the general entrepreneurial tendencies by individuals, leaders, and governments, especially since the late 1980s to date. Whereas wealth creation approaches for poverty relief started before the emergence of the entrepreneurship concept, it is not clear whether the social and economic stakeholders who led the advocacy for poverty relief approaches prior to the emergence of the entrepreneurship concept were entrepreneurial in nature. To fill this knowledge gap, the study uses a cross reflective systematic literature review to explore whether Mwalimu Nyerere's wealth creation approach for poverty relief was entrepreneurial in nature. The study's findings establish dimensions of general entrepreneurial tendencies. Thus, based on the findings of the study, it is concluded that Mwalimu Nyerere's wealth creation approaches for poverty relief through the Arusha Declaration (1967) were entrepreneurial in nature.

Key words: Arusha Declaration (1967); Mwalimu Nyerere; Entrepreneurial; Wealth creation; Poverty relief

1. Background information

Economic development (Toma *et al.*, 2014), business (Ribeiro-Soriano, 2017), and political economy (Rhoades & Smart, 2018) scholars concur that wealth creation initiatives for poverty alleviation are central to entrepreneurship study and practice. Programs and projects aimed at wealth creation are essential to the fight against poverty because their objective is to facilitate economic stakeholders' understanding of the best method to recognize poverty relief opportunities, design the best model to exploit the opportunity, and enable participating stakeholders to capture the maximum value that can alleviate all forms of poverty (Pradhan *et al.*, 2017). According to Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG 1), the purpose of poverty relief initiatives is to eradicate all types of poverty worldwide (Franco & Minnery, 2020). There are various types of poverty in the globe, such as situational poverty, generational poverty, absolute poverty, relative poverty, urban poverty, and rural poverty (Mingione, 1996).

Diverse global projects have been implemented to relieve all forms of poverty (Aniekwu & Jude, 2019; Awusabo-Asare & Tanle, 2008; Caird, 2012). For instance, development partners have participated in the design and implementation of initiatives to relieve poverty based on grants and humanitarian aid projects (Coffie, 2013). Governments in various nations have played a significant role in advocating for poverty relief initiatives by taking local initiatives such as offering grants to support community-based poverty relief projects, supporting global-led initiatives to operate in nations, and implementing policy improvement initiatives to encourage poverty relief stakeholders to operate in nations (Court & Maxwell, 2005). Toward the end of 1980s, an entrepreneurial view of poverty relief initiatives arose (Marsden, 1990; Lombard, 2003; Najafizada & Cohen, 2017; Lin *et al.*, 2020). Since then, the entrepreneurial approach to wealth creation for poverty alleviation has been revered on the local, national, and global levels (Coffie, 2013).

Since its independence in 1961, Tanzania has advocated wealth generating strategies for poverty alleviation. The Arusha Declaration of 1967 recommended a government-led strategy to engagement, which was replaced by the Zanzibar Declaration of 1992, which endorsed the adoption of public-private partnerships. According to the Zanzibar Declaration, the government was expected to facilitate wealth development initiatives for poverty relief, while the private sector was responsible for their implementation (Hodge & Greve, 2017). In response to the Zanzibar Declaration, the private sector has been aggressively promoting and practicing entrepreneurship by participating in micro, small, medium, and large-scale commercial activities (MSMEs). In addition, the government, through the

ministry of industry and commerce, has been providing programs to both profit-oriented and non-profit stakeholders for wealth development and poverty reduction (Hoerger, 1991; Arrington & Haddock, 1990).

From this perspective, it is evident that the global community and Tanzania in particular have relied on wealth creation approaches for poverty relief since independence and continue to do so. Rarely does a socio-economic development specialist disagree with the notion that the most effective strategy to build wealth and alleviate global poverty is to foster wealth creation alternatives for poverty relief based on entrepreneurial practice (Hammond, 2013; Lombard, 2003; Marsden, 1990). Given the global and Tanzanian growth of entrepreneurship, it is unclear if Mwalimu Nyerere's endeavours to implement the 1967 Arusha Declaration Plan for stimulating wealth creation for poverty relief were entrepreneurial in nature. This study employs a cross reflective systematic literature evaluation to determine whether Mwalimu Nyerere's approach to wealth creation for poverty relief was entrepreneurial in nature. A Perspective on the Arusha Declaration (1967)

2. Literature review

On the basis of entrepreneurial practices, wealth creation approaches for poverty alleviation are viewed as sources of success in poverty relief initiatives (Lombard, A. (2003; Marsden, 1990; Coffie, 2013). However, it is questionable whether Mwalimu Nyerere's approach to wealth creation for relieving poverty was entrepreneurial. Poverty is characterized by a shortage of food, minimal participation in social activities, and a general deficiency of resources for maintaining minimal living conditions. This term focuses mostly on lack of material resources (Court & Maxwell, 2005). In the 1980s, scholars expanded their definitions of poverty to include health, life expectancy, and literacy (Lin et al., 2020). Over the past couple of decades, the World Bank has pushed all nations to do poverty assessments, and academics have paid increased attention to the poor's income fluctuation (vulnerability) and political rights (voice) (Marsden, 1990). Therefore, the true definition of poverty is the incapacity or absence of opportunities to create income (Aniekwu & Jude, 2019). Poverty indicates a lack of capacity to create and maintain "normal" lives (Awusabo-Asare & Tanle, 2008; Caird, 2012). In order to effectively relieve poverty, it is necessary not only to address the material shortages of the poor, but also to consider its various manifestations, such as situational poverty, generational poverty, absolute poverty, relative poverty, urban poverty, and rural poverty (Lombard, 2003).

Entrepreneurship requires the capacity to develop something new and assume the accompanying risks and benefits. Something could be a total innovation or a substantial improvement over the previous method (Perrini & Vurro, 2006). In terms of wealth creation approaches, entrepreneurship would be beneficial because it would enable individuals and leaders at the micro, national, and supranational levels to learn from actual and potential trends and devise competitive countermeasures to such trends, thereby increasing the likelihood of success for wealth creation approaches (Peredo & McLean, 2013). Quite clear is the impact of entrepreneurial practices on the effectiveness of wealth creation approaches for poverty relief (Obileye & Adetola, 2019). By increasing per capita income, gross domestic product, and national income, for instance, development becomes a reality (Osunde, 2014). International engagement tends to occur as a result of entrepreneurial practices, as entrepreneurs seek to compensate for realized inefficiencies (Perrini & Vurro, 2006).

According to the law of comparative advantage, an entrepreneur should engage in wealth creation activities that are most efficient at the local level and outsource inefficient wealth creation activities to other entrepreneurs who could gain from efficiency by maximizing on those possibilities (Viatonu *et al.*, 2018). In emerging economies, the incorporation of modern decision-making theories and techniques has resulted in an increase in entrepreneurial orientation (Wan & Zhang, 2020). As a result, efficiency yields productivity for a variety of activities conducted utilizing a variety of wealth creation approaches, resulting in continual poverty relief outcomes among community members (Merrick & Howard, 2020). In addition to the predominance of entrepreneurship in planning and implementing wealth creation approaches for poverty relief, there has been a worldwide increase in community members' awareness of increase in their purchasing power (Wu & Si, 2018). In the last three decades, evidence indicates that people are able to spend at least to meet basic needs such as health, shelter, food, water, education, and transportation services (Marsden, 1990).

The evaluation of the performance of wealth creation activities show that practitioners who exhibited distinctive traits such as vision, creativity, perseverance, tenacity, tolerance for ambiguities, and problem-solving skills have achieved success (Najafizada & Cohen, 2017). In addition, other trait of entrepreneurial orientation include continual learning, teamwork, leadership, self-determination, achievement motivation, and calculated risk taking (Caird, 2012). These qualities were cited by academics who have demonstrated a commitment to entrepreneurship research as being associated with successful entrepreneurial

social and economic pursuit (Lombard, 2003; Aniekwu & Jude, 2019; Awusabo-Asare & Tanle, 2008; Caird, 2012).

The evaluation of Mwalimu Nyerere's approach to poverty relief reflecting on wealth creation through the Arusha Declaration reveals that numerous strategic methods were sought to ensure success in achieving the Arusha Declaration's objective. Particularly, the Arusha Declaration meant to promote wealth creation approaches based on socialism and self-reliance policies. Endorsement of the Arusha Declaration was motivated by the aim to support the government's adoption of the TANU Creed in order to pursue a nation-building strategy. From 1967 through 1992, when it was replaced by the Zanzibar Declaration, Mwalimu Nyerere's efforts to operationalize the wealth creation approach for poverty relief based on the Arusha Declaration were the only ones operationalized. In particular, Tanzania was able to establish a number of manufacturing industries, including Mwatex, Sungura Tex, and UFI, to name a few. The success achieved during the period of operationalization of the Arusha Declaration would be a reflection of the exhibited distinctive qualities that allowed for competitive intervention on hindering trends. However, it is unknown whether Mwalimu Nyerere's approach of wealth creation for poverty relief was entrepreneurial in nature. The Arusha declaration of 1967 perspective. To address the observed knowledge gap, a cross reflective systematic literature review was conducted for this study.

3. Methodology

Using a cross-reflective systematic literature review of the Arusha Declaration and 16 articles published between 1990 and 2020, this study enabled a comparative assessment of longitudinal changes in the study area. The reviewed articles were chosen based on the data saturation principle and the funnel based method of evaluating published literature (Francis *et al.*, 2010; Tran *et al.*, 2017). Out of the 23,171 publications initially accessed, only 16 were retained for evaluation.

On the basis of the principle of data saturation, a qualitative, cross-reflective, systematic, and longitudinal literature review was undertaken using a funnel-based filtering procedure to access a small number of the most pertinent published articles relative to the Arusha Declaration (Mohamed *et al.*, 2021). According to Saunders *et al.* (2018), the notion of data saturation principle permits the qualitative researcher to continue collecting data until repeated replies by key informants become evident. The theory assumes that the quality of data will continue to increase at an increasing pace as the number of key informants increases until the point of saturation is reached, at which point the quality of data

will no longer increase (Tran et al., 2017). At this point, it becomes illogical to add more key informants (Francis *et al.*, 2010; Guest *et al.*, 2020).

Using predetermined criteria, the search results were assessed to find the most relevant publications for inclusion in the study. On one end, the inclusion criteria were the Arusha Declaration and publications published from 1990 to 2020 in order to compare the longitudinal trend in the study area: context (entrepreneurial wealth creation approach), intervention (Arusha Declaration), and result chain (poverty relief). On the other hand, the exclusion criteria included duplication, lack of clarity regarding entrepreneurial wealth creation, lack of relevance, and out-of-time range. The search engine utilized for the literature search was chosen based on empirical evidence from prior scholars (Kuckertz & Block, 2021; Clark *et al.*, 2021). Consequently, the aim of the systematic literature review was to gain access to high-quality, open-access publications from reputable sources. Using Google Scholar facilitated the search process. Particularly, the screening procedure for published papers included in the study followed the steps stated in Figure 1, resulting in the retention of just 16 published articles and the Arusha Declaration books (Braun & Clarke, 2022).

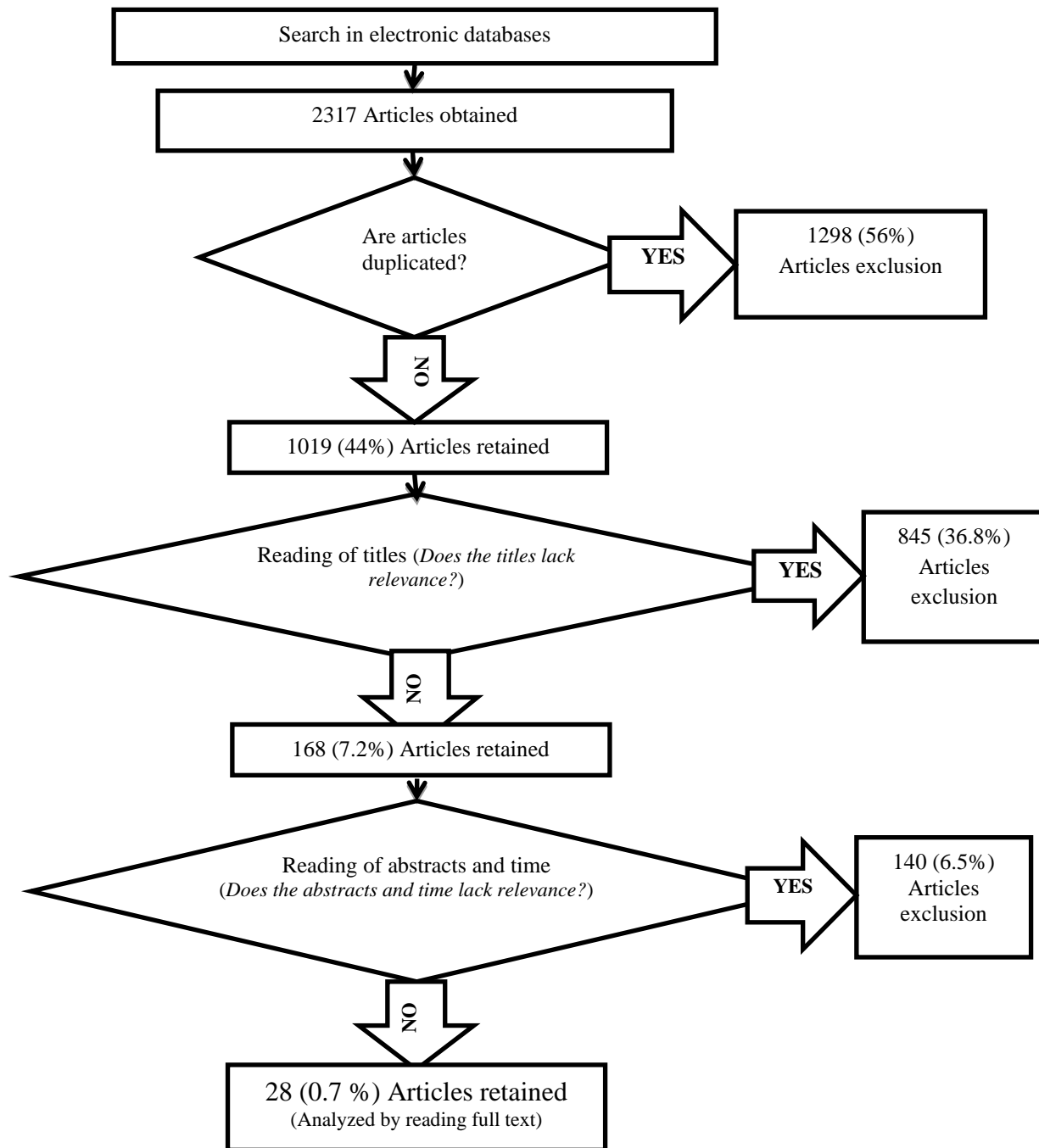


Figure 1: Systematic screening of articles and results

Source: Kuckertz & Block, (2021); Clark *et al.*, (2021); Mohamed *et al.*, (2021)

The adoption of a cross-reflective systematic literature review was favorably appraised for the following reasons (Mohamed *et al.*, 2021): First, it permits a comprehensive, rigorous, and logical evaluation of existing literature in order to give a competitive synthesis of the plethora of peer-reviewed publications that are now available (Mbwogge, 2021). A cross-reflective systematic literature review,

according to Siachou *et al.* (2021), aids in finding errors, biases, and knowledge gaps, as well as guiding future research. The method permits a thorough evaluation of the topic and boosts the validity of the study's findings. In addition, it is less expensive than the use of primary data and, practically speaking, it consumes less time (Kuckertz & Block, 2021; Clark *et al.*, 2021).

According to the goal of the study, the retained articles' content was examined using thematic analysis (Singh & Thurman, 2019). The following analysis themes were constructed to help the explanation of the entrepreneurial nature of Mwalimu Nyerere's wealth creation approach for poverty reduction. These included the Wealth creation approach (the Arusha Declaration of 1967), dimensions of general entrepreneurial tendencies and dimensions of poverty relief. The following procedures specifically comprised thematic analysis (Kuckertz & Block, 2021; Braun & Clarke, 2021; Braun & Clarke, 2022; Byrne, 2022):

- i. Determining themes and how to explain them; becoming familiar with the articles; reading and rereading the articles and jotting down the initial thoughts that spring to mind;
- ii. Developing primary code; Systematic coding of intriguing aspects across all included articles; compilation of codes pertinent to each sub-theme; and logical connection of each sub-theme to themes based on relevancy.
- iii. Examining themes, assuring logical integration with subthemes, and identifying and labeling themes on the overall created thematic map; developing distinct meaning for each theme through back-and-forth analysis to refine the nuances of each theme and the analysis's overarching narrative.
- iv. Creating the report; creating a report of the analysis by relating the analysis results to the research objectives and considering whether study questions have been answered and the alignment of the findings to the literature covered, as well as discussing how the study validated themes and whether new perspectives were added.

4. Results

The study's findings demonstrate that Mwalimu Nyerere's strategies for reducing poverty through the Arusha Declaration (1967) were entrepreneurial in nature. As explained in the next sections, the systematic literature study established dimensions of wealth creation approach, dimension of general entrepreneurial inclinations, and poverty reduction based on the chronological stages of thematic analysis integration procedure outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Thematic abstraction process of wealth creation approach, entrepreneurship and poverty relief

Themes	Sources
1: Wealth creation approach (Arusha declaration)	
Part One: The TANU creed- The policy of TANU is to build a socialist state based on the principle of socialism	Arusha declaration (1967)
Part Two: The policy of socialism	
Part Three: The policy of self-reliance	
Part Four: TANU membership	
Appendix I: Public ownership in Tanzania	
Appendix II: Socialism is not racism	
2: Dimensions of general entrepreneurial tendency	
A: Need for achievement	Caird, (2012); Azila-Gbettor & Harrison, (2013); Adjimah & Perry, (2014);
B: Drive and determination	
C: Calculated risk taking	
D: Need for autonomy	
E: Creativity	
3: Poverty relief	
A: Increased participation in entrepreneurial pursuit	Marsden, (1990); Osunde, (2014); Aniekwu & Jude, (2019); Viatonu et al., (2018).Obileye & Adetola, (2019); Awusabo-Asare & Tanle, (2008).
B: Improved purchasing power	
C: Fostered social economic networking	
D: Diffusion and osmotic knowledge sharing	
E: Employment creation	
F: Improved per capita income	
G: Growing Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	
H: Improved Nation Income (NI)	
I: Positive balance of trade (trade surplus)	
J: Social and political stability	
K: Positive balance of payment (payment surplus)	

Source: Systematic Literature Review (2022)

Figure 2 depicts a conceptual framework illustrating the mediating effect of dimensions of general entrepreneurial tendency on the relationship between wealth creation approach (Arusha Declaration) and poverty relief based on a synthesis of the study's findings founded on the thematic items presented in table 2.

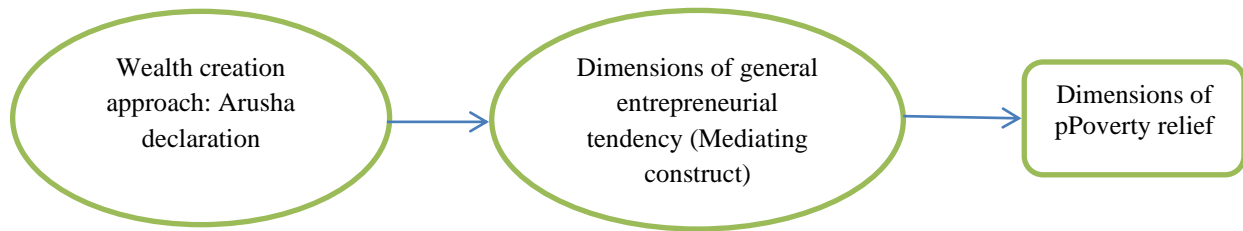


Figure 2: The relationship between wealth creation approach, entrepreneurship and poverty relief

Source: Synthesis from systematic literature review (2022)

5. Discussion

Initiatives designed to relieve poverty have been favored by global social and economic development stakeholders (Hodge & Greve, 2017; Marsden, 1990; Lombard, 2003; Lombard, 2003). The study's findings established three key themes showing aspects of measures for poverty relief, including wealth creation approach (the Arusha Declaration), dimensions of general entrepreneurial tendencies, and aspects of poverty relief as an output. Particularly, wealth creation approaches are based on initiatives designed to facilitate the recognition of social and economic demands that seek satisfying solutions and the timely design of competitive solutions to such requirements (Danilina *et al.*, 2015). Dimensions of general entrepreneurial tendencies are the subcategories of entrepreneurial traits that are commonly seen as markers of a person's enhanced capacity to identify perplexing situations among social and economic stakeholders and to construct the desired solution effectively and efficiently (Dees, 2007). According to Meloni (2014), poverty relief entails the outcomes of entrepreneurial-oriented approaches to wealth creation that are thought to be interwoven with perceived benefits sought by social and economic stakeholders (Danilina *et al.*, 2015).

Approaches to wealth creation for poverty relief are considered as a means of supporting individuals and nations in fostering initiatives leading to effective development measures (Evans & Syrett, 2007). Scholars in the field of entrepreneurship for poverty relief believe that in order to be successful, essential participants must display distinctive qualities such as creativity, vision, hard effort, and the capacity to solve problems (Tomas-Carpi, 1997; Messner, 2013). In light of this, reflection on Mwalimu Nyerere's approach to wealth creation as articulated in the Arusha Declaration seems to reveal parallel traits. Mwalimu Nyerere, when pressing for the nation's commitment to accept the Arusha Declaration (1967) norms, presented the following examples.

“We would be even more stupid for us to imagine that we shall rid ourselves of our poverty through financial assistance rather than our own financial resources.....”

Mwalimu Nyerere's insight demonstrates his ability to anticipate difficult situations and persuade Tanzanians to demonstrate commitment to the targeted reforms for development advancement. The remark expresses Mwalimu Nyerere's devotion to the Arusha Declaration as a trustworthy wealth development approach for easing Tanzania's then-perceived poverty, which was motivated by his entrepreneurial spirit.

In addition, Mwalimu Nyerere exhibited entrepreneurial instincts by promoting an attitude of hard working ethic, whereby he provided:

“It is necessary for everyone to work hard, for everybody to work to the maximum of his ability”

Furthermore, Mwalimu Nyerere demonstrated his dedication to best practices by promoting ethical behavior by stating that:

“I believe myself in a country should be treated almost in the same way as you treat treason..... I cannot see how the people of Tanganyika are going to get the true benefit of independence for which they have been struggling”

As a result of consistent demonstration of entrepreneurial wealth creation approaches, Tanzania experienced consistently growing GDP per capita income as presented in table 3.

Figure 3: Tanzania’s growth trend of GDP per capita for selected years (1967 – 2018)

1967	1972	1977	1982	1987	1998	2003	2008	2013	2018
1.8	2.3	-2.7	-2.6	2.7	56.04	4.69	24.34	11.82	3.77

Source: <https://www.mcotrends.net/countries/tanzania/gdp-per-capita/1988-2023>, Retrieved On 15th January, 2023; Arne, B. & Anderson, D. (1999). Is Tanzania an emerging economy? A report for the EOCD project “Emerging Africa”

Based on facts presented in table 3, it is probably true that during Mwalimu Nyerere’s era of wealth creation for poverty relief, there was relatively stable per capita income relative to the period after Zanzibar declaration of which there is

relatively greater growth though irregular trend is dominating the trend. This could be because of the emerging changes and development needs that are causing diversities hindering strategic effectiveness.

6. Conclusion

The study's findings illustrate characteristics of general entrepreneurial tendencies recommended by entrepreneurship scholars. A synthesis of the cross-reflective findings of the systematic literature review leads to the conclusion that Mwalimu Nyerere's wealth creation approach for poverty relief through Arusha Declaration of 1967 was entrepreneurial in nature.

Theoretical implications

As social and economic actors try to achieve sustainable poverty relief, the Arusha Declaration's underlying hypotheses and theories serve as important references.

Practical implications

The manner in which the Arusha Declaration of 1967 was implemented demonstrates how Mwalimu Nyerere's wealth creation approach could serve as a model for assisting people and countries to succeed in effort to take wealth creation initiatives aimed at relieving poverty at micro and macro level.

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