

## ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SECURITY: A CONJUGATE FOR A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

Benson O. Okoro

Department of Arts and Social Sciences Education, St. Augustine's College of Education (Affiliated to University of Ibadan), Akoka, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria. +2348051780109, +2348033818293

E-mail: okorohben@gmail.com

### Abstract

*Entrepreneurship development is a global strategy which every economy, including the less developed countries (LDCs) has endeavored to grapple with, mainly because of its inherent catalyst tendencies of job creation, poverty reduction, food security, sustainable economic growth and wealth creation amongst others. The paper aimed at investigating entrepreneurship development and food security: A conjugate for a sustainable economy. It x-rayed conceptual review of entrepreneurship development, food security and sustainable economy and also, the theoretical framework of entrepreneurship development followed by an empirical review. The objective of the study was to identify barriers, drivers, and other measures to boosting entrepreneurship growth. Qualitative approach was deployed to carry out the study in order to allow for critical review of related literature as a source of secondary data in journals, textbooks, newspapers and a host of others, which allows for an in-depth reasoning and comprehension. The contemporary entrepreneurship drive is knowledge-based and hence, the study was anchored on "resource-based view (RBV)" of managerial enterprise. It is therefore imperative to overhaul the Nigerian educational curricular, especially at the tertiary level so that, entrepreneurship development would occupy central stage in learning and character, and thus, yield the desired result of food security and sustainable economy over time period.*

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship development, Food security, Sustainable economy, Conjugate, Resource-based view

### Introduction

The quest for reorientation of development goals such as growth of gross national product (GNP) into a precise and more specific broader measures of societal progress such as the elimination of poverty, unemployment, income inequality gap and other preponderance factors is a major task confronting the less developed countries (LDCs); for which solution is sought by institutional bodies, such as the world bank, IMF, etc (Todaro, 2000). Various policy measures have been initiated in this regard, including but not limited to privatization, commercialization and government assisted small and medium scale enterprises. In order to forestall food security and sustainable economy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, driven by digital knowledge, entrepreneurship development has been introduced in the Nigerian tertiary education curricular which is a march in the right direction.

Significantly, entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship development play economic developmental role and constitute the engine of economic development in every society, irrespective of its economic status (i.e. developed or underdeveloped) (Jafarnejad, et al., 2013). In today's knowledge-based economy, entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship development remain a catalyst for combating

unemployment, social menace, food insufficiency and economic instability (Gorji & Rahimian, 2011; Klapper, et al., 2004). Meanwhile, entrepreneurship education is spreading globally amongst tertiary institutions in order to stem the traditional approach of job placement and graduates seeking jobs after graduation. This is a novel approach aimed at changing graduates' perceptions and creating an atmosphere of vision of self-employment through rigorous entrepreneurship drive and development (Pahurkar, et al., 2020; Yaghoubi, 2010). Considering the above, sustainable economy will no doubt emerge by meeting the needs of today and still sustain the needs of the future generations (Kardos, 2012).

The paper is discussed under the following headings: Introduction, objective of the study, methodology of the study, conceptual framework, theoretical framework, empirical review, conclusion and recommendations.

### Objective of Study

The main objective of the study is to establish the relationship amongst entrepreneurship development, food security and sustainable economy. Specifically, the study sought to:

- identify barriers to entrepreneurship/entrepreneurship development
- identify drivers of entrepreneurship/entrepreneurship development
- identify other measures to boosting entrepreneurship/entrepreneurship development
- identify the role of food security in an economy
- identify measures to promoting sustainable development

### Methodology of the Study

The paper was written following qualitative research approach in order to allow for critical review of related literature using secondary data/information in the form of journals, textbooks, newspapers, amongst others. This allows for an in-depth reasoning and comprehension (Johnson-Laird, 2010).

### Conceptual Framework

#### Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurship Development

Entrepreneurship enhances job creation and promotes employment opportunities when allowed to thrive in any business environment (Egwu, 2014). Barringer and Ireland (2013) asserted that, entrepreneurship is a process that triggers individuals pursuing any emerging opportunities without recourse to capital and other resources under their control. Chakravorti (2011) claimed that adversity engenders innovation, creativity and business model amongst entrepreneurs during economic recession than boom periods. Hence, an entrepreneur is poised to achieving an end with little or no accessible means. Naji (2012) further gave credence to the above facts, saying, entrepreneurship is an action process of an entrepreneur with an innate desire to exploit any opportunity despite its attendant risks and uncertainties. It suffices to say that entrepreneurship development accentuates industrial development, regional growth and employment opportunities.

Again, Nawaser, et al., (2011) stated that entrepreneurship is a formidable approach used to nurture the development of any nation. The authors are of the view that entrepreneurship with its skills should be taught to all nooks and crannies of a country so as to promote entrepreneurial wellness amongst the citizenry. In so doing, the spirit of entrepreneurship would be fortified for the good of all. In a related view, Drucker (2004) enjoins individuals and organizations to innovate

continually in order to stimulate change that will usher in an atmosphere of business expansion. Innovation is the hallmark of entrepreneurship. Thus, failure to innovate is a resistant to change, which ultimately, kills entrepreneurship drive. Innovation, change and creativity are visible and can-not be hidden. No doubt that, Ikechukwu, et al., (2017) posited that entrepreneurship often manifests its self in the form of small and medium scale enterprises, the sole proprietorship of industrialization, food production and economic growth. The author however noted that entrepreneurship is growing disproportionately relative to government programmes on entrepreneurship as manifested in small and medium scale enterprises under the umbrella of SMEDAN. The principle of creative destruction as applied by both emerging and developed economies should be replicated by other economies of the world, particularly the less developed economies (Bai & Li, 2022; Kompatsiaris, et al., 2020).

Conversely, entrepreneurship development, according to Ngele (2020) is the pillar upon which entrepreneurship rests to creating wealth and other valuable things that promote economic well- beings. This assertion is evident in the way and manner an entrepreneur demonstrates inherent willingness to undertake risks, commitment and opportunistic tendencies to overtly maximize profits. In this way, entrepreneurship development can only be impactful by promoting entrepreneurial drives in an environment that supports good leadership. The role of leadership is critical in the overall success of entrepreneurship development. Take for instance; entrepreneurship development demands that certain skills, such as motivation skill, decision skill, competency skill, confidence skill, resilience skill, and the likes are the necessary ingredients to sustaining entrepreneurship drive.

It is pertinent to note that entrepreneurship development will promote entrepreneurial drive, which in turn will promote output of goods and services (food supply) and ultimately employment generation and economic growth. Continuous entrepreneurship development will promote steady evolvment of small and medium scale enterprises (SME) overtime period. Undoubtedly, SME is a major catalyst to industrialization, the world over (Egwu, 2014; Kardos, 2012 & Ngele, 2020).

Entrepreneurship development is a detailed robust and strategic process to marshaling out actions with which to perform entrepreneurship activities. This entails the setting up of business ventures, which will eventually engender output creation (food supply),

employment and other value inherent activities in the society. Economic growth and development are inherently dependent on the growth of entrepreneurship development in any nation (Nawaser, et al., 2011). This momentum can only be sustained and over time, yield desirable economic result if entrepreneurship development is fully entrenched in the tertiary educational curriculum. Diyoke (2014) stressed the role of entrepreneurship development as the sustainer and promoter of robust standard of living of the industrialized economies, particularly the G-8 and the BRICS countries.

Although Nigerian government at different times has shown interest, thereby promoting SMEs but much is left to be done by inculcating practical-based entrepreneurship development at every stage of the educational system and the setting up of monitoring team to ensure compliant. Pahurkar, et al., (2020) opined that entrepreneurship development should embrace programmes that will prepare students for entrepreneurship role years after school. This, according to the authors will instill in them the confidence of job creation rather than job seeking opportunist. This can be attested to by the G – 8 and BRICS countries.

### **Food Security and Sustainable Economy**

Food security plays an important role in the sustainable development of nations. It is important to note that food security serves as safety net to the society. Food security is a global issue and calls for the stability of international community and human welfare. It is remarkable to note that, the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, itemized eradication of hunger, attaining food security and improving nutrition as prioritized domains of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The emergence of climate change, terrorism, kidnapping, war, etc, has brought the issue of food security to the central stage of the debate. Turk and Thomas (2023) affirmed that, food security is the possession of enough food to produce 2200-2300 calories per day for adult females and 2900-3000 calories per day for adult males, while children need fewer calories for a healthy living. Norhasmah (2010) opined that, food security is a process whereby people from time to time, have access to enough, healthy and nutritious diets for a healthy living.

FAO (2012) expanded the domain of food security from just meeting survival needs to meeting positive and healthy living and food preferences. Hence, there is a progression of food security from “food supply” to “food acquisition power” for individual and family focus. This

is disintegration from Macro (total) to micro (individuals). From the above, the concept of food security has expanded to include macro and micro, quantity and quality, supply and demand of food. FAO (2012) affirmed that by 2050 food availability should rise by 70% so as to meet the demands of the ever growing population.

It is pertinent to note that, sustainable development dated back to the 1987 Brundtland Commission Report, on our collective common future; “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Fleetwood, 2020). Thus, Mathez-Stiefel, et al., (2023) opined that, food security is a necessity for sustainable development in all spheres of life, including mountains. According to the authors, the problem of food security can be traced to poverty, lack of adequate attention to agricultural production, lop sided distribution of nations’ resources, ecological disorder, corruption, political instability and the likes. Again, Vagsholm, et al., (2020) posited that, food security engenders sustainable development. The authors affirmed that, in the very long run, there is complementarity amongst food safety, food security and sustainable development. These three issues must be guided so that none negates the others. In a similar vein food loss poses threat to food security and has to be addressed in order to mitigate its impact. Fleetwood (2020) opined that, food loss is the amount of food wasted in the food production chain processes- production, distribution, exchange and consumption. The author further stressed that, these losses would endanger food security attainment by 2030 (SDG-2). Again, Adedokun (2021) emphasized that; food security may not be possible in Nigeria and some other developing countries by 2030, if food crisis is not addressed headlong.

### **Food Security and Entrepreneurship**

Bonney, et al., (2022) stressed the importance of entrepreneurial methods to improving food production-storage, distribution (marketing) and the overall value chain of agricultural produce, particularly in the developing countries. According to the authors, efficient and effective entrepreneurial approach will no doubt engender innovation and creativity and hence, consumer value and satisfaction. It thus suffice that, a well robust entrepreneurial landscape would promote food security. Meanwhile, Ganipang (2016) argued that, farmers have been observed to play a major role in food security. However, government approach to food security has been lopsided as emphasis has been on

farm cultivation and nothing more. The author noted that, the spirit of entrepreneurship has not been fully developed but rather, it is being exacerbated. Therefore, this has inhibited attainment of food security. Hence, entrepreneurship farmers could boost food security if given necessary support.

In a related development, Ratang, et al., (2016) further corroborated the above assertion and posited that, quality marketing orientation, vision, recognition of opportunities, leadership influence, strategic planning and the likes, would fortify an entrepreneur and hence, boost overall food production. Similarly, Cekmecelioglu & Ozbag (2016) said that, transformational leadership accentuates interpersonal relationship, motivation, innovation and creativity on the one hand and entrepreneurial drive and ultimately, food security on the other hand. The authors emphasized the need for cordial relationship between leaders and subordinates for the creation of a healthy atmosphere for business thrive. Friendly atmosphere that builds team spirit, shared vision and empowerment of employees encourages entrepreneurial drive and subsequently food production over time period.

### Theoretical Framework

#### Resource-Based View (RBV) of the Firm

The study contextualizes entrepreneurship development on the resource-based view (RBV) of the firm, in that, every entrepreneur is unique and should be able to identify and harness the unique available resources optimally. In this way, an entrepreneur may wish to base his strategy on the firm's resources. The premise underlying the resource-based view (RBV) is that every entrepreneur differs because of the inherent bundle of resources available to the firm, which it controls at a point in time. An entrepreneur will no doubt enjoy sustainable competitive advantage if his firm's resources possess the following four critical elements: Value, rareness, inimitableness and non-substitutability. The higher the value and rareness of a firm's resources on the one hand, and the higher the level of a firm's inimitable and non-substitutability on the other hand, the higher the degree of sustainable competitive advantage the firm will command and enjoy over time period. Hence, an entrepreneur should carry out environmental analysis using the tool of SWOT (Freeman, et al., 2021; Salazar & Armando, 2017).

The RBV is used for the understanding and analysis of internal resources of a firm. Strategy formulation is based on core competence of a firm. Core competence is the capability or skill that a firm has and if fully identified, nurtured and technically deployed,

would result in competitive advantage. The core aim of RBV is the analysis of the three major types of a firm's resources, which constitute its building blocks for distinctive competencies. These are:

1. **Tangible assets** – These are physical and financial resources a company uses to provide value to its customers. E.g. raw materials, production facilities, real estate, financial resources (money), etc.
2. **Intangible assets** – These are resources that are not physically seen but impact positively on an organization. E.g. brand names, firm reputation, organizational morale, experience, technical knowledge, etc.
3. **Organizational capabilities** – These are means by which a firm brings together people and other resources to influence changes in the business environment. For example, skills, abilities, competencies, etc, are combined to manage assets, people and the other resources to transform inputs to outputs (Chika, et al., 2021 & Rehman, et al., 2019). Entrepreneurship development processes should be managed in line with the local needs, resources and aspirations as they affect firms and their understanding for a better nurturing of any firm. In doing this, it will prepare the graduating students ahead of the business they intend to establish.

#### Barriers to Entrepreneurship

Broad-based factors have been identified as barriers to entrepreneurship, particularly in Nigeria, viz: Lack of start-up capital, lack of entrepreneurial-based knowledge, inadequate information inadequate power supply, lack of leadership skill, poor infrastructure, cumbersome procedure for credit facilities, political instability, lack of resilience, lack of entrepreneurial skill, poor record keeping, inconsistent government policy, cultural factors, religious factors, lack of entrepreneurial culture, highly formalized organizational structure, etc. (Gunsel, 2015; Gorji, 2011; Ifabiyi, et al., 2019 ; Paturkar, et al; 2020 & Yaghoubi, 2010)

#### Drivers of Entrepreneurship

Many scholars have identified a bundle of factors as drivers of entrepreneurship. These include possession of innovative spirit, need for achievement, opportunity drive recognition, risk-taking drive, entrepreneurship education, availability of capital, cheap labour, raw material, sustainable infrastructure (Akhtar, et al., 2022; Gunsel, 2015; Oshi & Nkuda, 2021). Similarly, Long, et al., (2021), unraveled seven

drivers of entrepreneurship education performance of medical students; viz: Gender, digital economy, entrepreneurship course, entrepreneurship faculty, entrepreneurship competition, entrepreneurship practice and entrepreneurship policy. The authors observed that, females were more curious about entrepreneurial knowledge and skill than the males but did not translate to real practice. It was further noted that, the effect of entrepreneurship policy is most profound, accompanied by entrepreneurship practice, entrepreneurship competition, entrepreneurship course and entrepreneurship faculty. However, digital economy had significant impact on each of them. Thus, entrepreneurship policy and digitalization are veritable tools for the overall success of entrepreneurship.

### **Other Ways to Boosting Entrepreneurship**

Gunsel (2015), Oshi & Nkuda (2021) have identified the following ways to stimulating entrepreneurship: Celebrate mistakes, develop a vision statement to encourage entrepreneurship drive and development, create a bond between employees and employers, promote intrapreneurship initiatives through employee empowerment, pursue passion in and out of the company, promote entrepreneurship mindset, recognize and reward efforts, build personal brands.

Carter, et al., In Caliendo, et al., (2023) adduced that, factors such as transformation, function, recognition, freedom, fortune and self-actualization, often than not catalyze entrepreneurship. The authors noted that, of all these factors, fortune, freedom and transformation are the most critical reasons why people go into entrepreneurship. Despite above, the authors stated that, other stimulating factors such as opportunity, career goal and essentiality account for individuals' desire to become entrepreneurs. Oguchi & Oriaku (2020) asserted that, dynamism as a global paradigm approach is necessary engender the spirit of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship development. To do this, the authors canvassed for tolerance, resilience and adaptability, which are required to hone innovation and creativity, which will culminate entrepreneurship process.

### **Empirical Review**

A sizeable number of studies have shown that, entrepreneurship development is a predictor of food security, sustainable economy, job creation, poverty reduction among others (Egwu, 2014). Naji (2012), in his analysis of factors influencing entrepreneurship development, affirmed that, there is a preponderance and significant relationship amongst regional growth,

food security, industrial growth and employment generation on the one hand, and entrepreneurship development on the other hand. In a related development, Ogbo and Nwachukwu (2012), in a study titled "the role of entrepreneurship in economic development: the Nigerian perspective," reveals a significant correlation between entrepreneurship and economic development, both developed and developing countries alike. Entrepreneurship is therefore a catalyst to promoting a virile industrialization.

A further investigation on the factors affecting entrepreneurship development by Ifabiyi, et al., (2020) showed that there is an infirm relationship between entrepreneurial information needs and the factors affecting entrepreneurship development. Thus, critical information acts as enhancements to overall success of entrepreneurship drive amongst business start-ups.

In a close related study on agripreneurship as a panacea for food security in Tanzania by Kazungu and Kumburu (2023), showed positive and significant relationship between entrepreneurship and food security. Therefore, entrepreneurship is a catalyst to food production and food security. Similarly, Psychol (2022) in a study, innovation and entrepreneurship strategies of teachers and students in financial colleges and universities under the direction of food security, sternly reveals that innovation and entrepreneurship impact positively on food security and sustainable economy. By implication, innovation catalyzes entrepreneurship development significantly to yielding preponderance results.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

Despite the perceived notion that, the major problem facing majority of people intending to go into entrepreneurship is startup capital, this paper found out that, accessibility to capital or money is not the most prominent. However, the most recalcitrant problem is entrepreneurial inaction in the tertiary curricular (entrepreneurial bias). It is pertinent to note that, capital is a necessary but not sufficient for a successful entrepreneurship drive. Other impediments to entrepreneurship emancipation include lack of proper orientation, lack of entrepreneurial mindset, gender bias, lack of entrepreneurial practice, regulatory challenge, digital disorder, lack of vision amongst others.

In order to sustain the tempo of entrepreneurship development and emancipation, and its attendant threshold benefits, government policy on entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial education should be overhauled to broaden the tertiary education

curricular so as to address emerging societal needs. Also, government at all levels should engender political will to seeing that, there is a functional interface between tertiary education and other sectors in order to promote a healthy skill acquisition, knowledge transfer, leadership skill among others. Hence, the digital

economy should be explored and regulated in a way that it will facilitate a culture of entrepreneurship to be leveraged by all and sundry. Similarly, there should be a paradigm shift of attitude from wastage of scarce resources to the full maximization of same in order to facilitate food security and sustainable development.

## References

- Adedokun, B. (2021). Nigeria's food insecurity and its implications on sustainable development goal (SDG-2) amidst the Covid-19 era. *Journal of Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Africa (JGGSDA)*, 6 (5), 18-26
- Akhtar, S. et al., (2022). "Drivers of student entrepreneurial intention and the moderating role of entrepreneurship education: Evidence from an Indian University." *Discrete Dynamics in Nature and Society*.
- Barringer, B. R. & Ireland, R. D. (2013). *Entrepreneurship: Successfully launching new ventures*. Boston: Pearson Publishers Limited.
- Bai, Y. & Li, X. (2022). Creative destruction path selection for industrial park transformation and upgrading under the concept of character town in the era of big data. *Hindawi Journal of Security and Communication Network*, 1-11
- Bonney, L. et al., (2022). A note on entrepreneurship as an alternative logic to address food security in the developing world. *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship*, 18(3).
- Carter, et al., In Caliendo, M. et al., (2023). The influence of startup motivation on entrepreneurial performance. *Small Business Economics*, 61 (6), 1-21
- Chakravorti, B. (2011). "Succeeding as an entrepreneur: Finding competitive advantage in adversity." *Harvard Business Review*, 19 – 35.
- Chika, A. C, et al., (2021). Effect of organizational capabilities on firm's growth: Implications on SMEs in Anambra State, Nigeria. *European Journal of Business and Management Research*, 6(5), 1-6
- Cekmecelioglu, H. G & Ozbag, G. K (2016). Leadership and creativity: The impact of transformational leadership on individual creativity. *Procedia-Social and Behavioural Sciences*, 235, 234-249
- Drucker, P.F. (2004). *Management: Tasks, responsibilities, practices*. India: Allied Publishers Limited
- Diyoke, C. I. (2014). "Entrepreneurship development in Nigeria: Issues, problems and prospects." *International Journal of Technical Research and Applications*, 10 (1), 19 – 23, Nov. – Dec.
- Dehrashid, A. A. et al (2021). "Food security assessment in rural areas: Evidence from Iran." *Journal of Agriculture and Food Security*, 1 – 18, December.
- Egwu, I. L. (2014). "Entrepreneurship development in Nigeria: A review." *IOSR Journal of Business and Management*, 16 (1), 1-7.
- FAO (2012). *Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations*.
- Fleetwood, J. (2020). Social justice, food loss and the sustainable development goals in the era of Covid-19. *Sustainability Journal*, 12, 1-9
- Freeman, F. E. et al., (2021). Stakeholders theory and the resource-based view of the firm. *Journal of Management*, 47 (7), 1-14
- Ganipang, D. (2016). Entrepreneurship as new approach to support national agriculture development program to go self-sufficient food. *Journal of Agriculture and Agricultural Procedia*, 9, 72-82
- Gunsel, A. (2015). "Research on effectiveness of technology transfer from a knowledge-based perspective." *Procedia Social and Behavioural Sciences*, 207, 777-785.
- Gorji, M. B. (2011). "The study of barriers to entrepreneurship in men and woman." *Australian Journal of Business and Management Research*, 1(9), 31 – 36, December.
- Haojie, G. (2022). "Innovation and entrepreneurship strategies of teachers and students in financial Colleges and Universities under the

- direction of food security in China." *Front Psycho Journal*, (13), 1-26.
- Ifabiye, J. O. et al., (2020). "Factors affecting entrepreneurship development among the food marketers in Iorin Metropolis, Kwara State, Nigeria." *Global Journal of Agricultural Sciences* 19, 11 – 15.
- Ikechukwu, D. et al., (2017). "Entrepreneurship development and poverty reduction in Nigeria. Empirical analysis of industrial layout coal camp, Emene, Enugu State, Nigeria." *The IUP Journal of Entrepreneurship Development*, 4 (3), 115-130
- Jafarnejad, A. et al., (2013). "Analysis of barriers to entrepreneurship in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)." *International Journal of Academic Research in Economics and Management Sciences*, 3(4), 207 – 216.
- Johnson-Laird, P. (2010). "Deductive reasoning." *Wiley Interdisciplinary Review of Cognitive Science*, 1(1), 8-17.
- Klapper, L. et al., (2004). Entry regulation as a barrier to entrepreneurship. *Journal of Financial Economics, Elsevier*, 83(3), 591-629
- Kardos, M. (2012). "The relationship between entrepreneurship, innovation and sustainable development: Research on European Union Countries." *Procedia-Economics and Finance*, 3, 1030 – 1035.
- Kazungu, I. & Kumburu, N. P (2023). "Agripreneurship as a panacea for food security in Tanzania: A systematic review." *Heliyon Journal*, 9(5), 1-9.
- Kompatsiaris, P. et al., (2020). *The industrialization of creativity and its limits: Introducing concepts, theories and themes*. Moscow: Spring Publishers.
- Long, Z. et al., (2021). Research on the drivers of entrepreneurship education performance of Medical Students in the digital age. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 1-17
- Mathez-Stiefel, S. et al., (2023). Focus issue: Food security and sustainable development in mountains. *Mountain Research and Development (MRD) Journal*, 38 (4).
- Naji, A. A. H. (2012). "Factors influencing entrepreneurship development." *Relivingmbadys (blog)*
- Nawaser, K. et al., (2011). "Motivation and legal barriers of entrepreneurship development." *International Journal of Business and Management*, 6 (11), 112 – 118, November.
- Ngele, A. N. (2020). "Entrepreneurial development and employment creation: A focus on education a European Journal of Business and Management and financial aid as a sustainable option for youths in Nigeria." *Journal of Global Economics and Business*, 1(3), 19-39, October.
- Norhasmah, S. et al., (2010). Food security: Concepts and definitions. *Journal of Community Health*, 16(2), 1-8
- Ogbo, A. & Nwachukwu, A. C (2012). The role of entrepreneurship in economic development: The Nigerian perspective. *European Journal of Business Management*, 4(8), 95-105.
- Oguchi, C. B & Oriaku, C. C (2020). Boosting entrepreneurship in Nigeria: The need for a new management approach. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Global Politics, Governance and Management*, 2(1)
- Oshi, J. & Nkuda, M. (2021). "Drivers and inhibitors of entrepreneurial growth: The Nigeria's situation." *Scholarly Journal of Business Administration*, 1(1), 1 – 9, August.
- Pahurkar, R. N, et al., (2020). "A study of perceived barriers for entrepreneurship development among management students." *TEST Engineering & Management*, 83, 5607 – 5620, March – April.
- Pearce, J. A. & Robinson, R. B. (2003). *Strategic management: Formulating, implementing and control*. NY: McGraw Hill Publishers.
- Ratang, W. et al., (2016). Entrepreneurship development and market orientation model as a strategy in food security in Wamena, Jayawijaya. *Journal of Education and Vocational Research*, 7 (1), 37-40
- Rehman, S. et al., (2019). The mediating role of organizational capabilities determinants. *Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research*, 1-23.
- Salazar, L. & Armando, L. (2017). The resource-based view and the concept of value: The role of emergence in value creation. *Journal of Mercados Y Negocios*, 35, 1-13
- Todaro, M. P. (2000). *Economic development*. NY: Addison-Wesley Publishers.
- Turk, R. & Thomas, A. (2023). *Food insecurity in Nigeria: Food supply matters*. International Monetary Fund (IMF) Report.

Vagsholm, I. et al., (2020). Food security, safety and sustainability-Getting the trade-offs right. *Journal Review of Frontiers in Sustainability Food Systems*, 4 (16), 1-14.

Yaghoubu, J. (2010). "Study barriers to entrepreneurship promotion in agriculture higher education." *Procedia Social and Behavioural Sciences*, 1, 1901 – 1905.