VOL. 08 NO. 6,
MAY, 2025
E-ISSN 3027-1401
P-ISSN 3026-9148

African Scholar Publications & Research International
www.africanscholarpub.com

Journal of Arts and Sociological Research (JASR)

The Contribution of Religion on Agripreneurship Development in Adamawa State: A Christian Agrarian Perspective.

Stephen Mathew; & Kwayas Zik
Christian Religious Studies Department, Federal College of Education, Yola
Corresponding Author: stephenmathew31@gmail.com
DOI: https://doi.org/10.70382/ajasr.v8i6.041

Abstract
The paper titled, the contribution of religion on agripreneurship development in Adamawa state: a Christian agrarian perspective; the aims of the study is to investigate the relation between religion, as a concept related but distinct from culture, and the incidence of entrepreneurship and also to assess the perceptions of stakeholders regarding the development of agribusiness entrepreneurship in Adamawa state. In the paper, related literature was reviewed on entrepreneurship, Importance of agri-business, entrepreneurship development opportunities in agriculture, religion and agriculture in the bible. A mixed-methods research design was adopted, combining both quantitative and qualitative approaches to gain a comprehensive understanding of the role of religion in agripreneurship and the Findings indicate that religion plays a significant role in shaping work ethics among agripreneurs. The researchers conclude that, a balanced approach that integrates religious values with modern agricultural policies can enhance agripreneurship development in Adamawa State. The researchers recommended among others that financial institution like the Bank of Agriculture, and Bank of Industry to lend greater percentage of their portfolio to youth agripreneurs as their access to loan facility will ensure increase in the size of their business as bigger business size will increase involvement in agripreneurship development.

Keywords: Agripreneurship, Religion, Entrepreneurship, Christian, Adamawa

Introduction

Nigeria is the most populated country in Africa and the seventh largest in the world. Even though the country`s mainstay is agriculture, which employs over 60 per cent of the total labor force and contributes almost 40 per cent of GDP, the country was ranked 156th out of 187 in the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index (www. foodsecurityportal.org/nigeria/resources).

Poverty level is very high in Nigeria, where 60 per cent of the people live below the poverty line World Food Programme (WFP, 2018b).The country that once relied on agriculture for its revenue and foreign exchange but with the discovery of oil in Nigeria, agriculture suffered a great setback. Groundnuts, cocoa, palm product, rubber, cotton, etcetera, which were the main agricultural products of the country went on a recession. Currently, with the drastic reduction in the price of crude oil in the international market, the discovery of alternative power supply in solar energy and the likes, the drying up of commercial oil wells in Nigeria, e.g. ―Oloibiri oil well shows that it is already dried up, after only 50 years of continuous production (Patrick Erhabor). However, recent policy changes under President Bola Ahmed Tinubu's administration aim to address some of these financial barriers. Proposed tax reforms, as of October 2024, include significant reliefs: small businesses with an annual turnover of ₦50 million or less are to be exempt from income tax, and the Companies Income Tax (CIT) rate for other companies is proposed to be reduced from the current 30% to 27.5% in 2025 and 25% for subsequent years (PLAC Legist, 2025; Taxpal Africa, 2025; WTS Global, 2025). These measures are designed to ease the tax burden on businesses, encourage reinvestment, and stimulate economic growth, particularly for MSMEs which are critical drivers of the Nigerian economy (Andersen in Nigeria, n.d.; LSETF, 2024). there is need for Nigeria to redirect her economic potentials to some other sectors apart from the oil since the crude oil is non-renewable.

Objective of the study

The broad objective of this paper is to investigate the relation between religion, as a concept related but distinct from culture, and the incidence of entrepreneurship. This study aims to assess the perceptions of stakeholders regarding the development of agribusiness entrepreneurship in Adamawa state. The research process consisted of two phases. The first phase involves reviewing some related literatures, as well as external opportunities and threats, perceived by stakeholders as major factors influencing agribusiness entrepreneurship development in Adamawa state. This information will be valuable in formulating future strategies for engaging young people in this field. the second phase involved gathering and analyzing stakeholders' opinions on the effectiveness of sustainable agribusiness development strategies in Nigeria particularly in Adamawa state.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

To this end, this paper will Review the related literatures under the following sub-

headings: Agribusiness, importance of agri-business, entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship development opportunities in agriculture, religion and agriculture in the bible

Religion

Religion is coined from three Latin words-Ligere (meaning to bind), religare (meaning to unite, to link together), and "religio" (which means relationship). The Latin concept of religion stress an important thing that is relationship which is a link between two persons -human and divine. (Omoregbe 2009) Prinslo, (2008), maintained that religion provides peaceful environment that enhances economic development. It is obvious that there cannot be progress in a society that is constantly at war with itself or other.

Entrepreneurship:

The word entrepreneur comes from the French word 'entreprendre' which means 'undertaking'. This concept was introduced into economic theory by Richard Cantillon in the early 18th century and developed by economists such as Jean-Baptiste Say and Joseph Schumpeter. Entrepreneurship involves the process of designing, starting and running a new business, often starting as a small business. This concept is increasingly understood as a critical force for economic growth, job creation, and societal advancement, prompting governments and institutions worldwide to foster entrepreneurial ecosystems (OECD, 2024; World Bank, 2024).

Agri-business:

Agri-business Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the business of growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats. The integration of all activities, from the suppliers to the farm through to the customers, that are involved in producing, processing, and distributing agricultural products (Okorie , 2014)

Bansal (2011) has identified some entrepreneurial areas in agriculture

a) Farming - crop, dairy/poultry/goat, fish, rabbit, vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, palmrosa, fodder, sericulture, agro-forestry, beekeeping, mushroom.
b) Product marketing - wholesale, retail, commission agent, transport, export, finance, storage, consultancy.
c) Inputs marketing- fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, seeds, machineries, animal feed, poultry hatchery, vet-medicines, landscaping, agriculture credit, custom service, bio-control units, bio-tech units.
d) Processing - milk, fruits, vegetables, paddy, sugarcane, cashew, coir, poultry, cattle, tannery, brewery.

e) Facilitative - Research and development, marketing information, quality control, insurance, energy.
f) By using eco-friendly practices, protecting natural resources, and encouraging social responsibility, agribusiness plays a vital part in advancing sustainable development. Agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and organic farming are examples of sustainable agricultural techniques that reduce their negative effects on the environment and increase their long-term resilience.

Importance of agri-business

One of the foremost reasons for agribusiness's significance is its central role in ensuring global food security and nutrition. With a continuously growing world population, agribusiness is indispensable in producing enough food sustainably to meet demand (World Bank, n.d.-a; UN DESA, n.d.-b). This sector is not merely about farming; it leverages high-efficiency seeds, advanced fertilizers, and precision farming techniques to boost yields (Cooke, 2025). Furthermore, agribusiness plays a vital role in connecting farmers to markets, improving supply chain efficiency, and reducing post-harvest losses, which are substantial in many developing regions (Cooke, 2025). Efforts since 2019 have focused on strengthening strategic grain reserves and improving food systems' resilience to shocks and stresses, particularly in the wake of disruptions like the COVID-19 pandemic (FAO, 2021; World Bank, n.d.-b). The integration of agribusiness activities directly supports Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) by promoting sustainable agriculture, empowering small-scale farmers, and ensuring universal access to nutritious food (UN DESA, n.d.-b).

Beyond feeding the world, agribusiness is a powerful engine for economic development, job creation, and rural prosperity. It constitutes a major source of employment, particularly in developing countries, encompassing millions of jobs on and off the farm across the entire supply chain (World Bank, n.d.-a). Growth in the agricultural sector, often propelled by agribusiness, is demonstrably more effective at reducing poverty than equivalent growth in other sectors, with the most significant impact on the poorest segments of society (World Bank, n.d.-a). In countries like Nigeria, despite challenges, agriculture remains a significant contributor to GDP and employment, underscoring the potential for agribusiness to drive further economic diversification and reduce unemployment (IIARD, n.d.; FAO, n.d.). Moreover, agribusiness is a primary supplier of raw materials for various industries, including food processing, textiles, pharmaceuticals, and biofuels, thereby fostering linkages across different economic sectors and contributing to overall industrial growth (MSMEs Business, n.d.). The sector's ability to attract investment, foster innovation, and develop resilient supply chains makes it a cornerstone of stable and vibrant economies, especially critical in navigating global economic uncertainties witnessed since 2019 (EBRD, 2024).

The contemporary importance of agribusiness is further amplified by its embrace of technological innovation and sustainable practices. The period from 2019 to date has seen rapid advancements in "Agritech," including the widespread adoption of precision agriculture, IoT sensors, AI-driven data analytics, drones for monitoring and spraying, and biotechnology (ResearchGate, 2024c; EOS Data Analytics, 2023). These technologies enhance efficiency, optimize resource use (e.g., water, fertilizers), reduce environmental impact, and improve yields (EOS Data Analytics, 2023). Agribusiness is at the forefront of developing climate-smart agricultural solutions, promoting practices that protect ecosystems, reduce carbon emissions, and build resilience to climate change, directly contributing to SDGs 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land) (IFAD, 2025; UN DESA, n.d.-a). The sector's evolution towards more sustainable and technologically advanced models is crucial for addressing pressing global challenges such as climate change, resource scarcity, and the need to achieve a greener economy (EBRD, 2024; MDPI, 2021). Thus, agribusiness is not just about feeding people but also about fostering innovation and building a more sustainable future.

Entrepreneurship development opportunities in agriculture

Nigerian population directly or indirectly depends on agriculture and now agribusiness is taking the lead and raw material for industries comes from agricultural area only. Presently, there are about 25 per cent to 30 per cent of post-harvest losses in fruits and vegetables before reaching the final consumer, i.e., due to lack of proper post- harvest management practices.

The agricultural sector has witnessed a profound transformation from 2019 to the present, evolving beyond traditional farming to offer a myriad of entrepreneurship development opportunities across its entire value chain. This period has been characterized by increasing global population demands, climate change pressures, and rapid technological advancements, all of which necessitate innovative approaches and entrepreneurial spirit within agriculture (Cooke, 2025; EBRD, 2024). Consequently, a diverse range of ventures, from high-tech solutions to value-added processing and specialized niche markets, have emerged, attracting both seasoned professionals and young aspiring agripreneurs.

One significant area of opportunity lies in Agri-tech and digital agriculture. The past six years have seen an explosion in the application of technologies like precision agriculture, IoT sensors, AI-driven data analytics, drones, and remote sensing (EOS Data Analytics, 2023; ResearchGate, 2024c). This creates opportunities for entrepreneurs to develop and provide services such as soil and crop monitoring platforms, automated irrigation systems, predictive analytics for pest and disease detection, and drone-based surveying and spraying (MDPI, n.d.-a; ResearchGate, 2024c). Beyond the farm gate, digital solutions for supply chain management, e-commerce platforms for agricultural inputs and produce, and

agri-fintech solutions like microloans and crop insurance are burgeoning entrepreneurial spaces (Agritech Digest, 2025; The Business Research Company, n.d.). These innovations not only enhance efficiency and productivity but also attract a new generation of tech-savvy entrepreneurs to the sector (Farm Africa, 2024).

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

The views of Max and David (1959) were used to drive home the message of agripreneurship development. Weber in his book titled Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism, in the year 1930, tried to establish entrepreneurship as an offspring of socio-economic behavour. He argued that social and cultural values, ideas and beliefs prevailing in a society propel their economic development. Weber opined that the ancient capitalists were not interested in the maximizing their daily wage but in earning enough to satisfy their traditionally established needs. In the modern capitalist system, however, Weber maintained that individuals were more concerned with the continual accumulation of wealth, by investing and reinvesting. Ahule (2018), in trying to explain Weber's approach, states that entrepreneurship can only be achieved with rational capitalism combined with the drive to accumulate wealth. Further on Weber's views, David in 1959, emphasized on the psychological motives approach, that is, people being able to exploit an opportunity to shape their destiny. David was referring to people who are willing to work hard to achieve greatness when confronted with opportunity. This desire, he called high achievement motivation or need for achievement, the desire to do well, not only for sake of social recognition or prestige but also to attain an inner feeling of personal accomplishment. Overall, however, according to Ahule (2018), the above theories suggest that values and position of inner self are crucial to entrepreneurial development. In other word, suffice to say that entrepreneurship or agripreneurship is not a product of hereditary, but socio-cultural, supporting the argument of Tripathi and Agarwal (2015), those agripreneurship skills are learned through formal and informal experiences.

Agriculture in the Bible

The origin of work is depicted in the book of Genesis. In the opening passage, God is the primary worker, busy with the creation of the world (Genesis 1:1-15). The Bible states that God worked for six days and rested on the seventh day. These passages reveal that God was the first to do work on the earth. Therefore, legitimate work reflects the activity of God. Because God is inherently good, work is also inherently good (Psalm 25:8; Ephesians 4:28).Let's look at the Bible for some examples of this. When Adam and Eve lived in the Garden of Eden, they had everything provided for them without effort on their own part. This was the very last time God ever did this. It gave them time to adapt to mortal life and to build their relationship, taking the place of the childhood the rest of us enjoyed. (Kasu *et al*, 2024)

In the Bible, the record of agricultural pursuits as noted earlier in this work began with the mandate given in the Garden of Eden to "till it and keep it" (Gen 2:15). The Israelites seem to have had a repeated pattern of nomadic or semi-nomadic shepherd ‘s lifestyle, moving into the arable land around the Mediterranean area and taking up agricultural occupations. Apart from the Rechabite‘s family (Jer. 35:6-10), the societal pattern of Israelites ‘life reflected that of a farming community.

Worthy of note is the fact that the biblical references to the methods of agriculture bear a close similarity to that of our present age – grain growing, care for vineyards, orcharding, and raising of flocks. Some families owned fields (farmlands) and richer ones also went into the raising of livestock. The description of biblical Job (Job 1) shows that he was engaged in all these levels of agriculture. The recording of king Hezekiah's wealth in 2Chron 32:27- 29 also shows that he must have ventured into all these branches of agriculture. Hence the description of his wealth thus, Hezekiah had very great riches and honor, and he made treasuries for his silver and gold and his precious stones, spices, shields, and all kinds of valuables. He also made buildings to store the harvest of grain, new wine and oil; and he made stalls for various kinds of cattle, and pens for the flocks. He built villages and acquired great numbers of flocks and herds, for God had given him very great riches. (NIV) In the overall scheme of Israelites ‘economy and religious life, agriculture played a pivotal role to the point of not just having agricultural laws but as J. L. Kelso and F. N. Hepper rightly put it that, The Levitical laws of Moses laid down certain agricultural principle... and these were often sound agricultural principles for soil conservation, e.g. fallow in the seventh year (Lev 25), or social reasons, e.g. having the residual grain for the poor to glean (Lev 23:22) and for the covenant people of God(20). Apart from the Levitical principles, there were agrarian laws relating to landed property and cultivated land, including laws concerning the preservation of soil, regulation of irrigation, and protection rights concerning landed property. The agrarian laws in the Old Testament form a very important part of biblical institutions.

Despite the opinion that these institutions and the agrarian laws are of a later date, their antiquity must be upheld. They are linked in biblical sources to the oldest parts of legal jurisprudence. In this sense, Jewish festivities were intrinsically tied to agriculture; hence the Sabbath, Pentecost, first-fruits celebration and some other feasts were all agricultural. It is on this note that if God's laws were kept, there was the certainty of productivity in the agricultural sector, if not drought and consequently famine was imminent as evident in the writings of the prophets. What accounted for such an interest in agriculture by the Jewish community to such an extent that

METHODOLOGY

This section outlines the research methodology used to examine the impact of religion on agripreneurship development in Adamawa State. It discusses the research design, study

area, population, sampling technique, data collection methods, and data analysis procedures.

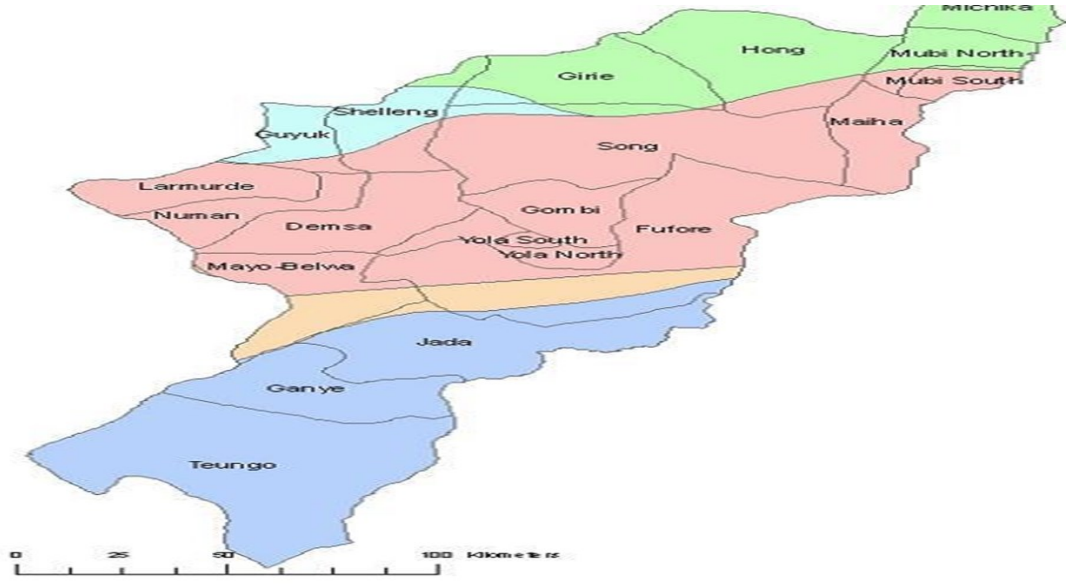
Research Design

A mixed-methods research design was adopted, combining both quantitative and qualitative approaches to gain a comprehensive understanding of the role of religion in agripreneurship. The quantitative aspect involved surveys to collect statistical data on agripreneurs, while qualitative methods, such as interviews and focus group discussions, provided in-depth insights into the influence of religious beliefs and practices on agribusiness activities.

STUDY AREA

The study was conducted in Adamawa State, Nigeria, a region with diverse religious affiliations and a strong agricultural economy.

Adamawa State (also known as the Land of beauty) was created on 27th August 1991 alongside Taraba State from defunct Gongola State with Yola as its Capital. it is located in the North-East of Nigeria. It seats on a land area of 36, 917 square kilometers making it one the largest States in Nigeria placing it at 8th just behind Zamfara at 7th. It is bordered to the Northwest by Borno State, Gombe State to the West and Taraba State to the Southwest. It also shares International borders with Cameroon to the East. The State has 3 Senatorial Districts, 8 Federal Constituencies and 21 Local Government Areas. The state is home to a significant number of agripreneurs engaged in farming, livestock production, and agro-processing. Religious institutions play a crucial role in shaping community values, making Adamawa State an ideal setting for the study.



(Adamawa State Planning Commission, 2022)

Population

The 2006 National Population census place Adamawa at 26th in Nigeria with a Population figure of 3,178,950 comprising 1, 561, 978 Females and 1, 606, 101 Males. Its projected Population is placed at 4,902,100 as at 2021.

Climate and weather

Adamawa has tropical climate occasioned by two seasons: Dry season (October to April) and; Rainy season (May to September). The average annual rainfall is 79mm up North especially around Michika and Madagali areas. The average annual in the South especially, around Ganye and Toungo is 179mm. The Weather conditions comprises moderate to extremely cold Weather during the Harmattan accompanied by dusty winds from the Sahara (September to February) and extremely hot Weather (March to April). Average temperatures range from 15.2 to C in some regions during harmattan to 43 o C in others when the Weather is hot. (Adamawa State Planning Commission, 2022)

Vegetation

There are two notable vegetation zones within the State: The Sub-Sudan zone and; the Northern Guinea Savannah zone. The sub- Sudan is marked by thick forest, tall trees and tall grasses commonly found in the southern part of the State especially in temperate areas of Banga plateau of Mayo-belwa Local Government Area and some villages of Ganye and Toungo Local Government Areas.

Economic activity in Adamawa state

Adamawa State is blessed with a variety of natural resources that play a significant role in its economy. The state is predominantly agricultural, with farming and livestock rearing as the mainstays of the economy. The major economic activities of the inhabitants were initially pastoralism/animal husbandry, hunting, fishing, farming and trading and other handicraft activities which consist of ceramic, iron works and sculpture (Alkasum, 2003). Major crops include cotton, groundnuts, millet, cassava, guinea corn, and yams. The state's extensive savannah and fertile plains make it ideal for both subsistence and commercial agriculture. Adamawa has vast arable land for agriculture, waterfalls and landscape, and solid minerals like limestone, tantalite and kaoline. These natural resources are largely untapped, presenting significant opportunities for future investment and development.

POPULATION, SAMPLING TECHNIQUE AND DATA COLLECTION

The target population comprised agripreneurs, religious leaders, policymakers, and agricultural extension officers across Adamawa State. This included smallholder farmers, cooperative members, and entrepreneurs involved in various agribusiness ventures. A

multi-stage sampling technique was used select 90 respondents for the study: Stratified Sampling – The state was divided into three religious' groups: Christian-majority, Muslim-majority, and mixed-religion communities.

In the first stage, nine agricultural base Local government in the three senatorial zones, Adamawa north, south and central zones were purposively selected in the state and this group consist of Religious leaders and policymakers were selected based on their influence on agripreneurial policies and programs. The selection was based on the concentration of agripreneurial (farming and food marketing) activities.

In the second stage, two Local Governments areas (Michika, Mubi south, song, Yola north, Numan and Ganye LGA's) were randomly selected from each zone making a total number of six LGAs.

In stage three, thirty respondents two communities were randomly selected from each three LGA to obtain 6 communities. Finally, 15 agripreneurs were randomly selected from each of the 6 communities to obtain a total of 90 respondents for the study.

The Secondary data were obtained from government reports, religious texts, agricultural development policies, and previous research studies on religion and entrepreneurship. While the Primary data were collected using: Structured Questionnaires – Distributed to agripreneurs to gather quantitative data on their business practices, challenges, and religious influences. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) – Conducted with religious leaders and policymakers to understand the role of religious teachings and policies in agripreneurship. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) – Organized with agripreneurs to discuss shared experiences regarding religion and agricultural business development. The Quantitative Data was Analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics with SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Frequencies, percentages, and correlations were used to determine relationships between religious influence and agripreneurial success. While the Qualitative Data – Analyzed using thematic analysis, where responses from interviews and FGDs were coded and categorized to identify patterns and key themes.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1: Farming production in the study areas

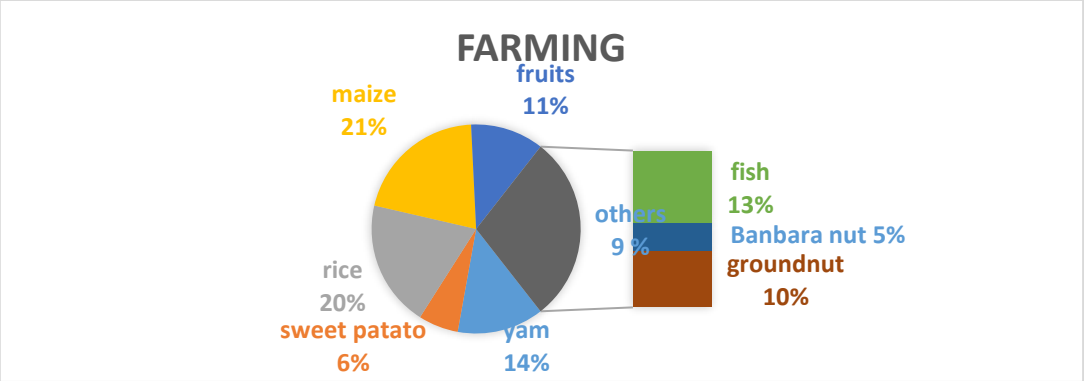
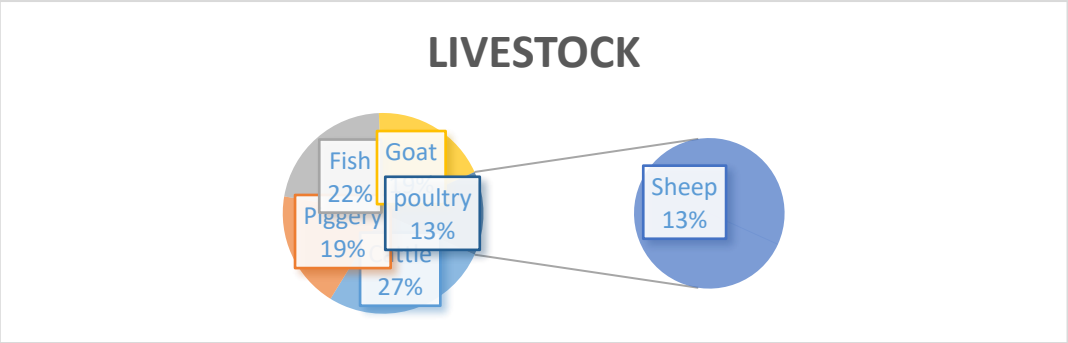
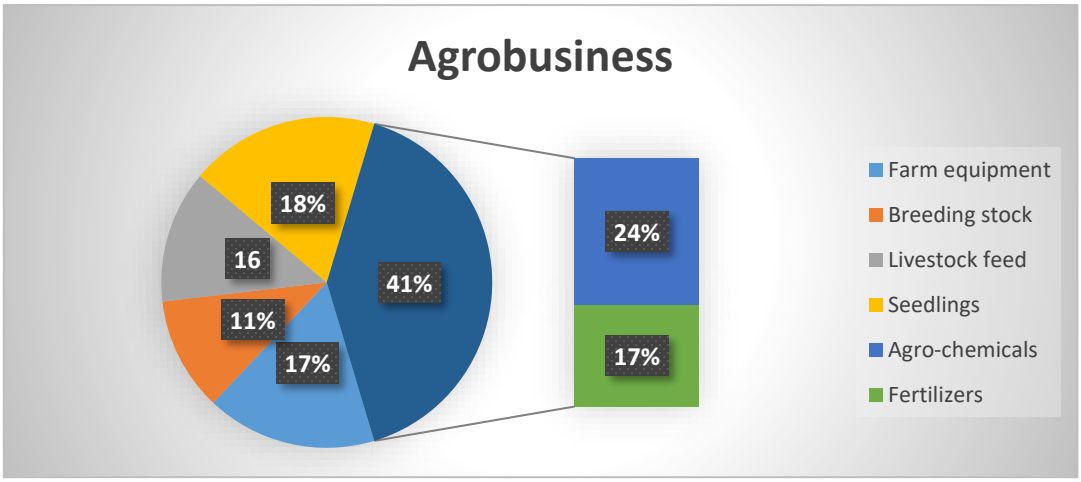


Figure 2: lives stock business in the study areas



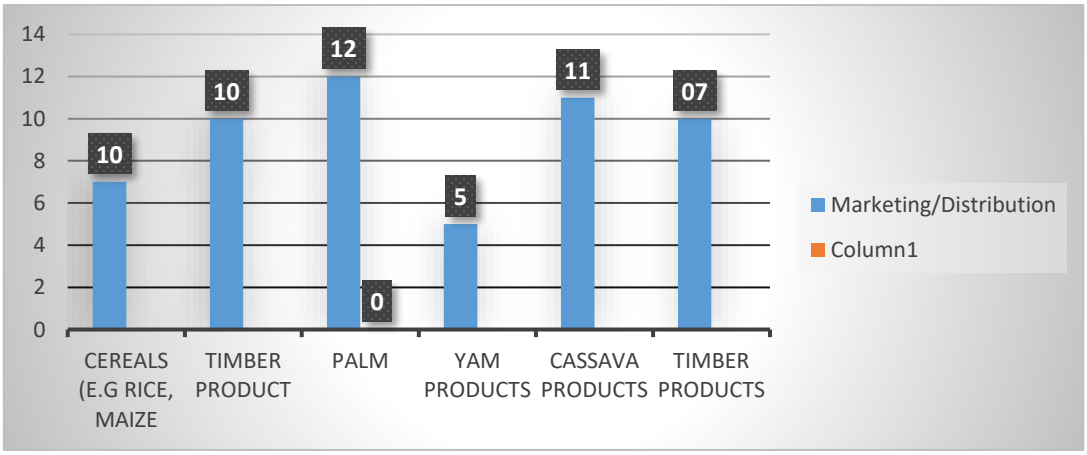
Author's survey, 2025

Figure 3: Agrobusiness in study areas



Author's survey, 2025

Figure 4: Marketing/Distribution in the study area



Author's survey, 2025

On figure 1: The study confirmed that Cash crops grown by the people include cotton, cowpea, bambaranuts, tomatoes, onions, pepper, and sugarcane among others. Fruits produced in the State include pawpaw, guava, cashew, mango, banana and orange. The soil condition in the State favour's the cultivation of wide range of crops. The soils found in the State include LUVISOLS, CAMBISOLS and VERTISOLS among others.

The study revealed that, many agripreneurs reported following religious guidelines on ethical and sustainable farming, such as avoiding harmful chemicals and respecting the environment.

Seasonal Farming Patterns – Some religious events, like fasting periods, influence farming schedules, affecting productivity.

Livestock Rearing Practices – Religious dietary laws impact the choice of livestock, as certain animals are considered permissible (halal) or forbidden in different religious beliefs. However, the result further reveals that the youth agripreneurs were also actively engaged in livestock production. This was justified by the 13.4% of the agripreneurs that engaged in poultry production, 19.3% engaged in piggery, 22.7% in fish production, as 19.9% were in goat production. This finding is in consonance with the earlier findings of Elisa, Mário, Vanda, Maria, and Pedro, (2015), who inferred that youth involvement in production of livestock can be attributed to the protein need of the agripreneurs in Abia State, Nigeria.

The involvement of youths in the supply of farm inputs has been established. From the study, it was observed that the most highly supplied farm inputs are livestock feed (13.8%), farm equipment (18%), agro-chemicals (17.6%), fertilizer (16.4%), and seedlings (18.4%). This does not support the finding of Amegnaglo *et al*., (2015) who observed that most youths are not interested in supply of farm inputs due to the unavailability of market and low profit level.

The marketing component of agripreneurship activities in Adamawa State, Nigeria reveals that agripreneurs mostly marketing and distribution of cereals, legumes and nuts, livestock feed, palm products, cassava products and flour respectively. This justified the report of Mbam and Nwibo (2013) that the principal agricultural products marketed and distributed are cassava products, flour, confectionaries, palm products, rice, and yam. Meanwhile, they also involved in non-farm activities such as artisans, trading and agro-tourism.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Christian faith's contribution to agripreneurship development in Adamawa State is comprehensive. It provides a theological foundation that encourages hard work and stewardship, offers practical support through institutional programs and community networks, and actively participates in creating a peaceful environment essential for agricultural ventures. These multifaceted roles underscore how religion,

particularly from a Christian perspective, serves as a powerful, embedded force driving socio-economic progress in the agricultural sector of Adamawa State.

However, some challenges, such as restricted access to financing and market limitations due to religious dietary laws, require policy interventions. A balanced approach that integrates religious values with modern agricultural policies can enhance agripreneurship development in Adamawa State. Religious communities serve as business networks that facilitate partnerships, market access, and knowledge sharing. Respondents highlighted the role of faith-based agribusiness cooperatives, which provide mentorship, training, and funding opportunities for members.

Recommendations

1. **Integrate Agripreneurship into Religious Education:** Incorporate practical farming and business ethics into sermons and faith-based curricula.
2. **Establish Faith-Based Agri-Financing**: Create or support interest-free loans and cooperative savings schemes for agripreneurs.
3. **Host Skill Acquisition Workshops:** Utilize religious platforms to offer technical agricultural training and extension services.
4. **Promote Interfaith Conflict Resolution:** Foster dialogue among religious leaders to resolve land disputes for agricultural stability.
5. **Advocate for Agri-Supportive Policies**: Leverage religious influence to champion government policies for infrastructure and market access.

REFERENCE

Adamawa State Planning Commission (2022) Retrieved on 16 January 16, 2025 from https://adspc.ad.gov.ng/adamawa-state/

African Development Bank Group. (2025, May 27). At African Development Bank Group 2025 Annual Meetings, young agripreneurs transforming Africa's Agriculture in spotlight. Retrieved from https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/african-

After School Africa. (2025, January 22). APPLY: Nigerian Federal Government Cooperative Youth Farmers & Allied Entrepreneurs Program 2025 (Training, Mentorship, and Grants). Retrieved from https://www.afterschoolafrica.com/93451/apply-nigerian-federal-

Agritech Digest. (2025, March 3). Agritech Business Ideas for 2025. Retrieved from https://agritechdigest.com/agritech-business-ideas-for-2025/

Bansal A. (2011), "Agri-Business in India–Vision 2020", International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, Vol.1, No.2, pp.62-72.

Cooke, D. (2025, March 20). Agribusiness and Food Security: Solving Global Challenges. Dax Cooke. Retrieved from https://daxcooke.net/the-role-of-agribusiness-in-solving-global-

Dollinger, S.J. (2003), "Need for Uniqueness, Need for Cognition and Creativity", The Journal of Creative Behavior, Vol.37, No.2, pp.99–116.

EBRD. (2024, October 29). Food and Agribusiness Strategy 2025. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Retrieved from https://www.ebrd.com/content/dam/ebrd_dxp/assets/pdfs/agribusiness/agribusiness-

EOS Data Analytics. (2023, March 16). Agricultural Technology For New & Advanced Farming Solutions. Retrieved from https://eos.com/blog/agricultural-technology/

Farm Africa. (2024, July). Farm Africa Strategic Plan 2021-2025. Retrieved from https://www.farmafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/farm-africa-strategic-plan-2021-2025.pdf

Gray, C. (2002), "Entrepreneurship, Resistance to Change and Growth in Small Firms", Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development, Vol.9, No.1, pp.61-72.

LSETF. (2024, December 18). Resilience and Opportunities: A Review of 2024 and Outlook for MSMEs in Nigeria in 2025. Lagos State Employment Trust Fund. https://lsetf.ng/content/resilience-and-opportunities-review-2024-and-outlook-msmes-nigeria-2025

Mbam, B.N. and Nwibo, S. U. (2013). Entrepreneurship development as a strategy for poverty alleviation among farming households in Igbo-Eze North Local Government Area of Enugu State, Nigeria. Greener Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 3 (10): 736-742.

MDPI. (n.d.-a). Digital Revolution in Agriculture: Using Predictive Models to Enhance Agricultural Performance Through Digital Technology. Retrieved May 30, 2025, from https://www.mdpi.com/2077-0472/15/3/258

Nwibo, S. U. and Okorie, A. (2013). Determinants of entrepreneurship among agribusiness investors in south east, Nigeria. European Journal of Business and Management. 5(10): 115 – 123.

OECD. (2024). OECD Entrepreneurship Policy Framework 2024: Designing and Implementing Entrepreneurship Policy. OECD Publishing. Retrieved from https://www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/OECD-Entrepreneurship-Policy-Framework-2024.pdf

Omoregbe, J. (2009). *Comparative Religion Christianity and other world Religion in Dialogue,* Lagos, Joja Educational Research and Publishers Limited.

Opportunity Desk. (2025, January 2). Green Money Project for Nigerian Youth in Agribusiness 2025. Retrieved from https://opportunitydesk.org/2025/01/02/green-money-project-for-nigerian-youth-in-agribusiness-2025/

PLAC Legist. (2025, January 20). Understanding the Tax Reform Bills – PLAC Legist. Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre. https://placng.org/Legist/understanding-the-tax-reform-bills/

Prinslo, P. (2008), *a critical Evaluation of the South Africa Policy and Education (2003)*. A Doctorate Deserters: In the Subject: Religious Studies. University of South Africa. *Relations (Vol 8, part2)*, Canada, Essence Publishing.

ResearchGate. (2024c, January 4). Technological Advancements in Agribusiness Management. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/377116995_Technological_Advancements_in_Agribusiness_Management

Sah, P.; D.K. Sujan and S.K. Kashyap (2009), Role of Agripreneurship in the Development of rural area, Paper presentation in ICA

The Business Research Company. (n.d.). Digital Agriculture Market Report 2025 - Size And Growth. Retrieved May 30, 2025, from https://www.thebusinessresearchcompany.com/report/digital-agriculture-global-market- report

The Holy Bible. (2000). New international version. Michigan: Zondervan publishers.

Ubong E. Eyo (2019) Between Religion and Agriculture: A Roadmap to Revamping Nigeria's Economy. GNOSI: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Human Theory and Praxis, Vol. 2(1) ISSN ONLINE: 2714-2485 (DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3814438)

World Food Programme (WFP) (2018), "Nigeria", available at: www1.wfp.org/countries/Nigeria (accessed 5 February 2025).