

**SECURITY CHALLENGES AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT IN PHARMACEUTICAL FIRMS IN OGUN STATE, NIGERIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*One can posit that Nigerian, in recent times has witnessed an unprecedented level of insecurity. Inter and intra-communal and ethnic clashes, religious violence, armed robbery, activities of Boko-Haram, Hausa and Fulani herdsmen, assassination, murder, gender-based violence and bomb explosion have been on the increase, leading to enormous loss of life and property and a general atmosphere of siege and social tension for the populace. Most recent is the issues of IPOB (Indigenous People of Biafra) compulsory seat at home in southeast states and uncontrollable killing and kidnapping in the Eastern and Northern part of the country by bandits, unknown gunmen and cultist. Evidently, these security challenges have resulted in a decline of foreign direct investment in Nigeria. Owing to the nature of the study; secondary data were used to arrive at our conclusions and findings. Relevant literature was reviewed on the major concept and empirical studies were reviewed. Despite years of self-governance and independence, insecurity is still Nigeria's biggest challenge. To a large extent this security challenges negatively affects every sectors of Nigerian economy, most especially pharmaceutical industries which is one of the major focus in this paper. On the basis of the conclusion, the following recommendations were made: That the panacea for solving insecurity challenge in Nigeria is for government to accelerate the pace of development. Development in this context consists of creating an economy with relevant social, economic and physical infrastructure for business operations and industrial growth, to provide gainful employment, high level of educational facilities, and medical care for the people: Capacity building should be embarked upon by the government in order to ensure the availability of efficient labour in the country and this can be achieved by improving the educational standard in the country as well as investing in research, science and technology: Finally, federal government should provide the enabling environment for people to work especially in the area of security of lives and property. This is against the back-drop that no meaningful economic activity can thrive in the face of insecurity.*

**Key words:** Entrepreneurial Development, Insecurity, Security

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Until the middle of the 20th century, most developing countries like Nigeria only imported finished pharmaceutical dosage forms such as suspensions, syrups, tablets, creams, ointments, suppositories, powders, capsules, and parenteral preparations all of which were imported by either multinational drug companies, government, or some wealthy indigenous private entrepreneurs. Serious attention was not paid to the local production of raw materials, dosage forms or processing equipment. However, in recent times, the trend has changed, and these are beginning to gain more attention especially the local production of dosage forms and some processing equipment. Although a large proportion of dosage forms are still being imported or purported to be imported from industrially developed countries like India, China, USA, Europe, Parkistan, Taiwan, Brazil etc., government has also tried to encourage indigenous investors to move away from the sole importation of finished goods to the manufacture of simple products.

The Nigerian pharmaceutical industry is one of the largest industries in Nigeria. The industry is among the most promising and growing sector in West Africa, and it has also been confirmed that about 60 per cent of drug manufacturing in the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) sub-region takes place in Nigeria (Wakeel &Ekundayo, 2016). However, Nigerian Pharmaceutical industry as of today is being overwhelmed by challenges which have weighed down its growth potentials.

The current insecurity situation of Nigeria is deplorable as lives are lost on daily basis, businesses are in comatose settlements are displaced, investments are constrained, while people live in fear amid abject poverty due to low productivity and rising

unemployment. Bombings especially in the Northern part of Nigeria have posed serious challenges and threat to the peace and stability of Nigeria macroeconomic environment (Ajufu, 2013). According to Wakeel &Ekundayo (2016) 75 per cent of pharmaceuticals products and drugs are imported from Asian companies, most especially, China. with a population of over 200 million people, it is worrisome when provision of essential pharmaceutical products is being imported mostly from Indian and China, thus left the local drugs production untapped.

Production in the pharmaceutical sector of the country has been greatly constrained by the present security challenges affecting entrepreneurship development in all the geopolitical zones in Nigeria. Today entrepreneurs in pharmaceutical industries experience difficulties in producing drugs, dispensable, etc. These constraints arise as a result of insecurity, exchange rate fluctuations, import duties, high taxation, poor infrastructure, inadequate human capital and non-availability of raw materials. This is observed to be as a result of high cases of security challenges domicile in almost all the thirty-six (36) in the country and the sharp fall in foreign exchange earnings.

Effiom andUdah (2019) observed that the population of Nigeria and the rebasing of the country portent great things for the country. Any company that want to come into a country to invest either as foreign direct investor or portfolio investor looks at various things before making the move. One of such factors to be considered is the population of the country and also the age distribution of the population. There are however other factors that are as crucial as the population size. Security is ranked high in the list of factors crucial for investment in a country. Ujah and Eboh (2006) report

a study by World Bank on investment climate in nine African countries in which it was found out that 29% of businesses operating in Africa and 36% in Nigeria perceived insecurity as a major constraint on investment.

One can posit that Nigerian, in recent times has witnessed an unprecedented level of insecurity. Inter and intra-communal and ethnic clashes, religious violence, armed robbery, activities of Boko-Haram, Hausa and Fulani herdsmen, assassination, murder, gender-based violence and bomb explosion have been on the increase, leading to enormous loss of life and property and a general atmosphere of siege and social tension for the populace (Ibrahim and Igbuzor, 2020). Most recent is the issues of IPOB (Indigenous People of Biafra) compulsory seat at home in southeast states and uncontrollable killing and kidnapping in the Eastern and Northern part of the country by bandits, unknown gunmen and cultist. Evidently, these security challenges have resulted in a decline of foreign direct investment in Nigeria.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is usually investment targeted at building new factories or investing in actual production activities which create jobs. Foreign investors in the Nigerian economy are moving away from starting new companies or production plants and are buying up shares of quoted companies instead. Figures from the 2019 Central Bank of Nigeria CBN annual report show a steep 78.1 percent decline in foreign direct investment while also showing a significant 87.2 percent increase in portfolio investment. This can largely be attributed to the state of insecurity in the country.

### 1.1 Objectives

Against the above backdrop, this paper intends to examine the spate of security

challenges in the country and entrepreneurial development among pharmaceutical firms in Nigeria.

## 2. LITERATYRE REVIEW

### 2.1 Conceptual Review

#### 2.1.1 Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship has attracted different definitions from different scholars; hence it does not have a universally accepted definition. However, the concept and nature of 'entrepreneur' as described by Shane (2003) can be taken to mean an individual who undertakes innovations, finance and business acumen in an effort to transform innovations into economic goods and the result of one effort in entrepreneurship may be the creation of a new organization or revitalizing an existing organization in response to a perceived opportunity. According to him, Bill Gates could not have for an example made his fortune if Steve Jobs did not see the opportunity to build and sell personal computers; neither could Steve Jobs have built a personal computer if Gordon Moore had not invented the microprocessor. Thus, acts of entrepreneurship create specific environment within which innovations build on themselves, leading to continually increasing productivity (Holcombe, 1998).

In actual sense, entrepreneurship involves the nexus of two phenomena: the presence of lucrative opportunities and the presence of enterprising individuals. However, the operational definition of entrepreneurship is the willingness and ability of a person or persons to acquire educational skills to explore and exploit investment opportunities, and to establish and manage a successful business enterprise. Entrepreneurship is a dynamic process of vision, change, and creation. It requires an application of energy and passion towards

the creation and implementation of new ideas and creative solutions.

### 2.1.2 Security

Security according to Nwagboso, (2012) is the act of being safe from harm or danger, the defense, protection and preservation of values, and the absence of threats to acquired values. Security is about survival and the condition of human existence. Security also exists when people live together in a certain environment without disturbance or violent. In the same vein, Adejumo (2011), states that security is the act of keeping peace within the governing territories. This is usually done by upholding the national law and defending the internal security threats in different areas of the country. Accordingly, Adebakin,(2012) also viewed security as freedom from danger or threats, and the ability of a nation to protect and develop itself, promote and cherish values and legitimate interests and enhance the well being of its people. This can be maintained through internal security system. Usually, internal security system in any society is very important because it is use to prevent violence and criminal activities in different societies. Internal security also ensures freedom of people from any criminal disturbances and ensures the absence of criminal tendencies which can undermine internal cohesion and co-operate existence of the nation and its ability to maintain its core values and meet the legitimate aspiration of the people.

### 2.1.3 Insecurity

Insecurity refers to the breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethno-regional, civil, social, economic and political that have contributed to recurring conflicts, which Nigeria has witnessed over the years resulting in wanton destruction

and loss of lives and property. Beland (2005) defined insecurity as “the state of fear or anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection.” It refers to lack or inadequate freedom from danger.

### 2.1.4 Manifestation of Insecurity

The under listed are the various manifestations of conflict and insecurity in Nigeria:

1. *Ethno-religious Conflict*: Communal and societal conflicts according to Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2012) have emerged as a result of new and particularistic forms of political consciousness and identity often structured around ethno-religious identities. In all parts of Nigeria, ethno-religious conflicts have assumed alarming rates. It has occurred in places like Shagamu (Ogun State), Lagos, Abia, Kano, Bauchi, Nassarawa, Jos, Taraba, Ebonyi and Enugu State respectively.

2. *Politically Based Violence*: Currently, politicians are already strategizing about the control and retention of power come 2019 elections. To this end, inter and intra-political party conflicts have become rife in which politicians are deploying large resources to out-do each other, changing the rules and legislations of the political game, distorting laws and employing violence and political assassination to settle political scores A resort to violence, including armed militancy, assassination, kidnap, et cetera, have somewhat suddenly become attractive to certain individuals in seeking to resolve issues that could have ordinarily been settled through due process. The end-products of such misadventures have often been catastrophic. They include the decimation of innocent lives, disruption of economic activities, and destruction of properties among others.

3. *Economic-Based Violence*: Although by no means limited to oil in the Niger Delta,

the most prevalent campaign about the link between resources and conflict focuses on oil and the Delta region. Put differently, there is evidence to suggest that oil has given rise to vertical and horizontal conflicts between National, State and society or between dominant and subordinate geopolitical zones, classes and groups across Nigeria, given the pivotal role that oil plays in the restructuring power relations in Nigeria.

4. *Revenue sharing formula* in the country can also be seen as one of the major cause of insecurity in the country which has led to a geo political zone in the country clamoring for better sharing of revenue. The Niger Delta is a delicate place for foreigners and some

oil workers to tread now. One of their reasons for carrying arms is their call for unequal and unjust revenue coming from crude oil.

5. *Gross party indiscipline and infighting among political gladiators is another.* It is worthy to be noted that a sizeable proportion of those who have suffered attacks in recent times have been members of the ruling party and leading opposition parties and their allies. Politics in Nigeria are beset with acts of gross misconduct, lack of internal democracy, blackmail, and indiscipline. Their act ranges from disobedience to the party's constitution, to infighting among party leaders and their hangers-on. Take for instance, the political wars between and among governors and their deputies, the legislature and the executive, godfathers and their god sons, political dynasties, state and Abuja politicians among others.

6. *Unemployment/Poverty:* According to Adagba et al (2012) unemployment/poverty among Nigerians, especially the youths is a

major cause of insecurity and violent Journal of Sustainable Development Studies 50 crimes in Nigeria. In particular youth's unemployment have contributed to the rising cases of violent conflict in Nigeria. Also, one of the major causes of insecurity in the country is the failure of successive administration to address challenges of poverty, unemployment, and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities.

7. *Social Irresponsibility of Companies:* Corporate social irresponsibility is a set of actions that increases externalized costs and/or promotes distributional conflicts (Kotchen and Moon, 2011). Companies engage in corporate social responsibility in order to offset corporate social irresponsibility. The rise of terror groups in some parts of the country is directly related to the neglect of social responsibility by companies to the community where they are operating. This was the case of the Niger Delta crisis.

### 2.1.5 Effect of Insecurity in Nigeria

#### 1. *Close Down and Low Operation of Existing Companies*

Some of the companies operating in Nigeria especially the foreign companies have closed down and moved to their counties and other West African countries. While the existing ones are operating at low capacity rate thereby leading to retrenchment of employed youths under their pay role. This according to Babangida, (2012) has further compounded the problem of unemployment among the youth in the country which may gloomy to further violence. This scenario has not only deepened the existing unemployment rate in the country but has also increased the rate of poverty.

*2. Close Down and Reduction of Admission to Educational Institutions in Some Part of the Country*

Education institutions which are seen as pivot of national development has turn down to be a place of fears and threats in many part of the country. Most educational institutions especially in the Northern part of the country have been closed down for the fears of Boko Haram, while some universities in the country especially university of Maiduguri has reduced its admission policy because of the fears of the insurgency (Bello 2012). University education according to (Onouha (2011) is a pace setter for human resource development but insecurity has led to depreciating value of education in many part of the country. Usually, security threat many result to close down of many educational institutions or some operating at low capacity thereby reducing the production of human resource needed for structural development in the country.

*3. Reduction of National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Members to Some Part of the Country*

The National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Programme meant to familiarize fresh graduates to service in the nation and as an act of socialization in different part of the country has turn out to be a thing of fear and threat. A lot of students according to Adebakin (2012) have vowed never to participate in the compulsory one year National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) programme if posted to the Northern part of the country. Thus, the number of National Youth Corps members being posted to Northern part of the country have over the years reduced drastically because of the fear of insurgence Adejumo (2011). This action has negative effect as regards the aim and objective of National Youth Service Corps in the country and hence, national development.

*4. Reduction of Direct Foreign Investment in Tourism*

The growth of foreign direct investment in tourism sector which use to be one of the major source of revenue to the government has drastically reduced. Some immigration departments of countries in Europe and America have issued warnings to their citizens who wish to visit Nigeria to be aware of the security problem in the country (Adejumo 2011). The issue does not only affect foreign direct investment in the country, but also business confidence as many foreign and domestic companies may have lost confidence in establishing businesses in the country.

*5. It Discourages Entrepreneurial Development in Many Part of the Country*

So many entrepreneurs especially the non-indigenes of the North have vertically vacated their businesses in fear of insurgence in some Northern part of the country to different cities and towns in Nigeria. Likewise it has been reported that many business men and women have equality left the areas in fear of the threat and violence to their places of abode (Igbuzor 2011). This type mass movement has negative implications on entrepreneurial development in the country.

*6. Loss of the Respect of Nigeria in the Eyes of the International Community*

Due to insecurity and violence in the country, the respect and prestige of Nigerians“ in the eyes of international community may have probably been damped. This is because many countries may look at Nigeria and Nigerian as rebellious criminals and may disassociate themselves from them in terms of bilateral relations and business partners in fear of dupe. Its continuity may also have negative affect all the indices of development and the quest for millennium development goal,

and vision 2020 may turn out to be a mirage (Tella, 2012).

### **2.1.6 Solution to Insecurity Issues in Nigeria**

Having considered and understood the implications of insecurity in Nigeria for business operations and sustainable development, the question that arises before every one of us as Nigerians, is what to do to overcome the challenge? What can we do and what shall we do to put a stop to this menace of insecurity in our land? How can the Nigerian nation and economy be made safe for all of us? The answers to these questions lie in our hands as Nigerians in whatever capacity. In general, however, a number of methods or approaches have been prescribed as solution to insecurity, by different people as citizens both within the country and outside, and as foreign observers. The solution array in both short term and long term perspectives, commonly recommend and emphasize a strong fight against and removal of the sources and causative factors of insecurity. It is theorized that once these factors are eliminated, dissatisfaction and disaffection will be reduced and therefore the tendency for violence and criminal behavior will naturally be reduced, because both economic security and social security will have been enhanced. Essentially, all of the solution approaches revolve round maximizing societal welfare. The various factors which have been mentioned in the array of solutions as factors to be dealt with include, inter-alia:

#### *1. Leadership development*

It is viewed that Nigeria will have to develop visionary leadership, a leadership that is detribalized such that it has at leadership positions only people who are able to inculcate in their people or

followers, the ideal of common citizenship as the transcendent factor among all Nigerians, no matter the tribe, gender, religion, economic and social status. In other words, it is imperative that we have leaders who “would not be limited to championing the causes of their home state, tribe or religious groups, but rather focused on deeds and pronouncements which convincingly and positively impact on the entire citizenry of the federal republic” (Kufour, 2012). The argument for this is that such leaders “will help to mould the contending ethnic and religious groups into harmony and help to remove the perceived mutual distrust among them. The process of developing visionary leadership can be challenging, but however, it can be overcome as Kufour (2012) suggests, “by using institutions of the Nigerian constitution as a nursery ground to produce leaders with national outlook and with a missionary zeal to transform the nation”.

#### *2. Good governance*

According to Oluwarotimi (2012), good governance is the panacea for the insecurity challenge in Nigeria. She states that the war against insecurity would be won only by raising governance standards that is, cultivating the culture of good governance where the government is responsible and accountable to the people. In her view, security engagement cannot be separated from good governance. Many others have also linked security to governance system. The general view is that peace and security is determined by good governance. However, as Oluwa (2012) has pointed out, good governance is a function of effective, visionary, transparent, trustworthy and credible political leadership whose driving force is an improvement in the collective wellbeing of the citizens through well conceived, effectively implemented economic policies and human development programmes. The underlying principle of

good governance is the focus on people as the ultimate objective of governance.

### 3. *Socio-economic development*

This factor is strongly considered as the major key to peace and security in Nigeria. In the view of Kufour (2012), the challenge in solving the insecurity problem in Nigeria is to accelerate the pace of development. Development in this context consists of creating an economy with relevant social, economic and physical infrastructure for business operations and industrial growth, to provide gainful employment, high level education facilities and medical care for the people.

### 4. *Elimination of Corruption and entrenchment of social justice*

Corruption is viewed by everybody as the cog in the Nigerian wheel of progress and development. It is the bane of our society. It is both a social and economic monster. It is the cause of inequality and inequitable distribution of the nations' wealth among its citizens, a situation that is the root cause of disaffection among Nigerians. It is theorized by many that fighting corruption and winning the war will bring about an egalitarian society, where fairness, social justice and equal right for all will reign supreme; where rights will not be privileges for some people, and for others, privileges are their rights: where every Nigerian will be treated and accorded position not based on tribe and sect, but on merit defined in terms of the content of his character, mental capacity and ability to deliver; where there will be no discrimination.

### 5. *Radical change in values*

A paradigm shift of values from the current order has also been suggested and emphasized by many, considering the role of values in governance system, leadership developmental goals, and behaviour towards corruption. It is argued that except

our values are right, we cannot get it right as a nation in all of the areas that we have itemized, and except we get it right in those areas, the people will continue to suffer deprivation and injustice which will cause dissatisfaction and disaffection and consequently create an insecure environment. Thus, radical change in value system is paramount and imperative in restoring security to Nigeria. This is what the American president, Obama has called "a return to the truth."

### 6. *Development of a more balanced security strategy to counter violent crimes and local terrorism*

This is one of the views of Reddick (Oluwarotimi, 2012). By this, she must have meant a strategy that is all inclusive and involving a combination of methods that would not only break their communication and interactive network, but also disarm them of resources by tracking their information inflow and resource mobility through higher technology that can also help to locate their base, their sponsors and intelligence power houses and systems (intelligence sources), identifying and isolating them for easy pick.

All the solution measures presented above are summarized in the view of Taekyoon (2009), who from a broader context of insecurity in developing countries contends that the solution to insecurity in developing countries is the maximization of governability. In his view, maximizing governability is the key to achieving security. To maximize governability, he points out three conditions as fundamental: (i) establishment of democratic governance (ii) promotion of economic development, and (iii) enhancement of institutional capacity to strengthen the two preceding conditions. He further explained that the establishment and consolidation of



democratic governance is a necessary condition to reduce the incidence of ethnic and religious turmoil in developing world societies. We say here that this is very true for Nigeria. This is because, once democratic institutions are established, they contribute to slowing down ethnic conflicts by filtering them through democratic processes to find a way of narrowing widened gaps between different ethnic groups.

The promotion of economic development also enhances governability. The establishment of developmental projects tailored to the needs of the people would improve societal welfare and reduce the extent of social and economic insecurity which consequently would reduce social conflicts and aggression. Once people's needs are met, they become naturally less agitated and confrontational, and the tendency to want to use illicit and criminal means to ensure their survival or try to force government to behave in certain ways or make certain decisions, would be reduced.

### **2.1.7 Security Challenges and Entrepreneurial Development**

Nigeria economy is faced with many challenges as a result of political crises, economic degradation, unemployment, poverty, insecurity, corruption, wasteful culture and indiscipline. It is believed that the only way these challenges can be tackled is through proper security functioning in the country which in turn can enhance national transformation (Idoko and Dasuma, 2014). The national transformation cannot take place without entrepreneurial development. The importance of entrepreneurship is underline by the fact that this has become the obsessive goal of all government, irrespective of their ideological learning. It

is axiomatic that without its growth and development, civilization and the enthralling wonders of modernity, so desired by nations would be a forlorn hope. An industrializing economy is basically one which experience continuous economic growth which is why entrepreneurial development is regarded as an imperative for growth (Effiom and Udah, 2014).

Entrepreneurial development in Nigeria is bedeviled by paucity of data, threats of insecurity, transportation facilities, power outages, finance etc. But the major cankerworm besetting Entrepreneurial development and its efficient performance is enormous rate of insecurity in the country which has vitiated the morale of inventors. Relentless effort to industrialize the country began after independence in 1960 with the implementation of four national development plans, a perspective fifth development and several other economic policies like the indigenization and structural adjustment policies, the vision 20:2020 among others which aimed at strengthening the Nigerian manufacturing sector. These economic policies are designed to address problems relating to industrialization as they come up such that different policies are passed at different times to address issues of the time (Muo, Okeke & Okpala, 2008).

Despite these challenges, it is very conspicuous that the major challenge confronting industrialization at present is still high rate of insecurity. It is crystal clear that insecurity is detrimental to general wellbeing of the people with its resultant effects in the areas of illnesses; low life expectancy; low quality of life and even death. Therefore, with the incessant security challenges and the inability of the security agents to guarantee safety and security in the country, many factories have

been burnt down, lives and properties lost, investors on the run, relocation and closing down of businesses. All these bottlenecks hamper smooth industrial growth and development.

Today southeast geopolitical zone has continued to lag behind in industrialization mainly because most of the states that make it up are still not measuring up in the indices of global competitiveness, as confirmed by Ease of Doing Business Index Published by the World Bank (2005) as cited in Nnabuike Okeke, and Ndubuisi-Okolo (2018). This is precipitated by diverse security recently confronting the geopolitical zone in particular and the entire country at large. Entrepreneurial development in Nigeria is affected not only by dearth of infrastructure and inadequate power supply but also by high rate of insecurity. This situation has hampered and constrained entrepreneurship development.

## 2.2 Empirical Review

Bandyopadhyay, Sandler and Younas (2014) investigating the impact of terrorism on Foreign Direct Investment and Gross Domestic Production of 78 developing countries for 1980-2013 and applying a system-GMM estimator to a dynamic panel, consisting of eight three-year averages of all variables. They conclude that domestic terrorism has a negative and significant impact on FDI as a share of GDP. In an empirical analysis on the state of insecurity on Nigerian economy, Coupland (2013) shows that insecurity has a far-reaching impact on people's lives and well-being.

Achumba et al. (2013) in their work on insecurity and the Nigerian economy observed that the porous frontiers of the country, where inflows of persons and arms are largely untracked have aided militancy

and criminality in Nigeria. The study concluded that insecurity have significantly affected economic development in Nigeria.

The report by World Bank (2014) on Conflict, Security and Development reveals that about 1.5 billion people live in countries affected by political and criminal violence, which has exacerbated human misery, and disrupted development. Consequently, more proactive initiatives regarding tackling menace of insecurity are needed in Nigeria since security is central to development, and the national transformation agenda of the current administration may not be achieved if there is no solution to the menace of insecurity ravaging the country (Ajufo, 2013).

According to the World Bank's report released (2013) on Conflict, Security and Development – some 1.5 billion people live in countries affected by political and criminal violence – causing human misery and disrupting development. The new report findings are particularly poignant for Africa, home to 23 out of the world's most conflict-affected and fragile economies. And conflict impacts negatively on development; Preliminary estimates suggest that Coted'Ivoires conflict wasted over 1, 000 lives of men, women and children; displaced another 1 million; reduced Gross Domestic Products (GDP) by between 3 to 7 percent; pushed up poverty between 2.5 – 4 percentage point; and created additional fiscal needs of between 4 and 5 percent GDP (Guardian, 2014).

Osinubi (2005) and Islam (2009) noted that economic growth is crucial in poverty reduction and added that unemployment is always expected to be highly and positively correlated with poverty. It is generally agreed that economic insecurity has increased over the last few decades despite

the attendant rise in the average income (Islam, 2009).

The various constitutions that Nigeria has operated including the 1999 constitutions make provisions for the rights of citizens to include; right to life, right to social security, right to work, right to livelihood, just and favourable remuneration, right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of individual and his family including food, clothing, housing, and right to education.

Babatunde (2013) investigates the phenomenon of unemployment as a rationale for insecurity with special reference to the Nigerian experience. The study unfolds a number of factors that account for this phenomenon and of course the great threat it poses to the economy. Simbowale (2013) has evaluated empirically macroeconomic policies vis-a-vis poor economy growth in Nigeria using secondary data covering the period of 1960-2000. The study found among others that growth was actually weakly pro-poor. Also, those that are far below the poverty line have not been enjoying the benefit of economic growth.

Mori (2014) posited that unemployment caused by the movement of labour force from agriculture production to secondary production in Nigeria amongst the unskilled labour constitutes disaster to the economic development. Adebayo (2013) who studied unemployment rate as a cause of insecurity in Nigeria from 1986 – 1996 using secondary data observed that unemployment arises whenever the supply of labour exceeds the demand for it at a prevailing wage rate.

Babatunde (2013) showed that national insecurity may mean organized crime or trade union activities of essential workers

capable of destabilizing or endangering life and property. Nfor and Maimusa (2012) wrote that in the present circumstance, the major threats to national security in Nigeria are essentially internal, rather than external and they are essentially self-induced, accompanying strategies and machinations by greedy elites in the struggle and competition for power and scarce resources. Edem (2010) argues that the paradox of Nigeria's security is that instead of the state being the framework of lawful order and highest source of governing authority, it constitutes the greatest threat to herself.

Ani (2014) showed in his study that religious violence unleashed on human capital by fanatics is caused by illiteracy, poverty, lack of piety, quest for power, sensational communication and foreign influence. The fact the *boko haram* sect members tore their secondary and degree certificates, remain a pointer to their perceived illiteracy and total brainwashing due to the sensational communication of their late leader. The effect of such broad-day antagonistic behaviour by the so-called educated members of the sect could create immeasurable psychological and developmental confusion to young Nigerians, within the geo-political vicinities where such tearing of certificates and open rejection of the investment on their human capital development was made.

Eze et al. (2020) conducted a study which measured the effect of entrepreneurial education on the security challenges in Nigeria. Primary source of data was employed to establish the effect of entrepreneurship education on security challenges. The total of 556 respondents was selected through multi-stage method-stratify random sampling and purposive method. Descriptive statistics and Pearson

correlation coefficient were used to determine the relationship between entrepreneurship education and security challenges in Nigeria using the SPSS 21.0 version. The result revealed that as more people are trained and equipped in entrepreneurship, the crime and insecurity rates reduce. Therefore, the study suggests that government and other relevant bodies should gear up the training of individuals who are idle and those with disguised employment as well as students in secondary and tertiary institutions in order to reduce crime.

Alabi and Ezekiel (2019) studied the effect of entrepreneurship development on the level of insecurity in Ondo State, Nigeria. Self-administered structured questionnaire was used to collect data from one hundred and twenty-five participants through purposive sampling method. Inferential statistics was used to analyze the data; specifically linear regression method was used with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) in order to determine the effect of independent variable (entrepreneurship development) on dependent variable (crime rate). The result showed that entrepreneurship development has significant effect on the level of insecurity in Ondo State, Nigeria. The study also revealed that entrepreneurship development programmes as well as providing a model on how entrepreneurial opportunities could be effectively and efficiently utilized jointly predict better national security which accounted for 60% variance of insecurity reduction in the study area. It was therefore, recommended that citizens should be exposed and motivated to develop interest in the skill-based activities towards self-employment which can encourage them to identify entrepreneurial

opportunities in order to reduce the rate of criminal activities.

Okechukwu and Nwekwo (2020) examined youths' entrepreneurial development as a panacea for overcoming security challenges and unemployment in Nigeria. The study was carried out using the survey design. Both primary and secondary data were utilized for the study. The descriptive statistics of simple percentages, frequencies, tables, means, and standard deviation were employed to analyze the data, while inferential statistics of z-test was used to test the hypotheses. The findings of this study revealed that causes of security challenges in Nigeria are unemployment, lack of good governance, corrupt practices of government officials, lack of quality education, lack of basic infrastructure facilities, poverty, and marginalization of the youth. The researchers recommended that entrepreneurial education through training and skill acquisition could be a means through which the government may curtail security and unemployment situation in Nigeria. The most effective way for these youth to become catalysts for change and economic growth is through entrepreneurship. This research implies that no meaningful development would be achieved without first dealing with unemployment situation in Nigeria

### 3. METHODOLOGY

Descriptive research design was adopted amidst maximising the qualitative research method. Owing to the nature of the research, the secondary data comprising empirical related literatures were utilised to arrive at the conclusion and findings made in this extant review.

#### 4. DISCUSSION OF OBSERVATIONS

The spate of insurgency in almost every part of the nation, random kidnapping of citizens, killings, and the rampage of the Fulani herdsmen, have reached an alarming threshold. The frequency at which these heinous acts occur is unprecedented.

There has been reported cases of people in Ogun State killed and kidnapped on their farms for ransom just like other parts of the country. This was reported in the Guardian newspaper of 7<sup>th</sup> of October, 2021 and captioned as :

*“Suspected Fulani killer-herdsmen have invaded a community in Ogun State, killing three people. It was gathered that the incident happened at Amule Kanji Village via Imeko in Imeko/Afon Local Council of the state.”*

Another reported case in the Vanguard newspaper on the 13<sup>th</sup> of February 2021 read:

*“Hoodlums suspected to be Fulani herdsmen on Friday night launched an attack on Orile-Igbooro in Yewa North local government area of Ogun State, killing no fewer than four persons. It was gathered that houses were set ablaze, while several people sustained varying degrees of injuries in the said attack.”*

This was also reported in the Premium Times newspaper on the 8<sup>th</sup> of February 2021: *“Insecurity: Suspected herdsmen kill farmer in Ogun”*

These security challenges have overwhelming implications on the various developmental sectors and on the people in Ogun state. The incessant attacks launched by these marauders have damaged infrastructures and countless number of

deaths, destructions and displacement of lives, properties, and people.

All these have affected both the locally manufactured products as well as the imported products in the state, resulting in massive disruption of the supply chain of pharmaceutical products. Hence the healthcare service delivery in the state has been greatly affected, as well as that of profit making local pharmaceutical manufacturers and other establishments in the Ogun state.

The above cases discourage the confidence that Investors have in the nation's economy.

#### 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite years of self-governance and independence, insecurity is still Nigeria's biggest challenge. To a large extent this security challenges negatively affects every sectors of Nigerian economy, most especially pharmaceutical industries which is one of the major focus in this paper.

On the basis of the above conclusion, the following recommendations were made:

The panacea for solving insecurity challenge in Nigeria is for government to accelerate the pace of development. Development in this context consists of creating an economy with relevant social, economic and physical infrastructure for business operations and industrial growth, to provide gainful employment, high level of educational facilities, and medical care for the people.

Capacity building should be embarked upon by the government in order to ensure the availability of efficient labour in the country and this can be achieved by improving the educational standard in the

country as well as investing in research, science and technology.

Finally, federal government should provide the enabling environment for people to work especially in the area of security of lives and property. This is against the backdrop that no meaningful economic activity can thrive in the face of insecurity.

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