WAYS TO ENSURING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY BASED ON GREEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract:

In recent times, the importance of green entrepreneurship in socio-economic development, environmental management, and the well-being of low-income communities has been extensively studied by academics and policymakers. There is a lack of research on what are the external and internal factors that support and encourage the growth of green enterprises in agriculture. Therefore, this study aims to suggest factors that play a significant role in the development of green entrepreneurship, focusing on developing countries.

Keywords:green entrepreneurship; agriculture 4.0; environmental management; developing countries; small and medium-sized businesses; innovation

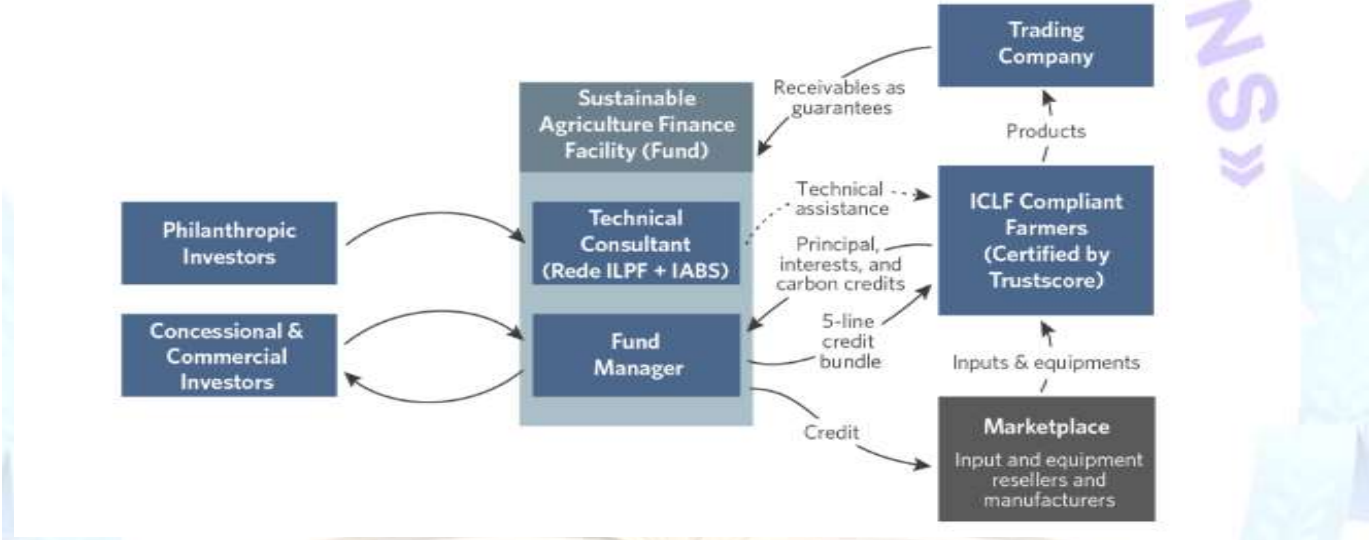
Introduction. Agriculture is one of the world's largest industries, employing over a billion people and accounting for 3% of global GDP.[1]Although important in economics at both the micro and macro levels, mainstream entrepreneurship research has largely neglected the agricultural sector, while graduates of agricultural entrepreneurship programs are increasingly seeking to apply their expertise to other industries. This is due to the significant dynamics and diversity in the agricultural academic field. The situation seems to have changed dramatically in the past few years, with economic liberalization in several countries around the world, the reduction of protectionism in agricultural markets, and rapidly changing agrarian societies, leading to research on new and diverse phenomena. In addition, companies are increasingly adapting to changing consumer habits, improving environmental standards, new product quality requirements, supply chain management, food safety, sustainability issues, and more. These changes have paved the

1. [1] Mupfasoni, B.; Kessler, A.; Lance, T. Sustainable agricultural entrepreneurship in Burundi: Drivers and outcomes. J. Small Bus. Enterp. Dev. 2018, 25, 64–80. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

way for new starters and entrepreneurs to modernize their portfolio of agricultural entrepreneurship skills and develop, create, and support a response to the changing farm environment, with an emphasis on doing better rather than formulating new ideas for a sustainable future.[2]

Issues raised:

The sustainable development of the agri-food industry and its impact on food security are increasingly important areas of academic research. The literature in this area is diverse, ranging from conceptual studies and interpretive studies to bibliometric analyses and sector-specific studies. In the literature, a key distinction is often made between the broader "agri-food industry" and the narrower "food industry".



Source:https://www.climatefinancelab.org/ideas/green-affordable-housing-finance/

The agri-food sector encompasses all components of the agricultural supply chain, from primary production and processing to logistics and retail (Doddapaneni and Kikas, 2021; Rizzut, 2022). In contrast, the food industry typically focuses on the processing and

1. [2] Lance, T.; Seuneke, P.; Wageningen, AH; Klerkx, L. Encyclopedia of Creativity, Invention, Innovation and Entrepreneurship. In Encyclopedia of Technology and Innovation Management; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2013. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

distribution of inputs (Saito, 2016; Santos et al., 2023). Clarifying this distinction is crucial in assessing sustainability across the entire value chain.important.[3]

Methodology:

Currently, Chinese universities are focusing on intensive knowledge, entrepreneurship resources and human resources to support the creation of several university policies and related environments; therefore, communities can become new enterprises in agriculture to evaluate and utilize knowledge. The economy of the central region of China, especially Hubei, is mainly based on agriculture, which brings about large production scale, excellent product quality and high commodity prices with convenient light, heat and water, as well as abundant agricultural resources rich in primary agricultural processing. High-potential crop by-products also play an important role in the region. Therefore, it is an important area of interest to consider and study in this context, with a strong entrepreneurial cultural environment and many entrepreneurial practices directly or indirectly affecting college students in this area. It is worth noting that the central region has a relatively high level of agricultural entrepreneurship education courses, practical training, and student entrepreneurship compared to other regions in China. This is an ideal model area for sustainable entrepreneurship in agricultural education. Therefore, to study the intention of sustainable entrepreneurship, we collected data from Huazhong Agricultural University in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Random sampling methods were used on 640 students studying agricultural majors.[4]

Analysis and result:

The planned work to contribute to achieving these goals includes:

- Adapt a clear plan for the development of agricultural and food statistics. - Collect, compare and publish information on economic indicators, costs, benefits and profitability of major agricultural products.

[3]Anar Abbasov and Azer Gurbanzade (2025). A bibliometric analysis of research trends on the sustainable development of the agri-food industry and its impact on food security. Environmental Economics, 16(2), 149-161. doi:10.21511/ee.16(2).2025.11

[4] Sustainable Entrepreneurship in the Agriculture Sector: The Nexus of the Triple Bottom Line Measurement Approach

- Development of a state program for the development of "smart agriculture".

- Publishing a reference book on farm productivity, state support for industries, labor legislation, taxation, lending, and other necessary information.

- Publish an annual agricultural report, including measures and achievements in the sector and planned public policy measures.

- Active participation in information exchange platforms and international forums on the development of national agricultural systems and services.

Conclusion:

Based on this, the republic's strategic economic research should systematically study ways to increase the demand and application of green technologies. Research in this area should be carried out by all stakeholders, including the business sector, the Green Entrepreneurship Fund, regulatory authorities, in particular those responsible for the use of subsoil resources and environmental protection, scientific and educational institutions, and, of course, the banking sector, which acts as a financial intermediary between entrepreneurs and financing green funds.

References

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2. Lance, T.; Seuneke, P.; Wageningen, AH; Klerkx, L. Encyclopedia of Creativity, Invention, Innovation and Entrepreneurship. In Encyclopedia of Technology and Innovation Management; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2013. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

3. Anar Abbasov and Azer Gurbanzade (2025). A bibliometric analysis of research trends on the sustainable development of the agri-food industry and its impact on food security. Environmental Economics, 16(2), 149-161. doi:10.21511/ee.16(2).2025.11

4. Sustainable Entrepreneurship in the Agriculture Sector: The Nexus of the Triple Bottom Line Measurement Approach