TITLE PAGE

THE IMPACT OF CAPITAL MARKET ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA (1985-2011)

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APPROVAL PAGE

This is to certify that this research work "The impacts of capital market on the economic development in Nigeria" is the work of UMO EMEM EFFIONG with Registration Number Ec/2009/731 of Economics Department, Faculty of Management and social sciences, Caritas University.

This work has been approved as meeting the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Economics

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God Almighty for His guidance and grace throughout this work, and to my parents Mr. & Mrs. E. U Iduk.

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This work would not have been possible without recognizing those who in one way or the other contributed to the success of this work. I am most especially indebted to God for guiding me throughout this work.

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ABSTRACT

Many efforts have been made towards understanding the relationship between capital market and the economic development of Nigeria. The capital market of every economy is setup for the attainment of specific objective which includes economic growth and stability; Data were collected and analyzed using ordinary least square analysis. These include F-test, to determine the significance of the entire regression plan, T- test to test for the significance of the individual variables and the second order test, which include test for autocorrelation, normality test and heteroscedasticity. The result of the study shows that the capital market has a positive and significant impact on the country's economic development. On the strength of this evidence, this work recommends that government should introduce policies to motivate and encourage the market. If these recommendations are efficiently implemented, the effectiveness of the Nigerian capital market will be enhanced.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUD OF THE STUDY

Every economy seeks to appropriate industrial base to move the economy from a traditional and low level of production to a more automated and efficient system of mass processing and the manufacturing of goods and services. For this level of development to be attained, there must be a sound financial system which would serve as the back bone of such an economy. If this is pursued, acquiring industrial capabilities would be easily attained since it is considered as the economic development. As a result of the importance of the financial system in developing industrial capabilities every economy seeks avenues to acquire them one of such avenues is raising funds through the capital market.

The capital market deals with instrument or long term securities with maturity period longer than one year such as bonds, debentures and equity stocks. The capital market in Nigeria has been a major source of finance to the government; industries etc. to meet their longer term capital requirements such as financing for fixed investments on buildings, plants bridges etc. The use of capital market reduces over reliance on the money market, assist in promoting a solvent and competitive financial sector as well as fostering a healthy stock market culture. The importance of the capital market cannot be under estimated.it is the fundamental instrument of capital formation in any countries economy since no instrument takes place in a vacuum. A well-developed capital market ensures the availability of capital funds for investment and developing project usually takes a long gestation period which the funds from the money market cannot sustain. This implies that the absence of an efficient capital market in an economy would result in shortage of long term funds and would harm investment and hence militates against economic development.

An active capital market aids the mobilization of savings for economic growth and development. encourages the efficient allocation of resources through changes in wealth ownership and composition, catalyzes the creation of a healthy private sector, and facilitates the promotion of rapid capital formation (Iyoha 2004).Nigeria has a growing capital market, which has since its inception served as a veritable source of long term funds to finance investment. Some of the reasons for promoting an active capital market in Nigeria include

Mobilization of savings for economic growth and development.

Encouragement of efficient allocation of resources through in changes wealth ownership and composition.

Creation of a healthy private sector and promotion of rapid capital formation.

The capital market functions through the stock exchange, a stock exchange is a market, which facilitated buying, and selling of shares, stocks, bonds, securities and debentures (Thingon, 2001). The stock exchange is not just a financial institution, but also the very hub that pivots around which every activities of the capital market revolve. It is not only crucial, but also central to the entire capital mobilization processes. ‘Anao’ “ND” posits that it is an economic institution, which sees to the efficient allocation of available capital funds, to diverse uses in the economy.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The objectives of the capital market at any point in time are geared towards attaining an appreciable development and growth in the economy and providing a channel for engaging and mobilizing domestic savings for productive investment. Apart from its fund mobilization function, it performs intermediary role by making it possible for those who have surplus funds to be able to loan it out to those in need of it for productive purpose.

In the last two decades, the link between financial intermediation and economic growth is a subject of high interest among policy makers and economics around the world, There have been attempt to empirically asses the role of capital market and economic development.This have varied in methods and results.

Adjasi and Biekpe(2005) found a significant positive impact of capital market on economic development in counties classified as upper middle income economics.in the same way(Chen et al 2004) elaborated that the nexus between capital returns that is stock returns and output growth and the rate of stock return returns is a leading indicator of output growth various studies such as spears (1991 Levine and zerous,1998, comincioll,1996 and Demirquc-Kunt 1994) have supported the view that capital market promote economic development with well functional financial sector or banking sector, capital market can give a big boost to economic development. (Behadur and nevpone2006) concluded that stock market fluctuation predicted the future growth of any economy and causality is found in real variables.

There are also alternative views of roles that capital market play in economic development. Apart from the view that stock market maybe having no real effect on development, there are theoretical concepts that shows that capital market development may actually hurt economic development. For instance, (stiglitz 1985, 1994 bencivera and smith 1991 and Bhide1993) noted that capital market can argue that due to their liquidity stock market may hurt development and growth since saving rates may reduce due to externalities

In capital accumulation diffuse ownership may also negativity affect corporate governance and invariably the performance of listed firms, this impending the growth of capital markets? This suggests that there is neither theoretical nor empirical consensus on the impact of capital market on economic development.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study is aimed at assessing the activities of the Nigerian capital market and the impact it has to the development of the Nigerian economy. The following questions are therefore raised to guide the study;

1. What is the impact of capital market on the economic development of Nigerian?

2. What is the impact of Nigerian capital market on Nigerian banking system?

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the study is to evaluate the contribution of the

Nigerian stock exchange to the development of the Nigerian economy

The specific objective are

1. To examine the impact of capital market on the Nigerian economy.

2. To examine the impact of capital market on the Nigerian banking system.

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

According to Nwana 1998 ‘’A hypothesis formulation is aimed at delimiting the direction of searching for evidence everywhere, anywhere .it is based on the above premise that the following hypothesis is formulated to guide this work

Hoi There is no significant impact of capital market on the economic development of the country.

HO2 There is no significant relationship between the Nigerian capital market and banking system.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The importance of a developed and liable capital market in the economic development of Nigerian cannot be our emphasized. This analysis is important as it would examine to what extent the capital market has contribution to economic development of Nigerian.

The result from this study is expected to be of great importance to individuals, investors, and business. Firms and the entire economy as a whole.it will also help to enlighten the members of the public on the meaning of stocks and shares inculcating in them the savings and investment habit.

However, the government and policy makers would find this research handy, especially in area of policy formulation in restricting the

Capital market, for an improved performance of the aimed at boosting investors to patronize the stock exchange market in other to enhance their effect on the economy. This study is also expected to identify some problems encountered in the capital market by participants and suggest possible means of rectifying them.

1.7 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The focus of the study is limited to the activities of the Nigerian capital market. And will cover the period 1985- 2011 .this study has no doubt encounter problems in terms of both internal and external validity. Like any other research study, this too has some limitations. The problem encountered in the case of embarking on this research is in two dimensions, finance and time.

Finance is required to enable the researcher to travel from one place to another to obtain necessary data for the study and also to produce a readable copy.

Time is also another constraint as the research had to apportion her limited time in ensuring the research becomes successful.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 THEORITICAL LITERATURE

The concept of capital market in Nigeria could be traceable to 1946 “when the Tel year Development plan ordinance was promulgated”. Ever since then, there has been considerable interest in the development of capital market more than the last twenty years and evidence of the role of financial markets in economic development is documented.

The financial system is like a clock which revolves round the economy.it serves as a barometer to measure both the strength and performance of any given economy. The condition in the financial system reveals a lot in terms of economic development of the economy. The financial system is so indispensable in the economy in the sense that it creates the platform and machinery for financial intermediation; that is the process of shifting money from the surplus unit of the economy to deficit sector through a mid-contact process. Our emphasis here is on the impact of the capital market on the impact of the capital market on the economic development of the economy.

2.1.1 THE NIGERIAN CAPITAL MARKET

The term "Capital market" has been defined variously by experts in finance. Toyin Philips defines capital market as the complex of institution and mechanisms whereby medium and long term funds are pulled and made available to business, governments and individuals and whereby instruments that are already outstanding are transferred.

An intermediate definition of capital market includes all organized markets and institutions dealing in long term credit instruments e.g., stocks, bonds, long-term loans mortgages etc.Here, the focus is on demand for and supply of long-term funds presumably to finance fixed investments, in its narrowest term, capital market is viewed as the loans of the organized markets where stocks,(common and preferred claims of equity ownership and bonds including sub- ventures and convertible bonds) are bought and sold using the service of the brokers, dealers and underwriters. Yet some people see capital market as institutions through which savings and surplus funds of the nation are made available on the long-term basis to finance industrial, commercial and agricultural expansion and development. Peter (1985;16) saw capital market as a frame work of institutions that arrange for long-term financial assets such as shares debentures and mortgages.

Capital market according to uzoga(1981) is that part of the financial market which deals in long-term investment. This assertion is an over Implication as it only economized the fund mobilization aspect of the capital market. Dougell and gaymnitz(1975) defined the capital market as ‘’the complex of institutions and mechanism through which medium, and long-term funds are pulled and made available to businesses, government and individuals and provides facilities through which instruments already outstanding are transformed’’. This definition is more elaborate and the research of this work has adopted it as a working definition for the purpose of this study. The definition stores all the facts of the capitals market from its constituents.

From the definitions, there seems to be a consensus of opinion indicating that the capital market consists of institutions, arrangements, instruments and separations these interactions result in the mobilization and disbursement of long-term capital. Tenor of bonds can be medium or long term. The tenor of medium term bond usually ranges from five years and above. The ISA 45 of 1999 places a maximum limit of 24 years as the maximum maturity period of a government bond. One major advantage of utilization of capital market funds for financing of government project is that it matches the long gestation period of projects like roads, factories, hospitals etc with the tenor of the bond. The project is usually completed before the debt becomes due.

2.1.2 FUCTIONS OF THE NIGERIAN CAPITAL MARKET

The capital market play important roles in the development of economy this includes

1) Improving the efficiency of capital by providing market measures of returns on capital market mechanism for management changes as compared with the administrative or political mechanism of public sector corporations.

2) Providing channel for engaging and mobilizing domestic saving for productive investment and represents an alternative to bank deposits, real estate investment and the financing of consumption loans.

3) It enables the government and sectors to raise capital through the issue of stocks or government bonds for sale in capital market.

4) It fosters the growth of the domestic financial service sector and the various forms of institutional savings such as life insurance and pension funds.

5) Providing access to finance for new and smaller companies and encouraging institutional development in facilitating the setting up of Nigeria's domestic funds, foreign funds, and venture capital funds.

6) Encouraging privatization by increasing the marketability of new issues.

In essence, the summary of the above functions is that the Nigerian capital market helps to stimulate industrial as well as economic growth and development of the Nigerian economy.

2.1.3 ORIGIN OF THE NIGERIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

As a result of the increasing need to mobilize savings in order to finance development programs, the federal set up a committee under the leadership of Professor R.U Berback in 1953 to advise the government on ways and means of fostering a share's market in Nigeria. The report of the committee published in 1956 made the following recommendations;

1. The creation of facilities for dealing in shares.
2. There establishing of rules regulating transfer.

Measures to encourage savings and issues of securities of government and other organizations it was based on this report that the Lagos stock exchange was incorporated on the 15th September 1960 with an initial authorized capital of 10,000 pounds. Actually, stocks dealing on the exchange commenced on 5th June 1961. The government enacted on act called Lagos stock exchange act 1961 to harmonize and streamline the activities of the exchange. The government action was interventionist in nature, given the cardinal role. The exchange was expected to play a role in the Nigeria capital market. The position of the government was without prejudice to the fact that the company's shares were fully subscribed to the private individuals and institutions.

The private company was taken over in 1977(during Obasanjo's Administration) and named the Nigerian stock exchange. Like other stock exchange in other economics, the Nigeria stock exchange is a major player in the secondary market. The Nigeria stock exchange later opened up branches in Ibadan (1990), it also has a branch in yola and in Benin. In January 2005, a mini stock exchange was established at Akwa-ibom which is called the Ibom capital trade point. There is also the Abuja stock exchange which may or not serve as a commodity exchange. It is expected that more branches of the Nigerian stock exchange would be opened under the new capital trade point concept.This will obviously ease central bank by giving the stock exchange subventions and by reporting periodically to the securities and exchange commission in order to enhance efficient and effective monitor.

2.1.4 THE NIGERIAN STOCK EXCHANGE (NSE)

The Nigerian stock exchange is one of the oldest financial institutions in Nigeria capital market. Anao and Alile (1986) described the stock exchange as many things at the same time.

Firstly they described it as a place where securities of various forms are traded openly and where one buy or sell such securities at will. It was also described as a market strictly for existing rather than new securities. The Nigeria stock exchange is a place where the enormous capital which is required to operate the huge industrial and commercial corporations of today can be raised in such large amount and at such competitive terms.(cost, condition, length of time, negotiations)that no other institution in a capital system can possibly match.

The ready marketability feature, which the stock exchange below upon listed securities minimizes or possibly eliminate any inhibitions which a would be investor might have had in parting with his hard earned savings, thus encouraging a free flow of funds into productive uses through the acquisition of securities. The Nigerian stock exchange is also an institution which sees to the efficient allocation of available capital funds to the diverse users in the economy and through its extremely sensitive pricing mechanism, ensure that so much of the total available capital resource is allocated to each firm within each industry as that firm and having regards to their relative contribution to the societal wealth or satisfaction via-a-via other firms or industry.

The stock exchange capital for this function arises from the basic assumption that it approximates to an ideally competitive market where commodity process reflects their relative marginal utilities with impact on the total societal preferences .The Nigerian stock exchange is able to play their roles because security prices are extremely sensitive to changes in economic conditions and trends, which are a reflection of the total psychology or judgment of persons investment economist or analyst exerts the greatest influence. To the individual investor a stock exchange is also a place to make or lose money quickly. It present an ideal setting for the smart and daring speculator to make a fortune with relatively little effort it terms of contributing anything substantial to natural output, but also an easy means for the unwary to lose a fortune through false judgment. The stock exchange represents these features and role in its regular operations in the course of aiding the mobilization of capital for pursing economic expansion and well begin of the general citizens these features could however apply to some to an extent than others, the extent to which this institution fulfills or performs its specific objectives, constitution, organization, resources(human and material) as well as the socio-economic cum political depends on the environment in which it operates

The Nigeria stock exchange has a great future; this was promotion degree (NEPD) has played a prominent role in the ongoing internationalization of the stock market. Its roles have made the market much more so by providing great potential for the public enterprises through the Nigerian stock exchange is promising and it’s a bright future for the Nigerian stock exchange.

2.1.5 THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE CAPITAL MARKET

The stock exchange is no doubt a financial institution and a key

Financial institution at that. It provides the facilities that enable both companies and government to raise long term and medium term funds for the establishment, expansion and development of projects through investors. It is for want of more appropriate term that one can even call the stock exchange a financial institution, for the impression thus enormously conveyed that it is one of the numerous institutions which played one role or the other in the course of the issue and sale of securities. The stock exchange is really not just a financial institution but the very hub of the capital market, the pivot around which every activity of the capital market revolves. It is not only crucial but essential to the entire capital mobilization process. This is chiefly because of the opportunity which it offers for the continuous trading in securities issued by fund users. Without this facility the chance which is availed to investors to liquidate their investment or adjust their portfolio whenever they desire to do is doubtful if there would be any incentive or motivation to invest on securities. Most savers would then simply hold on to their funds in cash or bank deposits which guarantees that they would be able to meet the fundamental purpose of the savings. Such saving is usually quite far from a desire to invest. As a result of the incentive effect of returns on the aggregate level of savings carried out in the aggregate terms would be much lower. There is besides a strong possibility that even here savings remains constant in aggregate terms, that is without the safeguards and guarantee of quality and resultant confidence generated by a stock exchange listing, most saves would not be easily persuaded to place their money in securities issued by firms whose competence or integrity they could not vouchsafe, savers would then probability put their money in small owners managed business concerns. The implications of this for the entire economy should be a serious concern, which would thus be placed on the promotion of large scale enterprises and this is a severe limitation on the nation's capacity.

2.1.6 IMPACT OF THE CAPITAL MARKET ON THE NIGERIA ECONOMY

One of the key indicators of a growing economy is the gross fixed capital formation, this result from increase in the market capitalization. In other words, we determine on a year – by year basis, the relationship between the market capitalization and the gross fixed capital formation, according to "Akinghouge" increase in market capitalization will lead to increase in gross fixed capital formation on the assumption that more savings is utilized in industrial production rather than or sector. He argues that the ratio of new issues to gross fixed capital formation is merely an indicative in sectors other than industries.

Another angle to view is the increasing role of the capital market on the economy in other to examine the relationship between the markets on the economy in other to examine the relationship between the market capitalization and industrial production. In words of "Alile" it is worthy to note that five state governments have already utilized the facilities of the bond market in raising capital for various development projects. It has help the federal government of Nigeria through the Nigerian stock exchange to raise long term loans to the tunes of about ₦10 billion on leading to the regional later to state government for development projects. The Nigerian capital market through the establishment of unit trust has encouraged the individual investors to save by pulling together the saving into a range of stocks and shares in order to obtain dividend and capital gain to supplement their regular earnings. Since most Nigerian companies are small and medium sized companies, the introduction of second tier securities market (SSM) by the capital market have now made it possible in the country to raise funds for the expansion and modernization of their business. The scheme has been contributing to the country's capital formation and reduction of unemployment, as small-scale enterprises worldwide, are known to generate higher employment than the large ones. Most companies now use the stock market facilities to strengthen their balance sheet and development. Through the Nigerian stock exchange, holders of securities are able to convert them into cash quickly and within its conveniences and also at a comparatively moderate cost.

Nigeria capital markets have through the debt conversion and privatization program helped the economy in rescheduling its external debts. Through this means, it provides foreign investors seasonal means of risk spreading. Reports have it that foreign portfolio investment is expanding at a yearly nominal rate of 15% and it worth about 2 million dollars thus the Nigerian capital market has helped to some extent to enhance among thing the federal government privatization. It is generally held that the capital market have made positive t and significant impact on the growth of the National economy which is the phenomenon of thisstudy.

2.1.7 PROBLEMS OF THE NIGERIAN CAPITAL MARKET

The Nigerian capital market since its inception is besieged by myriad of problems; one of the problems on this regard is on public awareness. There is a glaring problem of ignorance on the part of most members of the Nigerian public as to the meaning of shares and stocks as well as benefits derivable from investing in the capital market. Even though the Nigerian stock market has maintained upward trends over the years, the market size and depth is still far too small to absorb or finance big deals. It is amazing according to Ekpenyong (1994) that few people realize the importance of trading in securities. For instance, an investment in securities will definitely yield more returns than an equivalent investments in savings in a corresponding, period, yet most people keep up in savings account allowing inflation to eat away the value.

Closely related to awareness is the fact of outright reluctance of the investing public to take advantage of the facilities of the capital market as a result of the inadequate, uncertain and possibly unreliable values regularly published in the company's accounts and the relatively low level of financial literacy, which prevail among Nigerian investors.

The Nigerian capital market is dominated by foreign portfolio investors, institutional investors, government and other agencies where equity holding is the ratio of about 42% for investors who do some trading. The gross inadequacies of the number of equities is purely as a result of the non-availability of the shares held by government and foreign investors for trading on the stock market (Zayyard) 1989, it is a useful reminder to our capital market operators and regulators that a lot are yet to be done to get the importance as well as the benefits of increased patronage of the market forcefully reiterated to Nigerians There is also the issue of the capital market being characterized by inadequacies of infrastructure vis a vis trading floors, communication network and registration infrastructural limitations lead to long delivery periods and insulate many investors especially those in the rural areas from broker's dealer, thereby restricting securities.

Another problem confronting the capital market is ineffective government backing. Operators are unanimous that the government has really done a lot in this direction but the popular view now is the enactment of enabling laws to compel business to seek listing in the market as well as privatization programme, to further strengthen the market. Capital market can only be effective if there is a vigorous and healthy private sector within the broader aims of the nation as is the case with richer nations with minimal conflicts. There is also the problem of capital market delivery. According to Abubakar. M. Aigungu, the past four years have witnessed an increase in dividend warrants and shares certificate handled by NIPOST, from virtually all the registrars. This figure represents by the bulk post venture output; factors which often militate against efficient delivery of mail. SEC policy states, that all AGM notices must be dispatched 21 day before the meeting itself. Many companies submit late annual accounts by auditors, printers delay to print the notice until few days to the AGM. In addition the company may only want to send a few of the AGM notices while giving the impression that all were sent. Another factor, is incorrect address, names of shareholders are not properly or completely captured, while often computer character are either too tiny to read or impossible to differentiate between P.o Box numbers for instance between 731 and 371.

At present the Nigeria stock exchange (NSE) is the only functional exchange in the Nigeria capital market. According to Olaogudolapo, the instrument listed and traded on the NSE floor includes equities, industrial loans, preference stocks and bonds. Equities are a person's share in the company where he or she is a shareholder. The broker is the intermediary who buy or sells share on behalf of his client. The NSE recognizes fully registered brokers firms which undertake stock market business on behalf of their clients. These firms are called dealing members of the NSE.There are about 221 such firm in the NSE is present. There firm do their practice strictly adhering to the rules of the game. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) which is the apex regulatory body of securities market may sanction any brokerage firm practicing outside the rules. The body inspects the operations of brokers yearly prior to ensuring the renewal of their broker's license. The SEC is a powerful organ of control where as a team of shareholders refers to it as the NSE council which governs the NSE.

As very important to the operation of the capital market is the central security clearing system (CSCS) this is a subsidiary of the NSE in corporated in 1992 it serves as a central depositing for all share certificates of quoted securities including new issues. The NSE owns about 51% shares in the company while other financial institutions and members of the NSE hold the reminder. The immediate objectives of the CSCS are the mobilization of shares certificate which is estimated to have been completed in 2000. Currently, share intended for sale must be lodged with the CSCS at last 24hours before the intended trade date. Note that you must have an investor's number with the CSCS before you can lay claim to any shares.

In the market, there are over 65 registers, but the big four are union bank, first bank, and united bank for Africa and city securities limited. Also all the stock broking firms eligible to trade on the trading account with approved bank. Equity investment can be undertaken either through the primary or secondary market. The primary market is for purchase and sale of new issues i.e. equity shares and debt securities, this market operate when the initial capital raising takes place .Initial insurance of securities on this market can take any of the following terms: offer for subscription, offer for sale, right issues, introduction and private placement. The secondary market operates after the issues have been completed and the security listed on the stock exchange. The secondary market is a vehicle for providing liquidity to investors. When you come across such phrase ass offer for sales, offer for subscription, right issues and others. They are terms investors should be familiar with. For instance offer for subscription are direct issues to the public by floating a number of debenture stocks, the proceeds of such issues go to the issuers which may be a company or government to finance expansion or modernization. Offer for sale is a public offer of share in a company by existing shareholders, the proceeds of which goes to the sellers of such shares. The company will therefore have no benefit from the proceeds.

Right issue on the other hand is an after to buy share. Generally made to existing shareholders and sometimes at concessionary price. Introduction is where a company seeking quotation already has enough shares held in public hands, the council of the exchange may permit its security to be introduced into an listed on the market and here no new existing share, need be sold. Private placement is instead of being offered directly to the general public. This is often necessitated by a desire to save on cost of issues. Over the years many banks due to the 25billionaira recapitalization fund ordered by the central bank of Nigeria have employed some of these methods to raise additional capital needed to reach the 25billionnaira mark.

2.2 EMPIRICAL LITERATURE

There have been the growing concerns and controversies on the

Role of stock markets on economic growth and development (oyejide 1994, Levine and zeruos 1996, Demirgue- kunt and Levine 1996). There have been mixed results, while some are in support of a positive link some negative link and others do not find any empirical evidence to support such conclusion.

For instance Atjeandjovanovic (1993) found in a cross-country study of stock and economic growth of 40 countries from 1980 to1988 that there was a significant correlation between the average economic growth and stock market capitalization.

Again Deminurgic-kunt and Maksimovic (1998) have shown and reemphasized the complementary role of the stock market and banks that they were role of the stock market and banks that they were not rival or alternative institutions using 30 countries from 1980 to 1991 Levine and Zeruos (1998) used pooled cross-country time series regression of 47 countries from 1976 to 1993 to evaluate whether stock market liquidity is related to growth. Capital accumulation and productivity. They towel the line of Demiurgic-kunt and Levine (1996) by conglomerating measures such as stock market into index of stock market development. The rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita was regressed on a variety of variables designed to control for initial conditions, political instability, investment in human capital and macroeconomic condition and then, included the conglomerated index of stock market development. They found empirically that the measures of stock market liquidity were strongly related to growth, capital accumulation and productivity while stock market size dose not seems to correlate to economic growth.

Nyong (1997) developed an aggregate index of capital market development and used it to determine its relationship with long-run economic development and growth in Nigeria.

The study employed a time series data from 1970 to 1994 four measures of capital market development ratio of market capitalization to GDP(in%) ratio of total value of transactions on the main stock exchange to GDP(in%). The value of equities transactions relative to GDP and listing were used. The four measures were combined into one over all composite index of capital development using principal component analysis, the financial market depth was included as control. It was found that the capital market development is negatively and significantly correlated with the long- run growth in Nigeria.

Ewan et al (2009) appraised the impact of the capital market on the economic development in Nigeria using time series data from 1961 to 2004 They found that the capital market in Nigeria has the potential of growth and development but it has not contributed meaningfully to the economic development of Nigeria because of low market capitalization, low absorptive capitalization illiquidity,

Demiurgic-kunt and Levine (1996) using data from 44 countries for the period 1986 to 1993 found that different measures of stock exchange size are strongly correlated to other indicators as well as to insurance companies and pension funds. They concluded that countries with well-developed stock market tend to also have well-developed financial intermediaries.

According to the study carried out by jivotikoirola (2007) on the relationship between capital market development and economic growth in Nepel. He selected gross domestic product, government investment market capitalization ratio as his variables he used the augmented dickey fuller(ADF) co- integration test and granger casudity model to test for reliability of the parameters and he concluded that, there exist a strong relationship between the capital market and the economic development.

Demiurgic-kunt and Maksimovic (1998) cited in henry (2000) found a relationship between economic development and growth and the stock market activity in the field of transmission of security (secondary market) more than in funds channeling (primary market).

In the work of mohtadi and agawal, they examined the relationship between capital market development and economic growth for 21 emerging market, Nigeria inclusive, over 21years from 1977 to 1997, using a dynamic panel method and they used market capitalization ratio turnover ratio GDP foreign direct investment as their variables.

The model was estimated in several different ways such as OLS, random effect one way and two – way models. Following the tradition, hausman test was used to test for the appropriateness of the fixed versus random effect and F-test was used to choose between the one-way or two-way models. Their result suggested a positive relationship between several indicators of the capital market contribution and economic development both directly as well as indirectly by boosting private investment behavior.

2.2.1 LIMITATIONS OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

The previous studies reviewed for this project were limited by the following.

1 The studies showed mixed results in terms of the impacts of capital market on the economic development some show positive relationship while others show negative relationship.

2 In respect to the Nigeria economy there had been a couple of limitations that are seen in previous studies and for generalized studies done for underdeveloped countries of which Nigeria is one. Few works have been done as to the impact of capital market on the economic development in Nigeria.

3 The weakness of the previous work is that it specified on the economic growth of Nigeria unlike the present work that relates to development and is of the opinion that economic development has made a great impact on capital market and this has led to an increase in market capitalization, high fund mobilization which helps in long-term basis to finance industrial, commercial, agricultural expansion and development in the economy

However this work is aimed at eliminating the flaws or short coming of these previous works reviewed. Hence the study will be restricted to Nigerian economy it will be restricted to Nigeria economy it will also select the most important explanatory variables that are basic for analyzing the impact of capital market on economic development in Nigeria.

4 Most of the studies were cross- country basis but this work is country specific that is it been based on Nigeria economy.

CHAPER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Having discussed the related literature of the impact of capital market on the economic development in Nigeria, we now take a look at the research methodology of analysis is always purposely stated with the view of giving an insight to readers to show how the research was carried out.

The methodology of this study involves empirical analysis. The researcher uses an economic method of ordinary regression using ordinary least square (OLS) estimation procedure to estimate the impact of the capital market on the economic development in Nigeria. The significance of using an econometric model in this research is justified by the fact that all econometric models are tested for goodness of it by using econometric criteria, statistical significance and a theoretical economic a prior expectation. The OLS is also considered because it is the best linear unbiased estimator.

3.1 MODEL SPECIFICATION

In view of the objectives of the study, the model is specified as:

Model 1

GDP=f (MC, INF, TO, MS, RER…….. 1)

Equation 1 is the functional form for the purpose of estimation we put equation 1 in econometric form as:

GDP= Gross Domestic Product

MC= Market capitalization for Nigeria stock exchange

INF= Inflation

TO=Trade openness

MS=Money supply

RER=Real Exchange Rate

βo = intercept

β1 to β5 = Coefficients of the respective variables

H1= stochastic error term

Model 2

BLA = f (MC, INF, RER), Where BLA= Bank loans and advances.

3.2 ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The Ordinary Least Square (OLS) single equation method is the estimation procedure adopted in the study. This is preferred because it is easy to understand, simple in its Computational procedure and

parameter estimation. It also possesses the properties of best, linear, unbiased estimator (BLUE), which are consistent and sufficient, The Microsoft Excel and E view computer software packages are used for this analysis.

3.3 METHOD OF EVALUATION

Different measures are adopted to ascertain the reliability consistency and conformity of the relationship between the independent variable. This method consists of the method that will be used in determining if the estimates obtained are theoretically and statistically significant for the purpose of this study, we shall adopt the following techniques for evaluating our estimates.

3.3.1 EVALUATION BASED ON ECONOMIC 'A PRIORI' TEST

Our concern in this criterion is to determine if the parameter estimates conform to economic 'a priori' signs and magnitude. The theoretical a priori expected signs of the macro economic variables used in this model are shown in the table below

PARAMETER	EXPECTED SIGN
β1	Positive (+)
β2	Negative(-)
β3	Positive(+)
β4	Positive(+)
β5	Positive(+)

3.3.2 EVALUATION ON STATISTICAL CRITERIA R^2 (FIRST ORDER TEST)

This measures or explains the total variations in the dependent variable in the dependent variable caused by variation in the explanatory variables mentioned in the models.

The t – test

The test of significance approach is a procedural test used to test whether the variables are significant or not in the determining the variations in the dependent variables.

The F-test

The F-test is used to test the overall significance of the regression model.

3.3.3 EVALUATION BASED ON ECONOMETRIC CRITERIA

There are test set by the theory of econometrics and aimed at investigating if the assumptions of the econometric method employed is satisfied or not. The tests carried out under this Criterion are:

Test for Autocorrelation

This test is carried out to test the randomness of the residuals or more specifically for testing the presence of autocorrelation in the error term. The Durbin-Watson d – statistics will be employed. The decision rule according to statistic will be employed. The decision rule according to Gujarati (2004) is summarized in table below

Null hypothesis(H_O)	Decision	If
No positive auto correlation	Reject	$0<d^*< d_l$
No positive auto correlation	No decision	$d_l \le d^* \le d_u$
No negative auto correlation	Reject	if- $d_l<d^*\le 4$
No negative auto correlation	No decision	if- $d_u \le d^* \le 4-d_l$
No auto correlation positive or negative.	Do not reject	$d_u<d^*<4-d_u$

Where d_l = lower limit

d_u = upper limit

d^* = Durbin – Watson (calculated)

NORMALITY TEST

This test is carried out to check whether the error term follows a normal distribution. The normally test adopted in this research work is the jarqueBera (JB) Statistic which follows the chi-square distribution with 2 degree of freedom.

Test hypothesis

H_o: u = 0 (The error term is normally distributed)

$H_{1:}$ u ≠ 0 (The error term is not normally distributed)

The decision rule is to reject H_0 if $x^2_{cal} > x^2tab$

TEST FOR HETEROSCEDASTICITY

This test was carried out to ascertain the level of distribution of error term (to know whether the variance is constant). This test was carried out using whites heteroscerdasticity test (with no cross terms). It follows chi-square distribution with degree of freedom equal to the number of regressors excluding the constant term.

Test Hypothesis

H_0: Homoscedasticity (if the variance is constant)

H_1: Heteroscedasticity (if the variance is not constant)

DATA REQUIREMENT AND SOURCES

The data used in this research work are basically secondary data. Data shall be gathered from the CBN statistical Bulletin (2011).

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULT

4.1 Interpretation of Result:

Dependent variable: GDP

Method: Ordinary Least Square.

Period of study: 1985 – 2011

Included Observations: 27

Variable	Coefficient	Standard error	t-statistics	t-prob.
Constant	377301.1	199273.1	0.189339	0.8516
MC	514.7495	269.7771	1.908055	0.0702
INF	-9643.732	29691.16	-0.324802	0.7485
TO	426279.6	3697427.	0.115291	0.9093
MS	2.315635	0.311762	7.427567	0.0000
RER	13038.36	13329.27	0.978175	0.3391
R-squared		0.960253	Adjusted R-squared	0.950789
F-statistics		101.4682		
Durbin Watson	2.899082		Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

From the above, the interpretation of the result as regard the coefficient of various regressors is stated as follows:

The value of the intercept which is 377301.1 shows that the Nigerian economy will experience a 377301.1 increase when all other variables are held constant.

The estimate coefficients which are 514.7495 for {MC} shows that a unit change in Market capitalisation will cause a 514.7495% increase in GDP, -9643.732 for {INF} shows that a unit change in Inflation will cause a -9643.732% decrease in GDP, 426279.6 for {TO} shows that a unit change in Trade openness will cause a 426279.6% increase in GDP, and 2.315635 for {MS} shows that a unit change in Money supply will cause a 2.315635% increase in GDP, and 13038.36 for {RER} shows that a unit change in Real exchange rate will cause a 13038.36% increase in GDP.

4.2 ECONOMIC "APRIORI" CRITERIA:

The test is aimed at determining whether the signs and sizes of the results are in line with what economic theory postulates. Thus, economic theory tells us that the coefficients are positively related to the dependent variable, if an increase in any of the explanatory variables leads to a decrease in the dependent variable.

Therefore, the variable under consideration and their parameter exhibition of a priori signs have been summarized in the table below.

Variables	Expected signs	Estimate	Remark
MC	+	$\beta > 0$	Conform
INF	-	$\beta < 0$	Conform
TO	+	$\beta > 0$	Conform
MS	+	$\beta >0$	Conform
RER	+	$\beta >0$	Conform

From the above table, it is observed that all the variables to the economic theories.

A positive relationship which exists between MC, TO, MS and RER indicates that an increase in MC, TO, MS and RER will result in a positive change in the Gross Domestic Product. This conforms to the a priori criteria because an increased or high MC, TO and MS over the years will increase RER in the economy.

4.3 Statistical Criteria {First order test}

4.3.1. Coefficient of Multiple Determinants {R^2}:

The R^2 {R-Squared} which measures the overall goodness of fit of the entire regression, shows the value as 0.960253= 96.0253% approximately 96%. This indicates that the independent variables accounts for about 96% of the variation in the dependent variable.

4.3.2. THE STUDENT'S T-TEST

The test is carried out, to check for the individual significance of the variables. Statistically, the t-statistics of the variables under consideration is interpreted based on the following statement of hypothesis.

H_0: The individual parameters are not significant.

H_1: The individual parameters are significant.

Decision Rule:

If t-calculated > t-tabulated, we reject the null hypothesis {H_0} and accept the alternative hypothesis {H_1}, and if otherwise, we select the null hypothesis {H_0} and reject the alternative hypothesis {H_1}.

Level of significance = α at 5% = $\frac{0.05}{2}$

= 0.025

Degree of freedom: n-k

Where n: sample size.

K: Number of parameter.

The t-test is summarised in the table below:

Variables	t-value	t-tab	Remark
MC	1.908055	± 2.074	Insignificant
INF	-0.324802	± 2.074	Insignificant
TO	0.115291	± 2.074	Insignificant
MS	7.427567	± 2.074	Significant
RER	0.978175	± 2.074	Insignificant

The t-statistics is used to test for individual significance of the estimated parameters {β_1,β_2, β_3, β_4, and β_5}. From the table above, we can deduce that only MS {7.427567} is greater than 2.052 which represent the t-tabulated implying that it is only MS is statistically Significant. On the other hand intercept 0.189339, MC {1.908055}, INF {-0.324802}, TO {0.115291} and RER {0.978175} are less than the t-tabulated {2.052} signifying that intercept, MC, INF, TO and RER are statistically insignificant.

4.3.3. F-STATISTICS:

The F-statistics is used to test for simultaneous significance of all the estimated parameters.

The hypothesis is stated;

H_0: $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_{3=}\ \beta_{4=}\ \beta_5$

H_1: $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \neq \beta_3 \neq \beta_4 \neq \beta_5$

Level of significance: α at 5%

Degree of freedom: $\frac{k-1}{n-k}$

Decision Rule:

If the f-calculated is greater than the f-tabulated {f-cal> f-tab} reject the null hypothesis {H_0} that the overall estimate is not significant and conclude that the overall estimate is statistically significant.

From the result, f-calculated {101.4682} is greater that the f-tabulated {2.53}, that is, f-cal> f-tab. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis {H_0} that the overall estimate has a good fit which implies that our independent variables are simultaneously significant.

4.4 ECONOMETRICS CRITERIA.

4.4.1. TEST FOR AUTOCORRELATION:

One of the underlying assumptions of the ordinary least regression is that the succession values of the random variables are temporarily independent. In the context of the series analysis, this means that an error {Ut} is not correlated with one or more of previous errors $\{U_{t-1}\}$. The problem is usually dictated with Durbin-Watson {DW} statistics.

The durbin-watson's test compares the empirical d* and du in d-u tables to their transforms $\{4\text{-}d_L\}$ and $\{4\text{-}d_U\}$.

<u>Decision Rule:</u>

1) If $d^* < D_L$, then we reject the null hypothesis of no correlation and accept that there is positive autocorrelation of first order.

2) If $d^* > \{4\text{-}d_L\}$, we reject the null hypothesis and accept that there is negative autocorrelation of the first order.

3) If $d_U < d^* < \{4\text{-}d_U\}$, we accept the null hypothesis of no autocorrelation.

4) If $d_L < d^* < d_U$ or if $\{4\text{-}d_U\} < \{4\text{-}d_L\}$, that test is inconclusive.

Where: d_L = Lower limit

D_U = Upper limit

D* = Durbin Watson.

From our regression result, we have;

D* = 2.899082

D_L = 1.004

D_U = 1.861

4-d_L = 2.996

4-d_U = 2.139

Conclusion:

Since If d_L\{1.004\}< d*\{2.899082\} <d_U\{1.861\} or if \{4-d_U\}\{2.139\} < \{4-d_L\}\{2.996\}, that test is inconclusive.

4.4.2. NORMALITY TEST FOR RESIDUAL

The Jarque-Bera test for normality is an asymptotic, or large-sample, test. It is also based on the ordinary least square residuals. This test first computes the skewnesss and kurtosis measures of the ordinary least square residuals and uses the chi-square distribution {Gujarati, 2004}.

The hypothesis is:

H_0 : $X_1 = 0$ normally distributed.

H_1 : $X_1 \neq 0$ not normally distributed.

At 5% significance level with 5 degree of freedom.

$$\text{JB} = n\{(\tfrac{s^2}{6}) + \tfrac{k-3}{24}^{2}\} = 61.61259$$

While critical JB > $\{X^2_{\{2\}}\text{df}\} = 5.99147$

Conclusion:

Since 61.61259 > 5.99147 at 5% level of significance, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the error term follows does not follow normal distribution.

4.4.3. TEST FOR HETEROSCEDASTICITY:

Heteroscedasticity has never been a reason to throw out an otherwise good model, but it should not be ignored either {Mankiw, 1990}.

This test is carried out using White's general heteroscedasticity test {with cross terms}. The test asymptotically follows a chi-square distribution with degree of freedom equal to the number of regressors {excluding the constant term}. The auxiliary model can be stated thus:

$Ut = \beta_0 + \beta_1 MC + \beta_2 INF + \beta_3 TO + \beta_4 MS + \beta_5 RER\ \beta_6 MC^2 + \beta_7 INF^2 + \beta_8 TO^2 + \beta_9 MS^2 + \beta_{10} RER + Vi.$

Where Vi = pure noise error.

This model is run and an auxiliary R^2 from it is obtained.

The hypothesis to the test is stated thus;

$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = \beta_5 = 0$ {Homoscedasticity}

$H_1: \beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \neq \beta_3 \neq \beta_4 \neq \beta_5 = 0$ {Heteroscedasticity}.

Note: the sample size {n} multiplies by the R^2 obtained from the auxiliary regression asymptotically follows the chi-square distribution with degree of freedom equal to the number of regressors {excluding constant term} in the auxiliary regressors.

4.5 PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULT 2

Dependent variable BLA

Method: Ordinary least square

Period of study: 1985-2011

Included observation: 27

Variables	Co-efficient	Standard error	t-statistics	t-prob
Constant	-313394.6	586190.9	-0535482	0.5975
MC	594.6717	92.26353	6.445361	0.000
INF	5013.027	15144.30	0.331017	0.7436
RER	9153.025	6280.182	1.457446	0.1585

R-squared 0.826009F-statistics 36.39680 prob (F-statistics) 0.000000

Adjusted R-squared 0.803314 Durbin-Watson stat 1.286435

The value of the intercept which is -313894.6 shows that the Nigerian economy will experience a -313894.6 decrease when all other variables are held constant.

The estimated co-efficient which are 594.6717 for (MC) shows that a unit change in the market capitalization will cause a 594.6717% increase in BLA, 5013.027 for (INF) shows that a unit change in inflation will cause a 5013.027% increase in BLA, 9153.025 for RER show that a unit change in real exchange rate will cause a 9153.025 increase in BLA

4.6 ECONOMIC "APRIORI" CRITERIA

Economic theory tells us that the coefficient is positively related to the dependent variable if an increase in any of the explanatory variable lead to a decrease in the dependent variable.

The test is aimed at determining whether line with what economic theory postulates. Therefore, the variables under consideration and their parameter exhibition of apriori signs have been summarized in the table below.

Variables	Expected signs	Estimate
MC	+	B>0
INF	-	B<0
RER	+	B>0

It is observed that all the variables conform to the economic theory. A positive relationship which exists between MC, INF, and RER indicates that an increase in MC, INF and RER will result to a positive change in the rate of Bank loan and advances.

4.7 STATISTICAL CRITERIA (FIRST ORDER TEST)

4.7.1 COEFFICIENT OF MULTIPLE DETERMINATE (R^2)

The R^2 (R-squared) which measures the overall goodness of the entire regression, show the value as 0.826009=82.6009% approximately 82% This indicate that the independent variables accounts for about 82% of the variation in the dependent variables.

4.7.2 THE T –TEST

This is to check the individual significant of the variables statistically. The t-statistics of the variables under consideration is interpreted based on the following statement hypothesis.

Ho: The individual parameter is not significant

H1 The individual parameter is significant

Decision Rule

If t-calculated >t-statistics, we reject the null hypothesis (Ho) and accept the alternative hypothesis (H1) and accept the null hypothesis (Ho) level of significant =5%=0.05/2=0.025

Degree of freedom n-k

Where n: sample size

K: Number of parameter

The t-test is summarized in the table below

Variable	t-value	t- test	Remark
MC	-0.535482	± 2.064	Insignificant
INF	0.331017	±2.064	Insignificant
RER	1.457446	±2.064	Insignificant

From the table above, we can deduce that all the variable MC (-0.535482) INF (0.331017) and RER (1.457446) are less than 2.064 t-tabulated signifying that intercept, MC, INF and RER are statistically insignificant.

F –STATISTICS:

The F – statistics is used to test for simultaneous significance of all the estimated parameter

The hypothesis is stated:

Ho: $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3$

H_1: $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \neq \beta_3$

Level of significance at 5%

degree of freedom = v_i

Decision Rule:

If the F- calculated is greater than the F- tabulated (f-cal>f- tab) reject the null hypothesis(Ho) that the overall estimate is not significant and conclude that the overall estimate is statistically significant and conclude that the overall estimate is statistically insignificant.

4.8 ECONOMETRIC CRITERIA

4.8.1 TEST FOR AUTO CORRELATION

The underlying assumptions of the ordinary least regression is that the succession values of the random variables are temporarily independent in the context of the series analysis this means that an error (ut) is not correlated with one or more of previous errors (ut-1) the problem is usually dictated with Durbin Watson (dw) statistics.

The durbin-watson's test compares the empirical d^* and d_u in d-u tables to their transforms ($4-d_l$) and ($4-d_u$)

Decision Rule:

1) If $d^* < d_l$ then we reject the null hypothesis of no correlation and accept that there is positive autocorrelation of first order

2) If $d^* > (4-d_l)$ we accept the null hypothesis of no autocorrelation.

3) If $d_u < d^* < d_u$ or if $(4-d_u) < (4-d_l)$ that test is inconclusive

Where d_l = lower limit

d_u = upper limit

d^* = Durbin Watson

from regression result we have,

$d^* = 1.286435$

$d_l = 1.162$

$d_u = 1.651$

$4 - d_l = 2.838$

Conclusion

Since if d_l (1.162) < d^* (1.286435) < d_u (1.651) if $(4 - d_u)$(2.838)<$(4 - d_l)$(2.349) that the test is inconclusive.

4.8.2 Normality Test for Residual

The Jarque-Bera test for normality is an asymptotic or large – sample test. It is also based on the ordinary least square residuals. This test first computes the skewness and kurtosis measures of on the ordinary least square residuals and uses the chi-square distribution (Gujarati, 2004)

The Hypothesis.

Ho: x_1 = o normally distributed

H_1: $x_1 \neq$ o not normally distributed

At 5% significance level with degree of freedom.

JB = n $\{(s^2{}_6) + (k - 3)^2\}$ = 2.315059

While critical JB= $(x^2 d_f)$ = 5.99147

Conclusion

Since 23.15059>5.99147 at 5% level of significance we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the error term does not follow normal distribution.

4.8.3 Test for Heteroscerdacity

This test is carried out using white heteroscerdacitytest (with cross term). The test asymptotically follows a chi-square distribution with degree of freedom equal to the number of regressors (excluding the constant term). The auxiliary model can be stated thus

$Ut = \beta_o + \beta_1$ mc $+ \beta_2$ INF β_3 RER $+\beta_4$ $MC^2 + \beta_5$ $INF^2 + \beta_6$ $RER^2 + V_I$

Where v_i = pure noise error.

This model is run and an auxiliary R^2 from it is obtained the hypothsis to the test is stated thus.

Ho: $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$ (Homoscardasity)

H_1: $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \neq \beta_3 \neq 0$(Heteroscardacity)

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION.

5.1SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

The summary of the results drawn from the empirical findings are itemized below.

1) There is a positive but insignificant impact of market capitalization used as a proxy for capital market on the Nigerian economy

2) Inflation has a negative and insignificant relationship with economic development in Nigeria.

3 There is a positive and significant impact of money supply relationship with economic development.

5 4The Trade openness according to the empirical findings has a positive and insignificant relationship to the economy.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

Based on the research findings of this study this recommendation is hereby proffered.

1 From the result of our findings market capitalization have a positive but insignificant impact, government should enact policies that will help to improve the market capitalization to enhance development.

2 The research findings show the Trade openness has a positive impact on development, government should improve on the free trade and policies that will stabilize the economy.

3 Policy makers should also make wise decision on the supply of money in the economy in other to bring about development stability in the economy.

4 From the empirical findings we also recommend good policies on the exchange rate so as to have a positive impact on the economy.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and recommendations the researcher

Concludes that, market capitalization, money supply, Trade openness and Real exchange rate are economic development drives, Therefore the Nigerian capital market impacts positively on the Nigerian economy. Special attention should be paid to the sustainance and development of this variables and the market as a whole.

For this research work to be effective, the findings and recommendations contained here must be fully implemented when this is done it is our hope that in the market will not only be ranked among the developed market but will also play a prominent role in the development of Nigerian economy.

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